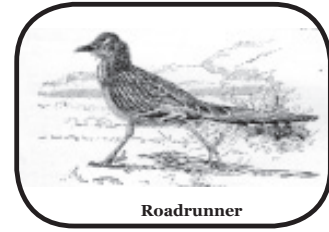


Guajalotes, Zopilotes, y Paisanos



Hillsboro Historical Society

May 2015. Volume 8 Number 2



Willard S. Hopewell

DID TWO HILLSBORO POLITICAL HEAVYWEIGHTS BRING DOWN
A LIGHTWEIGHT NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR?

Board

President: Sonja Rutledge

Co-Vice Presidents: Barbara Lovell and Larry Cosper

Treasurer: Joe Ficklin

Secretary: Marj Stewart

**Directors: Patti Nunn, Garland Bills, Steve Dobrott,
Robin Tuttle, Steve Elam, Harley Shaw**

**Advisory Board: Karl Laumbach, Chris Adams, Craig Springer,
R. D. Brinkley, Patricia Woodruff, Penny McCauley,
Mark Thompson,**

Newsletter Editor: Harley Shaw

From the President

Sonja Rutledge

We are now the proud owners of the stage curtain that hung in the Town Hall around the turn of the 20th Century. Some may have seen it more recently in the Barbershop Cafe.

The Community Center has agreed to let us hang it at the back of the stage, where everyone can enjoy it. Once again HHS shows a commitment to preserving our history--long may it live!

The tapestry, fortunately, was stored and protected for many years by the Shoenrad family. They eventually sold it to Steve and Angela Detloff, who hung it in the Barbershop Cafe for a few years. During this time, Steve and Angela invested in stabilizing and restoration efforts on the tapestry. When they offered it for sale, priced to recover their costs, HHS board members plus one other donor pledged enough money to buy it.

We don't know the exact year that it was painted. If anyone has more detailed knowledge about its history, we'd appreciate receiving your comments.

I would like to thank every one that "dug into their own pockets" and made this happen.



News, Comments, and Activities

Black Range Museum. The HHS Board and concerned HHS members are continuing discussions regarding purchase of the Black Range Museum. Most of us agree that it and its contents should be brought into our non-profit organization. June Anders and Jim Laupen have done yeoman's work keeping the museum alive. However, the cost of maintaining the building and the work of curating its contents is really more than a private owner can handle. June has stated clearly that she wants HHS to own and operate the museum. However, she also needs to realize some income from the property.

During the recent bookfest, State Historian Dr. Rick Hendricks did a quick tour of the museum and strongly encouraged HHS to acquire it. June has said she is willing to work with us on financing. However, for a small organization within a small community like ours, committing to debt is a gigantic leap. As is so often the case with small non-profit boards, none of us are experienced fundraisers, nor do we move among the movers and shakers who might solicit large contributions. And begging for money is an humbling endeavor, even when its for a good cause.

Many of us on the Board have a feeling of urgency regarding the museum. It is an important core of our community. But if we are to buy it, we will need help from outside sources; Hillsboro is simply too small to provide the financial basis for such a purchase. And we'll need help in maintenance and interpretation. Chuck Barrett has agreed to do a day's workshop on grantwriting for HHS, and members of the Board plan to attend. However, fundraising and grantwriting efforts do not have to be limited to the board.

The entire greater Hillsboro community, including natives who live in other regions, need to come forth with ideas and, hopefully, funds. People from surrounding areas enjoy coming to Hillsboro and hanging out. However, our downtown is slowly dying. We need to keep the Black Range Museum alive as a local attraction as well as an archive of Hillsboro's past.

Antique Sale. We still have booth spaces available for the Labor Day Antique Fair. Vendors inteested in a space should contact Barb Lovell at 575-895-5501 or egbdc4@aol.com.



An event that quietly happened last month was a brief visit to Hillsboro by Mark and Billie Jean Thompson. Mark has graciously contributed several scholarly articles to our newsletter, including the one in this issue. He is shown here in the company of his great-grandmother, Harriet (Stocker) Galles on the far right, and his great-aunt, Ninette (Stocker) (Miller) Bird, standing next to him. Locals will recognize the mural on the Miller house, now owned by Craig Springer. Billie Jean was operating the camera, so we do not, unfortunately, have a photo of her as well.

DID TWO HILLSBORO POLITICAL HEAVYWEIGHTS BRING DOWN A LIGHTWEIGHT NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR?

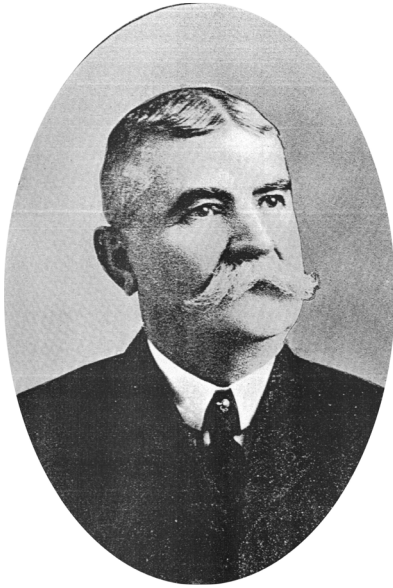
Mark Thompson

In October of 1901, Willard S. Hopewell (cover photo) and William H. Andrews petitioned the Public Lands Commission of the territory of New Mexico seeking purchase of 10,000 acres in the Manzano Mountains east of Albuquerque.¹ Hopewell and Andrews represented two Pennsylvania corporations, the Pennsylvania Development Co. and the New Mexico Fuel & Iron Co. The corporations were the agents for several railroads, including the Santa Fe Central and Eastern Albuquerque, and, in that role, were seeking timber for the building of track, bridges, etc. Hopewell, at that point a resident of the Hillsboro area for approximately ten years, and Andrews, then in transition from Pennsylvania to the Hillsboro area, were in essence representing Pennsylvania investors in the development of railroads in New Mexico.

Willard Samuel Hopewell may very well represent the “model” of a territorial days immigrant to New Mexico. Hopewell, who arrived about 1881, was a rancher, miner, railroad man, and a public servant. He held several appointed positions and served one term as the Sierra County representative in the territorial House of Representatives, 1892-93. His power in the territorial Democratic Party was not, however, limited by his lack of significant elected office. Like some others during this time period, he also ended up with a military title, “Colonel,” although there is no evidence that he was ever so commissioned by the military. He really was an “Anglo”--having been born in Chester, England in 1848.

William Henry “Bull” Andrews may also fit a common territorial immigrant model, a person who saw New Mexico as a place to exercise political power. Born on January 14, 1842, in Pennsylvania, Andrews was a politician and a railroad promoter. He served in both the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and Senate before moving to the Hillsboro area. He opened a mine near Animas Peak and created what is now the “ghost town” of Andrews near Copper Flats. Andrews, the Republican, wisely brought the Democrat, Hopewell, into the railroad business in late 1900 or early 1901. He may have had a political motive; as the Republican candidate for the Sierra/Socorro Territorial Council (Senate) seat in 1902, he also obtained the endorsement of the two Democrat county conventions.²

The petition to the Land Commission in 1901 was fairly routine. Under federal law, railroads could acquire the timber on federal lands for railroad construction at a cost of \$3.00 per acre. The problem was that the timber they had picked out was on land given the territory in trust for various institutions, including schools, hospitals, etc. The railroad agents assumed the territory could apply the same rules and sell the developers about 10,000 acres at the \$3.00 per acre price. The Land Commission³ met on November 4, 1901 to consider the petition. Hopewell and Andrews were informed that the 1898 federal statute creating the trust lands limited commission power to the sale of property in 160 acre plots to individual persons or entities. The railroad representatives were asked to return for the Commission meeting on



“Bull” Andrews

December 2, 1901, and to present a plan for purchase of the timber acres by separate individuals in 160 acre plots.

To make a long involved story short, the railroad men said they would try and make the deal by finding sufficient persons to purchase 160 acres each and the commission gave its blessing and an extension of time for them to accomplish that goal. In June of 1902, Hopewell, on behalf of himself and four others, including his wife, Anna Hopewell, tendered payment for 800 acres (5x160). In April of 1903, Hopewell made application for 44 additional purchasers, which, with the original 800 acres, would bring the total to 7,840 acres. But then it got messy. Instead of cash, Hopewell tendered a promissory note from the Pennsylvania Development Co. in the amount of \$20,000.00. Later in 1903, and then again in 1905, Hopewell tendered \$5,000.00 payments and the note was renewed with a due date of April 2, 1906.

There is evidence that the railroads began cutting timber before the purchase was completed in order to continue construction. By August of 1903, one part of the railroad project, from Torrance [the village/RR junction] to Santa Fe was finished.⁴ Earlier in 1903, while the line was under construction, the territorial legislature created a new county and named it for Francis J. Torrance, who may never have even set foot in New Mexico. Torrance, along with Arthur Kennedy, probably provided much of the capital for the New Mexico railroad projects. For example, he is shown as President of New Mexico Fuel and Iron Co. Torrance, born to Irish immigrants in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania on June 27, 1859, held many executive positions with the world famous Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., the producer of plumbing supplies. Notwithstanding the political propaganda statements by Andrews in New Mexico, I found no evidence that Torrance held the military rank of “General.” Interestingly, the obituaries at the time of his death in 1919 make no mention of his New Mexico activities.⁵

In January 1903, the *N.Y. Times* reported that Hopewell, a Democrat, and Andrews, a Republican, were business partners but held opposing views on how to obtain statehood for New Mexico.⁶ Hopewell, misidentified by the *Times* as a “Pittsburg capitalist,” favored joint admission with Arizona, whereas Andrews and most Republicans in 1903 were opposed to that strategy, known as “jointure.” Andrews’ plan to be one of the first U.S. Senators from a new state of New Mexico was duly noted by the *Times*. The railroad project and politics were obviously intertwined.

At roughly the same time other developers were conducting similar purchases with the territorial government. The Alamogordo Lumber Co. was doing a deal with the territory for lumber in the Cloudcroft area. The significance of this deal is that the lumber company was

wholly owned by Phelps-Dodge, and C.H. Dodge had political connections in New York and Washington, D.C. In addition, a developer was attempting to acquire several thousand acres of “desert land” for development in southern New Mexico. The attorneys for the desert lands developer were Bonham & Holt of Las Cruces and H.B. Holt likewise had political power and influence.

In 1904, notwithstanding his short tenure in New Mexico, Andrews challenged the incumbent, Albuquerque lawyer Bernard Rodey, for the Republican nomination for non-voting congressional delegate. Rodey favored “jointure” and, although other factors were at play, his stance in 1904 may have cost him the nomination. In fact, the New Mexico Republicans continued to oppose the plan through 1905.⁷ At this point in time, Andrews clearly took a “back seat” to Hopewell in advancing the railroad plans, although both his New Mexico and Pennsylvania business activities were fair game for his political opponents.

It appears that by 1906 Phelps-Dodge had completed the timber purchase from the territory on behalf of the Alamogordo Lumber Company. The so-called “Bonham & Holt” project needed final approval, but the new territorial governor, Herbert J. Hagerman, decided to submit a “report” on the purchase to the Department of the Interior in February. On April 26, 1906, E.P. Holcombe of the Department of The Interior issued an opinion questioning the legality of a purchase of territorial trustland in 160 acre plots by individuals who were merely fronting for an entity which would combine the acreage.⁸ This opinion ended the proposed desert lands project in southern New Mexico but, the next day, Holcombe issued a similar opinion with regard to the purchases of timber land on behalf of the Pennsylvania Development Co.

Because Governor Hagerman was at political odds with H.B. Holt, the first Holcombe opinion probably suited him, but it is not clear that anything was immediately done regarding the Andrews/Hopewell deal. Indeed, the strange procedural situation, the fact that timber was being cut but that payment had not been completed and deeds delivered, probably put everyone in a quandary. The Holcombe opinion and its presentation to Congress for a possible “legislative solution” was big news. Other than from the political opponents of Andrews,⁹ the reaction seemed to be one of disbelief that Hopewell and Andrews could be attempting to defraud the government. Interestingly, at least two papers expressed doubts about the Holcombe legal conclusion, questioning how New Mexico could be developed for agriculture and other uses if it was illegal to purchase and combine 160 acre lots of government land.¹⁰

The newspaper response in May of 1906 may represent the “official” response, although we do not learn much until almost a year later. Hagerman in a letter to President Roosevelt in 1907 noted that purchase and consolidation of 160 acre lots had been the norm. He even expressed the opinion that it was his duty to see that the development company received its deeds when it paid off the note.¹¹ Hopewell would testify before the territorial House committee that he did not see why his company should not be able to use a purchase method used by previous developers. He indicated that, at a meeting with the governor and land commissioner in July of 1906, it was agreed that Hopewell must proceed to complete the sale. The territo-



Herbert J. Hagerman

rial attorney general sent the governor a letter on August 4, 1906, stating that he saw “no evidence” that would justify the withholding of deeds to the Pennsylvania Development Company.¹²

On August 27, 1906, W.S. Hopewell went to the land office and was told by the commissioner’s clerk that he, Hopewell, must talk with the governor because the land commissioner was out of the office. Hopewell then proceeded to meet with governor. The governor had the chief clerk of the land commissioner come to his office and help with the details. Hopewell tendered a check made payable to the governor which the governor would deposit in the “government” account of the land commissioner. Apparently

Hopewell by this time had found it necessary to reduce the size of the purchase. Twenty-three deeds were tendered to Hopewell who gave them back to the clerk for “recording” with the land commissioner. Thus, what started as an ordinary transaction at the suggestion of the land commissioners in 1901 ended up looking like an under the table deal in August of 1906.

It seems likely that by September of 1906, the battle for “jointure” held center stage in New Mexico. At the referendum in November 1906, New Mexico voted in favor of jointure but was “saved” by Arizona voting against, thereby ending that debate.¹³ In that same election, Andrews was reelected as the congressional delegate after a tough fight and an election contest. Interestingly, he lost Sierra County by over 100 votes.¹⁴ Sierra County also voted against “jointure” and if both Hopewell and Andrews were in favor of jointure, it seems fair to question what political influence they had in their (former?) home county by 1906.

Although Hagerman had made no effort to hide his involvement in completing the timber deal in August, it is not clear that it was big news. It is also not clear when President Roosevelt became aware of the deal or when he may have decided to use it against Hagerman. George Curry, then in the Philippines, says that in February of 1907, President Roosevelt sent him a cable asking Curry if he was available to accept the appointment as New Mexico territorial governor “in the event of a vacancy.”¹⁵ It is possible that Roosevelt merely took advantage of the “scandal” of August 1906 to do what he had already planned to do—give Hagerman his walking papers.

Apparently the land commissioner was concerned about the legality of the governor’s actions, although other than refusing to transfer the money to the schools, etc., it is not clear that he took any action to “disrupt” the transaction in late 1906. Then, on March 4, 1907, a resolution charging the governor with misconduct in the “famous Pennsylvania Development Co. land matter” was introduced in the territorial House of Representatives. Hearings were held and witnesses, including Hopewell, detailed the transaction. On March 18, 1907, the House passed a revised resolution asking the district attorney of the county in which the land

was located to bring an action to set aside the transaction, return the land to the territory, etc.

On April 12, 1907, Assistant U.S. Attorney General Alford W. Cooley issued his legal opinion concluding that it was “entirely clear that Governor Hagerman’s action was both illegal and improper.”¹⁶ At a meeting with the president on April 13, 1907, Hagerman was told to tender his resignation and he did so on April 22, 1907. His resignation was accepted by TR on April 29, 1907, but Hagerman, contrary to what a “good politician” would do, kept “arguing” with the president that the whole matter was trumped up by political opponents. This caused TR to respond with a letter dated May 1, 1907, eventually released to the press. Hagerman’s legacy was sealed by the page one banner headline in the *Albuquerque Evening Citizen* on May 30, 1907: **“That the People May Know The Truth About Hagerman.”**

A territorial D.A. in 1907 was a part time job without many resources and it is unlikely that the House of Representatives resolution ranked high on anyone’s to-do list. The New Mexico politicians were probably surprised to learn that someone, perhaps the President himself,¹⁷ had unleashed two special prosecutors, Ormsby McHarg and Peyton Gordon, and they were hard at work digging up the dirt in New Mexico. On October 5, 1907, the United States filed a civil action to set aside the deeds to the “timber lands” in both Torrance and Otero counties and sued W.S. Hopewell and others for fraud.¹⁸ Approximately two weeks later the government obtained criminal indictments against Phelps-Dodge in an unrelated coal leasing case.

After the initial shock of the litigation and the damaging newspaper account it almost seems as if the word went out that this whole affair would make New Mexico look bad in Washington. I found no mention of Hopewell in the limited newspaper accounts of the litigation after that first week in October. Instead, for example, Hopewell was hailed for being elected chairman of a major irrigation conference.¹⁹ Hopewell was then lauded for his chairmanship of the Statehood League, a public relations effort to regain the statehood momentum.²⁰ Granted, the Democrat-leaning papers, such as the *Roswell Daily Record*, did not let up on their criticism of “Bull” Andrews because he kept a high political profile as the Congressional Delegate and he may have come to personify the Pennsylvania railroad promoters.²¹

In early December of 1907, it was announced that McHarg and Gordon had been called back to Washington.²² There is reason to believe that the President was not happy that his friends at Phelps-Dodge were being called criminals but McHarg also had conflicts with the new governor, George Curry.²³ On December 12, 1907, the U. S. Solicitor General, Henry M. Hoyt, announced that the timber cases would be dismissed. In his opinion, the violations of the law were merely technical and that there was no fraudulent intent on the part of any of the parties who had obtained the deeds.²⁴ The termination of the litigation was called a “settlement,” although the public court documents may simply reflect a dismissal of the cases by the government.

By February of 1908, the Secretary of the Interior was promoting a legislative solution which would provide that the land with the timber be conveyed back to the territory, then traded by the territory with the federal government for other lands to be held in trust for the

schools and institutions.²⁵ As best I could determine, a statute with those specific settlement terms was not enacted. There is a possibility that W.H. “Bull” Andrews thought that such a specific solution was not helpful for his reelection as the congressional delegate in 1908.²⁶ In March of 1908, however, Congress did enact a general law allowing New Mexico to exchange trust lands, already subject to purchase by individuals, for other lands held by the federal government.²⁷ Although I cannot say conclusively that the statute was the solution to the litigation, it would have enabled the territory to exchange the lands “burdened by” the timber contracts for other federal lands.

W.H. Andrews was reelected as the non-voting Congressional Delegate in another close election in 1908, but again losing Sierra County.²⁸ With Congress having passed the “Enabling Act,” New Mexico by-passed the congressional delegate election in 1910 as Andrews reveled in his efforts on behalf of New Mexico statehood.²⁹ He attempted to become one of the first two U.S. Senators--they were still chosen by the state legislators in 1912--but he failed in that effort.

Andrews also had to face considerable criticism, but no legal consequences, for his part in Pennsylvania litigation that finally came to trial in 1908. Andrews stayed in New Mexico attempting to make a living with various enterprises in Carlsbad and Roswell. On January 16, 1919, he was found dead from the flu in his room at the Crawford Hotel in Carlsbad.³⁰ He died an indigent and the politicians in Santa Fe had to take up a collection for his burial, which, at the request of his widow, still living in Pennsylvania, took place in that state.³¹

Did Andrews have a role in the August 1906 meeting between Hopewell and Hagerman? Probably, but as congressional delegate up for re-election at the time, he undoubtedly tried to keep a low profile on his business dealings. Robert W. Larson, without citing specifics, concluded that “Andrews and his associates now intended to use this very transaction to bring about the governor’s removal.”³² I read Larson as suggesting this was an “afterthought” by Andrews in 1907, not a part of the plan in August of 1906. I do not believe that there is any evidence showing that Andrews sent Hopewell to get the deeds from Hagerman as a way of bringing down Hagerman.

By 1904, Hopewell had completed a move to Albuquerque, with his main home being at 619 Copper N.W., the site of which is today part of the Roman Catholic church complex. (Hopewell and his family continued to spend summers in a home in Hermosa, northwest of Hillsboro.) He and his partner, William Bucher, attempted to sell their interest in the Las Animas ranch in 1908 to the then sheriff of Grant County, Charles Nelson.³³ The buyer never took title indicating that the sale must have fallen through. Hopewell’s last illness before his death occurred as he was attending an association of ranch and farm interests in Salt Lake City and indeed the sale of the Sierra County ranching property was apparently not completed until after his death. He continued in public affairs but lost the election for Alderman in the Albuquerque city election in 1912.³⁴ Willard Hopewell joined Andrews and Torrance in death in 1919.³⁵ It probably goes without saying that I do not think that Willard Hopewell sought to “bring down” Governor Hagerman in 1906.

What about the railroads? The railroad venture of Torrance, Andrews and Hopewell was in the end unsuccessful. The line from Torrance Junction to Santa Fe was the only completed project. The Albuquerque-Eastern through Tijeras Canyon, the likely recipient of timber purchased by the Pennsylvania Development Co., was only partially completed near its starting point at Moriarity. In 1908, the New Mexico Central went into receivership. By 1918, the company had been reorganized but continued to lose money due to lack of traffic. In 1926, the AT & SF bought what was left of the line from Torrance Junction to Santa Fe and by 1974 the last piece of the "Pennsylvania /New Mexico Railroad Project" was completely gone.³⁶

1 For the chronology of events through August of 1906, i.e. the long purchase process by Pennsylvania Development Co., I have relied upon two public documents: (1) The General Land Office Report published with transmittal letters from the Department of The Interior as House of Representatives Document no. 799, 59th Congress, 1st Sess. (May 14, 1906); and, (2) the House Journal, House of Representatives, Territory of New Mexico, 37th Sess. (1907).

2 "Senator W.H. Andrews," *The Albuquerque Daily Citizen* (October 31, 1902), p. 5.

3 At the time, the New Mexico Land Commission consisted of three officials, the governor, attorney general and the "Land Commissioner." Approximately two years later the commission was abolished and the duties placed solely in the hands of a land commissioner.

4 David F. Myrick, **New Mexico Railroads: A Historical Survey** (Rev. ed, 1990), p. 55.

5 See e.g., "Francis J. Torrance," *The New York Times* (January 9, 1919), p. 11.

6 "Favor A Compromise," *The New York Times* (January 26, 1903), p.2.

7 For example, at a meeting of the Republican Central Committee in November of 1905, Rodey was denied the opportunity to speak to the committee. The committee voted 29-6 against jointure. "Against Joint Statehood," *The Roswell Daily Record* (November 13, 1905), p. 1, col. 4.

8 I have not seen a published version of the "Bonham & Holt" opinion but believe the legal conclusion was similar to that contained in the second Holcombe opinion.

9 "Fraud Is Charged . . . 'Bull' Must Answer," *Roswell Daily Record* (May 17, 1906), p. 1.

10 "Irregularity Alleged," *The Socorro Chieftain* (May 19, 1906), p. 1. "False Attack On Andrews, Hopewell and Pennsylvania," *Albuquerque Evening Citizen* (May 16, 1906), p. 1.

11 See generally, *Matters Relating to the Administration and Removal of Herbert J. Hagerman, Governor of New Mexico, 1906-1907* (Roswell, N.M. 1908), pp. 37-50. (privately published by Hagerman).

12 The testimony of Hopewell and New Mexico Attorney General W.C. Reid, including the letter of August 6, 1906, is found in the 1907 House Journal, note 1 *supra* at pages 307-320.

13 See the election recap reprinted in Ralph E. Twitchell, **The Leading Facts of New Mexican History** (Vol. 2, facsimile reprint of the 1912 ed.), p. 545.

14 "Delegate Andrews Well Pleased With The Result," *Albuquerque Citizen* (November 6, 1906), p. 1. "Official Count of the Votes of Election," *Albuquerque Evening Citizen* (November 28, 1906), p. 2. Sierra County was one of only five counties to vote against joint admission with Arizona. See Twitchell, note 13.

15 H.B. Henning (editor), **George Curry, 1861-1947: An Autobiography** (U. of N.M. Press, 1958), p. 186.

16 The complete text of the Cooley opinion along with the Hagerman-Roosevelt correspondence, as well as an anonymous lawyer opinion supporting Hagerman, was published by then ex-gover-

nor Hagerman in Roswell in November of 1908. See note 11, *supra*.

17 Robert W. Larson, **New Mexico's Quest for Statehood, 1846-1912** (U. of N.M. Press, 1968), p. 259. I believe Larson is indicating that Roosevelt was looking at the broader issue of corruption, not necessarily the specific transaction between the territory and the Pennsylvania Development Co.

18 "Government Sues To Cancel Land Sales To Pennsylvania Development Company," *Albuquerque Morning Journal* (October 6, 1907), p. 1. "Land Cases Go Into Sixth District," *Albuquerque Morning Journal* (October 8, 1907), p. 1, col. 5. "Suits Filed to Annul Deeds to Timber Land," *The Estancia News* (October 11, 1907), p. 1, col. 4. "Suit Is Brought Against Alamogordo Lumber Co.," *Alamogordo News* (October 12, 1907), p. 1.

19 "Irrigation Congress Is Now Well Underway," *Albuquerque Morning Journal* (December 4, 1907), p. 1, col. 7. The Irrigation Congress was definitely a "big deal" in New Mexico. See, e.g., Twitchell's mention of the congress, including a photo from the congress held in El Paso Texas in 1904. Twitchell, note 13 *supra*, at page 457. W.S. Hopewell is seated in front, third from the right.

20 "Fight For Statehood Begins in Earnest," *The Estancia News* (December 6, 1907), p. 1.

21 During this time, Andrews was fighting to clear himself in a major Pennsylvania corruption case. See, e.g., "Receiver Sues To Recover On Andrews Drafts," *Albuquerque Morning Journal* (November 14, 1907), p. 1, col. 7.

22 "Government Men Leave Santa Fe," *Albuquerque Morning Journal* (December 3, 1907), p. 1, col. 5.

23 See Larson, note 17 *supra*, p. 260.

24 "Land Fraud Suits To Be Settled," *Alamogordo News* (December 14, 1907), p. 2, col. 2.

25 "Recommends Passage Of Important Bills," *Albuquerque Citizen* (February 6, 1908), p. 1, col. 6. "Those Timber Frauds," *The Estancia News* (February 21, 1908), p. 1, col 5.

26 "The Same Old Story," *Roswell Daily Record* (October 16, 1908), p. 1.

27 Act of March 16, 1908 (35 Stat. at Large ch. 88).

28 "Mr. Andrews Is Re-Elected," *The Socorro Chieftain* (November 7, 1908), p. 1.

29 "Souvenirs of Statehood The Gift of Andrews," *Albuquerque Morning Journal* (November 18, 1910), p. 1.

30 "Ex-Senator Andrews, Dead," *The Carlsbad Current* (January 17, 1919), p. 1, col. 5.

31 "Funds For Andrews' Burial Backed By N.M. Legislators," *The Carlsbad Current*, (January 24, 1919), p. 1, col. 4. See also, "Wm. H. Andrews, Ex-Politician, Dies in The West," *Harrisburg Telegraph* (Harrisburg, Pa, January 17, 1919), p. 21, col. 5.

32 Larson, note 17 *supra*, at p. 256.

33 "Will Sell The Famous Animas Ranch," *Albuquerque Evening Citizen* (January 6, 1908), p.4, col. 2.

34 "Sellers Is Elected Mayor By Overwhelming Majority," *Albuquerque Morning Journal* (April 3, 1912), p.1.

35 "Col. W.S. Hopewell, Pioneer and State Builder, Is Dead," *The Albuquerque Evening Herald* (August 13, 1919), p. 4. "Throngs Pay Tribute To The Late Willard S. Hopewell," *The Albuquerque Evening Herald* (August 14, 1919), p. 4.

36 See generally, David F. Myrick, **New Mexico Railroads: A Historical Survey**, note 4, *supra*, at pp. 49-58.

SEALED BID ART AUCTION

Hillsboro Historical Society is offering three original paintings and one limited edition print by three well-known Native American Artists. These paintings were donated to HHS by Jane Fonda. Two of the original paintings are by Leonard Peltier (Anishinabe/Lakota) and one by Dan Viets Lomahaftewa (Hopi/Choctaw); the print is by Bernie Granados, Jr. (Apache/Zapotec). All proceeds from the auction will go to Hillsboro Historical Society.



Peltier



Peltier



Ganados



Lomahaftewa

The paintings can be seen at the HHS Museum Store. Details and forms for bidding can be acquired at the store or by contacting Robin Tuttle at robitut@yahoo.com or 575-895-5187.

VISIT OUR GIFT SHOP AND EDUCATION CENTER

Hours: Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 11am

to 4pm. Phone: 575-895-3321.

MEETING REMINDER: HHS MONTHLY BOARD MEETINGS ARE ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH. 6:30 PM AT THE HILLSBORO COMMUNITY CENTER.