

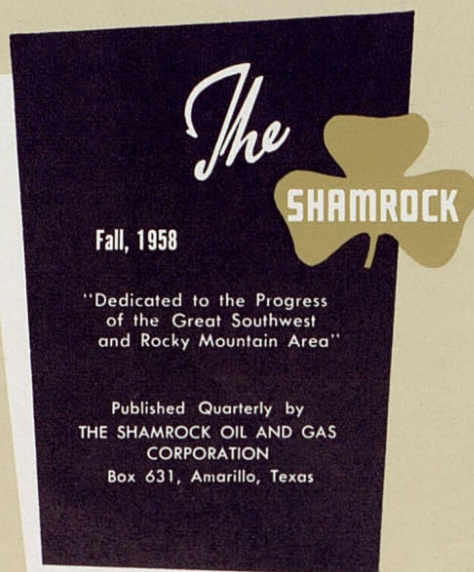


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THE
SHAMROCK

"MISS TEXAS OF 1958"

FALL 1958



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CREDITS

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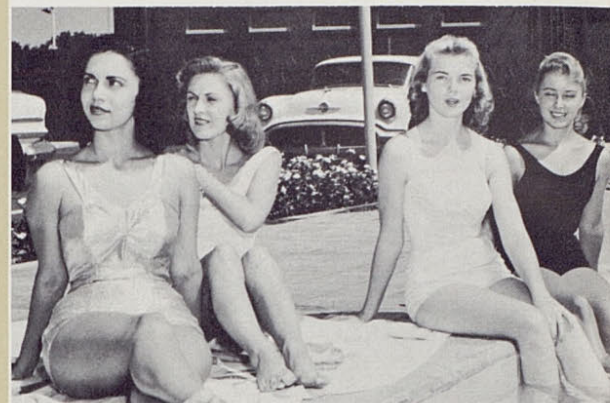
ON THE COVER . . .

THE SHAMROCK is delighted to present "Miss Texas of 1958." She is Mary Nell Hendricks, 22-year-old school teacher from Arlington. Photo by the Shamrock staff.

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Beautiful Texas girls at Amarillo motel poolside. Left to right, Rhe Nell Sowell, "Miss Nacogdoches"; Marjorie Carole Neely, "Miss Collin County"; Myrna Jo Phillips, "Miss Odessa" and Sally Shaffer, who will represent Amarillo in the 1959 competition for the Miss Texas title.

THE COMBINATION of beauty and brains — plus an abundance of talent — paid off in the title "Miss Texas of 1958" for a 22-year-old school teacher recently.

She is Mary Nell Hendricks, a striking and vivacious brunette who entered the Miss Texas Pageant as the representative of Arlington. The contest was staged in Amarillo, July 31 and August 1 and 2.

For three days 29 Texas lovelies held the keys to the Panhandle city as they paraded their charms and their talents before the public. For three days they appeared at luncheons, swimming parties and receptions. And for three nights they graced the stage of the Stephen F. Austin Junior High School with their beauty, talent and poise — in bathing suits and formal attire.

The climax came on the third night when Miss Hendricks received her crown from her predecessor — Miss Texas of 1957, Carolyn Calvert of Austin. An hour after her coronation, Miss Hendricks shook her pretty head in amazement.

"I still can't believe it," she exclaimed as she clung tightly to the giant trophy which signified her victory.

Miss Hendricks won the nod of the judges over four other finalists. First runner-up was Janet Ruth McMullan, 19-year-old Miss Houston. Second runner-up was Carrell Ann Currie, 18, entered as Miss Dallas. Third and fourth runners-up were Myrna Jo Phillips as Miss Odessa, and Karen Rae Hartley as Miss Beaumont, respectively.

"Miss Congeniality," a title voted by the girls themselves, was Wilma Frances LeRibeus, a 19-year-old charmer entered as Miss Brazos Port.

The new Miss Texas graduated from high school at the age of 15 and from Texas Wesleyan College at 18. She is 5' 6" tall and boasts measurements of 35½-23-36. The daughter of Mrs. Irma Hendricks,

SOUTHWEST COLLECTION
Texas Tech University,
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409

*Lone Star State's Most Beautiful
and Talented Young Women Assemble
in Amarillo as*

The Panhandle Salutes 'Miss Texas'

she is a second grade teacher in an Arlington school.

Miss Hendricks was one of the first preliminary winners in the contest. She was named "Miss Talent" for her rendition of "Getting to Know You," a Rodgers and Hammerstein hit from the musical "The King and I." Miss McMullan was named "Miss Swim Suit" in preliminary judging.

Second round judging named the eventual second runner-up — Miss Dallas — as "Miss Talent" and Miss San Antonio (Jaclyn Gay Clark, 18) as "Miss Swim Suit." The girls were divided into two groups, thus the two winners in talent and swim suit competition.

As the new Miss Texas, Miss Hendricks will be the official Texas entry in the Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City, N. J., September 1-6. She also received a \$1,000 scholarship from the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company.

Miss McMullan received a \$500 scholarship and Miss Currie received a scholarship valued at \$450. Third and fourth runners-up received scholarships of \$400 and \$350 respectively, all from Pepsi-Cola.

As "Miss Congeniality," Miss LeRibeus received a scholarship for \$300.

Caesar, in referring to his Pontic Campaign, is said to have written: "I came, I saw, I conquered."

This could be paraphrased to apply to the bevy of beauties who descended upon Amarillo.

"They came, they were seen, and they conquered" — the hearts of all who saw them.



*First runner-up (above),
Janet Ruth McMullan, 19, from Houston.
Second runner-up (below),
Carrell Ann Currie, 18, from Dallas.*



Lest We Forget

the following are still basic
and fundamental to the American way of life

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE I (Religious Establishment Prohibited, Freedom of Speech, of the Press, Petition)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II (Right to Keep and Bear Arms)

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III (Conditions for Quarters for Soldiers)

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV (Right of Search and Seizure Regulated)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V (Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment — Private Property)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI (Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, etc.)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII (Right of Trial by Jury)

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of common law.

ARTICLE VIII (Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishment Prohibited)

Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX (Rule of Construction of Constitution)

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by people.

ARTICLE X (Rights of States Under Constitution)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

- I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me
- II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image
- III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain
- IV. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy
- V. Honour thy father and thy mother
- VI. Thou shalt not kill
- VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery
- VIII. Thou shalt not steal
- IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor
- X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house

Miss Ellen Venable of Dallas catching up on home work in the girls' dormitory.



The

Freedom

School

The Freedom School sign points the way to the Freedom School. The school grounds lie between the mountains about one mile off the road from this sign.

BASED on the premise that "man is a free being, deriving his rights from a divine source," a new school in Colorado was born during the summer of 1957.

The second summer of instruction will end in early September at this rustic, early American style camp which sets the mood for the course of instruction. This is the Freedom School and is the only school in the world that is dedicated solely to the subject of freedom.

These persons dedicated to the proposition of freedom call themselves Libertarians.

Twenty-five miles north of Colorado Springs and four miles from Palmer Lake, Colorado, the Freedom School lies nestled among the towering pines on the slope of the Rampart Range.

Typical of the students attending the Freedom School in June were a law student from the University of Missouri, an economics instructor from an Ohio college, a Temple University student and writer, an investment broker from California and a woman insurance executive from Dallas, Texas.

Most students, who come from all over the country, combine a vacation-and-work (classwork) plan during the two-week session at the school. The course compares to a full semester of scholastic work. Students receive no accreditation; they just learn about freedom and liberty.

At this picturesque camp site, while a student lives unpretentiously but comfortably, he learns

about freedom in the afternoons and evenings (six hours a day) and rides horseback, swims, visits with new friends or drives into town during the morning hours.

Some of the buildings were erected by volunteers under professional guidance. The main building was constructed by a crew of log men who understood the techniques of building an authentic log cabin.

Learning about freedom is more fun than students expect. Robert LeFevre, president and founder of the Freedom School and a newspaper editor, helps to make it fun. The silver-gray editor, with a young face and a broad smile, draws from a background of relative experiences for parables and anecdotes to discuss freedom. His friendly, enthusiastic approach keeps the pace lively throughout every session.

LeFevre is the only full-time instructor. But the schedule of instruction is arranged to include one prominent guest speaker or discussion leader at least once during each class. At least one lecture during the two-week course is open to the public.

A prevalent theory that terms such words as free enterprise, economics and even liberty itself as "vague and relative" is curiously, yet logically and convincingly refuted at the Freedom School.

Freedom . . . Liberty? Everyone knows about freedom and liberty you say! The Freedom School doesn't think so . . . at least, not in its true form as the original meaning of "freedom" was intended.



A Sunday morning breakfast on the picnic ground is standard procedure during the two-week sessions at the Freedom School.

Restoring the meaning of these words . . . liberty and freedom . . . and regaining the use of the words, making them compatible with the manner in which they are used is the project set forth by the school.

Dedicated to the proposition of freedom, the school seeks to stir us from our complacency. A young lawyer recently pointed out that we spend less time "shopping" for "good government" (a major annual expenditure) than we do on one ordinary household item. Libertarians' chief concern is to place liberty at the top of human values.

Basis of Libertarian philosophy is taken from the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments. Six areas of approach are used in the discussion and teachings of freedom, the definitive, the historic and political, the economic and the moral and ethic.

The course follows a specific, down-to-earth presentation. Logic and common sense is the key showing that freedom is responsible for man's progress down through the ages.

Morals and ethics are basic in the presentation of freedom, according to Libertarians. They believe that God gives man the power to reason for himself between right and wrong.

Prominent economists, authors, newspaper editors, a doctor and an architect are among those presenting the various facets of instruction encompassing the Libertarian philosophy. The Foundation for Economic Education and the American Economic Foundation cooperates with the aims of the school by providing some of the speakers. The Freedom School is not affiliated with any other group, however. It is a private project which derived its funds to get started from men dedicated to freedom. The School is maintained with enrollment fees from students — \$150 for the two-week

course, which includes room and board.

The Freedom School was started as a direct result of speaking tours and a lecture series by LeFevre. "I spoke to groups," LeFevre said, "who were nominally anti-communist; they were none the less supporting and favoring certain communist proposals without knowing that they were doing so. It struck me then, and it is still dreadfully apparent, that many American people are thoroughly confused over the issue of communism versus competitive enterprise, collectivism versus individualism, freedom versus slavery.

"The school is our effort to alleviate this horrible confusion and dearth of honest and genuine information about what communism and/or socialism really is. It is an effort to provide truth concerning economics and our free enterprise system. It hopes to show the great value of the American heritage and true nature of liberty or freedom.

"Thus the school is a school of philosophy more than a school of economics. Economics is one of the major subjects, however, for the nature of the American dilemma arises from the twin sore points of economic ignorance and political excess."

After first trying a course of 10 hour-instruction sessions, the conclusion was reached that it was totally inadequate and it was also realized that an "atmosphere of detachment from the ordinary daily events under which so many labor under varying degrees of pressure" was needed. Hence, the Freedom School, not far from the new Air Academy on a pine-shrouded slope of a mountain range, now teaches Libertarian philosophy 6 hours each day for 12 days, or 72 hours during the two-week sessions.

Political labels mean little to Libertarians. Most of all, they seek to promote a greater understand-



ing of freedom to combat false utopias and the seductive lure of socialistic trends disguised with all sorts of sweet-sounding names.

Perhaps, Dr. F. A. Harper, Economist, and Professor of Marketing, Cornell University, and one of the Discussion Leaders for the Freedom School, explains best the concept of objectives at the Freedom School.

Harper explains: "Perhaps liberty is a goal to be pursued but never fully captured in its purity."

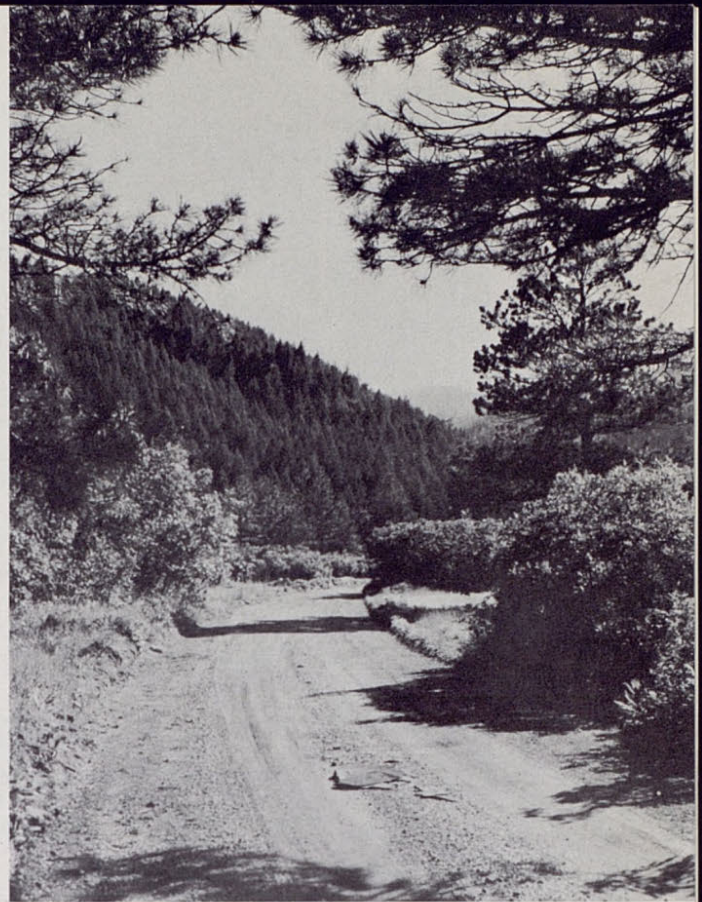
He says, "Living lonesomely, this concept gives hope and purpose for the Libertarian to live by, provided one does not dash his hopes on some impossible goal. If instead he sets as his star the mere furtherance of liberty rather than its full attainment for the entire world, he need never lack hope and purpose in life."

Harper believes that, "Merely to perfect his own conduct provides plenty of work for man to do—more than the best can attain in a lifetime." (Harper's book, "Liberty—A Path to Its Recovery" is one of the textbooks used at the school.)

A society that permits each individual to operate voluntarily providing for self-government, is the ideal as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

As Henry Grady Weaver points out in "The Mainspring of Human Progress" (another of the Freedom School textbooks), "In effect, the Ebenezer Foxes said to the revolutionary leaders, 'We don't mind joining a voluntary federation, with a limited organization to look after the over-all problems. But we are not as much interested in the good things that you could do as we are in the bad

Classes are purposely kept small to permit students to enter discussions. An extensive library is maintained in this main building and classroom but plans are underway to build a separate library building a short distance up the mountain.



A picturesque trail leads from the Freedom School sign to the school grounds about one mile through the shaded valley.

things that you or your successors might do. There is no one person nor small group of persons smart enough to run this country—even if we, the citizens, were smart enough to pick the best of the lot.

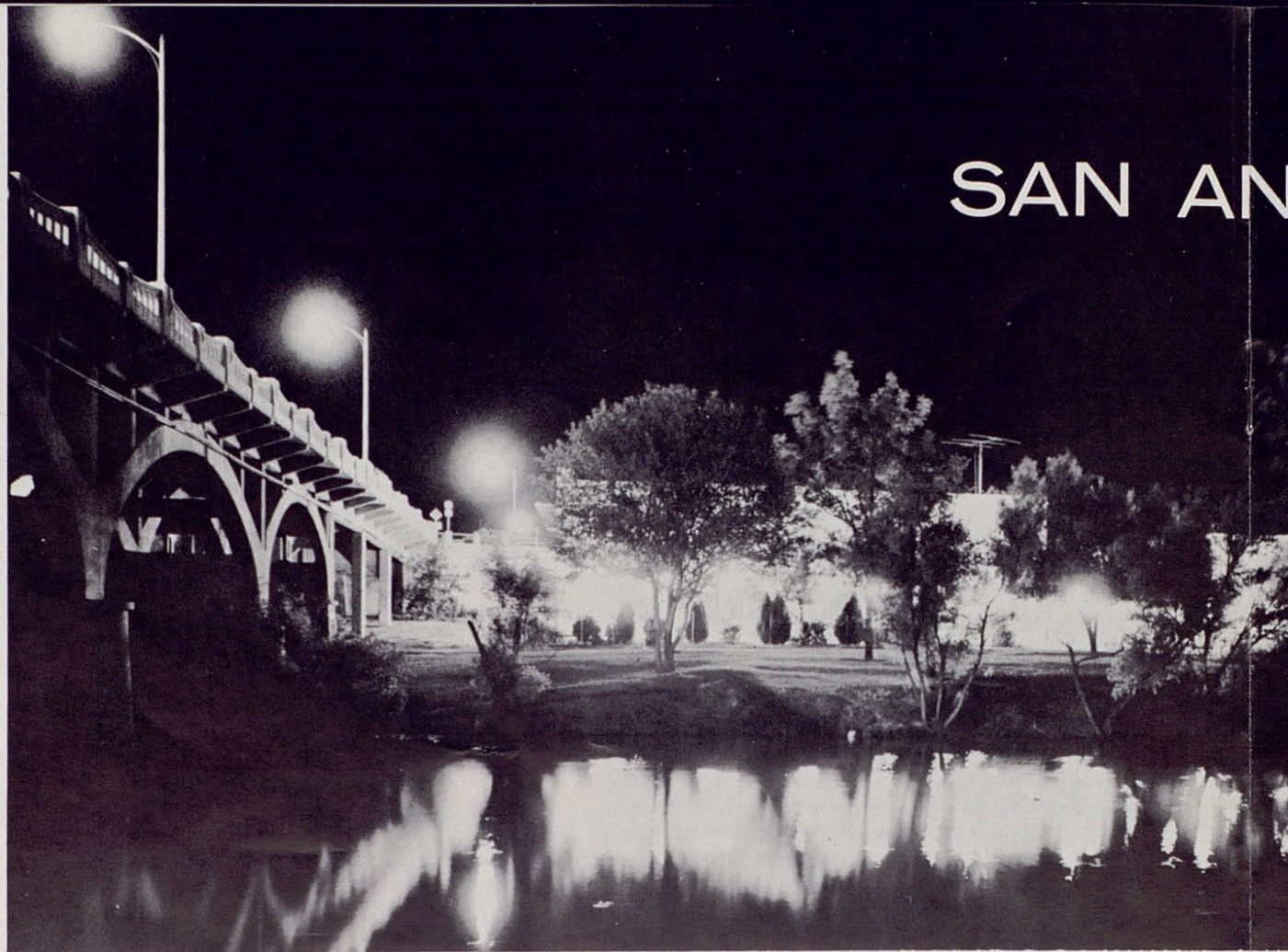
'Governments, both state, county and local must be set up as the servant rather than the master—and must be kept that way.'

And Lafayette said, "For a nation to love liberty, it is sufficient that she knows it."

Dynamic inventive progress preceded and followed the Civil War in America. America's natural resources were plentiful, but other countries had similar advantages and their progress came slow and remains slow even today. It took the enterprising efforts and human energy of Americans to develop the resources. A thick book in small print would be needed to describe specific cases.

Weaver points out, for example, "Before 1795, nails sold by the dozen, at prices not much lower than they now bring in antique shops. Lumber was plentiful; the bottleneck was nails. Iron nails had been in use in the Roman Empire at the time of Christ, but they had always been laboriously made by hand.

"Thomas Jefferson kept a dozen slaves busy forging nails just to keep up with the building activities on his Monticello estate. But this was



SAN AN

DEEP in the heart of West Texas, standing like an oasis in the desert, is San Angelo, the Wool Capital of the Nation.

The growth of San Angelo from a small settlement adjacent to early-day Fort Concho to a thriving metropolitan area of 70,000 persons has been akin to phenomenal. Between 1940 and 1950, the population of the city increased from 25,802 to 52,093, a 101.9 per cent gain. The growth has been constant since that time.

Generations ago when pioneer families were forging their way westward, the present site of San Angelo became a favorite stopping place. Located at the confluence of several tributaries of the Concho River, the settlement was a veritable oasis. The people could also find protection at Fort Concho from marauding Indians, but it was water more than anything else which attracted those early travelers.

And water, probably more than anything else, has been the secret of San Angelo's continued growth and expansion. Dams built across Spring Creek and the North and South Concho Rivers have assured the city a constant supply of water for municipal and industrial use as well as for recreational purposes.

The small settlement which sprang up near

Fort Concho soon became a thriving village which served the vast ranching area surrounding it. As the town continued to grow, the need for local government grew. San Angelo thus was incorporated on March 3, 1903. The city charter was adopted some eight and a half years later — on August 3, 1915.

Today the county seat of Tom Green County boasts an area of 29.3 square miles and 70,000 persons.

For many years in the early life of the city, farming and ranching formed the bases of a thriving economy. Today, however, the economy is much more diversified — as well as much more prosperous.

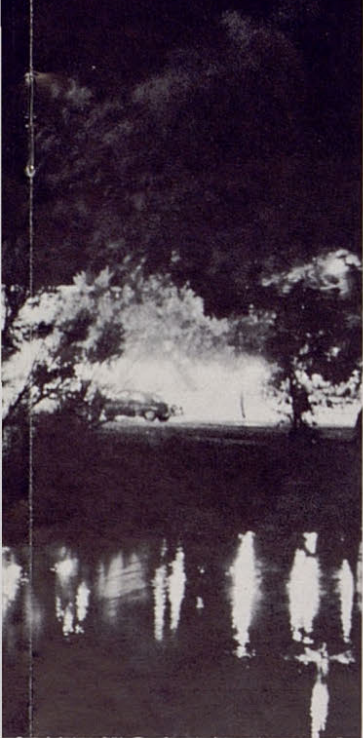
The discovery of oil and natural gas has proven a vital factor in the city's growth. Texas Railroad Commission figures reveal that marketed production of petroleum products amounts to nearly half a billion dollars annually.

Industry and commerce have played important roles in the growth of the city, too. San Angelo today boasts 115 manufacturing plants, making a wide variety of products. Annual sales of retail and wholesale companies operating in San Angelo exceed \$165,000,000.

While in recent years oil and industry have

ANGELO City of Wool and Water

*City lays claim to world's largest
inland wool market—and to
nation's finest high school building*



*The reflection of the lights
on the Concho River, left,
seem to mirror the glow of
victory in the eyes of Miriam
La Cours, right, of Raywood,
after she was named Miss
Wool of Texas — 1958.*

more or less stolen the spotlight in the city's progress, ranching — the first means of livelihood for the area — continues to be the backbone of the economy. It is also a source of extreme pride for those in and around San Angelo.

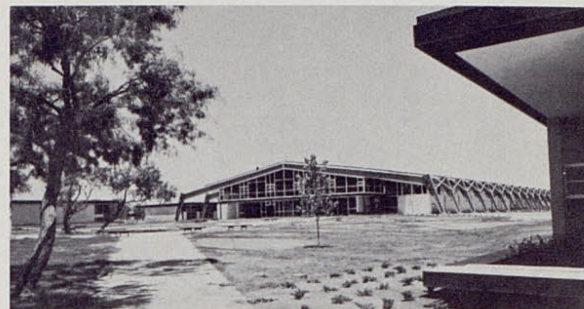
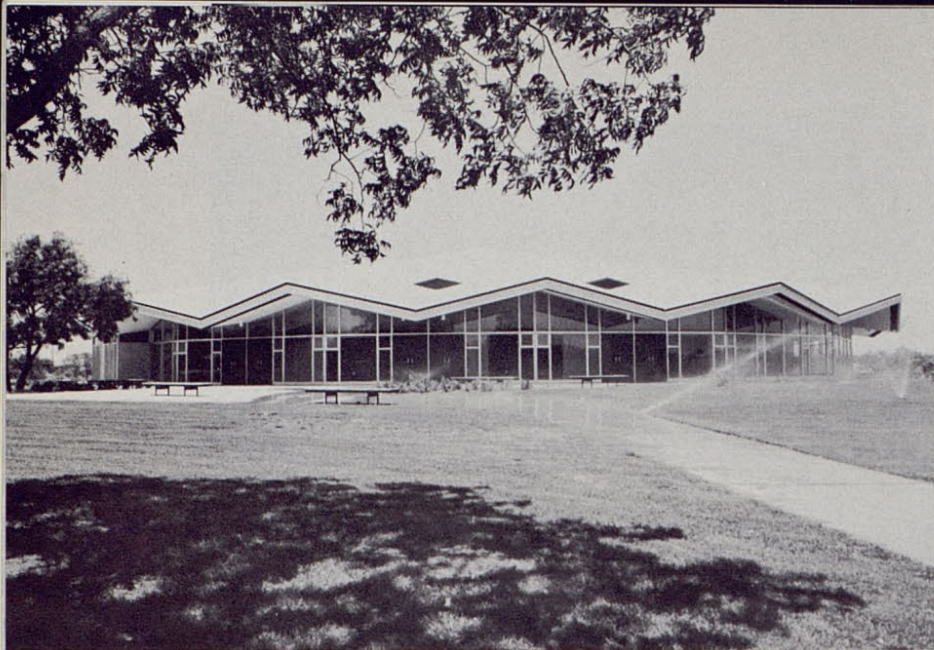
San Angelo, the residents are quick to relate, is the largest inland wool market in the world. It is in this area that one-fifth of the nation's sheep and wool are produced. And it is in this area that 90 per cent of the nation's goats and mohair are produced.

To show their pride in their claim as "Wool Capital of the Nation," San Angelo citizens a few years ago instituted a "Miss Wool Pageant." A beautiful young lady was chosen each year to represent the wool industry in Texas and reigned for one year as "Miss Wool."

This year, however, the contest is being expanded to become national in scope. Beauties from the nation's top 13 wool-producing states will compete for the title of "Miss Wool of 1958-59."

The pageant, to be August 25-30, will be in the city's brand-new \$1 million Coliseum, a magnificent structure nearing the final stages of construction. Charles Meeker, producer of State Fair Musicals in Dallas, is to produce the pageant. Dennis Day, famous singing star, will serve as master of





The Sarah Bernhardt Theatre, left, and Babe Didrikson Gymnasium, above, are outstanding attractions on the \$3 million San Angelo High School campus. Twelve buildings will open to classes this fall.

ceremonies.

Just as San Angelo is proud of her diversified economy and early history, she is also proud of the facilities she offers her citizens for well-rounded and diversified living.

Seven parks within the city and boasting 125 acres provide ample playground for outdoor recreation. Three large lakes and the beautiful Concho River which wends its way through the city provide fishing, swimming and water skiing. Deer and quail in season furnish game for hunters.

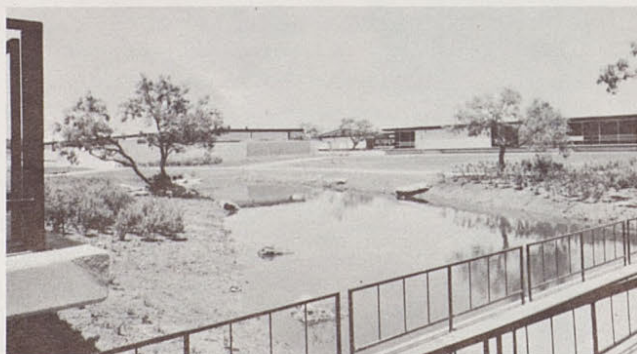
Probably one of the greatest contributions to community life in San Angelo — and certainly an item of extreme pride for the residents — is the new ultra-modern San Angelo High School plant.

The 12-building campus-style plant will open its doors to a regular school term for the first time this fall. Just completed, it has attracted nationwide attention for its design.

Built on a 30-acre tract at a cost in excess of

\$3 million and featuring contemporary architecture, the buildings are arranged in accordance with their functional use. All academic classrooms (there are separate classroom buildings for sophomores, juniors, seniors, etc.) and the library are in one group, away from the noisier buildings such as the gymnasium and shop. Beautiful landscaping separates the individual buildings which are located on the banks of the Concho, just a short distance from downtown San Angelo.

San Angelo has a unique situation in that there are two independent school districts within the city limits. In addition to the San Angelo Independent School District, the city also boasts the



Beautiful landscaping, including a lake in the center, is featured in the San Angelo High School campus. At the right is a view of the campus showing the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre in the background and Mark Twain Cafeteria and the Administration Building in the foreground at left.





City Hall, left, houses offices of city officials and the Police Department. It is one of the most imposing buildings in the city.

Lake View Independent School District. The two systems boast a total of 19 elementary schools and four junior high schools in addition to one senior high school each.

San Angelo Junior College is also located in the city.

Culturally, San Angelo can hold its own with most any city its size. The San Angelo Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Eric Sorintin, nationally famed for his musical achievements, presents four concerts each season. The College Entertainment Association presents six attractions annually and the San Angelo Community Theatre, which has its own building, also presents six famous plays each year.

In addition, the Helen King Kendall Art Gallery in downtown San Angelo presents a continuing series of exhibitions throughout the year.

San Angelo is also the home of Goodfellow Air Force Base, an installation which pours thousands of dollars monthly into the city's economy.

With more than 50 years of continued growth behind her, San Angelo looks to the future with anticipation. Its central location and proximity to ready markets, low-cost business sites, an abundant supply of water, an unlimited supply of natural gas, low utility rates, and a high, dry climate are essential ingredients in the recipe for opportunity.

San Angelo is blessed with all these ingredients.

Three rivers and two lakes such as North Concho Lake shown here provide San Angelo with complete water facilities for municipal use and for water sports such as skiing, swimming and fishing.



L'Archeveque

THE OUTLAW

by J. Evetts Haley

THE STORY of the first and the worst of a long line of congenital outlaws to give color if not character to the Staked Plains is more fantastic than fiction based on pure fantasy. Yet it can be traced in outline from that far-away period when, in their colonial ascendancy, France and Spain were contending for the major portions of America.

After the great La Salle sailed down the Mississippi to claim its waters and its drainage for France, he returned in 1685 from his homeland to establish a fort on the Texas coast. He lost his ships to the tides, his party was beset in post by pestilence and hostile Indians, and he was murdered by his malcontent men as he marched overland toward the nearest French at Fort St. Louis on the Illinois River.

Among those who conspired to shoot him in the head and leave his body to the buzzards in the East Texas woods was a sixteen-year-old boy known as L'Archeveque. His part in the conspiracy was disclosed by the publication, in France in 1713, of the journal of Joutel, one of La Salle's last loyal companions.

Upon getting wind of La Salle's settlement, imperial Spain ordered several expeditions in search of the audacious French to run them out of her still unsettled but not unclaimed province of Texas, while L'Archeveque and two of his fellow ruffians lived for several years among the Indians.

Eventually a Texas Indian courier delivered a letter written in red ochre to the commander of one of these expeditions. It was signed with such a flourish by "Jean de L'Archeveque de Bayonne" that the recipients suspected him of being an archbishop. He wrote that he and his companions were tired of living among savages, and added, without a trace of humor, that they "would like very much to be among Christians such as we are."

Shortly they gave themselves up, were sent to Mexico City, their depositions as to what they were

doing in Spanish territory were duly taken, and they were shipped as prisoners to Cadiz. In time they were returned to Mexico City and put in the army. In 1693 L'Archeveque, the outlaw — not the archbishop — was sent with a troop by long and tedious marches to recover for Christianity that "dobie-walled" town which, though sacked and held for years by the Pueblo Indians, was still called the City of the Holy Faith. For generations L'Archeveque was forgotten.

But the Spanish conquerors were zealous keepers of records, and after all there is nothing more persistent — nor perhaps more frequently forgotten — than the truths of history. In 1886 a marvelously imaginative American, Adolph Bandelier, began his inquiries into the past of the native men of New Mexico. One day he walked into the Indian village of Santa Clara, thirty miles above Santa Fe, poked into the ruins of an ancient church, and found some Spanish archives, dating back to the Pueblo revolt of 1680, closely kept and guarded by a blind Indian.

Bandelier gained the Indian's confidence and access to the records. And there he found another deposition and other records of Jean de L'Archeveque of Bayonne, which detailed his adventure from Cadiz to Mexico, his services in the Army at Santa Fe, his marriage to the widow Antonia Gutierrez, his ventures as an Indian trader, and his death, apparently at the hands of the French, on an expedition in 1720 against them and their Indian allies, in present-day Colorado.

The records disclosed that he left two sons, Miguel, by Antonia, and Augustin, of less regular and respectable lineage. All of which Bandelier set forth in 1893 in his book, *The Gilded Man*. Then again Archeveque faded from history.

Generations later the strange name turned up in the person of another outlaw on the Staked Plains, just one hundred and ninety years after it had been linked in infamy with the death of La Salle.



*Charles Goodnight —
Pioneer of the Plains
who told the story
of the death of
Sostenes Archeveque.*

In 1875, depleted ranges and depression provoked the strong-willed Goodnight to shift a herd of some 1600 longhorned cattle from his ranch near Pueblo, Colorado, to the unsettled Canadian River country just above the Texas-New Mexico line. There he settled his line-riding cowboys in dugout camps for the winter. Great bands of sheep, tended by New Mexico *pastores*, drifted down from the Las Vegas country to winter close around them for protection against vagrant Indians.

In the spring the Goodnight outfit moved down the river and summered on the waters of the pleasant Alamocitos — a short tributary of the Canadian. The sheepmen followed. In the early fall Goodnight again eased his cattle down the river, to the site of Tascosa. Then, intent on moving anyway, he made a treaty with the Mexican sheepmen to leave the Canadian to them if they, in turn, would stay off the headwaters and out of the Palo Duro Canyon — where he had decided to locate.

At the time, two miles below him on the river, was the camp of a fine old fellow called 'Colas Martinez, a former *comanchero* or Indian trader, who, in the pursuit of his illicit enterprise, had come to know the plains like a well-read book. Living with him was his notorious outlaw brother-in-law, one Sostenes Archeveque, who had been run out of the settlements of New Mexico.

Tradition tells that when he was a boy growing

up in the Sapello country, a white man had killed his father, which caused him to swear then and there:

"As soon as I grow up, I kill every American I meet." Not many Americans lived along the Sapello then, but by the time Sostenes had been run out of New Mexico, old herders claim that he had killed twenty-three of those whom he had met.

The *comanchero* knew the Plains, and Goodnight rode down and engaged him to help pilot the herd into the Palo Duro. In November, 1876, Goodnight moved into the Canyon, chose his home range, located his cattle, set his boys up in camp, and, taking Martinez along to bring back supplies, headed for Colorado. As the two rode over the divide toward the Canadian, along the Rios Amarillos, they met two Americans named Casner, traveling with an ox-wagon, 1600 sheep, a few horses and cattle and a Navajo boy as a herder. They were headed for the Palo Duro.

As Goodnight and Martinez pushed on toward Las Animas, the cowman talked to the Mexican about the dangerous Archeveque, whom he suspected, might try to vent his killing mania upon the cowboys in the Canyon. Out of the mutual confidence induced in these two strong characters — *comanchero* and a cowman — by the isolation and danger of the long trip across the compelling Plains, came an astonishing pledge from the Mex-



Artist H. D. Bugbee's conception of the Mexican *comanchero*, Martinez, who killed his brother-in-law, Archeveque.

ican. Goodnight need have no fear for his boys. He, Nicholas Martinez, by the grace of the Virgin Mary, would kill the *bandido*, his brother-in-law, if Sostenes continued his career of crime.

Sometime during the winter, Sostenes, deciding to drift over to the Palo Duro, mounted his race horse and, accompanied by a Mexican youth on foot, dropped into the Casner sheep camp along the upper reaches of the Canyon. On a likely pretense, he persuaded one of the Casners to go into the gorge with him on a hunt. As they passed along a trail through a thicket, Sostenes dropped behind and shot Casner through the back of the head. He rode back into camp without arousing suspicion, got the drop on the other Casner, and murdered him. He then mounted the Mexican boy on his race horse and sent him on the menial job of going out to the flock to kill the Navajo herder.

But that young adventurer, having seen enough excitement for one day, hit a high lope toward the Mexican herders along the Canadian. This was enough to try even a good man's patience. For Sostenes not only had to walk out and shoot the Navajo himself, but suffered the indignity of having to cover the forty-odd intervening miles back to the Martinez camp, two miles below Tascosa, afoot. Long before he got there the Mexican boy had related the violent fate of the American *pastores* on the Palo Duro.

When Sostenes reached the Martinez camp about midnight, the old *comanchero*, true to his promise, took his friends and fell upon the outlaw and stabbed him to death. Respectfully enough, and religiously enough, they buried him on the crest

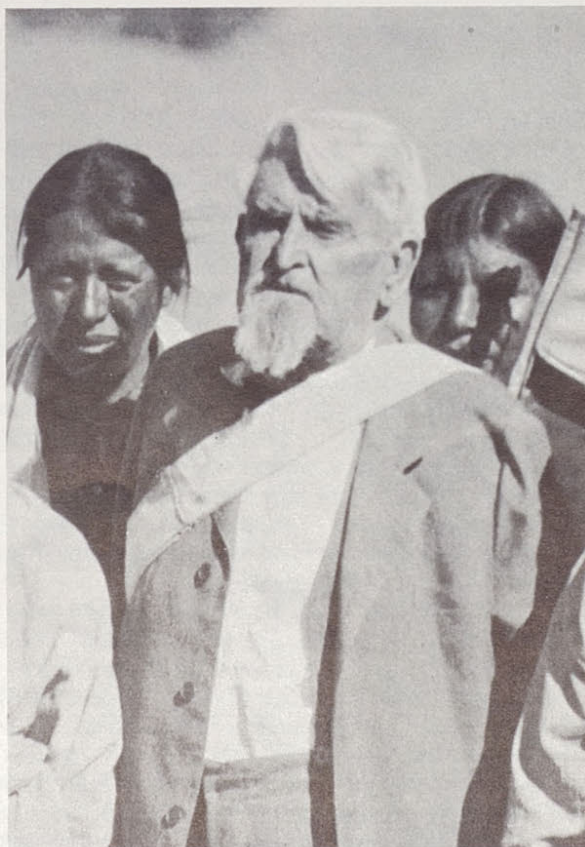
of a little hill and raised a cross above his grave. And though the cross has long since rotted away, and the once vigorous village of Tascosa has crumbled to dobie dust, the euphonious name of the hill, *Sierrita de la Cruz*—Little Mountain of the Cross—may still be heard, though Sostenes himself is long since forgotten in the land of his demise.

This story of Sostenes Archeveque was first told in the biography of *Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman*, twenty-two years ago. The unusual name fascinated the late lawyer-historian, Judge Clarence Wharton, of Houston, another student who specialized on early Texas. When Judge Wharton read the account in 1936, he immediately wrote speculating upon the fact that this notorious outlaw might have been a line-bred descendant of the murderer of La Salle, and Judge Wharton set himself the task of finding out.

In 1938 he began digging into the old archives of Santa Fe, and picked up the trail of the original Archeveque where Bandelier had left it in 1893. In time he established to his own satisfaction that Sostenes was a sixth generation grandson of Jean de L'Archeveque of Bayonne.

Judge Wharton talked with three old-timers,

Jean de L'Archeveque traded among the Pueblo Indians—descendants of whom are shown here with Goodnight.



*Old Tascosa — near which
Sostenes Archeveque, the outlaw, was killed.*

each of nearly ninety years of age, who described "Sostenes as braver, meaner, and a better shot than Billy the Kid." They told me he was tall, slender, and very good looking, with blue eyes and light hair.

He found that Sostenes had left an only child — then a quite elderly woman — who described her father as "a very brave man," who "did quite a bit of outlawing in New Mexico but more in Texas . . . Everyone feared him because he was not afraid of anything. He was the best shooter at that time and because he was such a good shooter the Texans had him killed — they were jealous of him."

"When I first read in Bandelier's book that there was a legitimate son, Miguel and a bastard son Augustin," Judge Wharton wrote, "I thought it important to sociological science to show which of these was the ancestor of the outlaw Sostenes."

When his research in the Santa Fe archives turned up the fact that Miguel's legitimate line died with him, Judge Wharton naturally assumed that "Augustin must have been the ancestor of Sostenes." But when further research turned up the disconcerting fact that L'Archeveque left a second illegitimate son to his Indian girl housekeeper, a boy who shared in his estate and bore his name, the Judge quit the quest in confusion. He decided that the sociological issue was of little moment, and abandoned his "effort to find out which of these bastards was the progenitor of the outlaw."

Thus the story of these two Archeveques — weaving such a weird pattern in history — is the composite account of many individualistic observers and students recording their adventures through more than 250 years of time. The moralist will find proper atonement for crime in the death of the first for the murder of La Salle, and point to the story of Sostenes as further positive proof of the Biblical observation that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the sons.

On the other hand, their kith and kin take proper pride in the outlaw's skill with a sixshooter, and rationalize his death on the basis of one of the commonest of human vices.

But the tough-fibered men of the West will recall an old adage which runs from Burke's *Peerage* on British nobility clear down through the stud-books of the cattle range, and now heard most frequently among those who wager their fortunes on the noses of horses —

"Blood will tell!"



FREEDOM SCHOOL
Continued from Page 7

all changed when, in 1795, Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts, developed a machine that would turn out 60,000 nails a week.

"The history of nails is paralleled by that of many other ordinary household items which today are bought at the nearest dime store without a second thought."

John Deere borrowed an old idea and developed a "steel" plow that cut the sod like a razor and opened up vast prairie lands, that early visitors had described as "land ocean" and predicted would remain forever "wild and uncultivated."

A German named Karl Marx misinterpreted the inventive progress going on about him during the middle of the 19th century. But his theory that new tools would be used for further oppression has been refuted every day since he originated the idea. Yet, to some of the misunderstanding and coveting population his ideas made sense.

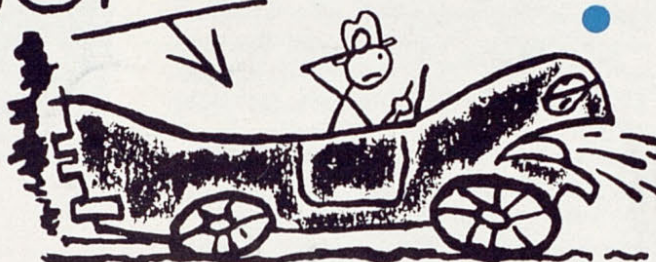
Using as the basis for instruction, the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, the enthusiasm of the Freedom School students is generated by group discussions.

While dedicated Libertarians seek to shake us from our complacency, they're confident from the outset that FREEDOM, as set forth in the Bill of Rights, the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, will reign victorious.

"Freedom is a natural condition," LeFevre explains. "It takes organized effort to limit or eliminate freedom. And in the end, those who truly understand what freedom means will always find a way to be free."

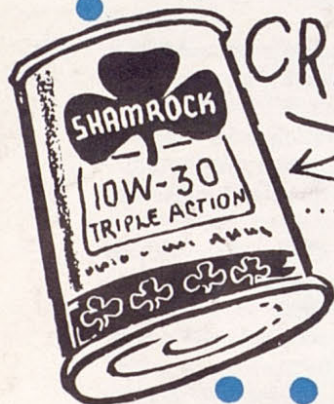
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