MHSHS Suggested On-Site Activity

H.S. Learning Level

Diverse and Urban El Paso

Courtyard Introduction

Before facilitating the guided tour of the home, divide the visiting class(es) into three groups to rotate between the front of the home (architecture/construction), the central hall (family history), and the courtyard (Magoffin, civic leader and businessman).

In the courtyard, direct attention to Joseph Magoffin’s city hall cornerstone. Share with students that while the Magoffins lived in their home, El Paso went through a boom in population and industry. The Magoffins were an important leading family in early El Paso.

City Hall Cornerstone

An unusual artifact in the courtyard of the Magoffin Home is the cornerstone of the 1899 City Hall. A typical cornerstone would only have a single panel with the names of local dignitaries. Josephine Magoffin Lucker, Joseph Magoffin’s great-granddaughter, writes of a story recounted to her by her grandmother, Josephine Glasgow, about the cornerstone. “The Judge requested that his name not be placed on the cornerstone, but the planners followed his instructions in form only and not in spirit. When the Mayor saw the completed cornerstone, to his surprise, his name in large letters was placed on a separate stone immediately above the cornerstone! When the City Hall was torn down in 1960, the cornerstone was given to Octavia Magoffin Glasgow.” This separate stone is one of the few material pieces of the old city hall still in existence anywhere.

Focus on a few of Joseph’s occupations and leading roles:

- Joseph Magoffin’s successful land sales to rail companies led to the development of El Paso as a multi-railroad city and the subsequent economic and population boom for the city.
- Magoffin and partners founded the State National Bank in El Paso in 1881.
- Between 1880 and 1900, Joseph was elected and served as the mayor of the City of El Paso four times.

The Magoffin family was a leading family in early El Paso in business, politics, society, and philanthropy.
**Hands-On Activities**

**Courtyard**

Consider having students make rubbings from Magoffin’s cornerstone with charcoals or crayons.

**Visitor’s Center**

Resources below might be used in an on-site activity in the multi-purpose room to further student exploration of the rapidly booming and diverse El Paso of the late 1800s. Divide students into pairs and have them rotate through all of the resources and questions at their own pace. Magnifying glasses might be helpful for some of the map labels and newspaper small print.

Students might use the backside of their K-W-L chart handouts to answer the resource questions. If students do not have their chart handouts, provide scratch paper.

Once students have worked their way through all of the resources, ask them what main idea unifies all the resources.

The unifying thread connecting all of these sources is the depiction of a post-railroad El Paso with a diverse population and booming economy. Students will have seen that travelers from the east coast, west coast, Mexico, and Europe all visited the Magoffin’s El Paso. For example, after the coming of the railroad, Chinese rail workers settled in El Paso and established a neighborhood and multiple businesses. During its rapid growth, El Paso was still able to maintain its multinational character with its strong ties to its Mexican heritage and trade connections.

The city’s diversity and metropolitanism were made possible by the railroads coming to El Paso in the early 1880s, largely thanks to Joseph Magoffin’s land sales.

(Open to other suggestions, additions, and amendments from site.)
Read the Hotel Arrivals, as printed in the 1899 *El Paso Daily Times*. Locate and list at least ten travelers from across the United States and internationally.

What do these Hotel Arrival lists tell you about El Paso at the turn of the century?
Examine the labels of the buildings along St. Louis Street. What makes them unique? What types of businesses were located here?

Find these buildings of the large Koch Bird’s Eye View map.
Explore these advertisements from an 1899 *El Paso Daily Times*.

Locate goods and services from these advertisements that support the view that El Paso was a diverse, metropolitan city in 1899.
Look closely at this photograph of El Paso Street. Find an example of a multinational influence on the economy.