Then

In the 1920s the coal-mining settlement of Tokay, Socorro County, New Mexico (Fig. 1), was a bustling town of a few hundred inhabitants, including 125 coal miners (Julyan, 1996, p. 356). Tokay was on the southwest side of the Carthage coal field, about 10 miles east of San Antonio, New Mexico. See map in Hook and Cobban 2015 (this volume, p. 27). Among more than 50 frame structures Tokay boasted a single two-story building that had a pool hall/barbershop/bar on the first floor and a school for grades 1-5 on the second. A staircase on the outside of the building allowed the students to go to school without having to pass through the bar first.

A power plant on the north end of town provided electricity for Tokay; it billows smoke both in the postcard (Fig. 1) and in the 1927 oil painting of the town (cover and Fig. 2B). A combination general store/post office/mine office on the north side of the camp provided supplies for the miners and their families. The settlement had no bank, so the miners were paid partly in script or trade tokens in various denominations that could be redeemed at the store. The general store stocked the case of Tokay grapes that gave the town its name in 1917 (Anonymous, 1968).

The original town was established in 1915 by Bartley H. Kinney, who later served as President of the board of Regents of the New Mexico School of Mines. Mr. Kinney, a mining engineer, organized the San Antonio Coal Company to mine coal in the southwest portion of the Carthage coal field. During the first year or two of its existence, the town had no formal, i.e., no federally recognized, name. The Post Office Department had rejected many names for the town, including the name “Kinney,” which it found to be in conflict. One day, according to Julyan (1996, p. 356), “…while Kinney and a postal inspector were discussing names in the community’s general store, Kinney looked at a case of Tokay grapes on the counter and asked, ‘How about Tokay?’” The inspector agreed and the town of Tokay was born, named for a very sweet grape and wine that had nothing to do with coal mining. Tokay had a post office from 1917 until 1932. Mining ceased in the late 1940s, when most of the town’s frame buildings were moved to Socorro.

However, during Tokay’s heyday, the plaza between the school house and general store (Figs.1 and 3) was used for festivals and celebrations; three major holidays—Mexico’s 1862 victory over France (Cinco de Mayo), U.S. Independence Day (July 4th), and Mexican Independence Day (Sixteenth of September)—were celebrated with explosions of miners’ firecrackers (sticks of dynamite). The married miners and their families lived in four rows of six frame houses on either side of the plaza (Fig. 3). A physician lived and worked in town. A small Catholic mission, part of the San Marcial Parish, was located on the south end of the settlement, as was a windmill that was the water source for the camp’s boilers and industrial use. A well about a mile south of the camp provided drinking water. Details of the town of Tokay (Fig. 3) are from Trancito Diaz, (1915–1990), a long time resident of Tokay, who recounts the system used to keep track of which miners had worked on any given day. Before going into the mines, each miner took a “washer,” also known as “miner’s brass,” from a pegboard in the office with his unique number on it. At the end of the shift, he returned the washer to the pegboard. In this way Mr. Kinney could make sure no one was left in the mine at the end of the day.

Coal production from Tokay increased steadily from 1915 to 1927 as Mr. Kinney opened more mines. However, the Depression and the introduction of lower cost fuel oil and natural gas for heating and power generation took its toll in the late 1920s (Hoffman and Heretford, 2009, p. 412). Tokay lost its major contract with El Paso Gas and Electric Company about 1928 to the El Paso Natural Gas Company; this loss reduced Tokay from a railroad-serviced town to a truck-serviced town (Anonymous, 1968). Commercial mining ceased in the late 1940s. In 1949 Mr. Kinney sold the land and his house to Mr. and Mrs. Dean Fite. Mr. Kinney’s original house is still in use today as the Fite Ranch Headquarters (Fig. 3). The name Tokay lives on as a legacy of New Mexico’s coal mining history and as the formal stratigraphic name of a tongue of the Upper Cretaceous Mancos Shale (this volume, p. 27–46).

Now

In 2014 what remains of Tokay is on the north end of a windswept mesa, about 10 miles east of San Antonio, New Mexico, and a mile south of US Highway 380. Its 50 or so buildings have been reduced to the Fite Ranch Headquarters (Mr. Kinney’s former house) along with an adjacent garage and guest quarters; the single workers’ quarters (not visible in Figure 2), a long narrow building about a tenth of a mile to the northwest of, but at a lower elevation than, the ranch house is the main portion of the Fite Ranch Bed and Breakfast. The present population of Tokay is two: Dewey and Linda Brown who bought the Fite Ranch from Evelyn Fite in 2002.

The Painter

The painting of Tokay (cover and Fig. 2B) was painted onsite by Audley Dean Nichols (1875–1941) in 1927. Little biographical information is available either online or in print about Mr. Nichols; even less is known about how he happened to be in Tokay, New Mexico, in 1927. Audley Dean Nichols was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1885 and died in El Paso, Texas, in 1941. He was primarily a landscape painter, but also did illustrations for Cosmopolitan, McClure’s, Collier’s, and other well known magazines of the day. He had tuberculosis of the hip (osteoarticular tuberculosis) and moved to El Paso for health reasons by 1927. He spent the remainder of his life painting landscapes in the deserts of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

The story surrounding this painting according to Mrs. Gannaway, (personal communication, 2013), is that “…Audley Dean Nichols of El Paso, Texas, was in need of coal to heat his home, but did not have the money to pay for it. He went to Mr. Kinney and said that he would do an oil painting of Tokay in...”
It took him to paint it are unknown. There are no clues present in the Neogene rocks (Miocene, the age of rocks it is painted on) and water. "M" stands for Miocene, the age of rocks it is painted on.

The first two Ms, the students at the School of Mines had to burn a lot of the latter. A volcanologist at the New Mexico Bureau of Mines, minerals and midnight oil. To become proficient at painting that Tokay's buildings can be differentiated from each other. This exaggeration factor of 2.0 not only makes the mountains more impressive, but also allows enough vertical space in the painting for "Mines, minerals, and midnight oil." According to Eveleth (2010, 2011, and this volume, p. 50), the New Mexico School of Mines class of 1914 surveyed and built the "M" on Socorro Peak. The "M" presumably stands for "Mines, minerals, and midnight oil." To become proficient at painting and panorama the vegetation in the foreground is green and the mountains in the background are without any snow cover. The panorama was photographed in January 2011.

The importance of the isolated exposure of Upper Cretaceous rocks, known as the Carthage coal field, in central New Mexico was summarized by Howard Nicholson (1990): “The Carthage coal field played an important part in New Mexico history. It kept soldiers at Fort Craig warm, shoes on their mules and horses, and wagon rims tight; it made coke to smelt the rich silver ores and fueled the Santa Fe engines; it heated countless homes from Socorro into Old Mexico; and it left two ghost towns [Carthage and Tokay]."

Acknowledgments

I thank Mrs. Ruth Kinney Gannaway and Mr. Edward Kinney Jr. for permission to publish a photographic reproduction of the painting of Tokay, New Mexico, and the schematic map of Tokay. Ruth Gannaway, Evelyn Fite, and Dewey and Linda Brown provided stimulating discussions on Tokay and the painting. Dewey Brown took the author to the spot where Audley Nichols stood as he painted the town of Tokay. Mr. Donald Boyd, Socorro, took the panoramic photograph shown in Figure 2. Ruth Kinney Gannaway and Robert Eveleth read an early version of this paper and provided helpful suggestions.

References


Wilpolt, R. H., and Wanek, G., 1946, Geology of the region from Socorro and San Antonio east to Chupadera Mesa, Socorro County, New Mexico: U.S. Geological Survey, Oil and Gas Investigations Map 121.
Figure 1—1920s postcard of Tokay, Socorro County, New Mexico. This view is taken from the south end of the town plaza looking north across the windswept mesa on the southwest side of the Carthage coal field. The large building in the center distance is the Kinney store/post office; to its right (east), the power plant billows smoke to the west. The frame houses in the foreground were the homes of the coal miners and their families that were dismantled and moved to Socorro, New Mexico, when Tokay was abandoned in the 1940s.
Figure 2—One of the crown jewels of illustrations of ghost towns in New Mexico is this oil painting of Tokay dated 1927 and signed by the well-known western artist Audley Dean Nichols (1875–1941). Mr. Nichols reportedly traded this painting for a load of coal (see text for details). In this figure, the painting (B) can be compared visually with two versions (A and C) of a panoramic digital image taken from the same spot from which Mr. Nichols made the painting. Both digital images have the same horizontal scale as the painting. In (A) the vertical scale is twice the horizontal scale (exaggeration factor = 2.0); in (C) the vertical scale is the same as the horizontal scale (exaggeration factor = 1.0). A visual comparison of the topographic profiles of the mountains in the background of the panoramic photographs (A and C) with the painting (B) shows that the painting has a vertical scale of approximately twice that of the horizontal scale.
Figure 3. Schematic diagram, not to scale, of the plat of Tokay showing the layout of the settlement with the names of the last occupants of each house. Modified from a memorandum from Trancito Diaz to B. T. Kinney dated May 15, 1986.