

NAMES

Addie is in NY

Mrs. Atwood & children—Nettie Atwood, daughter of Henrietta, not close to her (p. 526 in Lea) Nettie King married Major E. B. Atwood, of the United States Army Quartermaster Department November 23, 1878. Marriage apparently “against the captain’s will” but whole family was at Lindell Hotel in St. Louis. Newspaper reported the hotel’s “parlor seventeen had been transformed into a regular garden of flowers” and “the presents were the handsomest ever given to a St. Louis bride, there being several large cases filled with solid silverware, and other precious objects, the whole amounting to over \$10,000.” p. 343 Lea footnote *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, November 24, 1878. “Henrietta’s relationship with her daughter Nettie Atwood had been clouded with reserve since before the death of Captain King; though there were exchanges of family news with Nettie, and occasional visits, the bond between Mrs. King and her eldest daughter and family was never as close as with her other children.” p. 526
Lea

Bayard

Mr. C. of C.C. (Caruthers??)

Alteo M. Campbell

W. P. Carruthers— First published in 1883 and established by Eli Merriman, Ed Williams and W. P. Caruthers, the *Caller-Times* counted Captain Richard King among its original stockholders.

The Chronicle, Volume 15 By University of Michigan.
Chronicle Association, p. 154. W. P. Caruthers, law 1879, one of the editors of the *Corpus Christi Caller*.

Givens This was a small town in 1882

By Murphy Givens

Wednesday, March 17, 2010

In the first edition of the *Corpus Christi Caller*, published on Jan. 21, 1883, business ads did not list an address

<http://www.caller.com/news/2010/mar/17/this-was-a-small-town-in-1883/?print=1>

Accessed March 20, 2010

Mr. Caruthers—

Mamie Clark in St. Louis

Gov. Cleveland

Mrs. Cocke —J. J. Cocke was a surveyor to whom Henrietta owed money after Richard King's death, p. 472 in Lea

Collins Exposition

Collins Station was a station on the Texas Mexican Railway (Tex-Mex railway), and was twenty miles from headquarters at the Santa Gertrudis. p. 337 in Lea. "Collins referred to Collins Station, about five miles east of present-day Alice, the mailing address for the ranch. The ranch's letterhead of that day carried the inscription "King's Rancho, Santa Gertrudis, Collins, Nueces County, Texas." n. 9, p. 777 in Lea

Mr. Collins

Mr. Crain—William Henry Crain was a congressman and partner of Rudolph Kleberg of Cuero and San Antonio. p. 478 in Lea.

Mr. Louis de Planque—Brownsville photographer "Born in Prussia on April 18, 1842, de Planque and his wife Eugenia came to Vera Cruz, Mexico during the Civil War. The couple did not tarry there long before moving to Matamoras, then the largest city anywhere on the U.S.-Mexican border.

Don Louis, as he came to be known, opened a photographic studio in Matamoras and soon enjoyed such a flourishing business that he set up another shop on the American side of the river at 14th and Elizabeth Streets in [Brownsville](#). . . . (Historians Jerry Thompson and Lawrence T. Jones III, in their 2004 book from the Texas State Historical Association, "Civil War and Revolution on the Rio Grande Frontier: A Narrative and Photographic History," have a well-written and -researched chapter on de Planque and include many of his photographs.)

As a 1939 story by Bill Barnard in the Corpus Christi Caller-Times put it, "No celebrity or near-celebrity ever visited...without being tracked down...and dragged off to his photo art studio. He was the only photographer in town and took thousands of pictures." . . . Don Luis doubtless already had a reputation when he arrived in [Corpus Christi](#), but how folks saw him is better documented. "Louis de Planque liked a good time and he loved celebrations," Barnard wrote. . . . Don Luis stayed in [Corpus Christi](#) until his death there of a stroke on May 1, 1898 at the age of 56. He lies in an unmarked grave in [Bayview Cemetery](#). But much his work lives on, glass-plate windows to history." from <http://www.texasescapes.com/MikeCoxTexasTales/Photographer-Louis-de-Planque.htm>, accessed January 14m 2010. "Texas Tales" > February 1, 2007 column by Mike Cox.

Mrs. D Hayney? and Msp. ????

Mrs Doddridge— Wife of Perry Doddridge??, merchant and banker, was born in Little Peach Tree, Alabama, on June 1, 1832. He was brought to Texas in

1840; his father died at Trinity, and a short time later his mother died in Galveston. He was employed as a clerk in Galveston. In 1852 he was working for M. Kenedy and Company, Brownsville. Major J. Durst appointed him deputy collector of customs at Roma in 1853. Doddridge then went into commerce on his own as a freighter and merchant at Mier, Tamaulipas. In 1865 he opened a merchandising business in Corpus Christi under the name Manuel Bustamente and Company and financed other enterprises. In partnership with Allen M. Davis, he purchased the exchange and commission business of H. F. Kirsteen in 1868. Doddridge and Davis established the first bank in Corpus Christi in 1871. Davis sold out to go to New York in 1885, leaving Doddridge and Company a sole proprietorship. The bank closed in February 1891 during a national monetary crisis and collapse of a local boom inspired by Col. [Elihu H. Ropes](#). Ropes had promoted schemes to build a deepwater port at Corpus Christi and a railroad from Corpus Christi through Brownsville to Panama, but was unable to marshal enough financial support to complete the works. Doddridge was unable to reopen the bank but obtained employment managing the local electric company.

He was instrumental in securing land for the public schools in Corpus Christi and served as president of the school board for twenty years. He was elected mayor in 1874 and later served on the county commissioners' court. He played a decisive role in the development of transportation in South Texas, particularly the ship channel into Corpus Christi Bay and various railway projects. His long-standing conflict with Norwick Gussett involved both their banking activities and shipping. He was a great friend and advisor to [Richard King](#) and was named an executor of King's will.

Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "",

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/DD/fdo42.html>

(accessed January 13, 2010). (NOTE: "s.v." stands for sub verbo, "under the word.")

Mr. Doughety—??James M. Doughty old Texas stockman who had been one of King's foremen and herd bosses on the roads to Kansas, had been put in charge of the ranch during the captain's last illness. Kleberg retained Doughty as a personal assistant and superintendent of range work. Doughty brought in his son, A. C. "Mack" Doughty, made him one of the foremen of the works around headquarters. p. 482 in Lea

Mr. Driscoll & daughters—Robert Driscoll, Jr., one of the incorporators of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway. Robert Driscoll was a close personal and business friend of the King family and president of the Corpus Christi National Bank. Was appointed one of two temporary administrators in Henrietta King's will. p. 606 Lea (Need to distinguish between Driscoll Sr. and Driscoll Jr. here)

Ella Morse King Welton, Alice's sister—married Louis M. Welton, a merchant of St. Louis and San Antonio. p. 343 Lea. "In private correspondence with his wife, there are undertones hinting that the captain might not have been entirely happy with his two sons-in-law, but he went on making certain, usually by drafts on The Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, that none of "Papa's pets" wanted for anything." p. 344 Lea. Ella died at Concordville, Pennsylvania, after a long illness, August 28, 1900, and had been buried by the side of her father and brother in San Antonio." p. 568 in Lea. Remains of her captain, her son Lee and her daughter Ella were brought up to Kingsville from San Antonio and reinterred at the indomitable Henrietta King's side." p. 604 Lea. Henrietta Welton Page was Ella's daughter. Sold her interest in the eastern sector of the Norias Division to Alice G. K. Kleberg for \$4 an acre and other consideration. Also assumed share of King Estate debt." p. 631 in Lea. She was an only child and much beloved by the grandmother for whom she was named. She married Nathaniel Burwell Page of Virginia . . . were regular visitors to the ranch. p. 568 in Lea.

Fannie F. at Jerseyville

Hon. Geo P. Finlay—lawyer, legislator, and Confederate soldier, was born in Augusta, Perry County, Mississippi, on November 16, 1829. . . . During the Mexican War he served as a private in Col. Jefferson Davis's famed First Mississippi Rifles but was discharged at Camargo in 1846 due to ill health. He graduated from Brandon College in 1849 and then read law in the office of local attorney E. H. Lombardin. He served briefly as postmaster at Brandon in 1851 and then, in October, entered law school at the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He graduated in March 1852 and was admitted to the bar at Brandon. . . . for nine months he taught school in Hinds County, Mississippi, while saving for passage to Texas. He moved in November 1853 to the Calhoun County community of Lavaca. There, on November 16, 1854, he married Carrie Rea. The couple had three children. . . . In 1854-55 Finlay edited the *Lavaca Register*. He established a partnership with J. J. Holt in 1857 and was appointed notary public in 1858. He served as a state senator in the Ninth Legislature (1860-61). At the end of the session he raised and was elected captain of an infantry company for Confederate service in Victoria County that was attached to Col. Robert R. Garland's Sixth Texas Infantry. When the regiment was captured at Fort Hindman at Arkansas Post, Arkansas, on January 11, 1863, Finlay was imprisoned . . . before being exchanged . . . on May 6, 1863. Thereafter he and the remainder of the regiment were consolidated with Col. Roger Q. Mills's Tenth Texas Infantry and saw action at the battle of Chickamauga before Finlay was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department to serve as judge advocate on the staff of generals John B. Magruder and John George Walker with the rank of colonel. . . . In 1866 he made an unsuccessful run for Congress from the Fourth District, but in November 1872 he was elected to represent the

Twenty-fourth Senatorial District in the State Senate of the Thirteenth Legislature. . . . Finlay served as chairman of the judiciary committee and the committee on military affairs but declined renomination in order to move to Galveston, where he established a partnership, George P. Finlay and Brother, with his younger brother, Oscar E. Finlay. Finlay represented the Thirty-fifth Congressional District in the House of Representatives of the Sixteenth Legislature in 1879 and was reelected to the Seventeenth Legislature in 1881. In both of these terms he served as chairman of the judiciary committee and in 1881 came in second to George R. Reeves in balloting for speaker of the House. In 1882 he ran unsuccessfully against Thomas P. Ochiltree for the United States House of Representatives from the Seventh Congressional District. . . . He also served as city attorney in 1878 and from 1885 until 1889, although his nomination in 1885 was initially rejected by a city council at odds with the mayor. In 1893 Finlay was appointed collector of customs for the port of Galveston.

Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. ", "

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/FF/ffi11.html>

(accessed January 14, 2010).

Mr. George Fulton, wife— George Ware Fulton, Jr., rancher and attorney, son of Harriet (Smith) and George Ware Fulton^{qv}, was born in York, Pennsylvania, on February 2, 1853. He was named George William by his parents, but he evidently changed his name when he moved to Rockport. After attending the University of Kentucky, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1876 and returned to Texas. He practiced law in Galveston and Graham, then settled in Rockport in 1879 to be near his parents and those of his wife, Leonora (Caruthers). The Fultons had three children. Fulton practiced law in Rockport, mainly taking care of legal affairs of the [Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company](#), and was county attorney. He was elected to the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company board in 1881. In a board reorganization in 1884 he was named vice president and acting superintendent. He moved his family to the Rincon Ranch headquarters and turned the home and grounds into a South Texas showplace. He served as San Patricio County Commissioner in 1889 and represented District Eighty-five in the Texas House of Representatives in 1891-92. He took over the company at the death of his father in 1893. Fulton died on September 11, 1895, in San Antonio, where he had gone for medical treatment. He is buried in Rockport.

Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. ", "

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/FF/ffu9.html>

(accessed January 13, 2010).

Mr. Geo. Fulton at Fultons Pasture— COLEMAN-FULTON PASTURE COMPANY.

Five South Texas entrepreneurs, cattlemen, and dreamers pooled their assets and wits in 1871 to form one of the largest cattle companies in Texas. Col. George Ware Fulton^{qv} was the leader. He convinced Youngs Coleman, his son Thomas M. Coleman, Thomas Henry Mathis,^{qqv} and his

cousin, J. M. Mathis, to form the Coleman, Mathis, Fulton Cattle Company, with headquarters in the new town of Rockport. . . . The other three partners, Fulton and Youngs and Tom Coleman, formed the Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company to take the place of the dissolved organization. Youngs Coleman actually never took part in the management of the company, since he refused to pledge allegiance to the Union after the [Civil War](#) and chose to buy a huge plantation in Mexico. He left Tom Coleman in charge of his interests. [G. W. Fulton, Jr.](#), was brought into the company in 1884 and replaced Tom Coleman as ranch superintendent in 1885, thus causing a rift that had lasting effects on the company. . . . Financial problems beset the company, which now embraced 167,000 acres of land, primarily in San Patricio County. Fulton borrowed money from millionaire David Sinton, an acquaintance and college mate in Cincinnati. Continued borrowing finally gave Sinton the controlling interest in the company after he purchased the Coleman interests. At the death of Sinton his only daughter, Anna, the wife of Charles P. Taft, inherited control of the company. Taft was the half-brother of President William Howard Taft.

Despite financial problems the company became a leader in the ranching world in South Texas. Improved breeds of cattle were introduced in keeping with Colonel Fulton's desire to push forward. Originally the company offices were in Rockport, with the ranch headquarters at Rincon (eight miles north of Gregory). When the railroad came through San Patricio County in 1886 the office was moved to Rincon and later to Gregory, which was on the railroad.

Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. ", "
<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/CC/aqc2.html>
(accessed January 13, 2010).

James?? Goble??
Mrs. Gosbesy
Mr. Gresser?? Little Luna's?? father
Judge Hancock
Msp. Harris
Mr Hendricks
Mr Henning
Mr. H
Mrs. H.
Msp. Henning
Mrs.?? Howell
Mr. K's view
Mr. Keenan
Capt. Kenedy
Mif Kenedy

Kit

Mr. L

Mr. Lackey Samuel C. Lackey. Born in Lincoln county, KY, 1833. Studied law, and moved to Texas and soon obtained a lucrative practice. He died August 1, 1888, leaving a widow and five children.

La Puerta de Agua Dulce (the door to the Agua Dulce)—local usage to designate area west of Corpus Christi, the vicinity of the Agua Dulce Spanish grants and Agua Dulce Creek. No record of a land grant has been found so it is probably that this terminology came about to designate the area where the old road leading out of Corpus entered the Agua Dulce country. p. 442 n. 80 in Lea

Richard King was given 40,000 “good and well-watered acree comprising the Rancho Puerta de Agua Dulce” p. 358 in Lea.

Lewis?? Louis??

Mr. Lott—see p. 234, 244, 264 in *Petra’s Legacy*; Uriah Lott, businessman and railroad promoter, was born in Albany, New York, on January 30, 1842. In 1867 he arrived at Brazos Santiago, Texas, and proceeded by way of Brownsville to Corpus Christi, where he found employment in a commission house. He established his own commission and forwarding business in 1871 and chartered three sailing vessels to transport wool and hides to New York. As one of the directors of the Corpus Navigation Company, he worked to improve the Corpus Christi channel. Lott was particularly interested in railroad development; with the help of Mifflin Kenedy and Richard King,^{qv} he built the Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railroad from Corpus Christi to Laredo. The project required seven years and was jeered as "Lott's Folly." In 1884 Lott went to San Antonio and played a leading role in projecting and building the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway. Continuing his railroad promotion, he became president of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway, which reached Brownsville on July 4, 1904. Lott was essentially a promoter, not a financier, and he spent his last years in poverty. He died in Kingsville on March 28, 1915, and was buried there. He had played a significant part in developing transportation in the Corpus Christi and Rio Grande Valley sections as well as South Texas generally. The town of Lott in Falls County was named for him. *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. ", "<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/LL/flo24.html> (accessed January 17, 2010).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: James Lewellyn Allhands, *Gringo Builders* (Joplin, Missouri, Dallas, Texas, 1931). James L. Allhands, *Uriah Lott* (San Antonio: Naylor, 1949).

Msp. Lovenskiold (wife of Oscar C. Lovenskiold?, who became a prosperous merchant and mayor of Corpus Christi, was born in 1850, son of Charles

Grimus Thorkeli de Loveniskold) *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. ", "
<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/LL/flo33.html>
(accessed January 13, 2010).

Msp. Maccrass

Mrs. Malloy's

Mamie

Maxwell

Mrs Alta Mccampbell

Dr. McGregor—physician and photographer? See Myrtle Club listing.

Mertie

Judge Murphy died last night— John Bernard Murphy, lawyer and politician, was born in 1821 in Mallow, County Cork, Ireland. He immigrated to the United States in the early 1840s, and he and his brother, P. F. Murphy, moved to Texas in 1846 in search of economic opportunity in connection with the United States Army. Upon the start of the [Mexican War](#) in 1846, he served as a reporter under [Zachary Taylor's](#) command; he remained in Monterrey, Nuevo León, to edit a newspaper after the city capitulated to Taylor. When he returned to Texas he entered the commercial house of Strothers and Kathrens. He subsequently went into trade on his own account at Matamoros and eventually had business interests in Freeport, Corpus Christi, Laredo, and San Patricio. Murphy married Margaret Mary Healy (*see* [HEALY-MURPHY, MARGARET M.](#)) on May 4, 1849. Through the friendship of the [empresario James McGloin](#), the young couple bought a ranch in 1850 at the Point, about twenty miles upriver on the Nueces from San Patricio. Murphy ranched. He also studied law with future Texas governor [Edmund J. Davis](#). He opened his first office at Nuecestown in 1851, and his first political office was that of justice of the peace at Freeport, near Brownsville. During the [Civil War](#), he enlisted in Davis's First Texas Cavalry, which fought on the Union side. After the war, the Murphys leased their ranch and moved to Corpus Christi, where John practiced law and oversaw his various business interests. At one time he served as district attorney for Nueces County.

During [Reconstruction](#), Murphy was recognized as a leader of the conservative faction in the [Democratic party](#). He was elected to the [Constitutional Convention of 1875](#). At the convention, he opposed measures in support of education, advocated the poll tax for revenue, and sought to have large land grants made to railroads to encourage commerce. He was mayor of Corpus Christi from 1880 to 1884, when poor health forced him to resign. Shortly after his resignation, he died, on July 4, 1884. He and his wife were devout Catholics. Though no children were born to them, they did adopt two. His widow devoted the rest of her life and her husband's estate to the [Catholic Church](#), eventually organizing a teaching order of nuns. *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. ", "
<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/MM/fmu37.html>
(accessed January 13, 2010).

Myrtle Club—from Corpus Christi History before La Retama

by Jessica Brannon-Wranosky, 2004,

http://www.cclibraries.com/local_history/laretama/lrhistory.htm#_ednref1

1. Accessed January 17, 2010.

“The first recorded social club in Corpus Christi was the Myrtle Club, established in 1883. Before its first anniversary, the Corpus Christi Caller reported that, “Its membership comprises many of the leading men of the city and county who take evident pride in its success.” This solely male club formed to study literature, and soon instituted clubrooms in the Doddridge and Davis Bank Building. The group started with great enthusiasm, and the club met often. A store owner sold Myrtle Club Cigars, and members began to make plans for a library. The club roster included influential early citizens such as bookstore owner and alderman, T. P. Rivera; banker and alderman, Perry Doddridge; builder, architect, and alderman, Charles Carroll; grocer and alderman, George French; physician and photographer, W. W. McGregor; merchant and grocer, S. W. Rankin; and attorney, G. R. Scott.[12]

Early in 1884 the Myrtle Club began to practice “Ladies Day,” which allowed women into their clubrooms for four days out of each month. Interest declined, and by late 1884, the club that had met “fortnightly,” only gathered semi-annually. Nevertheless, the addition of women to club activities proved fortuitous because within the next few months, the Oliver Wendell Holmes Club grew from the Myrtle Club’s members and their wives.[13]

The Holmes Club, established in early 1885 as a literary society, flourished through 1887. This group of men and women met weekly to discuss contemporary and classical literature, poetry, and music. Eventually, from the members of the Holmes Club, a new organization, the Fortnightly Circle, which held its first meeting on December 14, 1893, arose. Among its original members were socially prominent citizens: Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Kenedy, Dr. and Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. I. Westervelt, and Mr. G. W. Westervelt.[14]

After some time the members began studying works by such notables as William Shakespeare and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Unfortunately, the last meeting of the club, a mere six months after the first on May 25, 1894, was recorded with no explanation of its disbanding. The town’s literary activity seemed to wane for a couple of years. This trend of unstable social clubs changed in 1897, though, with personal invitations sent out to select women by Ella Dickinson Scott for the first meeting of the Woman’s Monday Club.[15]

The simultaneous growth of Corpus Christi’s social class by the late 1890s and the increase in literary women’s clubs nationwide combined to provide the ideal environment for the creation of the Woman’s Monday

Club. During the early years of the town, citizens had to work so hard for individual survival that they could not expend the effort needed for a cohesive and service-minded community. Furthermore, before 1870 the small population an “island community” made up of individuals. Yet as the growth of the 1870s and 1880s continued, Corpus Christi became more like communities nationwide: “more people clustered into smaller spaces, [and] it became harder to isolate the individual.” There was a need for a centralized power to act for the best interests of the whole. Unfortunately, the municipal government of Corpus Christi was not prepared or willing to make this change. These events marked the beginnings of the Woman’s Monday Club, and then that of their daughters’ club, La Retama Club of Corpus Christi. Neither appropriate nor viable before, the leisure literary club of the local social elite soon recognized, often with the help of the Texas and General Federations, the inability of existing public services to meet the need of the community.[16]

The first woman’s social club in Corpus Christi, the Woman’s Monday Club, held its inaugural meeting on February 15, 1897, at the home of Ella Dickinson Scott. The charter members present that night were socialites: Mrs. Fannie B. Southgate, Mrs. Alfred Heaney, Miss Henrietta Mallory, Mrs. David Hirsch, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. G. W. Westervelt, Mrs. Ida Durand Redmond, Mrs. Ella Dickinson Scott, and Mrs. Christie, a woman visiting Mrs. Henderson. Like the Texas Federation and its predecessor, the Fortnightly Circle, the club’s original purpose was literary discussion.[17]

[11] Minutes, Vol. C, City of Corpus Christi: City Secretary’s Office, Corpus Christi City Hall, Corpus Christi, Texas; Minutes, Vol. D, City of Corpus Christi. *The Corpus Christi Caller* (Corpus Christi, Texas) 30 September 1883, 14 October 1883, 4 November 1883, 17 February 1884, 18 May 1884, 30 May 1884, 19 October 1884, 23 November 1884, 15 November 1885, 16 February 1887; Joe R. Feagin, *Free Enterprise City: Houston in Political and Economic Perspective* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1988), 108; WMC Minutes item 1.01, 1.

[12] A social club is defined as one in which discussion was fed by a social atmosphere. This is in lieu of many of the clubs that developed in Corpus Christi during and before this time for religious or sports related reasons. *The Corpus Christi Caller* (Corpus Christi, Texas) 30 September 1883, 14 October 1883, 4 November 1883, 18 May 1884.

The Myrtle Club membership is a significant list on those men that Corpus Christians consider very important to local history. In addition, the list includes many of the husbands of the members of the Woman’s Monday Club.

[13] *Corpus Christi Caller* (Corpus Christi, Texas) 17 February 1884, 18 May 1884, 30 May 1884, 19 October 1884, 23 November 1884, 15 November 1885.

The last real mention of The Myrtle Club is in a memoriam article in the

Corpus Christi Caller in January of 1887 on behalf of the death of member John S. Givens and is signed by “committee” comprised of P. Doddridge, G. R. Scott, G. W. Westervelt, D. McNeill Turner and Thomas Hickey.

[14] Issues of the *Corpus Christi Caller* from 1886-1887. The assumption that The Fortnightly Circle arose from The Holmes Club is due to the two clubs shared multiple members in common, at the time of the inception of The Fortnightly Circle, there is no mention of The Holmes Club and the first president of The Fortnightly Circle was a former president of The Holmes Club, Mr. S. W. Rankin. *Corpus Christi Caller* (Corpus Christi, Texas), 16 February 1887.

WMC Minutes item 1.01, 1. Unfortunately, it may be impossible to ever gain a complete list of members. Because this book was used as the first minutes book of the Woman's Monday Club, newspaper articles about both organizations were glued over half of the members list.

[15] Hill, 1; Minutes, vol. C, City of Corpus Christi: City Secretary's Office, Corpus Christi City Hall, Corpus Christi, Texas; Minutes, vol. D, City of Corpus Christi. *The Corpus Christi Caller* (Corpus Christi, Texas) 30 September 1883, 14 October 1883, 4 November 1883, 17 February 1884, 18 May 1884, 30 May 1884, 19 October 1884, 23 November 1884, 15 November 1885, 16 February 1887; Joe R. Feagin, *Free Enterprise City: Houston in Political and Economic Perspective* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1988), 108; Woman's Clubs Collection: Collection 1 Woman's Monday Club, Special Collection and Archives, Corpus Christi Public Library, Corpus Christi, Texas. Hereinafter referred to as WMC. WMC Minutes item 1.01, 1, 24.

Before the discussion of the Woman's Monday Club in this thesis, I used the married names of women only because their husbands usually defined their public presence, and references to them were by Mrs. so and so. Furthermore, I will, from this point on when possible, refer to club members by their given names. When their first names can not be found, I will use Mrs. so and so. This change in name usage stems from the idea that by inaugurating and joining the Woman's Monday Club, the women took a step for themselves and their community, not just as extensions of their husbands.

Little Noreia (adopted sister)

Mr. O'Docherty (client?)

Mr. Powell

Mr. R's letter

Rabb Ranch— John Rabb began ranching around Banquette area in the 1850s. He built a ranch house there and another house on the bluff in Corpus Christi so his sons could attend school, He died in 1872 and left his widow Martha 10,000 head of cattle on the open range, marked with the Bow-and-Arrow brand.

Martha Rabb took over at a dangerous time. The open range was vulnerable to rustlers and hide thieves. Increasing violence led many cattlemen to sell out. Martha Rabb understood that it meant the end of the open range. As other cattlemen began to sell, she began to buy.

She bought one large tract in 1873 for 60 cents an acre. As she increased her holdings, she began to be called "The Cattle Queen of Texas." Her main pasture was enclosed by 30 miles of fence. Today's Robstown is located in a corner of Martha's pasture. Her three sons helped her manage the ranch.

In 1884, she married a Methodist minister, C. M. Rogers, and sold the ranch.

Martha Rabb died in Austin, her wealth dissipated by her new husband. The Rabb land was sold, first to D. C. Rachal, who sold it during a drought to the Driscoll brothers. When oil was discovered on the land, it became the foundation of the Driscoll fortune.

from: Martha Rabb, Cattle Queen of Texas By Murphy Givens Posted April 9, 2008 at 5:45 a.m. , updated April 9, 2008 at 5:45 a.m. <http://www.caller.com/news/2008/apr/09/martha-rabb-cattle-queen-of-texas/> accessed January 17, 2010. Also: Petra's Legacy, p. 192.

Photo of house and Henrietta's house in Corpus Christi Caller on <http://www.caller2.com/2001/june/27/today/murphygi/3832.html>

Mr. Rashells??—Must be D. C. Rachal in Rabb Ranch above, who bought the ranch from Martha Rabb Rogers and then sold the ranch during a drought to the Driscoll brothers. From Martha Rabb, Cattle Queen of Texas By Murphy Givens Posted April 9, 2008 at 5:45 a.m. , updated April 9, 2008 at 5:45 a.m. <http://www.caller.com/news/2008/apr/09/martha-rabb-cattle-queen-of-texas/> accessed January 17, 2010. Also: Petra's Legacy, p. 192.

Raugres?? (in the dream)

Mrs. Rogers' Ranch—Martha Rabb who married C. M. Rogers after John Rabb's death, see above. From Martha Rabb, Cattle Queen of Texas By Murphy Givens Posted April 9, 2008 at 5:45 a.m. , updated April 9, 2008 at 5:45 a.m. <http://www.caller.com/news/2008/apr/09/martha-rabb-cattle-queen-of-texas/> accessed January 17, 2010. Also: Petra's Legacy, p. 192.

Mr. Rules???

Russell matter

Mrs. Spohn—Sarah Josephine Kenedy, daughter of Mifflin and Petra Kenedy, wife of Dr. Arthur E. Spohn p. 508 in Lea

Dr. Spohn— Arthur Edward Spohn, physician, was born at Ancaster, Ontario, on April 27, 1845, and attended McGill University, Montreal, where he won

the senior prize for practical anatomy in 1865. He attended medical school at the University of Michigan and trained at Long Island Hospital, New York, where he was assistant professor of surgical anatomy in 1867-68. In 1868 he was sent to Texas as United States surgeon in charge of the military quarantine at Galveston. In 1870 he invented a tourniquet for bloodless operations that was used as a field instrument by many armies of the world. He moved to Mier, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and in 1872 to Corpus Christi, Texas. In 1876 he married Sarah J. Kenedy. Shortly thereafter he took postgraduate courses at Bellevue Hospital and the University of New York. In 1888 he visited a number of clinics and hospitals in Europe. On November 20, 1891, he performed the first Porro-Caesarian delivery of osteomalacia in the United States, saving both the mother and child. In 1892-93 he studied in Philadelphia, where in 1894 he was elected to the board of censors of Medico Chirurgical College. The Spohn Sanitarium, built in 1905, was named in his honor. In 1903 Spohn was sent as government representative to investigate sanitary conditions in the Mediterranean area. For fifteen years he was in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Corpus Christi. *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/SS/fsp15.html> (accessed January 13, 2010).

Mrs Starks

Judge Stayton—John W. Stayton of Cuero. Kleberg read history and law in the office of John W. Stayton, who was later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. Lea. p. 477.

Robert Stayton—Partner of Robert J. Kleberg, Stayton & Kleberg Partners—also Wells, Stayton & Kleberg law partnership, p. 498 in Lea.

Brother of John W. Stayton (see p. 438 in Lea for progression of law firm) [Stephen] Powers and [Nestor] Maxam; Powers and [James B.] Wells; Wells and [Robert B. Rentfro; Wells, Rentfro and [Benjamin O.] Hicks; Wells, [Robert W.] Stayton and [Robert J.] Kleberg; James B. Wells; Wells and [Joseph K.] Wells.

Stutts??troop

Judge Turner

Old Judge Turner— Turner moved to Texas in 1853, settling first in Williamson County and then moving to Austin in 1854. He practiced law in Austin until 1861, much of the time in partnership with [Andrew J. Hamilton](#) and F. W. Chandler. Turner was an outspoken Unionist during the [secession](#) crisis of 1860-61. At the Bullock Hotel in August 1860, he delivered a speech opposing disunion. He also drilled as a member of the "Home Guard" formed by Unionists such as Thomas H. Duval and [James H. Bell](#). Once the [Civil War](#) began, Turner left Texas, probably in 1862. He returned with the federal forces that occupied Brownsville in November 1863 and received an appointment from Andrew J. Hamilton, Lincoln's military governor of Texas, as prosecuting attorney of the provisional court established in that city. When United States troops arrived in Austin in July 1865, Turner was one of the speakers who welcomed them to the

capital. Turner's Unionism was rewarded with numerous appointments during [Reconstruction](#). He became United States attorney for the Western District of Texas in 1866 and in November 1867 Gen. [Joseph J. Reynolds](#) appointed him attorney general of the state, a position he held until 1870. He also served from 1867 to 1870 as manager of the State Lunatic Asylum in Austin. Governor [E. J. Davis](#) made him judge of the Thirty-Second Judicial District in October 1871. He served on bench for that district until adoption of the [Constitution of 1876](#), then won the judgeship of the Sixteenth District, which included Travis County, and was commissioned in April 1876. He ran as an independent rather than a Republican or a Democrat; nevertheless, his victory in an overwhelmingly Democratic district was a testimonial to local recognition of his abilities and integrity. In 1880 President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed Turner judge of the Western Judicial District of Texas. In that position he was the first federal judge to rule that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was unconstitutional. This act made illegal any discrimination between whites and blacks in places of public accommodation, entertainment, jury selection, cemeteries, and transportation; it was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1883. Turner was also made judge of the District Court of Travis County, when that county was separated from the Sixteenth Judicial District, and in that capacity heard many cases concerning violations of the Texas land acts of 1879 and 1881 (*see* [LAND FRAUD BOARD](#)). Turner remained a federal judge until his death of a heart attack at his home in Austin on June 2, 1888. *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. ", "<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/ftu10.html> (accessed January 13, 2010).

Our friend Mrs. Dr. V? J? at front of St. James— City's historic hotels date back to the 1840s By Murphy Givens Posted August 26, 2009 at 12:02 a.m. Corpus Christi's first major hotel was the St. James, built in 1869 by rancher J.T. James. The St. James was on the old Union Theater site. After it opened, the hotel was sold to William Rogers, who hired William Biggio to run it. John Nance Garner and Jim Hogg stayed there, as did gunmen John Wesley Hardin and Ben Thompson. . . . The St. James was dismantled in 1937 to make way for Lichtenstein's Department Store. accessed January 17, 2010 <http://www.caller.com/news/2009/aug/26/citys-historic-hotels-date-back-to-the-1840s/>

Mr. Wells— WELLS, JAMES BABBAGE, JR. (1850-1923). James B. (Judge) Wells, longtime Democratic boss of South Texas, son of Lydia Hastings (Hull) and James B. Wells^{qv}, was born on St. Joseph Island, north of Aransas Pass, on July 12, 1850. Both of his parents were born in the South but came from New England seafaring families. Reared in an isolated environment both on the island and at a later home on nearby Lamar Peninsula, the younger Wells received most of his education and religious training from his mother, who exhibited a blend of southern refinement, frontier self-reliance, and New England puritanism. According to a later friend and legal partner, Wells was "strictly his mother's son." After

managing the family ranch for a few years, he attended the University of Virginia law school in 1874 and received his degree one year later. Over the next two years he completed his legal education at a law firm in Galveston, launched his own practice at Rockport, and moved to Corpus Christi. Finally, in 1878, he formed a law partnership with [Stephen Powers](#) and settled at Brownsville, where he lived for the rest of his life. Powers was an established lawyer who specialized in unraveling difficult and often contested Spanish and Mexican land grant claims along the border. As one of the cofounders of the Democratic Blue Club of Cameron County, he also excelled at political organization and regularly mobilized a constituency consisting of a small elite of prominent ranchers and businessmen and a great mass of impoverished Mexican-American laborers. Wells quickly won Powers's confidence and married his mentor's niece, Pauline Kleiber, on November 4, 1880 (*see* WELLS, PAULINE J. K.). A series of marriages already bound the Powerses and several other leading Democratic families together, and Wells now joined the inner circle. The young lawyer was even converted to his bride's Catholic religion. James and Pauline had a daughter, Zoë, in 1882; three sons, James, Joseph, and Robert, followed in 1884, 1886, and 1898. With the death of his oldest son in a shooting accident in 1899, Wells fell into a state of deep depression and allowed his legal and political affairs to languish for several months. His son Joseph later became a close political confidant. Throughout his career, Wells relied on his wife for advice and support, and she eventually gained statewide political recognition of her own by organizing a series of campaigns against woman suffrage from 1915 through 1919.

By the time of Powers's death in 1882, Wells had emerged as his chief lieutenant and heir apparent. With the support of the powerful ranchers of South Texas, Wells consolidated his control over the Cameron County Blue Club and eventually extended his influence over the Democratic organizations of Hidalgo, Starr, and Duval counties. In each of these counties he oversaw the rise of bosses who ran their own local machines but who acknowledged Wells's leadership on regional, state, and national questions. The Brownsville attorney was the central figure in South Texas politics from the mid-1880s through the first decade of the twentieth century and continued to exercise power as the Cameron County Democratic chairman until 1920. Throughout his long career, however, he held public office for only two brief periods. In the early 1880s he served as city attorney for Brownsville, and in 1897 he accepted a gubernatorial appointment to complete the term of a state district judge who was forced to resign. *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/WW/fwe22.html>" (accessed January 13, 2010).

Mr. Welton, Louis M.—Married Ella King, daughter of Richard King; merchant of St. Louis and San Antonio. p. 343, Lea. Married at the Santa Gertrudis in 1881. Lived at St. Louis. Daughter is named “Etta.”

Major White with Edwin

Mr. Flecked??Thuelked?? collector of customs at Eagle Pass (November 1886)

U.S. Customs Inspector Frank H. Dillon Eagle Pass Public Library

[Timeline of Eagle Pass History](#)

<http://www.eaglepass.lib.tx.us/revolution.html> Accessed January 17, 2010.

Is this a possibiity? Probably not. Dates are wrong. this fellow was 1888. LINN, EDWARD DANIEL (1848–1898). Edward Daniel Linn, newspaper editor, publisher, state representative, and state senator, was born in Victoria County, Texas, on December 18, 1848, the son of [John Joseph Linn](#) and Margaret C. (Daniels) Linn. His father was an early Texas pioneer, having been a Texian leader during the 1836 [Texas Revolution](#) and a prominent businessman and politician during the [Republic of Texas](#) and early statehood period. Soon after the [Civil War](#), Edward Linn began editing the *Victoria Advocate*. In 1874 he became co-owner of this paper. He continued in this capacity until 1878 at which time he became the sole owner of the publication. He sold the paper in 1888. During this time Linn was also active in state and local politics.

He served as clerk for the Twelfth Texas Legislature, won election as representative to the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Texas legislatures, and was a state senator to the Twenty-fifth Legislature. During these sessions Linn represented, in aggregate, the following counties: Aransas, Jackson, Calhoun, Victoria, DeWitt, Goliad, Refugio, Bee, Live Oak, Karnes, Wilson, Atascosa, McMullen, LaSalle, Frio, San Patricio, and Karnes. As a senator Linn was chair of the Committee on Insurance, Statistics, and History as well as the Committee on Claims and Accounts. He was also a member of the Committee on Finance, Public Land, Commerce, and Manufactures, and the Committee on County Boundaries and Public Printing. Linn also served the Federal government, first as U.S. Consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico, from 1885 through 1886 and later as U.S. Customs Collector, Saluria District—located at Eagle Pass, Maverick County—from 1888 through 1890.

Linn married Mary Augusta "Gussie" Alice West in Victoria County on May 23, 1889. This couple had four daughters. He sat on the board of directors and also served as secretary for the New York, Texas, and Mexican Railway Company. Toward the end of the 1890s Linn's health steadily deteriorated. Linn died in Goliad County, evidently having relocated for health reasons, on January 27, 1898. He was a Catholic. Today Linn is mentioned in a Texas Historical Marker commemorating

the status of the *Advocate* as the second oldest newspaper in continuous operation in the state.

Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. ", "

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/LL/fli49.html>

(accessed January 17, 2010).