

PASSWORD



THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. X - No. 4

WINTER, 1965

Added to the Hall of Honor . . . 1965

ERNEST
ULRICH
KRAUSE



LUCINDA
DE LEFTWICH
TEMPLIN

PASSWORD

Published quarterly by THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EUGENE O. PORTER, *Editor*

VOL. X, No. 4

EL PASO, TEXAS

WINTER, 1965

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regarding back numbers of **PASSWORD** should be addressed to
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HALL OF HONOR BANQUET

THE SOCIETY held its fifth annual Hall of Honor banquet on Sunday evening, November 14, in the Sky Room of the Hotel Paso del Norte. More than two hundred fifty members and their guests were in attendance. Mrs. Chris P. Fox and Mrs. Gladys Hawkins served as General Chairmen of the affair and were ably assisted by several sub-Committee members, as follows:

Reservations, Mrs. Paul Heisig and Mrs. Frank Feuille III, Co-Chairmen; Social Hour, Mrs. Hobart R. Gay, Mrs. James P. Pierce and Mrs. Leland Hewitt, Co-Chairmen; and Publicity, Mrs. W. W. Schuessler.

Decorations were under the Co-Chairmanship of Mrs. Robert F. Thompson, Mrs. MacIntosh Murchison, Mrs. Francis C. Broaddus, Jr., and Mrs. Frank Schuster. Due to the inspired planning of these talented ladies the Sky Room was beautifully aglow with candlelight and decorated with hundreds of white chrysanthemums. Each table was centered by a branched silver candelabrum holding white tapers, white mums and emerald foliage. A bouquet of giant white mums adorned the center of the speakers' table.

Sitting at the speakers' table were Mr. H. Gordon Frost, President of the Society, who gave the opening address, and the beautiful Mrs. Frost; Mr. Chris P. Fox who served as master of ceremonies and the beloved Mrs. Fox; Father William J. Allard, assistant pastor of St. Matthews, who gave the benediction; Dr. Lucinda de Leftwich Templin, an honoree; Mrs. Kate Krause Ball, daughter of the deceased honoree, and her daughter Flora; Mr. Homer Bailey who gave the award address for the late Ernest Ulrich Krause, and Mrs. Bailey; and Judge R. E. Cunningham who gave the award address for Dr. Templin, and Mrs. Cunningham.

Out of town guests included Mrs. Frances Godley of Alamogordo, President of the Tularosa Basin Historical Society, and Mrs. Tom Charles, also of Alamogordo and the author of the Southwestern classic, *Tales of the Tularosa*, designed by El Paso's Carl Hertzog.

Serving on the Host Committee for the cocktail hour which preceded the banquet were Judge and Mrs. Hans Brockmoller, Mrs. Leland Hewitt, Col. and Mrs. H. Crampton Jones, Mrs. J. Burges Perrenot, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Sonnichsen, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Guynes, Judge and Mrs. Colbert Coldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Goetting, Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Barry O. Coleman and Dr. and Mrs. Eugene O. Porter.

Those assisting at the punch bowl included Mrs. Enrique Flores, Mrs. C. D. Belding, Mrs. J. Burges Perrenot, Mrs. G. Ralph Meyer and Mrs. Frank Schuster.

In addition to honoring the two newly elected members of the Hall of Honor, the Society awarded citations to its President, Mr. Frost, to Mr. Chris P. Fox and to Dr. Eugene O. Porter. The citations, beautifully designed and executed by Mr. José Cisneros who designed the cover of *PASSWORD*, read in part: "In gratitude for their outstanding service to the Society." The programs and Hall of Honor plaques were provided by Mr. Carl Hertzog.

The procedure for selecting members to the Hall of Honor was changed by the Board of Directors of the Society at its October 26, 1965 meeting. The amendment reads as follows:

Procedure concerning the conduct of the El Paso County Historical Society Hall of Honor Selections Committee:

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the El Paso County Historical Society Hall of Honor Selections Committee shall be to choose no more than one living and no more than one deceased El Pasoan so that they may be honored at the Society's annual Hall of Honor Banquet as the outstanding El Pasoans for that year.

2. COMPOSITION

The Hall of Honor Selections Committee shall consist of a Chairman, who shall be appointed by the President of the Society; and four (4) Committee members, secretly chosen by the Chairman from the membership of the Society. Only the Chairman's name shall be made public. No member of the Selections Committee shall be a relative of a nominee. If kinship to a nominee is discovered by the respective Committee member, the Committee member shall withdraw from the Committee, and the Chairman shall replace the member.

3. PROCEDURE IN THE SELECTION OF HONOREES

The Hall of Honor Selections Committee shall meet at times and places designated by the Chairman, where it shall review the files of past and present nominees, following the criteria of the Hall of Honor nominations, to wit:

The El Paso Hall of Honor sponsored by the El Paso County Historical Society, Inc., shall be composed of: Outstanding Men and Women of character, vision, courage, and creative spirit, who have lived in what is presently El Paso County, (1) who have consistently done the unusual which deserves to be written or recorded: or who have created that which deserves to be read, heard, or seen: and who have made El Paso County better for their having lived in it, and (2) who have influenced over a

period of years the course of history of El Paso County, or by their singular achievements have brought honor and recognition to the El Paso community, and (3) who have directed us toward worthy goals and merit being remembered by all men as an exemplary guide to our future.

The Selections Committee shall, by process of elimination and secret ballot, choose at a final meeting, no more than *one* living and no more than *one* deceased El Pasoan to be placed in that year's Hall of Honor.

At the final balloting, an "odd" number of Committee members, including the Chairman, must be present. The Chairman shall not vote at any meeting except to break any ties which might result in the balloting.

In the event of a tie between nominees, living or deceased, the President of the El Paso County Historical Society shall use his discretion in breaking the tie.

Hall of Honor Address: THE FRONTIER

by H. GORDON FROST

"THE FRONTIER"—what a magnificent phrase! As stated in *The Turner Thesis and the Dry World*, this phrase "has as many meanings as there are persons who would define it."¹ To many, the frontier was the "place and the time of the strong man, of the self-sufficient but restless individual. It was the home of the rebel, the protestant, the unreconciled, the intolerant, the ardent — and the resolute."² It was childlike, simple and savage; a land of fascinating interest to youth and adults of every country — a "region royal in its dimensions."³

Frederick Jackson Turner in his *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, alluded to the frontier in various manners, such as: "the meeting point between savagery and civilization . . . it lies at the hither edge of free land . . . the margin of that settlement which has a density of two or more persons to the square mile."⁴

One might choose as his definition of "the frontier," a "vast, unsettled area."⁵ In doing so, he is actually pointing out the fact that the applications of this term are limitless, for there are frontiers of Faith, Freedom, Democracy, New Frontiers, Frontiers of Medicine, Space, and so on, *ad infinitum*.

There is an aura of romance about the frontier — the ways of the

1. Rex W. Strickland, *The Turner Thesis and the Dry World* (El Paso, Texas Western Press, 1960), 4.
2. Emerson Hough, *The Passing of the Frontier* (New Haven, 1918), 3.
3. *Ibid.*, 25.
4. Frederick Jackson Turner, *The Significance of the Frontier in American History* (El Paso, Texas Western Press, 1960), 2-3.
5. Rex W. Strickland, Lecture at Texas Western College, June 14, 1964.

Indians; the expeditions of the Conquistadores; the hardships of the Pioneers; the zeal of the Missionaries; the intestinal fortitude of the Settlers; and the excitement of the daily life of the cavalry and cattlemen, not to mention that of the law-enforcers.

The frontier wasn't always one glorious adventure after another, depicted so erroneously by today's movies and television. There was a great deal of monotony in life of the frontier, though always overshadowed by the unknown event that might be waiting to happen just around the corner.

There was to be found extreme dryness, then sudden, fierce rain and hail. Cholera and smallpox were ever-present menaces, as were unfriendly Indians. One encountered lame horses and mules; lost, strayed, and/or stolen cattle; dust storms and flooded coulees; and the constant search for water not impregnated with cyanide or alkali.

The frontier wasn't always what, where, or when; it was also who. It was people — real people, with no room or sympathy for the weak. These people were pioneers and builders; and sometimes, destroyers; comprised of such individuals as young boys running away from home to find gold and fight Indians; eastern newlyweds off to build a nest in the luring land of the west; widows hoping to find new husbands and fathers for their children; small businessmen escaping their eastern creditors; Yankee farmers looking for greener pastures; professional gamblers seeking new chickens to pluck; fresh graduates from seminaries looking for souls to save; rugged mountain men; wagon-masters and trail scouts; cowpokes and shepherders; and thousands of others, all looking for the promised land in one way or another. Always evidenced in this segment of the frontier was the undying loyalty of women who were half-killing themselves trying to get their stock through the winter alive.

The frontier was also a state of mind with these rugged individuals — a determination to find a place where the living would be better. "It was on the frontier where the people showed their fighting edge, their unconquerable resolution and undying faith. There, for a time at least, we were Americans."⁶

There are some who, today, may think and state: "The frontier no longer exists." This is an erroneous idea, for as long as man exists, there shall always be frontiers, or challenges, to overcome. Each of us has his personal frontier to recognize, meet, and conquer. Let us use the examples of past and present Hall of Honor honorees as guideposts in aiding us to attain that which we are striving for.

The two people whom we are honoring tonight each had a frontier. One had the frontier of yesteryear — an era in the early history

6. Turner, *The Frontier in American History*, 173.

of El Paso in which he worked mightily to bring to this community everlasting beauty in the form of architecture. His influence may still be seen throughout our city. The other had as her frontier the challenge of education — that priceless commodity which shapes the destiny of our city, state, nation; yes, even that of mankind. Her contributions in this field may be seen as we look about us here tonight. Many of you ladies present have been greatly influenced by the devotion, determination, and wisdom of this most outstanding educator.

Two honorees — one living, one deceased; from different eras, of different sex and origin, but with the same common denominators: faith in our community; vision as to its future; and determination to conquer their own particular "frontiers," which they did, much to the benefit of our community and for its posterity.

Now, as I call the roll of the El Paso Hall of Honor, let us reflect on how each member met his frontier, thereby exemplifying the true spirit of pioneer achievement:

JAMES WILEY MAGOFFIN — 1961. A man whose faith in this community became contagious, inspiring others to build it into the great city of the present.

LAWRENCE M. LAWSON — 1961. Through his unselfish efforts, created an oasis in the harsh, dry southwest.

RICHARD F. BURGESS — 1962. His determination saw to it that El Paso became a better city for all concerned.

MAUD DURLIN SULLIVAN — 1962. Helped establish and perpetuate a literary appreciation in our city.

B. M. G. WILLIAMS — 1962. His devotion and belief in his fellow man has served to encourage many.

EUGENIA M. SCHUSTER — 1963. Her charity and graciousness, combined with her many talents, helped make a young city grow.

ROBERT EWING THOMASON — 1963. His dedication, loyalty, and patriotism has made our country a better place for all to proudly state: "I am an American!"

ALLEN HARRISON HUGHEY — 1964. His optimism and sagacity brought to this city an educational system much-admired and copied by many other communities.

MRS. W. D. HOWE — 1964. Her loyalty to family, friends and community has established a precedence which we would all be the better to follow.

Tonight we add to the list of the members of the El Paso Hall of Honor the names of ERNEST ULRICH KRAUSE and DR. LUCINDA DE LEFTWICH TEMPLIN, and in their respective tributes, you will discover how they met their "Frontiers."

Biographical Sketch of Ernest William Ulrich Krause

by FREDERICK HOMER BAILEY

WHEN I READ RECENTLY that Mr. Krause had been elected to the El Paso County Historical Society's Hall of Honor, I was deeply touched; not only because as a youth I had known and revered Mr. Krause, but because my father, who had lived with the Krause family for two years as a boy, respected, admired, and loved him more than any man he ever met in his life span of seventy years.

In preparing the material for tonight, I have leaned heavily on personal recollections of Mr. Krause's daughters, and on clippings contained in family albums.

Ernest William Ulrich Krause came to El Paso, then known as Franklin, just before the first railroad arrived in 1881. He was then a man in his early thirties who had received a cultural education in the Old World, who had an innate sense of artistic beauty, and a vast fund of knowledge obtained through some fifteen years of travel and reading.

Mr. Krause was born in Berlin, Germany in 1847, and lived there until he was fourteen years old. During this time he received a college education, and became a pharmacist apprentice. His education had included the study of German, French, Italian, and English. He had developed an interest in all great literatures, was well versed in Greek mythology, and had an excellent knowledge of the Bible.

Mr. Krause was not content, however, to settle down in his native city to be a pharmacist for life. So, he joined the crew of a ship, and for five years he roamed the world as a merchant seaman. Although he never did return to his native land, he had a great affection for his family and always kept in touch with them. He received a birthday greeting from them every year.

Of all the countries he had visited, he selected the United States to be his new home, and was always proud of being a citizen of this great young nation. He exhibited this pride on the Fourth of July when the Krause home often was draped in red, white, and blue bunting, until it looked somewhat like a gift package, and the American flag was flown proudly on appropriate occasions.

Mr. Krause did not remain long on the Eastern Seaboard, but joined a hopeful band of pioneers which headed for St. Louis. There

he set up a carpenter shop where he prospered well until the Mississippi overflowed its banks and washed his shop away.

With no material possessions to hold him in St. Louis, he went down the Mississippi and to the Sabine. There, he joined a caravan of covered wagons which stopped at the town of Gonzalez, Texas. At Gonzalez, he established himself as a cabinet maker, and as a builder. Here also he prospered until a fire completely destroyed this shop. He himself received minor burns while attempting to save his little canary.

In Gonzalez he met and courted his future bride, Miss Flora Beach, the daughter of a prominent doctor in Gonzalez. However, after the fire, he felt he must move on again; and with her promise that she would wait a year for him if he would build a home for her, he set out for the West with the idea that the town at the Pass to the North might be a place with a bright future.

At Conchos he was to take a Butterfield stage. However the driver advised all the prospective passengers that the Indians were on the rampage just West of there. As a result, Mr. Krause was the only passenger. He arrived safely in Franklin in the summer of 1881.

It was at this time that the Southern Pacific tracks reached El Paso from Deming, and the first train from California arrived. El Paso (Franklin) was a small adobe village with a population of about 500 before the railroad arrived, but in the next few months it doubled in size. Mr. Krause felt sure that with the advent of the railroads from East to West and from North to South, El Paso would be assured of a promising future. One of the first trains from California had redwood lumber as part of its freight. So Mr. Krause bought enough of this fine lumber to build a two-story house. He purchased three lots North of the railroad tracks, an area that offered nothing but desert. This is now the corner of Montana and Stanton Streets. Then he began the building of the house soon to be known as the "House of Seven Gables" for himself and his bride-to-be. He drew his own plans, and added beauty to the rooms with carved wood designs which he did himself, such as a sunburst ceiling in the bay window area of the living room. The white and blue enameling he put on has never been retouched and is still lovely.

By Christmas of 1882 the house was nearly complete, so he returned to Gonzalez to claim his bride. The Krauses were married on the twenty seventh of December, 1882, and arrived in El Paso by train on New Year's Day of 1883.

Mr. Krause's new home, built of California redwood, was a home of beauty and refinement, and particularly a palace to the residents

of El Paso where all the other buildings were of adobe. It has an Old World charm and elegance, and was beautifully embellished with carved woodwork so popular in the Victorian era. Some people scoffed at its location, alone there among the sagebrush and mesquite, but Mr. Krause did not care. He knew his home on higher ground would never be washed away during the periodic floods of the Rio Grande, and always said that the city would grow to the hills and the mountain.

Mr. Krause's first contracting job in El Paso was the building of the diversion dam at Hart's Mill for the Mexican government. This was completed in 1883. Soon thereafter it became fashionable to build "North of the tracks," and one by one, leading citizens built homes in this area. Mr. Krause drew plans for the Pfaff and Krakauer residences on North Mesa Street, the Moye and Heil residences on North Oregon Street, the Senator A. B. Fall home on Arizona Street, the M. P. Schuster home, and many others.

Mr. Krause was the foremost architect and building contractor in El Paso during this early period, and contributed to the development of our city by adding the charm of beautiful homes of stone, brick, and wood for more gracious living of the citizens of this frontier town.

Mr. Krause also was the architect for a number of public buildings which served an important part in the lives of the people of El Paso and adjoining areas. Among these were the Court House at Marfa, the Customs House in Juárez, the El Paso Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member, located where the Downtown Popular now stands, the building which houses the Capri Theatre, the Franklin School on Overland Street, a Methodist Church, a Jewish Synagogue, and a business building on the corner of San Antonio and Oregon Streets which is still in use. His office was at the present site of the downtown White House, with its windows facing the old Sheldon Hotel, now replaced by the Plaza Motel. Mr. Krause was the architect for the original Hotel Dieu, a Catholic hospital. Hence he played a large part in filling the needs of the people in business, religious, and civic betterment by providing well planned and well constructed buildings appropriate to the needs of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Krause had three daughters: Leona, Mabel, and Kate, who grew to be young ladies in their lovely home, and all married. Leona, the eldest, married Mr. Earl Sidebottom and moved to California. She passed away there in 1952, leaving three sons and one daughter. Mabel married Mr. Charles Montfort who passed away in 1939. Mrs. Montfort now owns and resides in the Krause home. She and Mr. Montfort made their home with Mr. and Mrs. Krause

during their last years. Mr. Krause passed away in 1932 at the age of 85, and Mrs. Krause in 1945, also at the age of 85. Kate, the youngest daughter, married Mr. Preston Ball who passed away in 1962. Mrs. Ball and her daughter Flora are both lifelong residents of El Paso. Mrs. Ball has received both local and national recognition for her work in the field of Art, and Miss Ball is doing her part to improve our city's culture in the field of music.

Mr. Krause, through his work as an architect and builder, improved our city with many fine buildings and residences. He was also a citizen of whom the city could be truly proud. Mr. and Mrs. Krause were members of the First Presbyterian Church from the time of their arrival here. When Flora Beach contributed in her Gonzalez church to help support a new mission in Franklin, little did she know that she would become a permanent member of the church which grew from this mission!

Here I quote in part from an article entitled "The Cloudcroft Baby Sanatorium" by Estelle Levy published in the Fall, 1962, issue of *PASSWORD*: "Dr. Herbert Stevenson lost his first born son who was being rushed to California critically ill, but the second son's life was saved by being taken to Cloudcroft. From these experiences grew the dream of Dr. Stevenson of a baby sanatorium in the mountains among the pines. . . . When the Cloudcroft Lodge burned down, Dr. Stevenson began a campaign to raise money for a baby hospital in Cloudcroft. He interested many people who offered help. Mr. Joshua Reynolds, a banker, wrote a check for \$10,000. Another wealthy man gave \$5,000. Mr. E. Krause, architect, gave his services as an architect and superintendent and a donation. In 1910 Dr. Stevenson reported that the land had been given by the Southwestern Railroad, and that gifts from many friends had made the Sanatorium assured and the building plans an actuality."

Mr. Krause was a wonderful father and husband. There are a few stories I would like to relate that depict his character.

Mrs. Krause did a lot of sewing for her three daughters which was before the days of the electric sewing machine. One day Mr. Krause realized that pedaling the machine was a very laborious task. So he took the garden hose and soon had the sewing machine rigged for power.

Mr. Krause loved children and kept all the neighborhood toys in repair. Leona used to tell her childhood friends: "My papa can do anything."

Mr. Krause loved beautiful things. He had a green house as a hobby, and his backyard contained fig trees, grape vines, rosebushes,

and flowers of the season. One day he brought Mrs. Krause a particularly beautiful rose as a sentimental gesture, and she was much impressed to discover that he had cut all the thorns off of the stem before presenting it to her.

It was his custom after every meal, to pass by her chair and gently touch her shoulder as a silent "thank you" for serving her family so well.

On returning home from a business trip in the early days, he brought Mrs. Krause a gift. Upon opening it she was amazed to find a lovely pair of opera glasses, made in France. She cried, "Ernest, they are beautiful, but where can I use them?" "Oh," he replied, "El Paso is growing and the Opera House will soon come." He did have faith in El Paso.

Mr. Krause bought a very fine piano for his daughters. It was a Fischer, and one of two experimental models made especially of wood which would hold up in dry climates. His sense of the fine and beautiful is exemplified in this piano which is still in use by Miss Ball, and holds concert pitch.

Mr. Krause had an excellent library. My father, as a boy, read these books avidly, and Mr. Krause, as busy as he was, found time to discuss them with him and opened up many new horizons to him.

In those early days, Mrs. Krause was quite nervous living with her babies in her isolated home North of the tracks. The county seat was then at Ysleta, and whenever Mr. Krause was called upon for jury duty, she would be alone for several days at a time. Indians lived then in the Rim Road area, and although they never harmed the Krauses, they would ring the doorbell and hide until they found out whether anyone came to the door. It was Mrs. Krause's opinion that if she did not answer the door, they might break in the house to pilfer it. They did sometimes steal the scraps she put out for the dog and cat. One evening Mr. Krause decided to lay a trap. He stuck his shotgun through the front window, then turned out all the lights, and the family waited silently. Sure enough, the doorbell rang, but before Mr. Krause could pull the trigger, Mrs. Krause let out such a scream of pent-up emotion, that the Indians scampered away in terror and never did return.

So, I give you Mr. Krause, early citizen of our city, a man of culture and refinement, a man of artistic bent and talent, a man of adventurous spirit and inventive mind, a devoted family man. He was an outstanding citizen who enriched his society both by his work and by being the fine person he was. Furthermore, El Paso has been made even richer by his daughters and granddaughter who have remained here and, in their own ways, carry on in his footsteps.

I did not quite complete the quote I made previously from Estelle Levy's article in the Fall, 1962 *PASSWORD* concerning the Baby Sanatorium. Amazingly, it continues as follows: "There are many men and women in El Paso who owe their lives to Cloudcroft's baby sanatorium. In 1911, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Bailey of Canutillo took their son to the Baby Sanatorium as it seemed difficult to find the proper formula for him. Today the infant son is quite alive. He is Frederick Homer Bailey, Commander in the United States Navy."

And here I am, tonight!

Biographical Sketch of
Dr. Lucinda De Leftwich Templin

by JUDGE R. E. CUNNINGHAM

TONIGHT IS A VERY PLEASANT ONE to me as I come before your society to pay tribute and join with you in honoring a great Lady — Dr. Templin.

You have been very kind in selecting her to the Hall of Honor of your society. It is a great honor to her and one well deserved, and I am honored in being selected to pay this tribute to her. Both Mrs. Cunningham and I are grateful to you for your invitation tonight to meet with you.

In honoring her it necessarily follows that we must turn back the clock of time, and when we do, we see that she is an educator, and when we see this we see her work with Radford School for Girls. Dr. Templin's life has been Radford School for Girls and you cannot talk about her unless you talk about Radford School for Girls, as she is Radford.

The school was established in 1910 by a group of El Paso citizens who desired a good private school for their daughters. It was situated in a residence in Sunset Heights and was known as the El Paso School for Girls. Today Radford has expanded into 22 acres of land, located in Austin Terrace. The school is chartered under the Laws of Texas and is non-sectarian and is not organized for profit. The business affairs are administered by a Board of Directors chosen from El Paso's citizens. The school developed and in 1918 a permanent building was needed. The present location was selected and a building was erected. In July, 1927, the present Principal, Dr. Lucinda de

Leftwich Templin, came to El Paso and took charge (and has been in charge ever since).

When the depression came in 1930, she saw that the school would have to close unless something was done. The school was mortgaged and in debt. She acted. She sought an endowment. She was successful. She secured the help of her friends, the late Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Radford of Webster Groves, Missouri. The Radfords assumed ownership of the school and took over its assets, as well as its liabilities and immediately began a new building and improvements, and endowed it. This was in May, 1931. At the suggestion of Dr. Templin, the name of the school was changed to "Radford School for Girls."

There has been spent on Radford, in the way of improvements, about \$1,000,000.00. Endowment bequests from Mr. and Mrs. Radford are in excess of \$500,000.00 and the assets of the school are in excess of \$1,000,000.00. The enrollment is limited.

Radford's buildings consist of the original school building, Julia Brown Hall, Nellie Brown Keller Hall, Infirmary, Museum, Lucinda de Leftwich Templin Hall Auditorium, all completed, occupied and paid for through the excellent management and administration of Dr. Templin.

The Museum started by Dr. Templin at the beginning of World War II contains autographed photographs; reproductions and original documents, medals, models, recordings of historic broadcasts and a war library. It is worth seeing and compares well with museums elsewhere.

Lucinda de Leftwich Templin, principal, was born in Nevada, Missouri and studied at the University of Missouri (A.B., B.S., 1914; A.M., 1915; Ph.D., 1927). Dr. Templin did postgraduate work at Harvard and Columbia Universities and served as Academic Dean of Lindenwood College (1916-24). She is a member of many civic and educational organizations.

Dr. Templin is Radford. Let me emphasize — no debt — no mortgages — cash basis. All paid for. Where will you find another school in such a condition, so well managed and operated and not only is she a great administrator but is a great educator. Let's see what she has to say in this respect:

"The great need today is for men and women of ability, of integrity and ideals. This imposes a direct obligation on our schools and colleges. We cannot calmly wait for our world to become a better one; we must make it so. Education is more than book learning. It should not only prepare the student for college but should also provide a broad viewpoint and prepare youth for living.

"It is futile to attempt to make education easy and pleasant for all. There is no easy way to become an educated and disciplined person. It requires work, stamina, courage, and vision.

"Radford is a distinguished preparatory school. It provides a broad and competent basis for life or for later specialization in college. It adequately prepares girls for college, but we consider that the preparation of our girls for life in a democracy is the most important function of Radford. We also think that individual integrity is far more important than making superior grades. If we can teach our students to be scrupulously honest, to be thoughtful and considerate of others, to have attractive manners, and to think quickly and accurately, they will be better prepared for life.

"Radford School is fortunate to have over half a million dollars of invested endowment. It will not be forced to jeopardize efficiency in order to cut expenses.

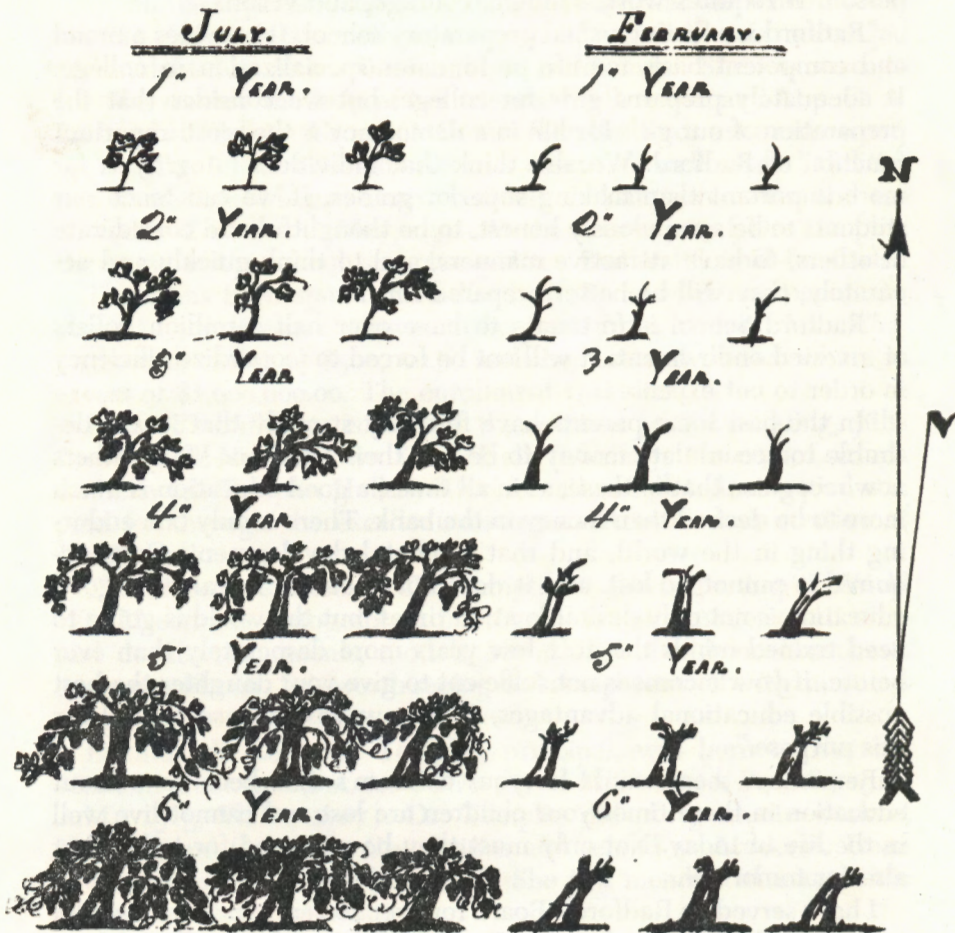
"In the past some parents have felt very strongly that it was desirable to accumulate money to be left their children. Many others now recognize that in these, as in all times, a good education is much more to be desired than money in the bank. There is only one enduring thing in the world, and that a mental development. Once acquired it cannot be lost, and it does not fluctuate in value. A good education is not only desirable at all times, but the world is going to need trained minds the next few years more desperately than ever before. If your income is not sufficient to give your daughter the best possible educational advantages, it is now wise to use capital for this purpose."

Remember these words for your children's sake because without education in these times your children are lost and cannot live well in the life of today. Not only must they be prepared for today, but also for tomorrow.

I have served on Radford's Board for over 20 years and Dr. Templin is dedicated to Radford and is Radford. I know her well and how I wish there were more like her. Those who have known her are indeed fortunate.

She is grateful for this honor. She deserves it. She is a great lady, and she will tell you that she does not deserve it but she does. I am glad she is so honored. She will live long in the minds and memory of those who know her and may she be with us many years to come.

Thank you for inviting me to pay this tribute and with our best wishes to your society in the years to come and my deep appreciation to you in honoring this lady whom I have known so long, I thank you and it is a great pleasure to be with you tonight.



This chart illustrates the method of culture and also the annual growth of the grapevine in the El Paso district. Each winter all branches of the vine were cut off so that only the stock remained. By July, however, the stock was covered with branches and fruit.

AGRICULTURE IN THE EL PASO VALLEY: 1821 - 1870

by HELEN ORNDORFF

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth in a series of articles on the development of agriculture in the El Paso Valley. The others were: "Climatological and Geological Data of the El Paso Area," IV, 2 (April, 1959), 53-57; "History of Agriculture in the El Paso Valley - The Native Period," IV, 4 (October, 1959), 162-164; and "The Development of Agriculture in the El Paso Valley - The Spanish Period," V, 4 (October, 1960), 139-147. Two articles will follow this one: "Agriculture in the El Paso Valley: 1870-1916," and "The Coming of Water and the Modern Development of the El Paso Valley."

The articles have been taken from Mrs. Orndorff's master's thesis at Texas Western College, 1957. The thesis was written under the direction of Dr. Wayne Fuller.]

LITTLE DISTURBED by the political change that had taken place when Mexico won her independence from Spain, the farmers in the El Paso Valley on the right bank (Mexican side) of the Río Grande went about their business of tilling the soil as they had always done; Anglo-American traders coming through the area on the Santa Fe Trail in 1826 and 1827 saw very little they would not have seen a century and a half before if they had made the journey.¹

Soon, however, there was a noticeable change in the agricultural development of the valley. By 1824 the Santa Fe trade between St. Louis and Santa Fe had been definitely established. This trade to a lesser degree extended from Santa Fe to Chihuahua. Wagon trains were now hauling the cargoes formerly carried by pack mules. With the possibility of shipping out part of what they raised, the farmers were more careful in cultivating and harvesting their crops. No longer did they allow fruit to rot on the tree as they had in the past when there was no market for it. Now it was dried to supply the market of Chihuahua and other places in Mexico. Raisins made from their bountiful grape harvest, onions, and wine became important items in this trade.²

Grapes and fruit had long been the principal crops of the valley, but now in the 1820's corn, wheat, and beans were being grown to a much greater extent and were even being used as a medium of exchange. War taxes,³ always difficult to collect, were paid in corn at the rate of two *pesos* a *fanega*,⁴ and in beans at the rate of three *pesos*.⁵

While more land was being cultivated and more crops were being produced, there were also more problems. By 1835 serious disputes had arisen regarding the ownership of certain tracts of land on the Mexican side of the river. Indians, who were citizens of the towns

in the valley, had been given land by the State of Chihuahua, yet they did not work it. In addition, there were frequent shifts in the river current when the snow melted and when heavy rains fell in the upper reaches of the Río Grande. Farmers nearby took possession of the land vacated by these shifts. This, of course, caused friction when they tried to sell the land reclaimed without proper title. On the other hand, the river current shifts inundated certain lands, making them non-tillable. In such cases additional land was given to those deprived upon presentation of a petition to the governor.⁶

While the agricultural industry was progressing in its long accustomed maner on the right bank of the Río Grande, there was virtually no farming on the left. On what was to become El Paso on the American side five hundred acres had been acquired in 1827 from the Justice of the Peace of the town of El Paso del Norte by Juan Maria Ponce de León, a prominent resident of that city. On this land he established a *ranch*o. Ponce de León built the first house of which there is record on the left bank close to the river at about what is now the northwest corner of the intersection of Second and El Paso streets, El Paso, Texas, but it was washed away by a flood in 1830. His second house was built on higher ground about four blocks due north, near the present site of the Mills Building.⁷ Soon on much of the present site of downtown El Paso there were fields of corn and wheat.⁸

In 1836 this area came under the rule of Texas, an independent nation,⁹ whereupon there passed out of the hands of Mexico land on which extensive agricultural production would one day take place. While little land was under cultivation on the left bank of the river at the time, there were those who only five years later foresaw the advantages offered in agriculture in the area because of the mild climate and fertile soil. It was predicted that, under Anglo-American cultivation, the region could be made highly productive.¹⁰

Shortly after Texas won her independence, the Río Grande by a shift in current, donated three Mexican towns to Texas. Thus was created an area known as "The Island," often referred to as *La Isla*, which constituted the vilages of Ysleta, Socorro, and San Elizario. These towns today are situated along the left bank of the river. While the exact date of the shift in the river current has not been established, according to old residents in the valley the change took place in 1842. A map made by the Mexican engineer of the International Boundry Commission in 1852 and accepted by both the United States and Mexico, shows the river at that time as flowing about a mile west of Ysleta, Socorro, and San Elizario; it also shows distinct traces of

an old river bed about the same distance east of these towns.¹¹

In those years these villages were the only places where agriculture was practiced to any extent on the Texas side of the El Paso Valley. Here agriculture had been carried on for years.¹² In fact, adjoining the mission of Our Lady of Mount Carmel near Ysleta is the oldest farm in the United States. It has been under continuous cultivation since the mission was founded in 1682 and still produces excellent crops.¹³

In the early 1850's "The Island" was one of the most fertile spots in the entire El Paso Valley.¹⁴ "Nothing could be pleasanter than the prospects of this beautiful place," wrote one observer.¹⁵ A road wound through the island past "cultivated fields of rich and well-irrigated soil," and pastures in which were "flocks of goats, and a few cattle, kept from the fields of wheat and corn, not by fences, but by herdsmen."¹⁶ On this island were "green and luxuriant fruit trees — pears, peaches, apricots, and plums — growing in endless profusion."¹⁷ Vineyards interspersed the wheat and corn fields. Irrigation canals diverted water through the island. Inhabiting the island were Mexicans with high sombreros, wide-flowing drawers, and leather breeches. No Anglo-Americans, it should be noted, were farming the land.¹⁸

This easy, slow-moving life along the Río Grande was interrupted by the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846. The El Paso district passed under the nominal control of the United States on August 22, 1846, when Kearney issued a proclamation declaring his intention to hold the department of New Mexico with its original boundaries as part of the United States.¹⁹ The war ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, dated February 2, 1848. Mexico accepted the Río Grande boundary and ceded most of New Mexico and all of California to the United States, upon payment by the latter of \$15,000,000. Thus, the American settlements on the north bank of the river were finally separated from the Spanish town of El Paso del Norte. But these settlements were tied together by social bonds and traditions far stronger than any imaginary line running up the middle of the river.²⁰

The war and final peace settlement which placed the United States boundary along the Río Grande, plus the California gold rush, caused travelers to come in greater numbers to the El Paso Valley. It was these forces that brought three pioneers — Benjamin Franklin Coons, James Wiley Magoffin, and Simeon Hart — to El Paso. Until 1849, except for a few scattered farms, there was no settlement on the site where El Paso now stands. Benjamin Franklin Coons, a Missouri

freighter, had purchased the old Don Ponce ranch. Around this ranch, called Coons' *Rancho* after 1849, there sprang up the village of Franklin, Texas.²¹

James Wiley Magoffin, a young Kentuckian, served as United States First Consul to the State of Chihuahua. After the war, he "put down roots" at the Pass on the north side of the river.²² In 1849 he founded a trading post a mile and a half below Coons' *Rancho* and named it Magoffinsville. In the same year he planted the first crop of alfalfa to be grown in this region; however, alfalfa did not become an important crop until after 1900.²³

The third newcomer, Simeon Hart, established a grist mill on the American side in 1849. It was located at the dam above Coons' *Rancho* near the present intersection of West Main Street and Paisano Drive. The walls of the mill were built of adobe bricks three feet thick. The roof was composed of heavy sycamore beams covered with peeled branches of willow. On top of the branches there was a four-inch layer of adobe. Power for the mill came from the river. The mill ground the entire wheat crop for both sides of the river within a 150-mile radius and supplied flour to all residents and to the local military post. Gold seekers, trappers, and settlers stopped at the mill to buy flour and meal and to visit with the owner.²⁴

Accordingly, there were few houses on the site of modern El Paso by 1850. In addition to Hart's grist mill at the dam, Coons' *Rancho*, and Magoffinsville, there was a ranch one mile to the east of the latter belonging to Hugh Stephenson. Not much is known of this ranch, but within a few years it became known as Concordia Ranch.²⁵ By this time Magoffinsville was surrounded by vineyards, flower gardens, orchards, and shrubbery. Small canals had just been completed to carry water along the streets and through the gardens and yards. "adding to the pleasantness of the place."²⁶

After a few years new fields of crops were cultivated around the village of Franklin. More vineyards were set out and additional fruit trees were planted. Franklin was renamed "El Paso" by Anson Mills who came to the village in 1858 and the following year surveyed the town.²⁷ At that time the village contained about three hundred inhabitants, more than three-fourths of whom were Mexicans. Nearly all of that portion of the village south of the present San Francisco and San Antonio streets was cultivated in vineyards, fruit trees, fields of wheat, corn, and gardens. There was plenty of water; El Paso was checkered with *acequias*. Not yet had settlers come in sufficient number to deprive the farmers of their irrigation water.²⁸ Two or three miles above El Paso del Norte, between the two mountains,

was a dam with two head gates, one on the American and the other on the Mexican side, used to raise the water and to divert it into the irrigation ditches. Each house and farm in the valley below the dam were fed with muddy water from a system of *acequias*.²⁹

In spite of the impetus given to the development of agriculture in the El Paso Valley on the left bank (Texas side), it did not compare with the development of farming on the Mexican side. Travelers through the area referred to El Paso as "a small adobe hamlet," and to El Paso del Norte as "a considerable place."³⁰ To them the picturesque and resourceful valley below El Paso del Norte was "the garden spot of Mexico," nature having been "more lavish with her care toward that place," than toward any other region for miles around.³¹

By 1847 farms extended on the Mexican side of the El Paso Valley from the dam above El Paso del Norte for a distance of ten miles down the valley and ten miles in depth, embracing continuous orchards and vineyards and fields of corn and wheat. The grape was still the most important crop in the valley, however, and no fewer than two hundred thousand gallons "of the richest and best wine in the world" were produced annually.³² Selling for two dollars a gallon, wine brought an annual income of \$400,000, this constituting the principal revenue for the area.³³ Pears, peaches, apples, and figs were likewise produced in great profusion. Also, each year saw additional acres of land under cultivation, producing corn and wheat to feed the residents of the valley which now numbered 8,000 on the Mexican side. Oats, tried for the first time at El Paso del Norte in 1850, yielded better than in most places east of the Mississippi River.³⁴ The "El Paso" onion, as well as the grape, was of "world-wide celebrity."³⁵ The wines were "universally appreciated."³⁶ While potatoes did not "succeed," other vegetables did. Pumpkins and melons, for instance, prospered greatly.³⁷ In fact, so great were the agricultural resources of the valley on the Mexican side that travelers through the area felt that "when Congress modified the Gadsden Treaty and left the Valley of the Río Grande in Mexico, a great mistake was made."³⁸

A serious drawback to agriculture on both sides of the river was the manner of living and working of the Mexican people which "was the same as that of their forefathers a hundred years before."³⁹ They refused to accept "any of the improvements of the age."⁴⁰ Their instrument of plowing, for example, was a long pole, with a natural or artificial prong. The plow was pulled by two oxen. It was said that "Nebuchadnezzar, at the end of his graving, could have done as well with his finger-nails."⁴¹

Adding to the disadvantages of agriculture suffered for this cause, there were also the evil effects of the revolution which broke out in 1858. This was the movement led by Benito Juárez. It was to ravage Mexico for a number of years and to lead eventually to the French intervention. El Paso del Norte, "in common with the rest of the Republic, was in a distracted and deplorable condition."⁴² Agriculture greatly declined. People were starving, and robbing became the order of the day. Imports and exports stopped completely.⁴³ By 1864 conditions had grown "steadily from bad to a dreadful state of affairs."⁴⁴

The permanent occupation of the El Paso district by "English-speaking members of the white race" was an accomplished fact by 1860.⁴⁵ From that time on, although outnumbered, "their language, their customs, their laws, and their civilization prevailed."⁴⁶ However, for several decades after the Mexican War, the farming on both sides of the river was left mainly to the Mexicans. They continued in their "indolent and improvident ways" the agricultural methods of their fathers and forefathers, taking water from the river when it was available and "shrugging their shoulders in resignation when it was not."⁴⁷

For over two centuries the El Paso Valley inhabitants had taken water from the river in their crude fashion. The water flowed onto their fields through ditches which were built, operated, and maintained by themselves. The community ditch was the "tie that held these people together in social unity." It had "become an institution" among them, "as sacred to their mode of living as the soil from which they took their sustenance."⁴⁸ The irrigation system had changed very little from generation to generation. "Each community had its own canal or *acequia* which headed either directly from the river or from a main canal, the *acequia madre*, and its operation, maintenance, and general control were functions of the community."⁴⁹ Under the *fatiga* system, if anyone did not have money to pay his water assessments, he worked on the ditch in accordance with the amount of water needed.⁵⁰

Agriculture in the El Paso Valley remained wholly dependent upon the Río Grande for its water supply. Beginning in the early 1870's, however, agriculture suffered greatly from a drought and its intensity was increased by a large influx of settlers who also demanded water from the river. The water shortage was of sufficient duration to mark the beginning of a long period of strife over equitable distribution of the waters of the Río Grande. But this is another story.

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17. *Ibid.*, VII, 304.
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Hugh Stephenson was born in Kentucky on July 18, 1798. Early in life he went first to Missouri and then to Mexico where he married Juana Ascarate, daughter of Juan Ascarate of El Paso del Norte. When he came to the Southwest he was a trapper. Later he became a merchant and mine owner. He died at Concordia on October 11, 1870. See Mills, *Forty Years at El Paso*, 19.
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HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY

Confederate Commander of Fort Bliss and the Southwest

by RICHARD K. McMASTER

ON MAY 13th, 1861, Captain and Brevet Major Henry Hopkins Sibley was commanding a squadron of the 2nd United States Dragoons stationed at Taos, New Mexico. The date was an eventful one for him, for it was the occasion of his promotion to a regular majority after twenty-three years service with the 2nd Dragoons. He had been made a Brevet Major in 1847 for Gallant and Meritorious Conduct in the affair at Medelin, near Vera Cruz, Mexico, but the new promotion established him as a field officer in the United States Army, with no doubts as to seniority. He was in fact the senior officer of the 2nd Dragoons on duty in the Department of New Mexico, having entered that Territory with the troops from Utah in the spring of 1860.

His military career was both honorable and creditable. Upon being graduated from West Point in 1838, he joined his regiment which was then engaged in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, the grimmest and most miserable of all our Indian wars. Here he took part in the expedition into the Everglades. From 1841 to 1846 he served as Regimental Adjutant of the 2nd Dragoons in Florida, Louisiana, and throughout the military occupation of Texas. In the War with Mexico he participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and the capture of the City of Mexico. Returning after the war to frontier duty in Texas, he served with his regiment at Fort Graham, Fort Croghan, Clear Fork of the Brazos, and Fort Belknap. From 1855 to 1857, with the Dragoons, he was engaged in quelling the disturbances in "Bleeding Kansas." Then followed the Utah Expeditions of 1857 and 1859, the difficult march to New Mexico in 1860, and the campaign against the Navajos during the winter of 1860-61. During the latter campaign, he commanded one of the three columns operating from Fort Defiance under the over-all command of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. S. Canby, his brother-in-law and soon to be Union commander of the Department of New Mexico.

It was during his service on the frontier that he conceived and designed the "Sibley Tent," for which he obtained a patent from the Government in 1856. Forerunner of today's pyramidal tent and its

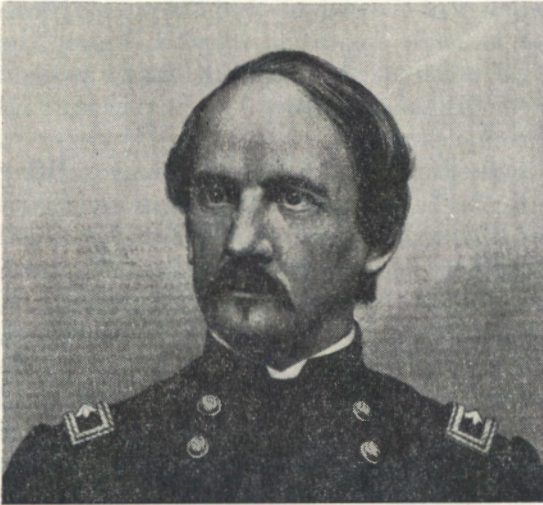
"Sibley Stove," the Sibley tent was based upon the Souix teepee or lodge. It was conical, supported by a central pole resting on an iron tripod, well ventilated at the top, and capable of holding twelve to fifteen men, and warmed by an open fire or sheet iron stove. Later models included a stove-pipe, which typically waited for a windy night and then burned the tent up, even as now. The original Sibleys had only a smoke vent and flap at the peak, like the Indian teepee. The tent was found so spacious and healthful that the Government contracted for its use in the military service, and thus Sibley's name was perpetuated in the manner of the McClellan saddle and the Pershing cap, long after Sibley's other exploits were forgotten.

Born at Natchitoches, Louisiana, in 1816, it was not surprising that he was a Southern sympathizer. Although the principal concern of the troops on the frontier was the pacification of the new territories and the subjugation of the Indian, there had been ample discussion pro and con regarding secession, and most of the officers had made up their minds on the subject. Major-General David E. Twiggs, a former commander of the 2nd Dragoons, had already surrendered all Federal posts and garrisons in the Department of Texas to Confederate commissioners, including the troops at Fort Bliss. And Colonel William W. Loring of the Mounted Rifles, commanding the Department of New Mexico, was active in trying to persuade Federal troops to desert and join the Southern ranks.

Such being the situation in the Southwest on the day of Sibley's promotion, and the fact that his promotion involved a transfer to the 1st Dragoons, now was the time for him to resign from the United States Army. And this he did, on the day of his promotion, May 13th, 1861.

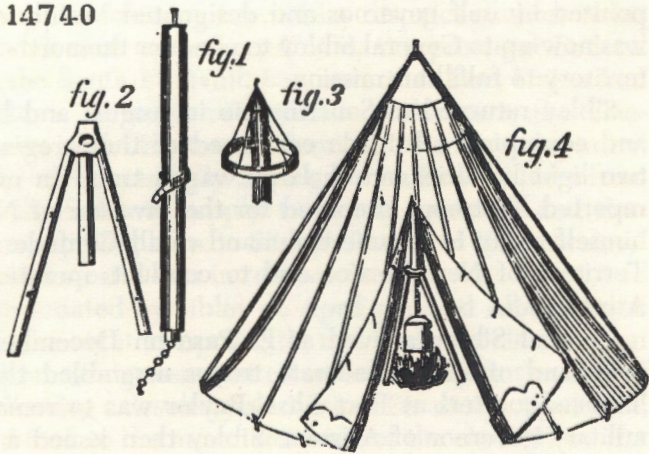
Colonel Loring submitted his resignation the same day but, unlike Major Sibley, delayed leaving his headquarters at Santa Fe until nearly a month later, thus embarrassing Lieutenant-Colonel Canby whom he had placed in general charge of affairs in the Department of New Mexico. Before leaving New Mexico Colonel Loring received a letter from Major Sibley, who had preceded him to El Paso, which implied that both officers had considered leading their commands into the Confederate ranks.

Upon reaching Richmond, Major Sibley conferred with President Jefferson Davis regarding his plan for the conquest of New Mexico. The Confederate leader, well aware of the possibility of extending the Confederacy to the Pacific and thus providing an outlet for slavery, as well as the acquisition of California gold, heartily approved. Whereupon Sibley was appointed a Brigadier-General in the



BRIG.-GEN. HENRY H. SIBLEY

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The Sibley Tent and Stove

Confederate service, and on July 8th, 1861, was assigned to command the Department of New Mexico. On account of his recent service in that territory and his knowledge of the country and the people, President Davis entrusted him with the important duty of driving the Federal troops from that department, and directed him to proceed to Texas and, in concert with Brigadier-General Van Dorn, to organize the necessary troops for that purpose.

At approximately the same time that Sibley's plan was being authorized, Captain John R. Baylor with about three hundred Texas cavalymen arrived at Fort Bliss to occupy the surrendered post and assert the sovereignty of the State of Texas. Here he received a warm welcome from the Secessionists James Magoffin, Judge Simeon Hart, and Judge J. F. Crosby. Encouraged by the enthusiastic reception, Baylor moved contrary to orders upon the town of Mesilla, forty miles up river in New Mexico. The occupation of Mesilla on July 23rd caused the evacuation of nearby Fort Fillmore and the surrender of its garrison of nearly five hundred men. This in turn forced Fort Stanton, to the east, to also be abandoned. Such supplies as had not been destroyed were confiscated by the confederates. Fort Craig near Valverde and Fort Union at Las Vegas were now the only remaining Federal strongholds.

Flushed with success, Baylor on August 1st, proclaimed all of New Mexico south of the thirty-fourth parallel from Texas to California, to be the Confederate Territory of Arizona. At the same time he appointed himself governor and designated Mesilla as the capitol. It was now up to General Sibley to conquer the northern portion of the territory to fulfill his mission.

Sibley returned to San Antonio in August and began organizing and equipping a brigade composed of three regiments of cavalry, two light batteries, and a large wagon train. In mid-November he reported his troops prepared for the invasion of New Mexico, and himself ready to assume command of all Confederate forces in the Territory of New Mexico and to conduct operations there and in Arizona.

General Sibley arrived at El Paso on December 14th and took command of all Confederate troops assembled there, establishing his headquarters at Fort Bliss. Baylor was to remain the civil and military governor of Arizona. Sibley then issued a proclamation to the people of New Mexico, stating his intention of entering the Territory and taking possession of it in the name of the Confederate States of America.

After obtaining such supplies as were available in the El Paso

area, Sibley marched his brigade northward during the first week of January, to the site of old Fort Thorn, New Mexico. Here he ordered a company of Baylor's former command to establish a post at Tucson for the protection of western Arizona. Although his only hope of securing supplies depended upon a quick conquest of northern New Mexico, he delayed his departure from Fort Thorn until February 7th.

After maneuvering for several days in the vicinity of Fort Craig, Sibley crossed to the east bank of the Río Grande in order to by-pass the post. On February 21st, 1862, he moved towards the Valverde fords a few miles north of the fort, in order to re-cross the river. Here he was promptly engaged by Canby's twelve hundred regulars and Kit Carson's regiment of New Mexico Volunteers. The ensuing battle of Valverde was described by Anson Mills as "perhaps the bloodiest battle for the numbers engaged, in the whole war."

The destructive fire of the Federal artillery forced the withdrawal of Sibley's command from a succession of positions, until just before dusk, when a Confederate charge over-ran McRae's battery which was holding the left of the Federal line. With the capture of the battery, the battle was lost, and Canby withdrew his forces to Fort Craig. After a period of truce, Sibley resumed his march up the Río Grande, occupying Albuquerque and Santa Fe in early March. Upon arrival he found all military supplies to have either been transported to Fort Union or destroyed.

With his own supplies running low, Sibley dispatched most of his effective force to advance upon Fort Union, the principal Federal supply depot on the Santa Fe Trail. Unaware that Fort Union had been reinforced by a regiment of Colorado Volunteers, the Confederate column met with disaster on March 28th in an engagement at Glorieta Pass. While successfully driving back a Federal force from Fort Union, the Confederate supply train was captured and destroyed. This was a crippling blow to Sibley's "Army of New Mexico," and thereafter his command was in retreat.

Santa Fe was evacuated by Sibley on April 5th, and Albuquerque on April 12th. On the night of April 13th, two Federal columns from Fort Union and Fort Craig were united under Canby to the east of Albuquerque. Following a desultory skirmish at Peralta on April 15th, Sibley's command took to the mountains west of the river. The Confederate troops did not emerge until they reached a gap in the hills, which bears Sibley's name, near the site of the present Caballo Reservoir. Canby, now a Brigadier-General, made no effort to hinder the Confederate withdrawal.

Sibley arrived at Fort Bliss during the first week in May, 1862, after winning all the battles but losing the campaign. President Davis congratulated him on the distinguished success of his command, considering the field of operations and the superior number and means of supply of the enemy.

Upon receiving information that a Federal reinforcing column was approaching from California, Sibley returned his command to San Antonio. The ill-fated expedition had suffered severely in dead, wounded, and missing, but 2,000 of the original 37,000 making the return march.

Subsequently General Sibley served under the command of Major-General Richard Taylor and Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith, with his brigade, during the closing scenes of the war west of the Mississippi River.

At the close of the war, the officials of the United States Government refused to comply with the conditions of the contract regarding the use of the Sibley tent in the military service, and General Sibley was left stripped of his supposed ample means for the support of his family.

Fortunately at this time, the Khedive of Egypt was desirous of securing the services of several distinguished officers of the Army of the late Confederacy to enter his military service. In 1869 Sibley contracted with the agent of the Khedive to serve as a Brigadier-General for a period of five years. The pay was liberal, the rank of Pasha was honorable, and the service of constructing seacoast and river defenses, a service to which Sibley was assigned, was one of the prime interests of the Egyptian Government. The records of Egypt's past, the policies of the existing Government, and the condition of the people, were subjects of special interest to him, respecting which he wrote lectures of scientific interest before and after his return home in 1874.

Described as a genial companion, of brilliant conversational powers, and of liberal disposition, he spent his last years in poverty and ill health, vainly endeavoring to obtain his claims against the Government. He died at Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 23rd, 1886.

Three years later his claims were brought before Congress by his friends in the interest of his dependent family. Passed by the Senate, and affirmed by the Committee of the House, the final vote was obstructed by the failure of the Speaker to recognize the chairman of the committee representing the bill. And in this manner the story of Sibley and his tent comes to an end.



THE TONGUE OF THE TIRILONES

by Lurline Coltharp

(University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1965. \$5. 95 pp.)

The newest addition to the respected Alabama Linguistic and Philological Series, *The Tongue of the Tirilones*, is a comprehensive examination of the Spanish-American hoodlum dialect of South El Paso. Superceding earlier, shorter studies of this netherworld *Caló*, Dr. Lurline Coltharp's Ph. D. dissertation affords a definitive treatment of the subject, her work bidding fair to become a landmark in the annals of an important but somewhat neglected aspect of Borderland history. Bringing to her task an inquiring mind, a humane outlook, and a thorough knowledge of Spanish, the author has distinguished herself as a brilliant scholar in a field whose dangers and difficulties would have deterred anyone without her patience, insight, and determination.

A reviewer appears able to make these strong claims on the basis of what Dr. Coltharp has done in researching and writing her book. Limiting herself to a small geographical area, she made her investigation exhaustive. Escorted by Col. James H. Reardon, she went directly to the homes or haunts of the requisite informants without fear for her personal safety. Receiving aid from the Organized Research Fund of Texas Western College, she examined and mastered in various libraries all the relevant printed articles and books necessary in constructing her impressive, recondite annotations. Finally, having learned Border Spanish during her childhood, Dr. Coltharp compiled a lexicon of over 700 words that rarely, if ever misses either the grammatical idiom or the phonological inflection of the Latin-American speakers whom she interviewed.

The uninitiated reader will learn in this book that *tirilone* is a newer word than *pachuco* and that the first name applies more exactly to a hoodlum than the second, which still evokes the picture of a flashily-dressed but often penniless Mexican juvenile. Though the older name *pachuco* naturally remains better known in Mexico as well as in the American Southwest, the more recent sobriquet *tirilone* is exhibiting much vigor. It largely has replaced the word *pachuco* in the so-called "third language" of South El Paso and Juárez, Mexico; and its usage is spreading, Dr. Coltharp finds, to Arizona, California, and even Mexico City. In tracing and defining the origin, currency, and range of a new nomenclature, *The Tongue of the Tirilones* will both interest and inform anthropologists and folklorists no less than linguists.

Impossible as it is to sample fairly the rich assortment of entries in the *Vocabulary* section, readers of *PASSWORD* will nonetheless discover that some of the expressions of the *Tirilone* are already becoming recognizable to Americans, at least to *Paseños*. The statement holds particularly true of words developed from English, like *bonche* (bunch), *yonke* (junk), or *cuilta* (quilt). Little imagination is also required to equate *daimé* with dime, *de dulce* with "sweet man," or perhaps *exitosa* with exciting. The inclusion of *bus* for a bus will of course startle nobody. On the other hand, a reader has to be acquainted with underworld argot to identify *cacahuate* (peanut) as a barbiturate pill, *grande* (large) as the county jail, or *manga* (sleeve) as a girl. The dialect of the *Tirilone* is flexible (*manito* means gangster or simply little brother, from *hermanito*), and new phrases are constantly being added (*para mangas* is a synonym for *para nada*). To sum it up, what Alfred R. Lindesmith did on a small scale for American narcotic ziph in *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* (XXIX, 261-78) Dr. Coltharp has done on the grand scale for Mexican *Caló* in *The Tongue of the Tirilones*.

— HALDEEN BRADY

CRACKER BARREL CHRONICLES: A Bibliography of Texas Town and County Histories

by John H. Jenkins

(Austin, Texas: The Pemberton Press, 1965. \$15.)

In the foreward of this important book Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey quotes from the foreward written by the late Dr. Walter Prescott Webb for H. Bailey Carroll's *Texas County Histories, a Bibliography*, published in 1943. "The bibliographer," Dr. Webb wrote, "often achieves an immortality that is denied to all but a few of his contemporaries. Time does not dim the luster of a good bibliography, but improves it. After the popular novel is forgotten and the 'authentic' history is out of date, the bibliography comes into its own. It finds its place on the rare book shelf, is worn out by use in libraries, and the perfect copy is exhibited with sadistic joy by the collector who has it to the one who wants it."

Continuing, Dr. Webb noted that "every intelligent person is, whether he knows it or not, interested in the history of his own family and community or country. When this interest becomes manifest, the first inquiries are: What material is available? Have any books been written? Who wrote them? Who published them? When and where were they published?" The answers to these questions may often be found in a bibliography for, simply stated, a bibliography is no more and no less than a guide to finding material.

This bibliography, as the subtitle indicates, lists histories of Texas towns and counties. With the exception of theses and dissertations relating to local areas it lists only printed matter such as books, pamphlets, programs, magazine articles and, certainly an innovation, special newspaper editions. Altogether 5,040 items are listed. This large listing gives one an idea of the tremendous amount of work involved in compiling the guide and it indicates the great amount of local Texas history that has been published since the Second World War, the time range of this compilation.

The organization of the material is simplicity itself. The counties are listed alphabetically and the items of each county are listed alphabetically by the authors with the places where found and the dates of publication. For example, Item 1533 reads as follows: "De Wetter, Mardee. 'Revolutionary El Paso, 1910-1917.' *PASSWORD*, April - July - October, 1958." Incidentally, a total of eighty-seven items are listed for the city and/or county of El Paso. Other features of the book include a table showing "County and Town Populations, 1850-1960"; a "Town-County Cross Index"; an index of Texas material found in publications not listed in this bibliography; and an index by authors of the material herein listed.

It is difficult to criticize a job well done but it should be pointed out that the book lacks completeness, at least insofar as El Paso City and County are concerned. The author lists only eight articles from *PASSWORD* yet there are almost enough excellent and important articles in our society's quarterly to fill the seven pages the author devoted to the county's history. And many of the omissions do not make sense. For instance, the author cites from Volume 1, No. 4 (November, 1956) Robert M. Zinnig, "The Importance of the El Paso Area in the Conquest and Reconquest of New Mexico," an excellent article but one that has nothing to do with El Paso, Texas. On the other hand the author omits any mention from the same issue of Jack C. Vowell, Jr., "Ballots, Bombast and Blackguardism: The El Paso City Election of 1889." And this is only one example of a rather large number that could be cited. Nevertheless, it is an excellent and valuable book and every college and city library in Texas should have a copy.

— EUGENE O. PORTER

HISTORY IN THE OPEN: Its Outdoor Sites and Landmarks — Graphic American and World History

by *George Clurg*

(No publisher data, published in Mexico City, 1964. \$2.)

This is the most unusual book ever reviewed in the pages of *PASSWORD*. It is not a book in the usual sense, nor is it an atlas. Perhaps the author-artist correctly describes it in the "Foreword" as a "landscape

frame of an event," a "broadembracing panorama, aided by a superior local map to correspond."

At the top of each page is a panoramic drawing. The remainder of the page is given to: (1) a map showing in minute details the local geography; (2) a drawing of the outstanding physical feature of the area or a well-known building, etc.; and (3) a commentary of the historic event of the locality. To give only one example, Mr. Clurg treats King Phillip's War (1675-76) with a panorama which shows the range of Mt. Holyoke with Mt. Tom, and a map in detailed relief which pictures the country from the Atlantic coast to the White Mountains, the setting of the war. In the commentary he notes that "among the settlements attacked was Hadley, Mass. on Connecticut River then the far western frontier." Etc. etc. When it is realized that there are 175 pages, each with an account in words and drawings of an important event in the history of the United States, of Mexico and, in fact, of much of the world, one begins to appreciate the tremendous amount of work that went into the making of this book.

(Incidentally, an example of Mr. Clurg's excellent cartography may be found in *PASSWORD*, VII, No. 4 (Fall, 1962), 153. It is one of the illustrations in Mr. Clurg's article, "Trans-Pecos Landscapes.")

Another feature of the book is the quotation on each page, intended to describe the event pictured. For instance, on the page given to the early history of Panama Mr. Clurg quotes the famous line from Keats: "Silent upon a peak in Darien." On the page given to King Phillip's War the author quotes the well-known line from Alexander Poe: "Whose untutored mind sees God in clouds." And in his cartographic history of New Mexico he speaks of the "thirsty *jornadas*" and quotes Justin Smith's description of the mountains "clinging to the horizon like a purple cloud."

The author writes of El Paso as "aspiring to skyscrapers" but insists that "they can never prevail in this locality as in cities farther east, due to the presence here, close beside the palace, of a mightier edifice, *viz.*, Mt. Franklin, one of the West's finest desert landmarks."

Excellent as the book is, however, it is marred by too many typographical errors, such as "of" for or and also for if, "inequalits" and "skycrapers," to list only a few. As a constructive criticism it is suggested that the quotes, mentioned above, be followed by the names of their authors, and also that an index be added. Nevertheless, the book is very much worthwhile.

History in the Open may be purchased from B. F. Johnson, Poste A, Admon. Correos 31, Esquina Balderas y Ayunamiento, Mexico City, D. F. Send check, New York draft or registered cash.

— EUGENE O. PORTER



THE LONE STAR STATE

Admitted to the Union – December 29, 1845.

Area – 265,896 square mile.

Population when admitted – 212,592.

Population, 1960 – 9,579,677.

Elevation – highest point, El Capitan, Culberson County, 8,700 ft.
lowest point, sea level, Gulf of Mexico, mean, 1,700ft.

Origin of Name – Spanish pronunciation of Caddo Indian word meaning “friend” or “ally.”

Motto – Friendship (adopted, 1930).

Popular name – Lone Star State.

State bird – mocking bird (adopted, 1927).

State flower – bluebonnet, (adopted, 1901).

State flag – adopted, January 25, 1839.

State seal – adopted, December 10, 1836.

State song – “Texas, Our Texas” (adopted, 1929).

State tree – pecan (adopted, 1919).

Under six flags – Spanish, 1519-1685, 1690-1821.

French, 1685-1690.

Mexican, 1821-1836.

Republic of Texas, 1836-1845.

United States, 1845-1861, 1865 to present.

Confederate States, 1861-1865.

* * * * *

The many members of our Society who are retired Army officers and especially West Point graduates will be happy to learn that Colonel Red Reeder has published another book: *Medal of Honor Heroes* (Random House). Naturally the book is not complete because there are more than two thousand winners of the coveted medal. What Colonel Reeder has done has been to select the more outstanding acts of heroism, if that is possible, and describe in simple words each hero's background and the act that won him the Medal.

Colonel Reeder divides his book into three parts: World War I, World War II, and the War in Korea. Many of the medal winners will be remembered by the general public, such men as Sergeant York of Tennessee, Audie Murphy of Texas, and “Bill Dean, Combat General.” Here is a book that will serve as an inspiration to everyone who loves his country.



H. GORDON FROST, the out-going president of our Society, has been taking graduate work towards his Master's in history at TWC. He plans to spend the spring semester in Colorado doing research for a proposed book. For further personal data see *PASSWORD*, Vol. X, No. 1 (Spring, 1965), 38.

FREDERICK HOMER BAILEY was born in La Union, New Mexico. After being graduated from El Paso High School he attended Stanford University for two years and then was graduated from New Mexico State University in 1933. He received his Master's degree in mathematics in 1938 from the University of Colorado. Between 1938 and 1942 he taught at New Mexico State. He then entered the Navy as a lieutenant (junior grade). He was discharged in 1946.

In 1950 Mr. Bailey returned to the Navy, serving until 1962 when he was retired on temporary physical disability with the grade of Commander. Since his discharge Commander Bailey has been on the faculty of TWC as an instructor in mathematics.

JUDGE ROBERT E. CUNNINGHAM, born in Mobile, Alabama, is a Texan by adoption. After receiving his law degree from the University of Alabama in 1917 he served as a 2nd Lieutenant in World War I; as a presidential elector, 1920; and as a member of the state legislature, 1922. He then moved to El Paso where he has resided ever since.

Here he has also been active in public life. He has served as chairman of the County Democratic Committee; as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee; as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention; as a presidential elector; and as president of the El Paso Bar Association. He is presently serving as Judge of the 65th District Court.

Judge Cunningham was an excellent choice for giving the awards address for Dr. Templin. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Radford since 1940 and is at present vice chairman of the Board. Also, between 1957 and 1963 he lectured on the Constitution at Radford.

MRS. HELEN ORNDORFF is a teacher in the El Paso public school system. The present article, like the previous ones, was taken from her Master's thesis at TWC. For a photograph and further personal data see *PASSWORD*, Vol. IV, No. 2 (April, 1959), 85.

MAJOR RICHARD K. MCMASTER needs no introduction to the readers of *PASSWORD*. At present he is touring the Orient with his wife Jane.

DR. HALDEEN BRADY, a frequent contributor of articles and book reviews, to *PASSWORD*, is Professor of English at TWC. He is the author of seven books, the most recent being *Hamlet's Wounded Name*, designed by Carl Hertzog and published by the TWC Press.

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