

PASSWORD



THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume 56, No. 2 • El Paso, Texas • Summer, 2012

THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Business Members

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

AINSA HUTSON LLP

5809 Acacia Cir.
El Paso, Texas 79912

BANK OF TEXAS

320 Texas Ave.
El Paso, Texas 79901

CHARLOTTE'S

5411 N. Mesa
El Paso, Texas 79912

CHICO'S TACOS

5305 Montana Ave.
El Paso, Texas 79903

**CLEAR CHANNEL OUT-
DOOR, INC.**

P. O. Box 659512
San Antonio, Texas 78265-9512

CSJ INVESTMENTS

El Paso, Texas 79912

**EL PASO INC.
& PDX PRINTING**

100 Porfirio Diaz
El Paso, Texas 79902

EL PASO SADDLERY

2025 E. Yandell Dr.
El Paso, Texas 79903

**FLOWERS FOODS BAKERIES
GROUP, LLC**

132 N. Broad St.
Thomasville, Georgia 31792-8132

GADDY HOMES, L.P.

5875 Cromo Dr.
El Paso, Texas 79912

GARDNER HOTEL

311 E. Franklin Ave.
El Paso, Texas 79901

THE GROWING CONCERN

2514 E. Yandell
El Paso, Texas 79903

**HOY-FOX AUTOMOTIVE
GROUP**

1122 Airway Blvd.
El Paso, Texas 79925

HUNT FAMILY FOUNDATION

4401 N. Mesa
El Paso, Texas 79902

INDIAN CLIFFS RANCH, INC.

P. O. Box 1056
Fabens, Texas 79838

KJMJ TV

P. O. Box 12641
El Paso, Texas 79913

**LAWYER'S TITLE OF EL
PASO**

301 E. Yandell
El Paso, Texas 79902\

DENISE MANKIN

Graphic Artist
5459 Soledad Ln.
El Paso, Texas 79932

MIMCO, INC.

6500 Montana Ave.
El Paso, Texas 79925

Continue on inside back cover

EDITORIAL STAFF

Mark Cioc-Ortega

Magda Flores

Mary Haynes

Claudia Rivers

Esteban Vázquez

Patricia H. Worthington

Historical Society Logo

José Cisneros

Graphic Designer

PDX

ARTICLES APPEARING
IN THIS JOURNAL ARE
ABSTRACTED AND IN-
DEXED IN HISTORICAL
ABSTRACTS AND
AMERICA: HISTORY AND
LIFE

Password

VOLUME 56, NO. 2

SUMMER, 2012

EL PASO, TEXAS

CONTENTS

Dr. Edward Alexander	55
John Adler	56
Joseph G. Beach	58
Captain Thomas J. Beall	59
Robert B. Bias	62
Judge Allen Blacker	63
Hon. William W. Bridgers	66
Julius Augustus Buckler	68
William Henry Burges	70
Parker Burnham	70
Robert Fulton Campbell	72
F.A. Clinton	74
James Henry Comstock	75
Alfred Courchesne	76
Lewellyn H. Davis	78
Judge John M. Dean	81
John Adam Dieter	84
Henry Arthur Donnelly	85
Pioneer John F. Dowling	86
Maurice C. Edwards	88
Homer Young Ellis	90
John W. Eubank	91
William Johnson Fewel	92
William W. Fink	95
Ignatius G. Gaal	97
James Hewitt	101
Adolf Hoffman	103
William Sherlock Huggett	105
Frank Eckley Hunter	106
Robert Marshal Keating	108
John Mitchell Kelly	110
C. C. Kiefer	112
James Marshal Kinne	113
Wilhelm Ernst Ulrich Krowse	114
Lecturas	119

Introduction

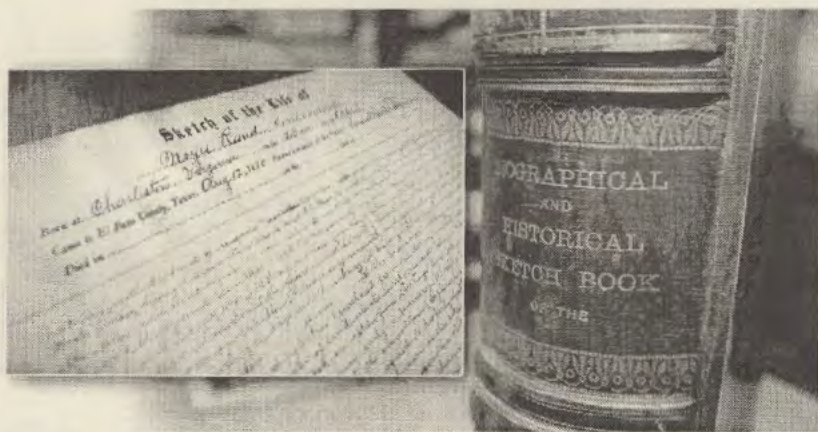
THE PIONEER ASSOCIATION

The Pioneer Association of El Paso was formed in 1904 by men who had come to the city before 1900. Among its ranks were builders, merchants, traders, lawyers, farmers, miners and others who came west to make a new life or find their fortune.

Many of them had arrived just before or after the first railroad, the Southern Pacific, reached El Paso in 1881, a time when there were many opportunities for an industrious young man. They started businesses, opened stores, learned trades, formed fraternal organizations and helped El Paso grow from a village of adobe buildings to a city with libraries, schools, public utilities and a promising future.

A small fraction of the Pioneers recorded accounts of their lives and experiences in a large, leatherbound book kept by the association. This issue of *Password* presents some of those accounts as they were written, with the sometimes arcane language and spotty spelling and punctuation of the early 1900s, and the few photos that were included. The remainder of their accounts will be published in the next issue of *Password*.

The Pioneer Association of El Paso was active from 1904 until the early 1950s. By that time, most of the original members had died. The association's archives, which contained many historic items and documents, formed the foundation of the now-extensive archives of the El Paso County Historical Society, which was organized in 1954 to preserve and protect the county's rich history.



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

© 2012 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 bulk mail at El Paso, Texas

Dr. Edward Alexander

Born at Germany, on the 2nd day of May 1832.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1874.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, p. 4.



Dr. Edward Alexander, pioneer military surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital department at El Paso, was born in Germany near the Switzerland line, May 2, 1832, his parents being Major and Ida (Picard) Alexander. The father was a wine merchant and gave to his son excellent educational privileges. Dr. Alexander pursued his studies in Constance College and in the University of Munich and Vienna, and on the completion of a thorough course in Medicine and surgery was graduated in 1854.

He came to the United States about the time of the commencement of the war between the north and south, He did not know the language of the people at that time, but soon afterward he enlisted in the federal army and was advanced rapidly to the position of Medical officer.

During the period of hostilities he served in Washington, New York, Key West, at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and also at Baton Rouge and Ship Island. He has remained continuously in the government service and in 1870 was transferred to Texas, being post-surgeon successively at Fort Griffin, Fort Stockton, and Fort Quitman. In 1874 he was located at Fort Bliss at El Paso, and has remained here in the federal service, with the exception of the period from 1876 to 1888, he having resigned because of his wife's failing health.

In the latter year, when El Paso was made a quarantine station, he again entered the service. His official capacity is that of surgeon in charge of the public health and Marine Hospital at the port of El Paso under the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital at Washington. Dr. Alexander is a member of the City and County Medical Association of El Paso, the American Medical Association, the Public Health Association of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, who were in the service during the Civil War

He has for the greater portion of forty-five years been continuously in federal service in connection with its health department and has continuously broadened his knowledge through research and investigation so that he is today a man of marked efficiency and comprehensive learning in the line of

his chosen profession, He is moreover one of the greatly revered pioneers of El Paso and his mind is stored with an interesting fund of information about Western Texas, especially in connection with its military life.



John Adler

Born at Bombast, Bavaria, Germany, on the 23rd day of April 1848.
Came to El Paso County, Texas., 1877 or 78.
Pioneer Association Biographical Book, p. 36



as born at Bombast, Bavaria, Germany April 23, 1848, His father was Jose, and his mother Condina Adler. He worked as a sheep herder until he came to this country, He landed in New York a little before Christmas 1873, stayed there about one year and then went to Denver and overland to California through New Mexico and Arizona.

He first went to San Diego, then to Wilmington, and Los Angeles and thence to Anaheim where he worked for John and Chas. Wagner as a sheep herder for three years. Then he came to Texas. El Paso was practically nothing at that time. This was in 1877 or 1878. He went to Ysleta and bought 50 acres of land through Chas. Kerber, Agent and paid something like \$200 or \$250 for it.

He remained here about one year when he went back to California, alone on horseback and on the Washington Territory at Colfax and Walla Walla.

In 1881 or 1882 he came back and was married to Teresa Chavez. They had three children, Joseph and John who are now living and Secundina who is dead. He was married 6 years, 6 months and 14 days when his wife died, Two years after he married Lupe Flores, a daughter of Francisco Flores, a Spaniard. He has remained here ever since. Since he has been in El Paso, he has been in the dairy and cattle business, but is now doing little labor, living mostly on the rents from houses which he owns. By his last wife he has two children, Jennie and Fernando.

El Paso County Historical Society

P.O. Box 28
El Paso, Texas 79940
(915) 533-3603

MEMBERSHIP FORM

NEW MEMBERSHIP

Annual Membership \$50.00
Family Life Membership \$1000.00
Business/Professional
Membership..... \$300.00
Business/Professional
Life Member \$1500.00
Library/Institutional
Membership..... \$45.00

Donations are also welcome:

Enclosed is a donation of \$ _____
for the El Paso County
Historical Society

Enclosed is a donation of \$ _____
for the Jane Burges
Perrenot Research Center

Enclosed is a donation of \$ _____
for the Burges House
Restoration Fund

Total Amount Enclosed: \$ _____

*Please make your check or money
order payable to the El Paso
County Historical Society*

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone (Day) _____

Phone (Evening or Cell) _____

Email _____



El Paso County Historical Society

ORGANIZED MARCH 18, 1954

MISSION STATEMENT

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



Joseph G. Beach (Diamond Joe)

Born at Brooklyn, New York. Came to El Paso County, Texas,
1882.

Became a Charter Member of the Pioneer Association.

Died in Providence Hospital, El Paso,
on the second day of December, 1904.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, page 17.



he meager facts obtainable about the life of Pioneer Beach are furnished by Dr. A. L. Justice, of El Paso, who was during the last few years of his life his faithful friend and protector. From him it is learned that Pioneer Beach arrived in El Paso from San Francisco in the year 1882. He opened a restaurant on Oregon Street in the rear of the State National Bank, calling it the "Diamond Joe", a name by which he himself was also known. He afterwards worked for W. Howland, of Shalam Colony, Dona Ana, N. M. His brother John S. Beach, is a banker in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was married, but his wife is dead; he has grown children in New York state. He served in the U. S. Army as paymaster's clerk during the war between the states and was a pensioner, receiving \$12 per month. A short time before his death he received from the U. S. government \$390, or therabouts, as back pension. This he deposited in the State National Bank. His bank book at the time of his death showed a deposit there \$360. Frank Carr, of the undertaking firm of Nagley Carr, took out letters of administration on his estate. The facts about this deposit were obtained from Billy Smith, his room-mate, who, when he learned of his death, "went up town to take out letters of administration, but found they had already been granted to Frank Carr. From Smith is also obtained the information that the soubriquet of "Diamond Joe" which was applied to Pioneer Beach originated from a huge diamond which he found (or obtained) in Australia and of which he had a pin made, which he used to wear. He had mined in Australia and also in Nevada.

He was sent to Providence Hospital by Dr. Justice on Dec. 1st, 1904, and died there the next day. Dr. Justice saw him a few hours before death and after death. He was buried in Concordia Cemetery in Grove No. 24, Section No. 3, Tier No. 1. Pioneers did not know of his death until after his burial. He was past 72 years of age at time of his death and had been

sick for months with senile bronchitis, having lost his voice and being unable to even make himself understood by speech. He was conscious to the last.

(Written by the Secretary from data furnished by Dr. Justice & Billy Smith.)

The writer of the above saw Pioneer Beach in a carriage on his way to the hospital on Dec. 1st and bid (sic) him goodbye, promising to visit him but not expecting so sudden a demise. He never saw him again, but heard of his death after he had been buried two or three days. His first restaurant (Beache's) is said to have been located.....(no further entry)



Captain Thomas J. Beall

Born at Thomaston, Georgia on May 12, 1836.

Came to El Paso County Texas, 1881.

Died in El Paso July 1921

Pioneer Association Biographical Book pages 58-59



aptain Thomas J. Beall, a distinguished lawyer representing various corporations in El Paso, was born at Thomaston, Georgia, on the 12th day of May, 1836. The family came originally from Virginia. His parents, however, Dr. Jerre and Susan B. (Neal) Beall, were both natives of Georgia.

The father prepared for practice of Medicine and in 1850 came with his family to Texas, settling in Marshall, where for many years he was a successful practicing physician, who so conducted his labors and invested his means that he accumulated a comfortable fortune and gave all of his children excellent educational privileges. His death occurred (sic) in Kendall County, Texas.

His son, Dr. E. J. Beall, of Fort Worth has for many years been one of the best known physicians of Texas and in his home city is looked upon as the "father" of his profession.

Captain Beall of this review, acquired his classical education in Tulane University at New Orleans and prepared for the legal profession in that famous law school, the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated as a law student in February, 1858. The same year he entered

upon practice at Marshall and was admitted to the supreme court of the state in 1859. He is thus one of the oldest lawyers in Texas and the firm of Davis and Beall, established at Bryan shortly after the war, and still continued as Beall and Kemp, at El Paso, is probably the oldest law firm in the state of Texas.

Mr. Beall served as staff officer on the staff of General John Gregg and several others of the celebrated military commanders of the south. He took a leading part at Marshall, Texas, in the organization of a company for the Confederate service of which he was elected captain. This rank, however, he resigned in order to join the Marshall Guards and was mustered in as a private of Company A, Second Texas Infantry, of Colonel John Gregg's command at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He was on duty in that state in the winter of 1861-62 and was one of the force that joined the confederate army at Fort Donelson for the troops holding that against the advance of the Federal forces under General Grant. In the battle in February, 1862, at Fort Donelson, Captain Beall took part in the charge upon Schwartz Battery which was supported by General John A. Logan, and there Captain Beall was wounded in the hand and head.

Following the surrender of the fort he was held as a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island for seven months and on being exchanged he joined his regiment at Jackson Mississippi, and there Colonel Gregg having been promoted to Brigadier General. Mr. Beall was appointed to his staff with the rank of Captain.

He took part in the defeat of Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou in front of Vicksburg, and under fire at Port Hudson, Louisiana, when General Farragut's fleet passed the batteries and Dewey's boat, the *Mississippi*, was sunk. He participated in the gallant fight made by Gregg's brigade against General McPherson's corps at Raymond, Mississippi, the confederate troops being under command of General Joseph E. Johnston. After the close of that campaign General Gregg's brigade joined the army of the Tennessee and participated in the battle of Chicamauga, where General Gregg was seriously wounded.

On his recovery he was assigned to the command of Hood's old Texas Brigade in the army of old Virginia with Captain Beall as staff officer and thus served during the remainder of the war in Longstreet's corps under General Robert E. Lee. He was in the famous charge of the Texas brigade at the battle of the Wilderness, in which his horse was shot from under him and he himself was seriously wounded.

At the battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and in numerous engagements in the fall of 1864 he participated until General Gregg was killed in the battle north of the James river in the month of October.

Save for his military experience Captain Beall has throughout his entire

life given undivided attention to the practice of law, in which he has achieved success and distinction often refusing the honors of public life which have been offered him. He was three times endorsed as a candidate for Congress, once in the campaign which resulted in the election of Roger I. Mills, but on each occasion he declined the nomination.

Soon after the war he took up practice of law at Bryan, Texas, organizing the law firm of Davis and Beall, his partner being Major B. H. Davis, a brother of Captain Charles Davis of El Paso. Later Judge Wyndam Kemp was admitted to this firm at Calvert, the latter representing the firm in the branch office of that place, at which time the firm style of Davis, Beall and Kemp was assumed.

Captain Beall came to El Paso in 1881, the year of the completion of the railroad, being preceded by B. H. Davis, who had established an office here and later joined by Captain Beall and still later by Judge Kemp. The firm was the same as at Bryan and Calvert until the death of Major Davis, since which time the firm style of Beall and Kemp has been in use. Captain Beall represents the legal interests in El Paso of the Southern Pacific Railway, the New York Life Insurance Company and the State National Bank. From 1884 until 1887 he maintained temporary professional interests at Fort Worth and during that period he was the attorney at Fort Worth for the Santa Fe Railway and the Gould railroads.

Captain Beall has been married twice. He first married Miss Laura Wilson, a daughter of Col. Wilson, a prominent Brazos river planter, and by that marriage there is one daughter Mary B. Beall. After losing his first wife, Captain Beall wedded Miss Margaret Ragsdale of Aberdeen, Mississippi. By this union there are the following children Susan, now the wife of E. E. Neff, a merchant of El Paso; Nancy, the wife of Joseph F. Williams, who is cashier of the First National Bank of this city; Florence, the wife of John A. Canada, President of the Kent County National Bank of Grand Rapids, Michigan and Thomas D. Beall, who operates the well known Riverside ranch.

Captain Beall is interested in community affairs and is now president of the board of trustees of the El Paso public schools in which connection he has done much for the work of public instruction. Always a staunch Democrat, he was presidential elector from the fourth congressional district of Texas in 1868. He is one of the distinguished representatives of masonry in Texas and has filled the office of Grand Commander of the Knights Templar for this state. He has been honored by the bar of Texas by an election to the presidency of the Texas Bar Association, and thus his influence and labors are a potent factor in development along various lines of modern progress and public interest.

Robert B. Bias

Born at Waterville, Wisconsin on October 18, 1847.

Came to El Paso County, Texas May 12, 1881

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, p. 32



he middle name is simply an initial "B" his mother having added that to his name in honor of a friend named "Berkinbine" but that name not being in the family, she simply gave him the initial.

He was born on a farm Waterville, Waukesha County, Wisconsin Oct. 18, 1847, and stayed there until the spring of 1863 when he left the parental roof and went to New York where he took passage for Nicaragua, Central America, on his road to the Pacific Coast and California and finally landed in San Francisco California, Jan. 11, 1865.

The morning he got to San Francisco he had only \$10 and that was in a U. S. Treasury note (paper money). He went into a restaurant and ordered breakfast and after he had eaten offered to pay for it out of the \$10 bill, but the proprietor refused to accept that as money and as he had nothing else, the proprietor kept the whole of the bill so his first meal on the Pacific Coast cost him \$10 (Note: he has not been as extravagant since then.)

His parents were James and Jane Bias who emigrated from England. His father fought in the Black Hawk War. The first employment he had other than working on his father's farm was driving a seven yoke ox team on a 24-inc (sic) break plow at La Crosse, Wis. After his \$10 breakfast at San Francisco, he went to Santa Cruz, where he learned the coopering business and followed that and farming and general merchandising until just before he came to El Paso. In coming this way from California he was employed at Tucson by the Southern Pacific Company and was sent to El Paso where he helped to build the bridge above El Paso and the Southern Pacific round house here. When he first came to El Paso, he walked to town with Tom Kelly and Henry Granger. He got to El Paso May 12, 1881.

He worked with the S. P. until 1883, when he went into partnership with Chas. C. Keifer in the grocery business, until about March 4, 1884, when he went into business for himself until he sold out to John B. Watson, who still runs the buss business (sic). He then worked with the Caples Lumber Co. for about two years when he went into the Fuel and Feed business

under the name of R B. Bias Fuel Co.

By his first wife he had two children Eugene and Edwin. He was married to Matilda F. Stevens, daughter of A. J. Stevens in 1882 and built the second residence across the S.P. tracks. His marriage was witnessed by Judge Allen Blacker and F. C. Lutterton. His children by his second wife are Robert, (deceased), Coral, Ruth and Wm Holley (twins) and James Jackson.



Judge Allen Blacker

Born at Ross County Ohio on February 5, 1832

Came to El Paso, Texas in 1869

Died in El Paso, Texas on December 26, 1905

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, pp. 61-62



studied from the standpoint of his connection with the city of El Paso, the career of Judge Blacker, who died in that city December 26, 1905, is a civic and private record that indicates, on the one hand, the marvelous growth of the city of the ford, and, on the other, his public spirited and intimate identification with its history from pioneer times to the present.

Born in Ross county, Ohio, February 5, 1832, "Pioneer" Allen Blacker, as he was affectionately called in his home city, was nearly seventy-four years old at the time of the death summons.

He was one of the children of Dennis and Rachel (Hotseuviller) Blacker. The father was born in Virginia and was among others of southern ancestry to cross the Alleghanies in the early days of the development of the Western Reserve and become a pioneer to this historic Chillicothe neighborhood, there meeting the Yankee settlers from the New England states who also emigrated to that region about the same time. Dennis Blacker was a saddler by trade, and was a man of thrifty and sturdy habits, who in his business life placed his dependence on close application and untiring energy, and thereby won the success that enabled him to give his children a fair start in life according to the standards in those days.

Reared in his native town of Frankfort, receiving his education in the public schools, on arriving at young manhood Allen Blacker entered the law office of Allen G. Thurman at Chillicothe Ohio, and studied law under that "grand old Roman." After his admission to the bar, he became a partner of his former preceptor. Later he became connected with the firm of McClintock and Smith, prominent commercial lawyers, with whom he remained for some years, when he entered into partnership with Am Miller, who was a member of Congress from the Chillicothe district.

On receiving appointment as clerk of the territorial court of the territory of Nebraska, he removed in 1859 to Nebraska City, where he resided till the breaking out of the war between the states. Sterling P. Morton, afterward a member of Cleveland's cabinet, organized Company D., First Nebraska Cavalry, and Judge Blacker was elected its captain. His regiment was sent to join the army of the Tennessee, and he was in various battles of that army, among which were those of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh), the siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Bluffs, Lexington (Mo.) and many others.

Although he participated in twenty seven battles, he was never wounded, but in one of these his life was saved by a picture of his wife which he carried in the breast pocket of his coat, it protecting him, from a piece of a shell.

While with the army he acted as war correspondent of the New York Herald. He was promoted to major and served on the staff of General Rosecrans. He was afterwards ordered to St. Louis to serve as judge advocate of the court martial law in that city. Afterwards he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as judge advocate at that post, where he remained until the close of the war in 1865, when he resigned his position in the army and again entered into the practice of his profession at Leavenworth.

In 1869, Pioneer Blacker, in company with General Mitchell, who afterward became Governor of New Mexico, came across the plains in a business venture in Chihuahua, making his headquarters, however, at old Fort Bliss, El Paso then being but a straggling village. He left his family behind until he should arrange his business affairs on a satisfactory basis, when, having become thoroughly impressed with the future greatness of El Paso, he sent for them and they joined him in the year 1873. From that time till his death El Paso was his home. He filled many offices of honor and trust. In 1875 he was elected judge of the El Paso district, the largest in the world as far as territorial extent was concerned. He was a member of the legislature, and for several terms a member of the El Paso city council. He was recognized for a generation as one of the leading men of this section and was always prominent in public affairs until his health began to break in 1900 when he removed with

his family to Cloudcroft, New Mexico, in the hope of winning back his failing powers, but always looking upon El Paso as the home to which he would eventually return. The change proved beneficial for a few years, but his health again failing and there being no physician in Cloudcroft, he returned with his family to El Paso in March, 1904. While living at Cloudcroft he filled the various offices of justice of the peace, postmaster, and county commissioner for Otero County, his neighbors and fellow citizens of new Mexico recognized in him the same sterling qualities which had distinguished him throughout his long and eventful life in the east and in this state.

Under the first administration of Grover Cleveland he was appointed local statistician of the agricultural department of El Paso. He was the author of a treatise on military law which was long recognized as authority on the subject and was adopted as such by the United States government. He was a charter member of the association and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In Ohio, on January 24, 1861, Judge Blacker was married to Miss Martha Porter Robinson, of Greenfield, Highland County, that state, by whom he had five children, all of whom and his wife survive. The children are J. R. Blacker, of El Paso; Lida, Mrs. Reuben Hemingrey, of Louisville, Kentucky; Belle, Mrs. G. S. Thompson of Aquascalientes, Mexico; Mary, Mrs. George Haile, of El Paso, and, Allene, of El Paso.

Pioneer Blacker was in the best sense a pioneer of El Paso. Being there before the railroads and before the boom of the eighties, he was not content to sit by and watch idly the progress of events which made a great city; he was foremost among the determined citizens who made those events possible and whose endeavors bear fruition in the modern El Paso. Always representing the better element in society, his influence was uniformly felt on the side of law and order when even normally good men around him were prone to turbulent times to be led into the excesses characteristic of the frontier and to disregard the restraints of law and the sacredness of human life. Pioneer Blacker had for years calmly regarded his approaching dissolution and prepared himself for it. Only a few months before his death he closed a public address with this quotation.-

So live that when thy summons comes to join the innumerable caravan which moves to that mysterious realm where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death, thou go not like the quarry slave at night, scourged in his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave like one that wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

And thus he died.

Hon. William W. Bridgers

Born at Montgomery County, Texas November 6, 1869

Came to El Paso County, Texas 1881.

Died October 15, 1946. Buried at Concordia Cemetery

Pioneer Association Biographical Book, p. 6



on. William W. Bridgers, engaged in the practice of law in El Paso, was born in Montgomery County, Texas, November 6, 1869, his parents being W. and Melissa C. (Tinsley) Bridgers. The father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas in the year 1855, locating in Montgomery County, where he resided for two decades. About 1875 he removed to Austin and spent his remaining days in the state capital. Mrs. Bridgers, the mother of our subject, was born in Newberry district, of South Carolina, and when a child came with her parents to Texas, the family home being established in Huntsville, where they were among the early settlers. She saw the first penitentiary of Texas at that place. The old Tinsley homestead is still standing near Huntsville—a mute reminder of the many changes that have occurred. James Tinsley, father of Mrs. Bridgers, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, enlisting with the South Carolina troops, and his two brothers were also valiant fighters of the cause of liberty and were made the subject of an interesting historical sketch published in Godey's Lady's Book in 1854. They served throughout the war, taking prominent part therein and were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The Tinsleys were prominent in the early history of South Carolina and as the years passed representatives of the name aided in the substantial improvement of other sections of the country to which they removed, James Tinsley becoming an active factor in the development of Texas. His daughter, Mrs. Bridgers, long surviving her husband, lived for many years in El Paso, and she passed away on the 1st of February, 1905, at an advanced age.

Three sons of the family have become pioneer residents of El Paso, and Leigh Bridgers is yet a resident of this city, but Sam Bridgers is now living in Mexico.

William W. Bridgers was only about 3 years old when his parents removed to Austin and his youth was passed in that city and in El Paso, his education he acquired in the schools of both places. He came to El Paso in 1881 and is thus numbered among its pioneer residents, for it was

in an embryonic stage at that period. Following the completion of his literary course, Mr. Bridgers took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1889, and has since engaged in active practice-with growing and gratifying success. Before his admission to the bar he served as Justice of the Peace for two years and for 6 consecutive years he was a member of the Texas legislature, serving in the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth general assemblies as a representative of the El Paso district.

During the last session he was chairman of the land committee, and in fact during his entire connection with the houses, he gave particular attention to the 2 most important interests in Western Texas-cattle and land. The latter involves the lease question, which is a most important one, largely affecting the welfare of this part of the state. Mr. Bridgers was also an important factor in legislation involving the quarantine line, for cattle, a question which came up for settlement during his incumbency. Mr. Bridgers is now serving as assistant district-attorney of the El Paso district and is a candidate for democratic nomination for the office of district-attorney subject to the election of November, 1906. In his legislative career he has been activated by lofty purposes and a public spirited devotion to the general good. He is greatly esteemed in the community where he has now resided for a quarter of a century and he has commanded the respect and confidence of the leading men of the state whom he has met in legislative halls and in political councils. At the bar he is an earnest and able advocate and is a wise and safe councilor, having a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. He is correct in the application of the law to the questions of litigation, is forceful in argument and logical in his deductions.

In June 1895, he married Victoria Bradley, of Freestone County, Texas, of a pioneer family of Texas. They have one daughter, Sarah.



Julius Augustus Buckler

Born at Fleming County, Kentucky on the 11th day of February 1844.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, September 1880

Became a Charter Member of the Pioneer Association

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 31



I was born in Fleming County, Kentucky February 11th 1844. I subsequently was taken with my father and mother and two brothers, then in existence to another part of the same county on the Maysville and Lexington turnpike, where I went to school. When I was 13 years old my father moved to Nicholas County on a farm where I worked in summer and went to school in winter until in the year 1863, when I was sent to college at the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, where I remained until the year 1865. In the meantime while I was away at college my father with his family moved to the city of Maysville in Mason County, Kentucky. Here I lived with him for a short time, until in 1866, I took charge of a store in the small town of Sardis, Mason County, and remained there for about a year. In 1867 I went to Hillsboro, Fleming County, Kentucky and taught school for three months, returning to Sardis where my father soon removed. Here I began the study of Law in earnest, having read considerably while teaching school. I was admitted to the bar in August 1867 and began practicing in the little town of Mt. Olivet in Robertson County, Kentucky. Here I remained till 1870 during which year I made the race for County Judge and was defeated by a small vote. I continued to practice law there until in August 1873, when I removed to Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, where I practiced law until August 1880, when I left the state of Kentucky for Texas with a view of locating in Dallas. I visited my brother the late Judge C. N. Buckler and my sister now Mrs. Millard Patterson, in the city of Sherman, Texas where I remained until the 16th day of September 1880, on which day I left Sherman for El Paso via Kansas City. Here I remained for a few days visiting an old friend by the name of George F. Ballingal, who was a lawyer then, and whom I had known in Kentucky, and to whom I had gone to school.

I left Kansas City for El Paso via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and arrived at what was then its terminus, at or near San Marcial, New Mexico. From that point I staged to El Paso arriving about midnight at La Mesilla, where we spent the remainder of the night.

The next day I traveled to El Paso by stage arriving here at about ten o'clock at night, on a very cold night. I slept the first night on the floor of the old dining room of the one story adobe hotel situated at the head of El Paso Street.

The next day I went for the first time to a foreign country, crossing over the Rio Grande in a little boat or skiff. Here I remained at a hotel kept by a colored man, named Raymond for about four days when I rented a room from Innocente Ochoa and which I kept for about three weeks, when I rented an office in the city of El Paso about where the Gem saloon and theatre now are, being an adobe one story building without any floor except the bare grounds. Here I remained (in El Paso) until in the year 1891 in the month of October when I removed to the city of San Antonio.

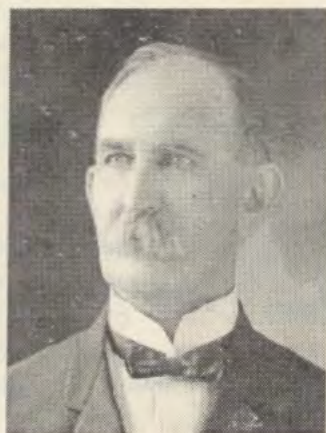
In the Spring of 1881, although not eligible to the office, I was elected city attorney, the council then being composed of the Hon Joseph Magoffin, mayor and Judge Allen Blacker, Ben Schuster, Paul Keating, Adolph Krakauer, Jas. P. Hague and Warner Phillips. Of these Judge Blacker, Judge Magoffin, Mr. Krakauer and Mr. Schuster still survive. I served out the term of two years for which I was elected and was re-elected in 1883, but soon thereafter resigned and the council elected Judge Blacker in my stead. In November 1884 I was elected county judge over Mr. A. R. Loomis and Rogers, now both dead. I held the office for one term, being succeeded I believe by Judge Townsend.

In the month of June 1887 I was married in the town of Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky to Miss Mary Maddox.

After removing to San Antonio I remained there practicing law until the death of my brother, Judge C. N. Buckler, in January 1903 soon which I returned to El Paso and have been here ever since and where I expect to remain at least as long as I am able to follow my profession.

When I came to El Paso, there was not a two story house, a frame house or a brick house in the place, and the houses that were here few had wooden floors. There are I am glad to say many of the men I met and became acquainted with and fond of still here and in seeming good health and strength. The picture accompanying this sketch was taken in the summer of 1903 by our fellow pioneer, Mr. Francis Parker, whom I found here in the same business when I came here in 1880.

El Paso, Texas April 29th, 1905



William Henry Burges

Born at Seguin, Texas on the 12th day of November 1867
Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 96



urges, William Henry, lawyer. Born Seguin, Tex. Nov. 12, 1867. Son of William Henry and Bettie (Rust) Burges. LL.B., University of Texas 1889. Married Anna Pollard of Fulton, MO, Sept. 23, 1896. Admitted to the Bar, 1889. City Atty. El Paso, Tex. 1893-1985. Member of the firms Turney & Burges, El Paso, Tex. 1897-1917; Gregory, Burges & McNab, Chicago March 1917-Nov. 1918; of Turney, Burges, Culwell & Pollard, El Paso, Tex. Since November 1, 1918. Chief counsel for all of the copper cos. And other defendants in civil and criminal cases arising out of deportation I.W.W.'s from Bisbee, Ariz., 1917. Spl. Asst. to U.S. Att y. Gen. in charge postal fraud prosecutions, Northern Dist. Tex., 1924. Regent U. of Texas 1911-1914. Mem. Am. Bar Assn. (exec. Com. 1921-1915), Tex. Bar Assn. (pres. 1909-1910)

[The transcriber in the Pioneer Association book misspelled the Burges family name. It is corrected here.]



Parker Burnham

Born at Syracuse, N. Y. on the 18 day of June 1837.
Came to El Paso County, Texas, Apr. 19, 1859
Died in El Paso on the 3rd day of August, 1917.
Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 20.



ad" Burnham, as he was familiarly called, came to El Paso in the very early days of its history when it was known as "Franklin." He galloped through the pass early in the afternoon in April 1859 with four other companions, passed the old Hart's Mills near where the smelter is now followed the rail down to the little Plaza & stabled his horse in the corral where the new theatre is now. His supper consisted mostly of Mexican dishes; annexed

himself to the population & looked upon the little town as his home for the rest of his life. He was absent only twice once as he went on a hunting excursion for gold in New Mexico & on another occasion when he enlisted in Gen. Johnson's army in the Confederate cause.

Coming from Denver on the old Santa Fe trail the sight of the flowing river & the adobe houses (scattered tho they were) was indeed a most pleasant sight. Passing down San Francisco St. by Schulz's store & cabinet shop kept by a man named Horner the travelers found near where the Hilton Hotel now is a little tavern where they got supper. Where the two Republics building now is there was a store kept by one Henry Gillette. "The Hilton" also occupied the site of the post office. Where the Federal Building now is there was nothing but Mexican shacks. While San Jacinto Plaza was just desert with mesquite bushes growing on El Paso Street the Overland building was the only one of any size. That was where the stages stopped & changed horses. The Caples Building occupies the site of the old Custom House & Joe Magoffin's house was the only building of any size in that part of the town. The graveyard was north of the town about where Carnegie & Cleveland squares are now. It was subsequently moved to Mundy Heights.

In the same year that he arrived in El Paso, Burnham went to work for the Butterfield Stage Co. He was considered one of their fastest drivers. He drove a double span of little mules between Fort Davis & Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos River. His wages were \$75 per month & all found. He was one of the drivers who had the honor of carrying Pres. Buchanan's last message which was sent from Washington to San Francisco on the Overland Trail. That was in February of '61 and it was carried from Washington to San Francisco in 15 days.

In the course of his career as a stage driver, the Mescalero Apaches were on the warpath and Burnham was attacked by a band of them at Barela Springs, 28 miles below Fort Davis. Burnham was wounded in the neck & hip. (sic) He got two of the Indians he knew and a passenger said that he also killed another making three in all. He was known among the Indians as "Colorado" because he had red hair.

When Gen. Sydney Johnson came thro (sic) El Paso Burnham enlisted with Col. Giddings in the Fifth Texas Cavalry. He served thro (sic) the war and took part in the battle of Brownsville which took place after Gen. Lee had signed the peace conditions.

He also enlisted with the 10th U.S. Cavalry and went against the Mormons that were in rebellion. He went to the scene of the Mountain Meadow Massacre and helped to rescue the women and children.

"Dad" Burnham was born on June 18th 1834 at Syracuse N.Y., his father

was English and his mother Irish and she was own cousin to F. B. Morse the inventor of the Morse system of telegraphy. Burnham died on the 3rd day of August 1917 aged 80 years 1 mo. 16 days.



Robert Fulton Campbell

Born at Summerville Tennessee on the 16th day of May 1836.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1883.

Became a member of thae Pioneer Association, Aug. 30, 1904.

Died in El Paso, Texas on the Wed. 24th day of May 1905

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 39



Robert Fulton Campbell was born at Summerville, Tennessee on the 16th day of May 1836, and was 69 years of age on the 16th day, of the present month (May 1905).

When he was 12 years of age his parents removed on reaching man's estate he was honored by his fellow citizens with the several offices of County Clerk, District Clerk and County Treasurer all of which, he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents and with credit to himself.

In 1861 he was married to Miss Phoebe Irene Wallace, one of the Texas pioneers and son of a revolutionary sire. To this union five children were born namely: L. M. Campbell of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Parry L. Wright of Chicago; Mrs. Alfred Aloe now in Philippine Islands, Stafford Campbell and Logan Campbell both of this city. The widow and these five children survive him. In 1883 he removed from Bastrop to El Paso with his family and has been an honored and prominent citizen of this city from that time until his death. On April 30th last, he was stricken with Cerebral Apoplexy, which resulted in his death at 3 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday May 24th 1905.

During his residence in this city he has enjoyed the same marked respect of his fellow townsmen that distinguished his career in his former home in the eastern part of the state. Here he first engaged in the Real Estate business and afterwards in the Drug business, and was at the time of his death conducting with his son the Red Cross Pharmacy. He served a term as County Commissioner of El Paso County, was Mayor of this city from

1896 to 1898, and City Post Master for four years under the administration of President McKinley.

He became a member of the Pioneers' Association of El Paso County on the 30th day of Aug 1904.

In his death, El Paso loses one of her most honored citizens. No man in the city has been more truly one of the people. Men of all shades of opinion respected him for this independence and rugged honesty. His memory will be cherished by the Pioneers who are now assembled to lay his body in its sepulcher and his stricken family will have our profoundest brotherly sympathy as long as they or we endure.



F. A. CLINTON, Mining Engineer

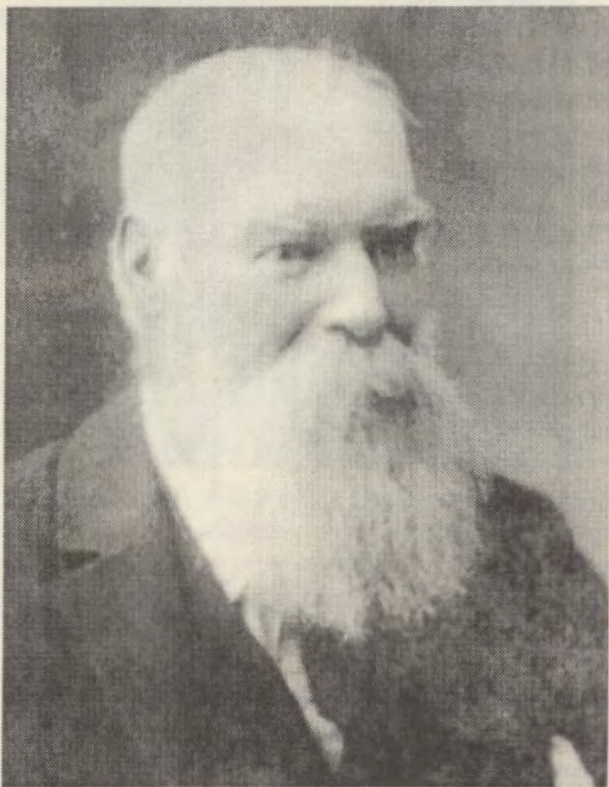
Born in England in March, 1840.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 27



orn in England, March, 1840. Came to Colorado from Australia and New Zealand in 1869. Paid his first visit to El Paso that date; subject of course to the demands of his profession, which have at times necessitated his absence for various periods.—'am an American Citizen.

My photograph is in the Association's Record book—having had it taken for that purpose. I gave it to Mr. Newman, at that time the Secretary.



James Henry Comstock

Born at Will County, Illinois, on the 30th day of April, 1849.

Came to El Paso County, Texas 1881.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 28



as born in Will County, Ill., April 30, 1849. His parents were Isaac and Harriett (Baker) Comstock.

He remained at home with his parents until about 15 years of age when he "drifted west" and roamed over the frontier of Kansas and Colorado until 1869 when he came to Texas.

In 1874 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshall of the Western District of Texas under Major T. F. Parnell of Austin, Texas.

In 1875 he was appointed sheriff of Menard County, Texas which office he held for five years. He was one of the charter members of the Sheriff's Association of Texas which was organized at Austin in February 1879. He was engaged for some time in connection with the Texas Rangers in hunting down the celebrated gang of stage robbers known as the Pig [Peg?] Leg Gang

He came to El Paso in 1881 and served about one year on the police force under Capt. James B. Gillett, who was city Marshall at the time. He also acted as Deputy U.S. Marshal at the same time.

In 1883, he was appointed, by Capt. James H. White, who was Sheriff and Tax Collector, as Chief Deputy Sheriff, which position he held for seven years.

In 1898 was appointed Chief Deputy Sheriff under James H. Boone and served in that capacity until June 1906 and served until November 1908, when his successor was elected.



Alfred Courchesne

Born at Province Quebec Canada on the 15th day of November 1848.

Came to El Paso in 1887.

Died in El Paso on the 18th day of July 1932.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 95



Alfred Courchesne was born in the District of Three Rivers province of Quebec Canada on the 15th day of November 1848. He was of Norman French descent. His maternal grandmother was a Cartier, a lineal descendant of Jacques Cartier, the French navigator who discovered the St. Lawrence River.

rence River.

In 1859 his family removed to Lowell, Mass. After a year in the Shuttle factory, Courchesne found a little better job in a cotton mill. He then worked 1 year on a farm for \$150, his board, room & clothes. His next job was in a dry goods store at Lowell. After working there for 4 years, he returned to Canada and attended a military school for a year. During the Civil War at the age of 16, he joined the Massachusetts Volunteers, but did not see active service during the war.

Mr. Courchesne went to Chicago in 1869, [sic] and was in the clothing business there until 1887 when he came to El Paso. Shortly after arriving in El Paso he obtained a contract with the American Smelting & Refining Co. to supply it with limestone flux. Shortly afterward he opened a rock quarry.

He was instrumental in obtaining outside capital for a cement plant, which is now the Southwestern Portland Cement Co. He was a vice-president of this concern at the time of his death. He was very active in the development of the Elephant Butte irrigation project serving as the first chairman of the El Paso Valley Water Users Association.

Among his other activities, was the organization of a railroad company. The San Diego El Paso & St. Louis railroad, formed for the purpose of giving El Paso an outlet to the Pecos Valley. The line was surveyed & the engineering accomplished, but the road did not materialize because of the difficulty experienced in financing the project.

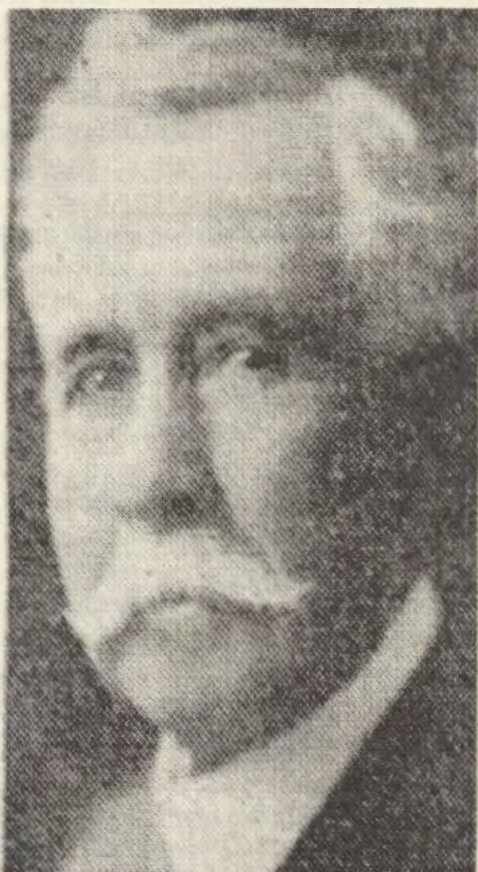
Nine years after Mr. Courchesne came to El Paso he was elected County Commissioner serving three terms. He was also president of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce in 1907. When a committee was formed to raise

\$100,000 for the erection of a Y.M.C.A. building here, Mr. Courchesne was named chairman. He contributed liberally to the fund in addition to his active work with the committee.

He at one time was president of the El Paso Military Institute from which grew the College of Mines. He was one of the organizers of the El Paso School for Girls.

Mr. Courchesne was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Fraternity Lodge 1111 A.F. & A.M., a Knight Templar, 33 Degree Scottish Rite Mason & a Shriner.

He is survived by three sons, Thomas, John & William & four daughters, Mrs. R. Smith, El Paso, Mrs. H. C. Houlland, Pasadena, Cal., Mrs. B. B. Morris, San Diego, Cal., & Mrs. R. L. Hubbert, San Francisco.



Lewellyn H. Davis

Born at Flint, Michigan (uncertain) in 1854

Came to El Paso County, Texas, May 1st 1881.

Became a member of the Pioneer's Association 1904.

Died in El Paso on the 2nd Day November 1931

Pioneer Association Biographical Book pages 86-87



eminiscences given by L. H. DAVIS, at the annual meeting of the Pioneers' Association, May 10, 1912.

“I am overcome with modesty, and do not know how to begin. Really gentlemen, I thank you very much for this demonstration, but I am the youngest member here, and my experience is limited. I do not know that I can recall anything that would be especially interesting to you, I would really like to hear from some of the older members.”

Chairman: Tell us where you formerly lived, and how you happened to come here, and what indictment was following you when you came to Texas.

“Well, I won't go further back than Arizona. In the month of April,—the very last day I think it was, I left Tombstone to come and see El Paso; that was in 1881; I think I got here on the first day of May, 1881, and at that time, the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed to the western bank of the River. I think the train was a combination train, and we had to sleep in the baggage coach that night. In the morning, the Ferry boat carried us over, and we took the stage for El Paso. Beverly Thomas' father was on the train, and he was from California, and I asked him about the future City of El Paso. He wanted me to ride with him on the top of the Stage with the driver, W. N. Davis, who afterwards bought the Davis Block here,—Hardware Davis they call him. Foster Nickols and I came down from Denver, Foster was a very droll fellow and very serious looking; he turned to me and said; “It is very fortunate you didn't get up there with him. Are you armed?” and I said: “no.” He said: “They killed two or three people there yesterday; it is one of the most desperate places in the country.” So my name sake got my place, and I had my first view of El Paso.

Down through old Fort Bliss we came, and I thought it was the most beautiful sight I had ever seen in my life when I looked out over this lovely country, I had not seen a tree in old Tombstone; a tree there is a curiosity; and I concluded right then and there that this was a good place to make

my home.

We came on to El Paso, and I went to the Central Hotel, I wanted to be in the coming Metropolis; I was anxious to grow up with the frontier town, and I was anxious to know if the railroad was going to make this the terminus. It was whispered around that the railroad was not going to let anyone know where the terminus or crossing point would be.

I was told by John Towers partner, who was a true gentleman, that he was an emissary of the Southern Pacific. Immediately in the morning, I was shadowing him, and I followed him and Mr. Lowry down to Ysleta. I made myself as comical as I could by trying to speak Spanish. They asked me where I was going, and I said: Ysletta. (sic) They invited me to dinner, and then finally I broke loose and told them what my mission was. I said: "You are representing the Southern Pacific Railroad, and I want to know where you are going to locate the terminus." He was very greatly surprised, and looked at me and said: "I do not know any more than you do, I am only here to take up a little land down the valley, and so far as I know, El Paso is going to be the future City."

I had a very pleasant trip, and that night, it was the 5th of May, I remember that now, I arrived back in El Paso, and went over to Juarez. They were having a big celebration over there—the Cinco de Mayo. I went over on the ferry boat, and Foster Nickols introduced me to the entire board of engineers of the Mexican Central. We were invited to stay all night but Foster declined, and being associated with him, I could do no more than to thank them and say no. The result was we were left there; we could not get back to El Paso, as they would not allow us to cross on the ferry after mid-night.

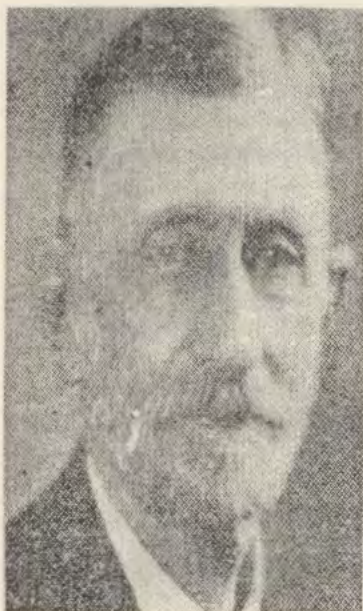
We were all alone on the streets of a strange foreign city, and every door was closed tight; not a light to be seen. We finally found one lone, red-headed American running a saloon; it was on the corner where a drug store is now. "We asked him where we could stay all night, and he said there was a lady over there who would probably let us stay at her place; she was not running a hotel or boarding house, but would probably let us stay. And Foster asked: "Are there any Senoritas there?" And he said: "O. certainly. She will get them for you, if you want them," And Foster said, "I just asked for curiosity." I told him he had better look out, that it was dangerous to fool around in this country after dark. We were guided to the house; it was open and we were shown to couches on opposite sides of the room. We could not ask for matches or anything else. So we got into our little couches, and we, neither of us, dared sleep any that night, as we thought it probable that we would be murdered. Foster whispered: "I would give a thousand dollars to get back over the River." And I said "Yes, so would I." So we stayed there all night, and in the morning, the old lady served us tortillas, (the first I had ever seen) and coffee and other things to eat. We asked her what we owed her, and she didn't understand English, but finally

we settled with her and left. That was the first time I was ever in the Republic of Mexico, and during that night, we were held "incommunicado." On the following day, I left for Tombstone, and later came back to El Paso.

That may not be very interesting, but it is true. It turned out that Foster Nickols was the Auditor for the Mexican Central, and just as I left, he said: "Here is going to be THE town." I don't want to tell you my business, or anything, but the mere fact that the Mexican Central will be built from the Capitol of the State to "El Paso del Norte," and the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe building into this same Pass, shows clearly that here you have the great central point." That is what brought me back. I came back as soon as I could sell what little property I had in Tombstone, and I have been here ever since. I thank you very much."

Judge Llew. Davis died Nov. 2nd 1931 of double Lobar pneumonia. He had been, an attorney, ex-writer for the "Times," drugstore operator, and justice of the peace. J. H. Pollard, a friend of 49 years, took charge of the body. Judge Davis graduated from the Law College of the University of Michigan, went to San Francisco where he practiced law. From San Francisco he went to Tombstone, Ariz. On coming to El Paso he operated a drug store on the corner of El Paso and San Antonio next to a saloon known as the "Parlor Bar," which he carried on for several years. Mr. J. H. Pollard started to work for Judge Davis when he arrived in El Paso in 1882.

After the Drug Store business was given up Judge Davis for several years renewed his law practice, then went into the mining business spending many years following the trails. On his return to El Paso he was for several years mining editor of the Times.



The only living relative of Judge Davis so far as known is a cousin, Mr. Gawger, Organ, New Mexico. A large number of the old friends, pioneers and other acquaintances attended the funeral service which was conducted by Rev. C. E. Horne of the St. Clement's Episcopal Church. The body was interred in Concordia Cemetery.

A suitable monument marks the spot.

Judge John M. Dean

Born at Forsythe, County, Georgia on the 13th day of May 1852.

Came to El Paso, County, Texas, 1878

Died in Chicago on the 19th day of August 1909.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book pages 62-63.



John M. Dean, a pioneer lawyer of El Paso, and a distinguished attorney whose knowledge of legal principles and correct application of the points in jurisprudence to the case in litigation, have made him one of the strongest lawyers connected with the bar of Western Texas, was born in Forsythe County, Georgia,

May 13, 1852, a son of Dr. Y. S. and Martha (McCulloch) Dean.

The father was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, but for several years resided in Forsythe County, Georgia. When his son John was in his seventh year, just prior to the Civil War, the family returned to North Carolina, settling first at Statesville in Iredell County, and afterward at Salisbury in Rowan County.

The father was a physician of note, very successful in his practice and during the Civil War served as a surgeon in Lee's army. He maintained his residence in the old North state until 1874, when he came to Texas, settling in Lee County where he died. He was active in his profession, keeping in touch with modern methods in the practice of medicine and surgery and was the acknowledged peer of the leading representatives of the calling in Texas up to the time of his death.

His wife, who was a native of Rowan County, North Carolina, and was of a long line of distinguished Scotch ancestors. It is a well-known fact that many of the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity were of Scotch lineage and that the locality was settled by emigrants from the land of the hills and the heather. The McCulloch's have been living in Rowan County since about the time of the reign of James II, and there is on file at Salisbury a deed from Lord Catteret, Earl of Grenville (who had received his grant from George II) to one of the McCullochs conveying the property in Rowan County in which John McCulloch lived and died. Mrs. Dean also passed away in North Carolina. She was a lady of superior talent and education and had the distinction of attending a school taught by Marshal Ney, Napoleon's marshal, who, though, according to French history shot in 1815, in reality escaped to America, and, taking the name of Peter Stuart Ney, lived until his death in 1846 in the vicinity of Salisbury. He was a friend and associate of Judge Dean's maternal grandfather and a frequent visitor to his house, and during the illness which terminated his

life in 1845, he was attended by Judge Dean's cousin, Dr. Matthew Locke, to whom the patient admitted just before his death that he was Marshal Ney, and had a number of books and documentary evidences which drove conclusively that the man referred to was in reality the famous Marshal who served under Napoleon. These things awakened great interest in Judge Dean's mind in the French emperor and the history of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. He had a very extensive library, containing nearly everything extant on these subjects from which he quoted freely from memory, and a few indeed were those who are more thoroughly versed upon the history of the great Napoleon. Judge Dean was provided with good educational privileges and after attending school in Stutesville, North Carolina, took up the study of law when he was still quite young. Following his father's removal to this state he continued his law studies in Texas, and was admitted to the bar in Giddings, Lee County. On the committee that examined him for admission was Joseph D. Sayers, afterward governor of the state, Seth Sheperd, G. Washington Jones, N.A. Rector, and A. J. Rousseau, all of whom were distinguished lawyers of Texas.

In 1878 Judge Dean came to the western part of the state, which was then an open country infested with Indians and the work of progress and development had scarcely been begun.

It was his desire to enter upon the practice of law but he was without capital and the early years of a lawyer's career do not bring in any great income for advancement at the bar is proverbially slow. Accordingly in the months of February, March and April of that year Judge Dean drove a stage coach for the Overland Stage Company, his route being from Fort Davis, in what is now Jeff Davis County, to Van Horn in El Paso County. This was the overland mail route and formed a link in the chain connecting the Mississippi River to California, and then the longest stage route in the world.

In May, 1878, however, Judge Dean entered upon the active practice of his profession, and soon demonstrated his ability as a lawyer, having comprehensive grasp of judicial principles combined with an analytical mind and keen powers of logic. In 1880 he was elected county attorney of Presidio County, in which capacity he served for two years, and in 1882 he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of district attorney of what was then the twentieth judicial district and is now included in the thirty-fourth district. It comprised several counties including El Paso. At that time the district was much larger than it is at present time and covered all the country west of the Pecos river, together with a section of the country east of it and including Tom Green County. In 1884 Judge Dean was re-elected and again in 1886 and 1888, and in 1890 he retired from the office as he entered it—with the confidence once trust of all concerned. The years of 1891 and 1892 were devoted to the private practice of law and in the latter year he was elected to the state senate, where he served for four years, during which period he was closely connected with important con-

structive legislation and served on a number of leading committees in the upper house. In 1896 he was re-elected district-attorney, once more in 1898 and the third time in 1900, and since 1902 he had again engaged in private practice.

Judge Dean was united in marriage to Miss Louise Haggart and in social life in El Paso they are well known, while the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by many friends. Judge Dean was connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also the Masonic fraternity, in which he had taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery, He has had an interesting career and as a lawyer has made a notable record, prosecuting perhaps more cases than any other prosecuting attorney of the state. He was absolutely fearless in the performance of his duty and never forgot that he owed his highest allegiance to the majesty of the law. His practice has been extensive and of an important character. His legal learning, his analytical mind and a readiness with which he grasped the points in an argument all combined to make him one of the most notable lawyers in Western Texas, and the public and the profession acknowledged him the peer of its ablest members.

1880	County Attorney Presidio Co.
1882	District Atty. 20 th Judicial Dist.
1884, 1886, 1888	-re-elected
1896, 1898, 1900	Elected & Re-elected for same

Was a member of the Elks and Masons.



John Adam Dieter

Born at Langen, near Frankfort, Germany on the
5th day of February 1862.

Came to El Paso, Texas 1881.

Died in El Paso, Texas on the 16th day of June 1906.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 45



ur departed Brother, Pioneer John Adam Dieter, was born in Langen, near Frankfort, Germany, February 5th 1862. He immigrated to the United States in 1875, and on arrival in this country went into the employ of his brother, August Meter, a contractor in Wichita, Kansas. In the year 1881,

he came to El Paso and engaged in business as manager of the Bottling Works, of his eldest Brother, J. P. Dieter. In the year 1887, he went to San Diego, California., where he remained in the same business he had followed in El Paso, until the year 1892., when he returned to El Paso and shortly afterwards removed to Tularosa, N.M., where he was engaged in the General Merchandise Business, until 1898, he then returned to El Paso again and resumed his old place in the bottling works of his Brother and remained in this position until his death, which occurred Saturday., June 16th 1906 at 9:35 o'clock in the morning.

In 1889 he married Mrs. Belle Bolt, a widow with two children, These three survive him, the widow abiding with him until the hour of his death, and the two children, a son and daughter, both being married, the son, Frank Balt living in El Paso, and the daughter Mrs. Laura Martin, living in San Diego, California.

His health began to fail about a year ago and he visited Mineral Wells, Texas, last fall where he derived much benefit from the waters and returned to his home somewhat recuperated, resuming his position as manager of his Brother's bottling works, Some two months ago his health broke down completely and he became a great sufferer from his old affection of Tubercular bronchitis, which also affected his liver, and kidneys. Yesterday at 9:35 A. M., he succumbed (sic) to the destroyer in the full possession of his mental faculties. He was at the time of his death, in addition to being a Pioneer, a member of the Sons of Herman, and of the Fraternal Union. Brother Dieter, was a devoted husband and loving father and brother and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

Henry Arthur Donnelly

Born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada on the 17th day of April 1846.
Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 42



as born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, April 17, 1846. His parents being Edward and Elizabeth Donnelly. He came to the United States and St. Louis, Mo. in 1864 and worked for the government of the United States. They were killing cattle for beef for the army and he was in the packing department and he

worked for several months when he then became a cabin boy on a boat on the Illinois River. After that he went up the Missouri River to Fort Benton, Montana and was gone about five months after which he went out on the plains as a laborer in the employ of Uncle Sam. He then went up the Mississippi and with a party who were rafting and got to New Orleans with lumber when he struck out west on foot through Louisiana into Texas and walked to Huntsville where he got a job as Guard at the penitentiary. A part of his duty there was the punishment of the prisoners but as he was as easy as he could possibly be with the prisoners he got the good will of all the prisoners and after staying there several months got a letter from his father who told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to have such a job so he left for St. Louis and worked for the St. Louis Transfer co. for five years.

His health got bad and he went south to San Antonio, Texas, and in the meantime, his father having died and leaving him a little money, he, as he says "like a darned fool, started in the sheep business." Then wool became so depreciated in price he went broke in Medina County, Texas when he saddled up and went to Mexico, where there was considerable excitement about Sierra Mojada, Coahuilla., but the reports were greatly overdrawn, so he came back to Eagle Pass as his pony was bonded for \$36 alive or dead. At that time, the now depreciated "dobe-dollar" was worth in our money in Mexico \$1.10. They used to use stones for weights at the stores of their old styled balances and to make change they would frequently cut a 25 cent piece in two making 2 pieces of 12 ½ cents each, and the same with the rest, making it 61/4 cents each. From Eagle Pass, he started for El Paso all alone. All the company he had was his pony his Winchester, six shooter, cartridges and what grub he could carry. There were no ranches or people between Fort Clark and Fort Davis and he found the road awfully long and lonesome, but he kept going until he got to San Elizario where the pony laid down and died completely worn out. Then he walked to Ysleta and found the Rangers under Col. Geo. W. Baylor and becoming one of them was with them several months scouting for Apaches, but the Apaches had no use for the Rangers and kept away when they knew the Rangers were around, for they said the Rangers had no fear.

This was in 1879 as near as he can remember. There was no railroad, but the Southern Pacific was talked of. He lost his memoranda, which he had been keeping in crossing the Pecos. He and two others came to El Paso and started a restaurant. At that time there was a saloon and dance hall where the First National Bank now stands and they ran gambling in connection. They rented a room, put in a four deep of dirt for a floor and got carpenters to make tables and chairs. A Mrs. Tays who ran a Hotel on what is now Pioneer Plaza told us she had an ox train or mule train bring down a store from Santa Fe and when it came we could have the place she then had but "we quit in disgust and vent to Silver City [on] horseback" Since then he has lived in El Paso off and on ever since, the last time returning here in 1891 and since then has been doing various things principally prospecting in Mexico. In 1891 he was married to Josefa Montes de Oca by S. O. Lesser, then Justice of the Peace. He has one child name Arthur.



Pioneer John F. Dowling

Born at Lafayette County, Wisconsin on the 17th day of April 1847

Came to El Paso County, Texas, August 1880

Became a member of the Pioneer Association April 27, 1905

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 29

from the Galena Gazette, Aut. 17, 1903

HAS INTERESTING CAREER



John F. Dowling of Old Mexico Visits Boyhood Scenes at Denton and Cuba City.

No relative of Former Galena Dowlings-Discovered of Rich Copper Mines in Old Mexico.

Two weeks ago, and again last Saturday, the name of John F. Dowling of the City of Mexico, Old Mexico, appeared on the register at the DeSoto House in Galena and a great deal of curiosity arose among those who learned of Mr. Dowling's presence as to what relation he might of the Dowlings who were pioneer residents and business men of this city. He is no relation whatever but was born and spent his boyhood days in

the neighborhood of Boston and Cuba City, when those villages were much smaller than they are now.

On Saturday afternoon a representative of *The Gazette* was introduced to Mr. Dowling and found him a very pleasant gentleman to meet. Though extremely reluctant to talk about himself the reporter was not long on discovering that Mr. Dowling is a man who has seen a vast deal of the world and has had a remarkable experience.

Mr. Dowling has been in Mexico since 1882—more than 20 years—speaks Spanish almost like a native, though in boyhood days over in Fayette County, Wis., the parental brogue was touched with Celtic. In the township of Benton, his parents lie buried, their death having occurred more than half a century ago, while somewhere down about Petersburg rests an older brother who went out during the civil war in Company C of the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and died in camp at City Point in 1864.

In a spring on the Jenkins farm, at what is now known as Jenkinsville, near Cuba City, young Dowling went bathing when hardly over an attack of small-pox, and to this day he carries an impaired voice as a reminder of his indiscretion. Dowling's parents passed away while he was a little fellow, and three orphan lads were reared by a family name O'Neil, Edward I. O'Neil of Madison, where Mr. Dowling spent the greater portion of the time during the past two weeks. Dowling ran away twice and enlisted during the Civil War, but, being under age, was promptly brought back each time, which fact so exasperated him that, just at the close of the hostilities, he and his brother escaped entirely. For two seasons he worked on the Union Pacific railroad in Nebraska, armed all the time to repel hostile Sioux Indians, and since then has prospected all over North and Central America, as well as Mexico, occasionally building a railroad hither and yon among the mountains or down the valleys, with nearly always mining possibilities leading on the iron horse. It was he who had an important part in building the line that skirts the base of the giant pyramid at Cholulu—bigger than the greatest in Egypt, but built of earthen blocks, not stone—and then dives away a hundred miles or more to the southward.

While out prospecting in 1896, Mr. Dowling discovered what he has called the La Dicha mines—a wonderful bed of copper. These mines are located thirty-five miles from the town of Acapulco, on the ocean side of the southern range. Mr. Dowling is of the opinion that he and his company have the richest copper proposition in the world. It covers five miles of mountains and is apparently one solid mass of low grade ore, in which pockets of high grade ore are to be found. Over three hundred men are now employed in developing the claim and thus far all of the work has been done by hand. Since last October the company has invested a quarter of a million dollars in the work, with

abundant prospects of its being returned a thousand-fold in a short time. The enterprise is fully capitalized and Mr. Dowling was not here to sell stock, but simply to spend a three months' vacation visiting the friends of his, boyhood days in this vicinity and in the East. This is his second visit to Galena in thirty years. He is something of a Kodak fiend and has taken many views during his two weeks stay in this neighborhood, even to the little schoolhouse, standing on the spot where he attended school when a boy.

Mr. Dowling has passed many years in the City of Mexico and many American tourists have had occasion to enjoy civilities from him. He is exceptionally well informed on the economic affairs of Diaz's republic and has taken an antiquarian's delight in familiarizing himself with the local history which makes the Mexican capital a city of such unusual interest. He is a grizzled bachelor in the 50's, admits to losing \$40,000 in the slump of '93, which prostrated business in Mexico as well as here, and says that his life has been so much in the mountains that he has had none of the opportunities that promote matrimony.

Mr. Dowling took his departure on the 5:07 train on Saturday for Washington, D.C. and expects to spend several weeks visiting in eastern cities before returning to the land of the Montezumas.

(Galaena Gazette. Aug. 17, 1903)



Maurice C. Edwards

Born at Clinton, Indiana.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, April 1882.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 10



member of the firm of O. T. Bassett & Company, lumber merchants of El Paso, was born at Clinton, Indiana, where he was reared and attended school. When a young man he left home and came to the new Southwest, spending a few months in Las Vegas, New Mexico, then a wild, western

town, enjoying a "boom" as a result of the completion of the Santa Fe Railway through the territory. He then came to El Paso, arriving in April, 1882, and on the 4th of that month he obtained a situation in the lumber yard of O. T. Bassett & Company. He has been with the firm continuously since—a history that is a splendid example of steadfastness and reliability in business especially in a western city where advantages in business are

so constantly growing. As time progressed he acquired an interest in the business and finally became an equal partner. The lumber yard was established in El Paso in 1881 by the late O. T. Bassett and is now owned by his son Charles L. Bassett and Mr. Edwards. The original name of the firm, however, which is incorporated, is retained and business is carried on under the style of O. T. Bassett & Company—a name which has been familiar among the trade circles of this part of the state for a quarter of a century.

For twenty-four years, from 1881 until 1905, the lumber yard of O. T. Bassett was located on North Stanton Street, at the southeast corner of the intersection of that street and St. Louis street. A photograph of the lumber yard taken in the former year gives a vivid idea of the insignificance of the town at that time, only a few adobe houses besides the lumber yard being visible, for the picture not only gives the enterprise but also the entire town.

In October 1905 the yards were removed to the corner of East Overland and South Virginia streets, where the plant comprises extensive sheds, covering nearly a block and a substantial two story brick office building. The success of the enterprise is attributable in no small degree to the efforts, industry and sound business judgment of Mr. Edwards, who, in harmonious co-operation with his partners, has developed a trade that in extent and importance makes the business a profitable one, so that there is annually a good financial return upon the investment.

Mr. Edwards has for many years been a prominent figure in the El Paso fire department which he joined in 1884. He has been foreman of the hook and ladder company and is now treasurer of the department, and as the years have gone by has favored its improvement along modern lines for the scientific fighting of fire.

Fraternally he is a Mason, who has attained high rank in the craft, belonging to the Knight-Templars commandery and the Mystic Shrine. As the years have passed he has made consecutive progress in business life, keeping in touch with the rapid and substantial advancement of the southwest and is today regarded as one of the leading and substantial citizens of El Paso, with close connection with its interests and with hearty support for all movements and measures that are calculated to advance its welfare.

Homer Young Ellis

Born at Atlanta, Georgia on the 3rd day of August 1874.

Came to El Paso County, Texas 1890.

Became a member of the Pioneer Association 1915.



uilders of the City Beautiful. Under this heading was given several years ago a sketch concerning the life of A. L. Ellis. It also made the statement that Pioneer Ellis is another of El Paso's well known builders. A fine example of what a lad can do who has the will, integrity and backbone. Mr. Ellis

came to El Paso from Georgia when but a youth. He was very favorably situated in that he had to work. A determination to succeed being about his only asset.

He found as his first avenue towards his intended goal a job on the El Paso Morning *Times*. That was a good starter for his career. From this position he went to work on a mining journal with the well known Professor Longuemare, formerly the editor of the Bulletin. [*Bullion*] In a few years Ellis had acquired enough of the necessary—"wherewith" to launch a business of his own. He and his brother began with one press. From this small beginning, with a foundation that was to stand, has evolved the monument of success he now occupies No. 110 S. Oregon Street, of which he is secretary & treasurer. In September it celebrated its 20th anniversary being the largest of its kind in this part of the world, and represents a \$60,000 investment.



John W. Eubank

Born at Barren County, near Glasgow on the 26th day of October 1854.
Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 14



ounty surveyor of El Paso County, Texas is one of the citizens that Kentucky has furnished to the Western section of this great state, for his birth occurred in Barren county near Glasgow, October 26, 1854. There he was reared to farm life, completing his education in the Glasgow Normal, School of Glasgow, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878, after having prepared for teaching and civil engineering. He followed the former profession for a time in Barren County and then came to Texas in 1879, settling at Fort Worth, where he secured a position as teacher in the third ward school.

In the meantime construction work had begun westward from Weatherford on the Texas & Pacific Railway, and in May 1880, he joined the engineering corps of that road in surveying the line westward through Texas; being associated with the engineering corps until the road was completed to El Paso in 1881. It is a matter of interest that few now recall that the original survey for the Texas & Pacific Railway did not terminate at El Paso, but the Corps of which Mr. Eubank was a member surveyed the line still farther westward to Globe, Arizona, but no construction work was done beyond El Paso.

On the completion of the road to this point, Mr. Eubank located in the city, where he has since permanently made his home. He was first elected county surveyor in 1886 and served the regular term of two years and in 1904 was again chosen to that office which he is now occupying at the present time. In 1890 he was appointed assistant chief engineer of the Mexican Northern Railway and assisted in locating the line and in building the roads in which he was engaged for about two years. Previously in 1889 and 1890, he was chief engineer for the irrigating canal that was built at that time in eastern Texas in the early 90s but returned to El Paso, whence he went into Mexico again as mining engineer of some mines which were being promoted by a Kansas City syndicate in the Sierra Madre Company. As surveyor Mr. Eubank has laid off nearly all of the additions to El Paso

At present he is a large stock holder in the Conpana de Tranportes de Sierra Mojada, a company which owns an extensive trainway for hauling ore in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, a proposition that is bringing Mr. Eubank rich financial returns. Mr. Eubank was married in Michigan September 19, 1888, to Miss Jessie Stanfield, and they have one daughter, Eleanor. In his active business career he has done much for the promotion of projects that have led

to the substantial up-building of the western country and has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance as a reliable and capable business man. He has seen almost the growth of this section of the state as it has been reclaimed from the free range for the purposes of civilization and transformed into fine ranches and farms, dotted here and there with thriving towns, villages, and cities, containing all of the industrial and commercial possibilities and interests known to the older cast.



William Johnson Fewel

Born at Greensboro, North Carolina on the 7th day of August 1846.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, May 1881.

Became a member of the Pioneer Association, 1904.

Died in El Paso, Texas on the 13th day of December 1921.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 78.



William Johnson Fewel was born in Rockingham County, about twenty miles from the city of Greensboro in the State of North Carolina.

Raised on a plantation and born there, in the Northern part of the State.

He was the son of Robert William Fewel and Louisa Marion Crawford. When hardly sixteen years of age he entered the service of the Confederate States, joining the third Junior North Carolina Reserves, and became Captain of Company K, John W. Hinsdale, being the Commanding Colonel.

He took part in a number of engagements with the enemy, and in all such in which his command participated.

After the war, in 1866, he removed to Henry County, Missouri, engaging in the buying and selling of cattle.

He was married to Miss Euphema Caroline Catron in Fayette County, in the State of Missouri on the eighteenth of December, 1872. She was a first cousin of the late Senator Thomas Benton Catron of the State of New Mexico. To this union there were born Christopher Catron Fewel, and Edgar D. Fewel; both of these were born in Missouri, the first being about 8 years of age, and the latter 5 months old, when they came with their

mother in September 1881, the father William J. Fewel having preceded in the month of May in the same year. Adele, a daughter, was born here. Mr. Fewel after coming to El Paso engaged at first in the real estate business, having for his partners John Catron, his wife's brother and William Crosby. Later on he engaged in the Cattle business, buying and selling in Texas, New Mexico and Colorado.

He has erected a number of business houses and residences, and was the first to erect a modern frame building as a residence. He was an active builder of El Paso in every good word and work. His chief activities consisted in financing and carrying to complete success the first Gas Works, ever erected in El Paso, thus giving the first modern lighting system to the growing city, in which work he was aided and ably assisted by Zack White.

He also was very active in establishing the first street car system ever operated in the city of El Paso, and Paso del Norte, as it was then called, being now known as the Ciudad Juarez. This line was operated by Mule Power of which the late lamented "Mandy" was perhaps the most noted specimen, and the last survivor of her comrades.

The worth of Mr. Fewel as a representative citizen was recognized by the citizens of El Paso by elevating him to a seat in the city council, presided over by his old time friend Charles Davis, as mayor, father of the present mayor, at this writing in the year of our Lord 1921.

Mr. Fewel was an alderman from . . .? During his term as alderman he was assigned to the responsible position of Chairman of the Streets and Grades Committee, in which capacity he did very valuable work, correcting previous grades, and having them lowered or raised, as seemed necessary, notable instances, being furnished in the lowering of the grade on Myrtle Ave.

During his term of office the present paving system of bitulitic paving of the streets of El Paso, was installed, the first unit was begun in front of the Orndorff Hotel, and this writer very well remembers the Honorable Councilman striding in the forefront and superintending the operation.

Its every way in the support of every institution, that was for the up-building of the city he took an active part. Whether it was the building of a new church, or the organization of such associations of the El Paso County Pioneer Association he actively participated, both by counsel and gifts. He is one of the charter members or founders of the latterly named society.

Of recent years he has retired from active labors, and has spent a good deal of his time together with Mrs. Fewel in the States of California, and sometime in the State of Missouri but always returning to the city of his early and constant choice.

Mayor Fewel died at 2923 Copper St. at 4:30 A.M. December 13, 1921, at

the age of 75 yrs. 4 mos. & 6 days. Funeral was held on Wednesday 14 from old residence 912 E. San Antonio St. at 10:30 A.M. The body was interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

Honorary Pall Bearers: Mayor Chas. Davis, Senator R. E. Dudley, A. P. Coles, Judge A. M. Goggin; Judge D. W. Harrington, J. Pollard, Dist. Atty. Leigh Clark, & Wyatt Evans.

Active Pall Bearers: Otis Coles; Lamar Davis; Eobt. Neil; Chas. Leavell; Maury Kemp & Zach Cobb.

Survivors: Mrs. Carrie E. Catron Fewel widow, Christopher Edgar & Adele Fewel Coles.

(7/10/31) Major Fewel was a member of the John Brown Camp United Veterans. He was also a member of Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the A.F. & A.M. El Paso Lodge 130, Knights Templars, A member of the first Fire Dept.



William W. Fink

Born at Lima, Ohio.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, Spring of 1881.

Pioneer Association Biographical Book pages 72



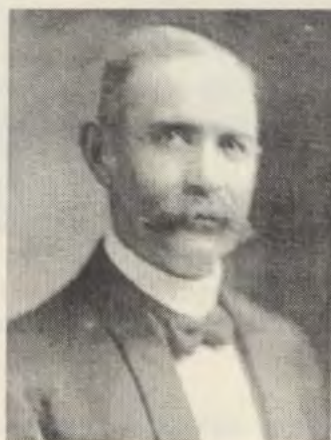
William W. Fink, President of the El Paso Fuel Company, belongs to that class of representative American citizens whose business activity is not only a source of individual profit but is a factor in general prosperity and progress in the community where they reside. Born and reared in Lima, Ohio, he spent his youth upon a farm and acquired a public school education there. He is one of the Pioneer business men of this city, for he arrived here in the spring of 1881—the same year that the railroad was completed to this point. On leaving his Ohio home with the determination of trying his fortune in the west he located first in Kansas, where he secured employment on the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad, and the branch then building from McPherson, Kansas. After three months there passed he went to Joplin, Missouri, where for a short time he was engaged in trading horses and later he proceeded to Kansas City, where he purchased a ticket on the Santa Fe Railroad to carry him as far west as the trains were then making regular runs, this point being Las Vegas, New Mexico. The rails, however, had been laid further south and he proceeded on his way to San Marcial, and afterward to Lava, the next station south. At that point he met Jim White, who afterward became sheriff and chief of police of El Paso, the two remaining together. Mr. Fink began shipping freight for some contractors on the construction work on the railroad, and was so engaged until his arrival in this city in February, 1881.

In reaching El Paso he entered the employ of William Garland, one of the most noted railroad contractors of that day, who had been awarded some important contracts on the Santa Fe. In the employ of Mr. Garland, Mr. Fink went to Arizona as commissary clerk with the outfit, working on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (the Santa Fe line) westward through Arizona. Several months were thus passed, during which time Mr. Fink was promoted to the position of head foreman of his outfit and during that time he saved some money with which he returned to El Paso, here to engage in business on his own account. He became connected with dairying in partnership with Mr. Doane, a pioneer dairyman of El Paso, and there he developed a large enterprise, having four hundred cows when they sold out. The business grew very profitable and the energy and enterprise of the partners brought to them a very gratifying measure of success.

After five years connection with the dairy business Mr. Fink disposed of

his interests, and with the capital he had thereby acquired he made extensive investments in ranch and cattle interests in New Mexico, still retaining his residence in El Paso, however. On account of the hard times and the abnormal depression in the stock business this venture was not as successful as the preceding one; and Mr. Fink therefore turned his attention to farming in the valley below El Paso, being engaged in that business for two years. In the fall of 1891 he established his present business in El Paso as a dealer in coal and has since developed the enterprise until the El Paso Fuel Company now controls an extensive trade. From an investment of two thousand dollars, which represented the value of the business at the outset, Mr. Fink has built up a business that is now worth fifty thousand dollars. In addition he owns other valuable interests, mainly real estate in El Paso, and he has one of the finest homes of this city. The Offices of the El Paso Fuel Company are located at the southwest corner of West Second and Leon Streets in a substantial brick building, and here Mr. Fink is carrying, on a wholesale and retail business as a dealer in lime, cement, building materials, plaster of paris, building and fire brick, hair, roofing felt, pitch, coal, wood, hay, feed and grain. A branch enterprise is also maintained as the white Oaks Fuel Company, corner of Texas and Noble streets, and the trade is constantly increasing in volume until it is today one of the leading enterprises of the character in this part of the state.

Mr. Fink was married in El Paso to Miss Clara Doane, a daughter of his former partner in the dairy business, the family being from Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have two daughters, Laura Maude and Clara. Their home is one of the most attractive residences of the city and members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. Leaving his Ohio home in early manhood without capital Mr. Fink has made steady progress in the business world, undeterred by obstacles or difficulties which have seemed rather to serve as an impetus for renewed efforts His persistency of purpose, his firm determination and honorable methods have proved the salient features in a success which is as desirable as it is gratifying.



Ignatius G. Gaal

Born at Solmolnok, Hungary, 1847

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1880

Died in El Paso, Texas on the 26th day of May 1933

Pioneer Association Biographical Book pages 64-65



uperintendent of the County Hospital at El Paso, Texas, whose thorough training and practical experience has well qualified him for the important and responsible duties which devolve upon him in this connection, was born at Somolnok, in the department of Sepeshi Varas, Hungary, in 1847. He was provided with good educational privileges, including opportunity for considerable medical study under Dr. Jacob Heidel, a distinguished physician, who later was connected with the general hospital at Vienna. He was also experienced in the general merchandise and drug trade before coming to America in 1865.

After a short time spent in New York looking for work, he made his way to Cleveland, Ohio, and secured employment in the furniture factory of Trveger Winkle & Co., continuing there for about six months. Having by this time learned something of the English language he bought a wagon and team and started on trips through the country selling goods in Northern Ohio. Later he engaged in the wholesale liquor business on Seneca street in Cleveland in connection with a man by the name of White, under the firm style of Gaal & Company.

In 1869 he went to Kansas and was one of the pioneers of Washington County, locating on the Little Blue when there were few settlers in that part of the state. He became associated with a wealthy farmer, Mr. Hollenburg, for whom he worked for some time and during that period laid out the town of Hanover and part of the town of Waterville. After remaining in Kansas for about two years Mr. Gaal went to St. Louis, Missouri in 1871, but later in the same year started for California. He first located at San Francisco and subsequently at Sacramento, where he was connected with the Central Pacific (now the Southern Pacific) railroad. He also acquired valuable real estate interests in the vicinity of Sacramento and also in Humboldt County. He continued successfully in business in California until 1880, when he came to El Paso, Texas, then known as Franklin.

The Southern Pacific railroads which was the first line to reach this city, had not then been completed to the town but was extended to El Paso in 1881, Mr. Gaal purchased six thousand acres of land in El Paso County, but continued to make his home in the town and for some time had charge of the work of the

Southern Pacific car shops; in fact, continued in charge until the shops were completed. Subsequently he resumed the management of the furniture store of Robinson & Carrico of San Antonio St., adjoining the State National Bank, conducting the business for about a year. This is the pioneer day of the city.

In the summer of 1883, Mr. Gaal purchased some property at Ysleta, then the county seat of El Paso County, and located in that town establishing a general store there. Ysleta was then the largest town in El Paso, County Texas. Out of said town he afterwards made a city and changed the public free school into an independent public free school district. His business prospered and he extended his operations to include general contracting for the Southern Pacific Railway. To that company he sold thousands of cords of wood and also did general construction work for the corporation along the Rio Grande river to prevent the road from being washed out. He there built twenty-one miles of railroad track when the line was changed from the valley to the foot-hills.

When it was proposed to change the county seat from Ysleta to El Paso, Mr. Gaal for the first time entered actively into politics for the purpose of fighting for the interests of his home town and took an active part in the exciting election, which however, resulted in the removal of the court house to El Paso in 1885.

Since 1883, when Mr. Gaal located in the town of Ysleta, he being a Republican looked around town and vicinity to find out if there were any other loyal Republicans there, but to his great surprise found only one man by the name of Pablo Romero, a Mexican, but an American citizen, who declared himself to be a Republican, but was afraid of his life if known publicly, so Mr. Gaal went to work unceasingly, regardless of danger, and reformed old Democrats into young, Republicans, and by 1886 had several hundred young Republicans following and supporting him. In 1886 Mr. Gaal was urged to become a candidate for county commissioner on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by a very small majority, owing to the combination of candidates against him. In 1888 he was elected Mayor of Ysleta and county commissioner by an overwhelming Republican majority, six to one, against his opponent, and again elected in (Mayor) 1890 and again in 1894. His third election was certainly a vindication of the course which he pursued during his former terms and which proved an exciting chapter in his life history. Mr. Gaal was engaged on the reconstruction of the Acequia Madre irrigation ditch of Ysleta for the use and benefit of the citizens of the city of Ysleta, and in his capacity as Mayor he had many men in his employ.

This was in 1890. He was opposed in this irrigation project by a number of people in the vicinity of Ysleta because of the fact that another company was about to construct another irrigating ditch. The opposition was a political scheme, concocted by the opposing party. The controversy between the contending parties grew; bitter feeling was engendered and at length trouble of a

revolutionary character broke out. At this time Mr. Gaal exhibited great courage and resolution. He was barricaded in his own home with his family for several hours and his enemies fired thousands of shots, but were finally put to flight by the friends of Mr. Gaal. The details of that affair and the proceedings which led up to it would fill a long chapter, showing the open disregard of his opponents for the law, but Mr. Gaal knows that all good citizens feel that he did his duty in every respect. He had the endorsement of county officials and many citizens. A large number of the best citizens became mixed up in those riots in which Mr. Gaal several times narrowly escaped death. When time brought calmer judgment and less biased opinion many who had opposed him saw that his course was correct and the warm friendship and regard which is uniformly extended him today indicates that he was right in the stand which he took. His election in 1894 was an indication of the popularity and confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

In 1891 he was appointed inspector and deputy collector of customs in charge of Ysleta under Webster Flannagan, who was then the collector of customs for the El Paso district and continued to discharge the duties of the office in addition to the management of his general business interests at Ysleta until 1895. He was president of the school board for seven years. In 1899 he was elected superintendent of the county hospital at El Paso, which position he is now filling. His family however, continued to make their home in Ysleta. He is extensively interested in farming and was for some time engaged in the milling business. He is a man of resourceful ability, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and he has won a creditable measure of prosperity in his private business interests.

Mr. Gaal was married while living in Sacramento to Miss F. C. A. Rademacher, who was born at Willimantic, Connecticut, and they have three sons and a daughter, Charles B., Lillian M., Frank F., and George W.

Fraternally Mr. Gaal is connected with Industrial Lodge No. 157 I.O.O.F., of Sacramento, and also with the Knights of Pythias No. 11, at Sacramento, California. He likewise belongs to the Elk's Lodge No. 187 at El Paso, Texas. Mr. Gaal has figured prominently in connection with events that mark the country's progress and in the promotion of its material up-building and improvement and in his present office is proving most capable and efficient, carefully conducting the business interests of the hospital and at the same time neglecting no duty towards its inmates.

(Newspaper clipping from the El Paso Times, 5/25/33)

GAAL FUNERAL SERVICES TO BE HELD TOMORROW

Funeral services for Ignatius G. Gaal, 90, pioneer El Paso county resident and political leader who died Friday, will be held at the Peak-Hagedon chapel at 4 p.m. tomorrow. Members of the Elks lodge, No. 187, will be in charge of

services.

Honorary pallbearers will be Rev. W. S. Huggett, John Andreas, Dr. H. E. Stevenson, Leo Gale, E. B. McClintock, C. A. Kinne, J. H. Pollard, Ballard Coldwell, W. D. Greet, J. R. Harper, J. Stolaroff, Tom Lea, Henry Welsch and George W. Huffman. Active pallbearers will be W. W. Bridgers, J. E. Anderson, J. U. Sweeney, Maury Kemp, Dr. J. B. Brady and R. D. Richey.



James Hewitt

(from Herald Nov. 12, 1936)

Pioneer Dies

Former Mayor, Dies Suddenly

33rd Masons to be Pallbearers at Funeral Friday

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 92



Death last night claimed James I. Hewitt, 81, pioneer builder, former alderman and mayor *pro tem*, and one of El Paso's most widely known and beloved citizens.

The end came suddenly and was entire unexpected. He had been ill for five days and developed pneumonia fever just before he died at 8:45 o'clock in Masonic hospital. Despite his age he had always enjoyed excellent health.

Mr. Hewitt's whole life had been devoted to Masonry, an order in which he had held almost every important office, including the 33rd degree. He was a devout Christian and had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for more than 50 years.

Mr. Hewitt was a pioneer El Pasoan. He came here 32 years ago from Oxford, Ohio, and became El Paso's leading contractor. He retired 10 years ago.

Under the firm name of James I Hewitt & Son he built many of El Paso's first large buildings, including the Masonic Temple, the Texas Grand theater, the Lockie hotel, St. Clement's Episcopal church, the First Presbyterian church, and many residences for prominent El Pasoans.

Six feet, five inches tall, at the age of 15 he was six feet, two inches. Because of his height he tried to become a soldier for the Union army in the Civil War. He told enlistment officers he was 18 and was accepted, but his father told them he was only 15 and he was dismissed.

Though Mr. Hewitt had no taste for politics he was drafted as alderman for two terms. When Mayor W. F. Robinson was killed in a fire here in 1910, Mr. Hewitt served out the term as mayor. He was also alderman in the administration of Mayor J. U. Sweeney.

Politicians say he earned a reputation of being business like and "fair and square."

Masonry, members of his family say, was his greatest love. He went through

both the York and Scottish Rite routes, holding the highest offices in each. He was also a Shriner.

Though he had no military title friends called him "Colonel." He was a member of the Pioneers' club.

Mr. Hewitt is survived by three sons, J. Arthur and F. C. Hewitt both of 2228 Grant; Fred A. Hewitt, formerly with his father in the contracting firm, now of Milwaukee, Wis.; a daughter, Mrs. H. D. Vinnedge, also of Milwaukee. Mrs. Vinnedge left today for El Paso.

Mr. Hewitt will be buried in a grane picked out by himself in Masonic cemetery, near his wife and daughter, Mrs. G. C. Meysen.

Kaster & Maxon have charge of the body.

Fumeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the First Presbyterian church, the Rev. J. E. Congdon officiating.

Pallbearers will all be 33rd degree Masons. They are Frank Klohs, Alfred Carpenter, Ethan Allen Wells, Harry Vaughan, J. W. Lorentzen and Scott White.



Adolf Hoffman

Born in Germany, 1854.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, 1895

Died in El Paso on the 18th day of March 1929

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 76



dolph Hoffman, minister, lawyer and pioneer.

Born in Germany 75 years ago in 1854. He came to the United States when 17 years of age 1871.

He followed sundry occupations during his early life.

In 1887 he became a Preacher in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for about 3 years previous to his marriage to Miss Mary E. Kenittel on Sept. 5th, 1880.

Shortly after his marriage he joined the German Methodist & was ordained a deacon in the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Church.

Four children were the issue of the marriage. Two of these a son and daughter died in infancy & were buried at Las Vegas. The two remaining daughters lived in El Paso, one being married to Mr. J. C. Ballard a merchant of El Paso & the other to Mr. O. A. Danielson an accountant & auditor.

As an active itinerant minister Mr. Hoffman served the following charges in the Methodist Episcopal Church. One year queen City Schuler CO., Mo.; one year West Point, Iowa; one year Newton, Iowa; two years St. John's, Kingman, Kansas; five years Las Vegas, New Mexico, where two children died; El Paso, Texas two years in 1895 & 1897 at the Methodist Episcopal Church located on Myrtle Ave.

Mr. Hoffman in 1897 took a superannuate relation to his church and entered upon the study & practice of law.

For a time he lived at Orchard Park. He organized a church which is now known as Orchard Park Methodist Mission Church.

Bro. Hoffman was a man of eager disposition, earnest temperament and determined purpose. He was devotedly & lovingly attached to his

family with an honorable pride in their achievements and successes, holding strongly to the doctrines and discipline of his church, with a brotherly regard for those of other denominations.

For a number of years Mr. Hoffman was the secretary executive of the Pioneer Association into which office he brought the eagerness and earnestness characteristic of him.

He was mainly instrumental in procuring the large assortment of blankets, curios and relics known as the Henderson collection

At the time of the projected Maher & Fitzsimmons prize fight, he took an active part in preventing it being held in El Paso.

Mr. Hoffman passed to his rest Tuesday Mar. 18, 1929.

William Sherlock Hugget

Born at Nutley, CO. of Sussex England on the 23rd day of September 1850.

Came to El Paso County, Texas Nov. 1897.

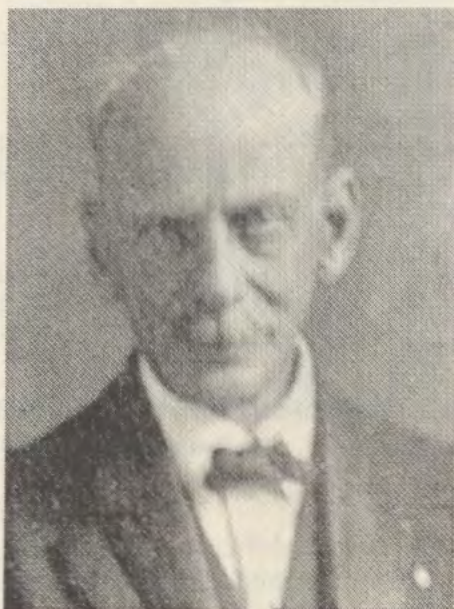
Became a member of the Pioneer Association June 3, 1921

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 83



. S. Huggett was an immigrant from England and arrived in New York June 19th 1892, with his wife Harriett Hodges Huggett and two children Ira Hughes Huggett and Lillian Gertrude Huggett. After a visit with his brother Henry Sherlock Huggett who lived at Fulton, Mo., he made his home at the town of Eddy (now

Carlsbad) where he and his family resided until the fall of 18 when they all came to El Paso, being appointed by the New Mexico Conference of the M.E. Ch. So. as superintendent of the Door of Hope Mission on So. Oregon St., he was subsequently ordained a minister and received into full connesion. [sic] He was appointed to a number of charges in the New Mexico Conference and after 30 years of active work as a minister was superannuated at the Conference in 1927. His residence has been in El Paso entirely since 1918. He was elected as Secretary of the Pioneer Association in succession to Pioneer Adolf Hoffman in 1927.



Frank Eckley Hunter

Born at Bloomington, Monroe Co. Indiana on
the Eleventh day of January 1858

Came to El Paso County, Texas, Sept. 26, 1883.

Became a member of the Pioneer Association (no date)-charter member.

Died in El Paso on the 9th day of May 1931

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 3



His father, David Eckley Hunter, was a prominent educator of Indiana, and was a son of Hiram Abyff Hunter who was one of the pioneer Cumberland (sic) Presbyterian ministers and circuit riders of southwestern Indiana and northwestern Kentucky.

His mother was Elizabeth (Mitchell) Hunter, whose parents were among the early settlers of Monroe County, Indiana, coming from Kentucky; her grand-father, John Ketcham having resided in the old fort at Brownstown, before peace was made with the Indians.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Indiana, having graduated from the Bloomington High School in June 1875 and from the Indiana University June 13, 1879 receiving the degree "Bachelor of Arts."

In June 1883 the faculty of the Indiana University conferred on him the degree "Master of Art."

He was admitted to the bar at Bloomington, Indiana April 2, 1880 and to the Supreme Court of Indiana and the United States District and Circuits at Indianapolis on April 18, 1882.

After practicing law in his native town for a few months the building in which his office was located was burned to the ground in March 1883 and he lost everything he possessed.

He immigrated to El Paso, Texas September 26, 1883 and has resided here continuously ever since. He was admitted to the Bar of El Paso County in October 1883 at Ysleta the then County seat.

On Nov. 17, 1886 he was married to Miss Minnie E. Howe at Bloomington, Indiana. They have one child, a son, Herbert Howe Hunter, born in El Paso June 25, 1888.

He was elected County Attorney of El Paso County in November 1884 for two years, and County Judge in November 1892 and 1894, retiring from the bench voluntarily in November, 1896

In February 1897 he was installed as grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and served till February 1898. He was the first Department Commander of the Patriarchs Militant I.O.O.F. of Texas and served as grand Representative from Texas to the Sovereign Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. for the years 1900 to 1904 inclusive.

He became a charter member of the Pioneer Association of El Paso and was chairman of the Committee which drafted the Constitution of the Association, and he was a member of the first Board of Directors

El Paso, Texas, August 30, 1904 (Written by subject of sketch Judge Hunter was president of the Pioneer Association at time of his death.



Robert Marshal (Joe) Keating

Born at Saint Louis, Missouri

Came to El Paso County, Texas 1865

Became a Charter Member of the Pioneers' Association

Died in El Paso, Texas on the 11th day of October 1904

Pioneer Association Biographical Book pages 15 & 16



The following facts regarding his life were related by Pioneer, Joe Keating at various times during August and September preceding his death to Pioneer F. H. Hunter, for the purpose of placing same in book.

I was born at Saint Louis, Missouri, but do not know the date. I do not remember my parents. I was raised by the Sisters of St. Joseph from babyhood. I remember 1849, very well. My brother, who was raised by Archbishop Kendrick went to California that year with Hubbell and Hunt. When I left the Sisters I first worked for A. M. Leslie, of the Mississippi Dental Depot, my principal duties being the assorting of artificial teeth. I attended the public schools part of two terms.

I worked as a bar keeper on the steamboat "Falls City" at one time and was a member of the Missouri State Minute Men under Captain Basil Duke. When the war broke out I got a position with the Dental Company again. My company was captured at Camp Jackson, but I was not with it. I afterwards went to Columbus (Columbia?), Missouri, and we were captured opposite Glasgow, at the place called Roper's Mill, by Merrill's Horse and Prentiss' Federals. We were taken to Sedalia, I was in three military prisons-Gratiot Street prison, McDowell's College, and Alton Penitentiary. (Gratiot Street prison was the same as McDowell's College-evidently a lapse of memory-S.H.H.N.) I contracted pneumonia while in the latter prison, and friends from St. Louis got me paroled, but I had to report every week for a long time.

Finally I got permission to go up the Missouri river and was to report when I got back; but I never went back. About Leavenworth I joined a teaming outfit, and we went past Council Grove and Fort Union and on to Santa Fe. I worked in a placer gold field at Galisteo (about 40 miles from Santa Fe). Later I came to Las Cruces and on to El Paso. I came with a pack train, on account of the Indians being bad; I got to El Paso just after the close of the war.

I boarded with John Gillett and Capt. Lent, who kept a hotel here. I came with Rafael Ruclas. We rested here, and when they started down the country went with them. About one mile from the Salt Lakes we came across three men who were cut all to pieces by the Indians. There were ten wagons, but the stock was all gone. About a mile below we found ten more, killed and naked. A steer came into Socorro with arrows sticking in it. We then went on to San Antonio.

Ata that time they were organizing to have a mail line to El Paso, and the whole west and I joined as an escort. Tom Davis was the first one to leave with a party. I worked at this off and on for a couple of years. Davis made a couple of trips and was finally attacked by the Indians in Olympia (Limpia) Canyon. Some of them escaped, but not until seven of them had been murdered. They made a treaty, with the Indians and gave them half of all they had. Then the Indians took the other half, except the ammunition and guns, and started into killing them. Davis was wounded in the leg. The Indians would not take the guns because they did not know how to use them, as they were then using bows and arrows. On our way up we met the remainder of the men, hungry and fishing with pin hooks, trying to get something to eat. They ate everything we had and we had to go back. This was the first time the Indians ever saw repeating guns. They called them the "all-day-shooting" guns, because they did not seem to have to be loaded.

We returned to San Antonio and then came back and searched for the body of Davis. He had shot himself as the Indians were coming up to scalp him. We found the top of his head and part of his body and buried it.

I worked in this line for Coupwood. He failed, and Sawyer, Risher & Hall took charge, and then Ben Fickland took it and I worked for all of them. I could not do much on account of my lame arm, but I could shoot, so I was simply one of the guards. I was in several brushes with the Indians. At Escondida Springs some Indians attacked us. They were very cautious, on account of our "all-day-shooting" guns. The chief, Jose Chigruto, invited us to get beef and we did so. They were at peace at Presidio del Norte; but woe be to anyone who was found away from there. I was chased by the Indians near Fort Concho at one time, but got away from them.

After I left the Overland Stage Co., I opened a store about three miles from Fort Davis, off the reservation. I built a fort of stone and did a big business. I had some trouble with the officers there and quit the business and went to San Antonio and then up the Pecos with cattle to the Hondo. We sold the cattle and then went to Las Cruces.

Afterwards I went to Ysleta and opened a store in Ben Blanchard's house. In eight or ten years, I had three stores in Ysleta. Then I went to San Elizario, where I had a big bar and store. This was then the county seat.

When the county seat was moved to Ysleta I followed and kept both a bar and store. I was postmaster at Ysleta just after Moritz Loewenstein for some-

thing over a year. It was a big office at that time. There was no salary attached, but I was allowed two thirds of all the stamps sold. There was no paper money here then except what the soldiers had, and they used to buy stamps to send them home. The receipts averaged nearly ten dollars a day.

I was hide and animal inspector of El Paso County at one time. I knew McBride, Cardis, Howard, Williams, Pierce, Capt. French, Cook, Bill Rohman and all those fellows.

Fort Quitman was a big place in those days. I was tongue-tied from birth until long after I came to this country. My tongue has gotten me into many a fight and lots of trouble. Fellows would imitate my peculiar speech, and that would make me mad; and I have been whipped many a time, from boyhood up, by reason of my temper aroused on such occasions. Dr. Vilas performed an operation on me a number of years ago, and my speech has been better since then.

I am poor now, but I have seen the day when I had money and property and many a man I know now here, I could at one time have bought all he had. I don't know how old I am, but think I must be over sixty years of age.

(copied by Secretary from type-written manuscript furnished by Judge F. E. Hunter.)



John Mitchell Kelly

Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 9th day of March, 1854.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, October 30, 1881.

Became a Charter Member of the Pioneer Association

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 5



is father, Daniel, and his mother, Mary Ellen Kelly, were born and married in Ireland, where their first child was born. Emigrating to America they took up their residence in Cincinnati, Ohio, where seven more children were born to them, the subject of this sketch being the sixth child. By

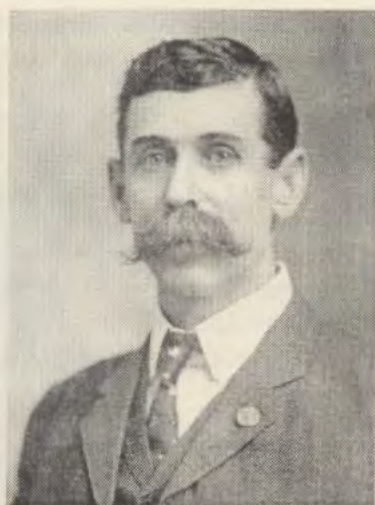
tireless energy and frugality a competence was soon earned and the father became the proprietor of a large distillery and on dying, left a good estate to his family. John was educated in the common schools of Cincinnati and vicinity. After the death of the father, the family removed to the country

and engaged in farming. At the age of fifteen John left school and went to work as a clerk in a store. He continued clerking until he came west in 1887.

On arriving in El Paso he went to work for the contracting firm of Buchanan & Lurkins, where he learned the carpenters trade. From 1889 to 1892 he worked on the Mexican Central railroad as foreman of bridge and building. In 1892 he left the employ of the railroad and went to clerking for the firm of Fassett & Kelly, hardware merchants in El Paso, Mr. Kelly of that firm being his brother and Mr. Fassett being married to his sister.

May 7, 1898, he enlisted in the First U.S., Volunteer Cavalry, New Mexico Squadron of rough riders, for service in the Spanish-American war. He was ordered to San Antonio, Texas, where the regiment was organized, and was thence ordered to Tampa, Florida. Eight troops of the regiment went to Cuba under Col. Leonard Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, four troops remaining at Tampa. Among the latter was troop "H" to which John Kelly belonged. In September this troop was, with others, ordered to Montauk Point, N. Y. to be mustered out of the service, which occurred September 15th, when the subject of this sketch returned to his old position as hardware clerk in El Paso. In September, 1899 he enlisted in the eleventh U. S. Cavalry for service in the Philippine Islands, sailed from San Francisco September 23rd and served in the Philippines until February 1st, 1901, when he sailed for San Francisco, where he was mustered out on March 13th, 1901.

He then returned to his old position of clerking in El Paso. He has been a member of the El Paso Fire Department since 1883 and is at present (January, 1905) a director of Hook & Ladder No. He is a member of the Foresters of America.



C. C. Kiefer

Born at Avoca, Wisconsin, on the 31st day of March, 1855

Came to El Paso County, Texas, Sept. 1887

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 48



as born on the 31st day of March 1855 in an old log cabin in the Northwestern part of Wisconsin where we lived for several years when we moved into the town of Avoca, about twelve miles from where I was born. Here my father went into the livery business. At the age of 2 years we moved

into the wilds of Iowa when my father engaged in the mercantile business. I remained in Pomeroy, Iowa until 1876 when I drifted into Fort Worth, Texas where I remained only six or seven months, then went to Ellington, Kansas, where I engaged in the lumber and coal business and remained here some three years. It was there I met Miss Amy E. Clevenger and was married to her in 1879. In the summer of 1880 we made an overland trip our destination being Washington Territory. We were, however, destined never to reach there. We got as far as Idaho where we lived for a year. In September 1881 I landed in El Paso and have lived here continuously ever since.

My father's name was Nicolas J. and my mother's name was Katherine.

When I came to El Paso I first worked for Jacob Schwingle, who was my Uncle, in the grocery business. I worked there for Stuart and Sutherland in the grocery business and later for B. Schuster & Co. in the wholesale grocery business.

In 1884 or 1885, I bought the stationery business of John Kierski and have continued in that business since.

We have had six children: Myrtle, Maud, Fred W., Mable (deceased), Harley I., Della C., and Chas. A.



James Marshal Kinne

Born in Gaspreaux, Nova Scotia in 1847.

Came to El Paso County, Texas, January 1882.

Died in El Paso Texas on the 20th day of March 1908

Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 53



as born at Gaspreaux, Nova Scotia in 1847. In 1872 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where in 1879 he was married to Miss Irene Inez Burns, of Herbertsville, Amador County, California. In January 1882, he moved to El Paso, where he has since resided until last Friday, March 20th 1908, when he suddenly expired

of heart trouble in the Headquarters of the Fire Department at 3 o'clock p.m. He first conducted the old Link Restaurant on South El Paso St. in this city and afterwards the Agua Pura Ice and Soda Company. He afterwards served on the Police force and as city jailor for several years. He was one of the charter members of the Hook and Ladder Co. and filled the office of steward up to the hour of his death. He was also a charter member of the Pioneer Association of El Paso and of the Friend in Need Society.

Brother Kinne is survived by his widow, two sons, Clarence, of this city, and Frank H. Kinne, of Monterey, California, and one daughter Mrs. C. R. O'Toole, whose husband is a member of the central Fire Department. There also survive him two brothers, W. H. Kinne, of Redwood City, California, and Russell Kinne, of Glassborough, Nova Scotia, and one sister, Mrs. Sofia Pratt, of Roxbury, Mass.

About seven years Brother Kinne was stricken by locomotor ataxia, which rendered him a cripple, notwithstanding which his courage and indomitable will has enabled him to attend to his business affairs regularly, with occasional vacations of a few weeks each year for the past three years. At the time of his death he had arranged for his annual vacation in California, and the (to) leave El Paso on Sunday, the 22nd instant (sic) while walking across the floor of the fire department assembly hall, he felt an attack of heart trouble, from which he frequently suffered, coming on and called for assistance and a doctor. He was placed on a bed by his brother firemen and in a few minutes expired, surrounded by his wife and son and a number of firemen. He remained conscious to the last moment good-bye, boys: I'm gone, but its awful hard, Please _____ the sentence was not completed for death took him.

Wilhelm Ernst Ulrich Krowse [sic KRAUSE]

Born at Anchenhagen, Germany on the second day of March, 1847
Came to El Paso County, Texas July 20th, 1881
Became a member of the Pioneer Association
Died in El Paso on the fifth day of May, 1932
Pioneer Association Biographical Book page 2



His parents were farmers of the middle class; they had a large family, of whom Ernst was the oldest. They gave him a good education, as good as their means would allow. He quit school at 14 years of age and was apprenticed to an Apothecary, but after serving his apprenticeship, he quit the business to become a sailor. After wandering about the globe for a number of years, he was persuaded by shipmates to go with them to the great lakes, where he sailed for 2 summers, and but for an accident, came very near freezing to death. The vessel was wrecked and all hands froze to death in the rigging, but owing to a quarrel with the mate at the last port, Buffalo, the writer had left the vessel. This was late in the fall and the writer drifted down to Arkansas. Here he was clerking for a while in a general merchandise establishment in Lake Village and came very nearly being shot in a negro uprising. During his stay in Lake Village, he became acquainted with a painter, who induced him to go to work for him in Chicot City, Arkansas.

Later he learnt the carpenters trade and became a contractor. He accumulated some property, but in 1873 the Mississippi River got on a rise, overflowed the whole country, washed away the best part of the town and his property with it, leaving him pennyless.

After wandering around through several states, he made another start in Gonzales, Texas and a second time got pretty well off, and was about to get married when a fire destroyed his shop, warehouse and lumber yard and very nearly burned him up, he having to go down a burning stairway from his rooms in the second story, where he was asleep, as the fire occurred at 10'clock in the morning.

Not caring to start in again with nothing at Gonzales, although citizens placed two hundred dollars in the bank for him and offered him a block of

ground on which to rebuild, he was induced by a casual talk with a traveling man to come to El Paso. Before he did so, he took the \$200 given him, went to Houston and studied architecture for a while.

The trip to El Paso was made by way of Fort Concho in the old stagecoach, in Concho the incoming stage driver told of Indians on the road, a freighter had been killed by them in the Quitman Canyons. After reaching El Paso (July 20, 1881) he found there was no need of an architect, so he went to work again as a carpenter by the day, but shortly after started to take contracts himself, and after making little money again, he bought him some lots, on which he built him a home and married his old sweetheart in Gonzales, Miss Flora Helen Beach. Later he went into architecture. The lots he bought in 1881 cost him \$60 apiece, 26' front and are worth today \$100 a front foot (1909).

He joined the order of AF & AM masons in Arkansas in 1870 and became a Knights Templar in El Paso 1888. He was married Dec. 27, 1883 with Miss Flora Helen Beach, with whom he had 3 children. Leona was born Jan. 25th 1884. She married E. E. Lidebottom and her first child was a boy named Ulrich. Mable was born May 5th 1888. She married Charles Montfort May 5th 1909. Kate was born Oct. 17th, 1901.

(Newspaper clipping concerning E. Krause)

OLD-TIME MASON HERE SEES
LANDMARKS HE BUILT YEARS AGO
DISAPPEAR NE BY ONE

By Nat Floyd

One of the builders of El Paso sits in his home "on the hill," listening to the hum of feverish life swirling around the tall buildings which have replaced the sturdy but more modest structures he designed in his own and the city's youth.

Once E. Krause sat in that same home and heard the echoes as the revolvers of desperados and drunken "bad" men barked around the saloons of that early-day, wild west village, El Paso. Or he took up his rifle and shot coyotes from his bedroom window.

Tonight the venerable gentleman will not be able to attend the "Pioneers Night" meeting of Lodge No. 130, A.F. & A.M. But he will not be forgotten. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge here longer than any other El Pasoan. At least 150 of the 242 men whose membership began more than 20 years ago are expected to be present, F. A. McCollum, worshipful master, estimates.

The oldest living member of the lodge, in years of service, is S. H. Wilson, who has lived in Fredonia, Kan., for some time. He will be honored tonight

along with Mr. Krause.

83 Years Old.

Eighty-three years ago, in a little German village, Mr. Krause was born. When he was 18, the stalwart youth ran away to go to sea. For several years he sailed before the mast, visiting all the principal ports of the world and following the lanes charted across the seven seas. About half a century ago, Mr. Krause forsook the salt water breezes and came into the interior of the United States, Missouri, Arkansas and Central West Texas were stopping places before he came to El Paso.

As an architect and builder, E. Krause came into the little border village in 1881 on a stage line, then the only established transportation system serving El Paso. He soon became acquainted and joined the Masonic lodge. With the 20 members then active in the lodge, Krause designed and helped build the first meeting house. That adobe room was later replaced by a two-story structure on the site now occupied by the Popular store.

In 1883 the pioneer decided to build a home for his family. He braved the jests of his neighbors about "moving out in the country," and built "on the hill." It was the first house north of the tracks. A graveyard lay between his home and the village. Within a year, others came across the tracks to build and later the graveyard was removed. He still lives in the same home, but today it is near the center of the city at 906 North Stanton.

Confined to Home.

Until four years ago, Mr. Krause worked at his trade, but failing eyesight and a stroke enfeebled him and he has since been confined to his home. Nowadays he makes his way cheerfully about house with the aid of a cane, but seldom ventures out of doors. He is perfectly happy as he sits and listens to the activity of life all around him. He laughs heartily as he recalls, for visitors, some of the humorous incidents in the early life of El Paso.

"Once," he says, "Ysleta was the county seat and we had to go there for jury service. I was on the jury, one time when they held us until the last stage had gone; we had to walk all the way back to El Paso, and we didn't get in until 2 o'clock in the morning."

"But all that was changed when El Paso got the court house. They got herds of Mexicans and marched them from one voting box to the other, voting always to make El Paso the county seat. El Paso won.

Dog Food Stolen.

He laughs, too, when he remembers how hard it was to feed his dogs at the back of the house. Although his wife always put out enough food for the dogs, the animals often went hungry because the Indians living on the mountain

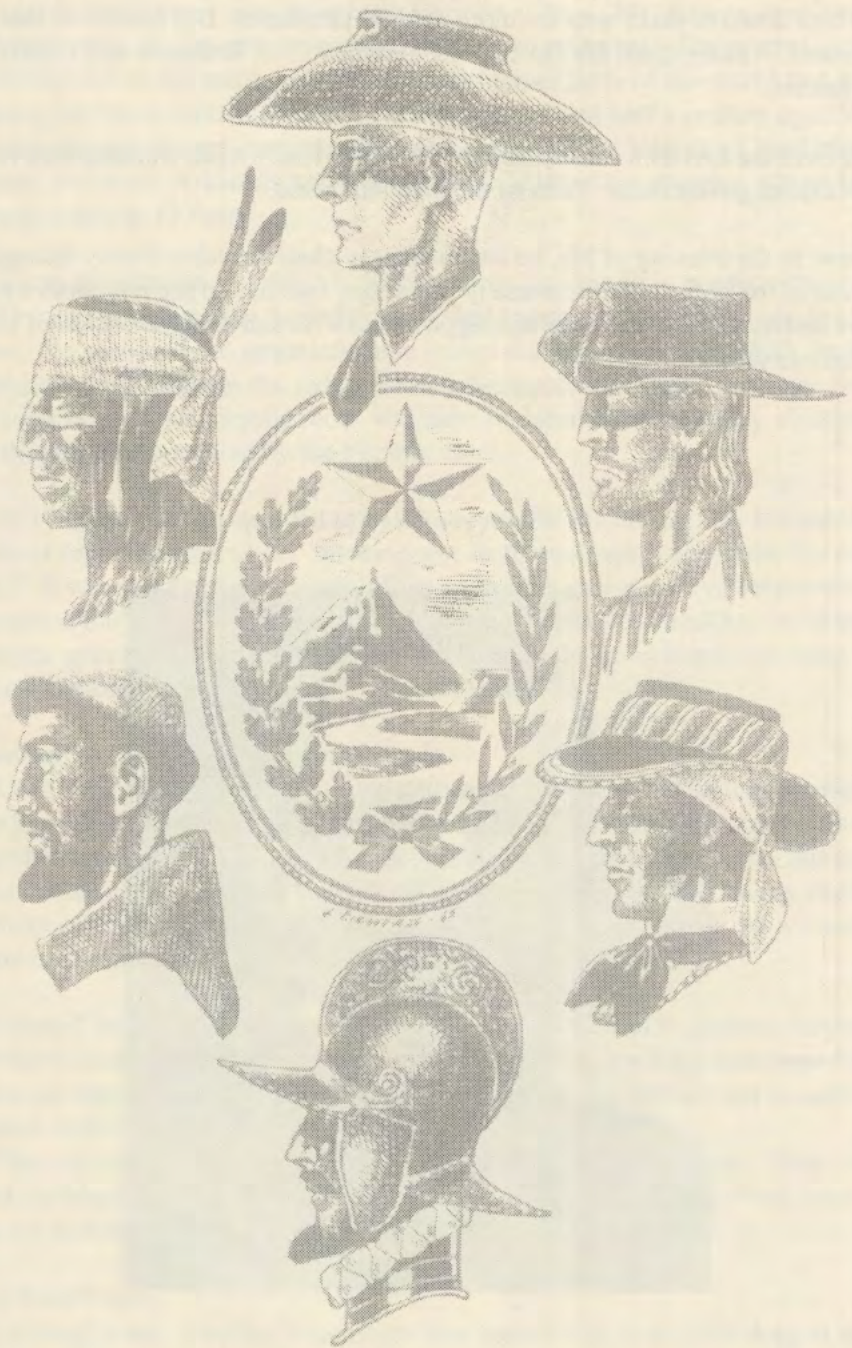
would slip down and steal it before the dogs could gobble it.

Many of the landmarks designed by Mr. Krause in the years gone by have been torn down to make way for more modern structures. But several of them still stand. Among them are Hotel Dieu, and the Moye, Krakauer and Captain Bell homes.

He built the first dam across the Rio Grande, at Hart's Mill, working then for the Mexican government. Parts of the dam still stand.

Now, in the evening of life, he sits in an easy chair or walks slowly through the rom of the home he built so many years ago, feasting on the memory of an active and useful life, and entertaining, with his wife and daughter, those of his old friends who visit him.







IN MEMORIAM

ROSE DE LA TORRE PEINADO

1931-2012

Board Member, El Paso County Historical Society

El Paso Museum of Art

El Paso Woman's Club

Symphony Guild

Order of Granaderos de Galvez



Lecturas

This issue's readings focus on theses and dissertations relating to the El Paso area that are recently presented or that readers may have missed. Theses and dissertations from UTEP are available at the UTEP Library, and others may be available online.

RELATING TO ASARCO ISSUES:

Camacho Araujo, Ingrid B. Airborne Lead in El Paso, Texas, 1977–1999. M.S., The University of Texas at El Paso, 2011, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/873935093?accountid=7121>. [Technical study of lead contamination.]

Cumming, Elke. Residents' Risk Perception due to Operations of a Copper Smelter Located Near Residential Communities in El Paso, Texas. M.P.H., The University of Texas School of Public Health, 2010, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/288306174?accountid=7121>. [Report of a face-to-face survey conducted in 2010.]

Darby, Kate J. The Cost of Copper: The Historical Production of Injustice in a Southwest Smelter City. Ph.D., Arizona State University, 2010, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/375471745?accountid=7121>. [Study that focuses on social justice issues relating to environmental pollution, but including a historical overview of the smelter.]

HISTORICAL AND CURRENT TOPICS

Gamboa, Xochiquetzalli. "The Strictest Smoking Ban in the Nation": A Retrospective Case Study of the Political Factors that Enabled the Passage of El Paso's Clean Indoor Air Ordinance. M.P.H., The University of Texas at El Paso, 2012, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1022985366?accountid=7121>. [Looks at the controversial El Paso Clean Indoor Air Ordinance of 2001.]

Jimenez, Anthony Michael. "How Do We Not Go Back to the Factory?" Negotiating Neoliberal Conditions in a Latina-Led Transnational Development Organization in El Paso (Texas). M.A., The University of Texas at El Paso, 2012, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1024288785?accountid=7121>. [Sociology thesis that discusses the work of La Mujer Obrera organization and efforts of the City of El Paso to support women's employment after NAFTA.]

Kladzyk, Rene Grace. Sin Miedo: Violence, Mobility, and Identity in El

Paso Del Norte. M.A., University of Oregon, 2011, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/917733008?accountid=7121>. [Looks at shifts in population in response to the recent violence in Cd. Juárez.]

Matthews, Jennifer Heidi. *Alcohol Production and Consumption Throughout U.S. History, and More Particularly in El Paso, Texas, as it Relates to Social Norms Theory*. M.A., The University of Texas at El Paso, 2011, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/916423203?accountid=7121>. [Sociology thesis that traces the history of alcohol-related businesses and drinking habits in El Paso.]

Mendoza Guerrero, Juan Manuel. *Mexican Immigrants' Foodways in El Paso, Texas, 1880-1960s: Identity, Nationalism, and Community*. Ph.D., The University of Texas at El Paso, 2012, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1023105319?accountid=7121>. [Traces the history of Mexican food and the Mexican immigrant community in El Paso.]

Saenz-Rivera, Sergio Emilio. *Centers and Bordertowns: Tracing the Origins of Cooperation at the Mexico-United States Border (1521--1994)*. Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 2010, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/858609078?accountid=7121>. [Traces historical efforts in transborder cooperation in El Paso and Cd. Juárez.]

Starling, Jamie Matthew. *The Bonds of a Common Faith: Catholicism, Marriage, and the Making of Borders in Nineteenth-Century Paso Del Norte*. Ph.D., The University of Texas at El Paso, 2012, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1039269903?accountid=7121>. [Based on a study of parish marriage records at the Our Lady of Guadalupe Mission in Cd. Juárez, this dissertation traces changes that occurred on the border after the Mexican War.]





**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 2012
THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

President	Mary Jo Melby
1st Vice-President	Mary Haynes
2nd Vice-President	Bernard Sargent
3rd Vice-President	Ellie Fenton
Recording Secretary	Magda Flores
Corresponding Secretary	Dr. Helen Castillo
Treasurer	Will Harvey
Accountant	John B. Butterworth
Historian	Togo Railey
Membership	Linda Elias
Curator	Patricia H. Worthington
Executive Director	Sara Belger

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

Editor, <i>Password</i>	Patricia H. Worthington
Editor, <i>El Conquistador</i>	Magda Flores
Immediate Past President	Lillian W. Crouch

DIRECTORS

2010-2012

Elias Bonilla
Mary Brock
The Honorable
Bill Moody
Claudia Rivers
A.C. Sanders

2011-2013

Richard Bussell
Dionne Mack Harvin
Joel Jones
Ken Luthy
Herb Price

2013-2014

Diana Calamia
Keith Erekson
Fred Evans
Ron Leiman
Maureen Singleton
Casey Stevenson

ALL PAST PRESIDENTS ARE HONORARY BOARD MEMBERS

Continue from inside cover

**MITHOFF BURTON
PARTNERS**

123 W. Mills Ave., Suite 500
El Paso, Texas 79901

PRICE'S CREAMERIES

600 N. Piedras St.
El Paso, Texas 79903

QCI/QUALITY COINS

700 Montana Ave.
El Paso, Texas 79902

**RESEARCH, ANALYSIS &
MAINTENANCE, INC.**

9440 Viscount, Suite 200
El Paso, Texas 79925

SCOTTHULSE P.C.

201 E. Main
El Paso, Texas 79901

**SMG-EL PASO CONVENTION
& VISITORS BUREAU**

1 Civic Center Plaza
Santa Fe St.
El Paso, Texas 79901

**UNITED BANK OF EL
PASO DEL NORTE**

125 Mesa Hills Dr.
El Paso, Texas 79912

WESTSTAR BANK

500 N. Mesa
El Paso, Texas 79901

Books for review should be sent to:

Book Review Editor, EPCHS

P.O. Box 28 • El Paso, Texas 79940

The per-copy price of **PASSWORD** is \$12.00 for copies from 1980 to the present.

The price of copies of **PASSWORD** from 1956 to 1979 is \$15.00.

Cost of postage and handling is \$2.00 for one issue, \$1.00 for each additional issue.

**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 \$50.00 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