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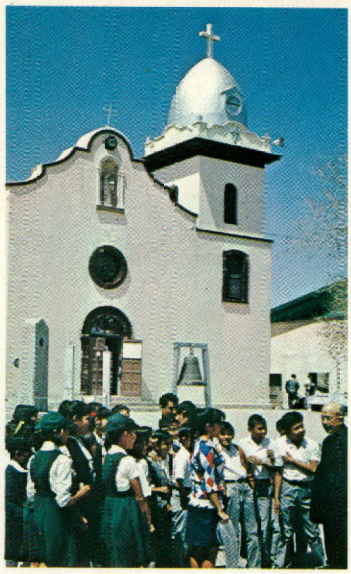
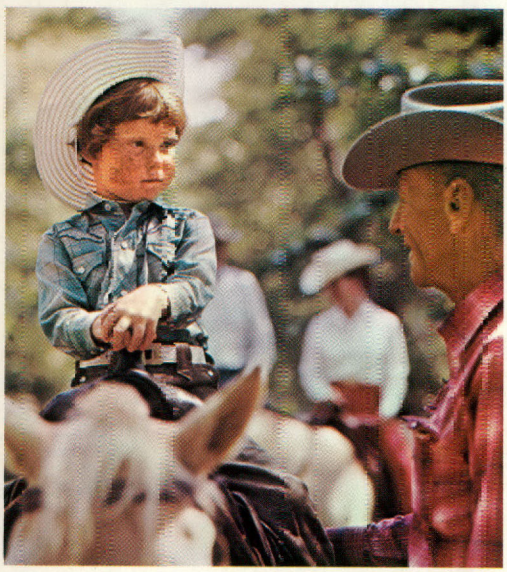
COVER

OLD STAGECOACH OF THE PLAINS

Frederic Remington

The State Department of Highways and Public Transportation wishes to thank The Amon Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth for permission to reproduce the cover painting Remington depicted the travel scene for the frontispiece of the old *Century Magazine*, January issue, 1902. Compared to highway networks of today, the picture is a vivid reminder of progress achieved in travel modes during a short span of years





WELCOME

Fàilte

Vítejte

Χαίρετε

Karibuni

Bem-vindo

Bienvenido

Velkommen

مرحبا

Καλῶς Ὡρίσατε

ברוכים הבאים

Safa Geldiniz

歡迎

Dobrodošao

Selemat Datang

Vítajte

Salvete

Witamy

Welkom

Bienvenue

Benvenuto

Croeso i bawb

स्वागतम

Tervetuloa

স্বাগতম.

Välkommen

歡迎

Willkommen

خوش آمدید

Kom ƿū s æll

ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ

In whatever language, *welcome* is a matter of tradition practiced throughout the state of Texas. The State Department of Highways and Public Transportation extends official welcomes through Texas Tourist Bureaus whose services are free to the traveling public. This state travel guide says welcome in 160 pages of travel facts and information. Cities and towns offer individual welcomes in hundreds of local brochures.

Use these aids to help plan every Texas trip. For business, you're ahead when you can make one trip do the work for two. For pleasure, planning ahead can result in more of a vacation and less of a trip.

During America's third century, travel efficiency is in everyone's best interest. So enjoy your Texas adventures while making the most of every mile!

STATE
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
AND
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Travel & Information Division
11th & Brazos Streets
Austin, Texas 78701

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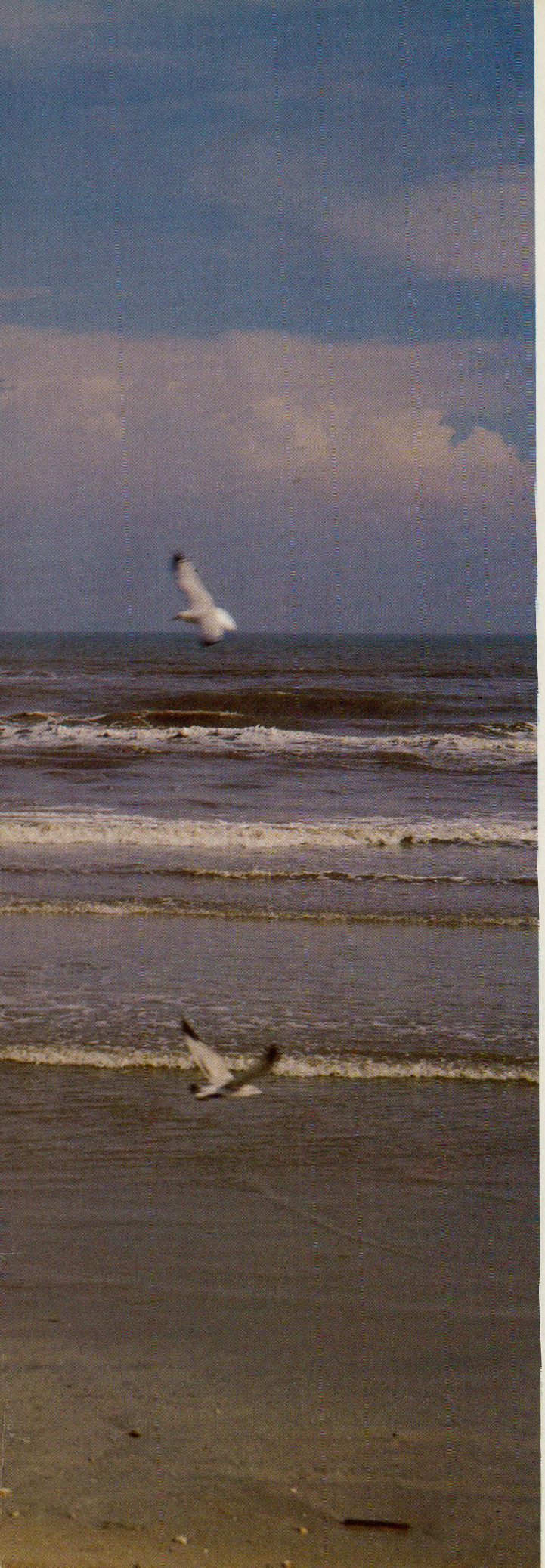

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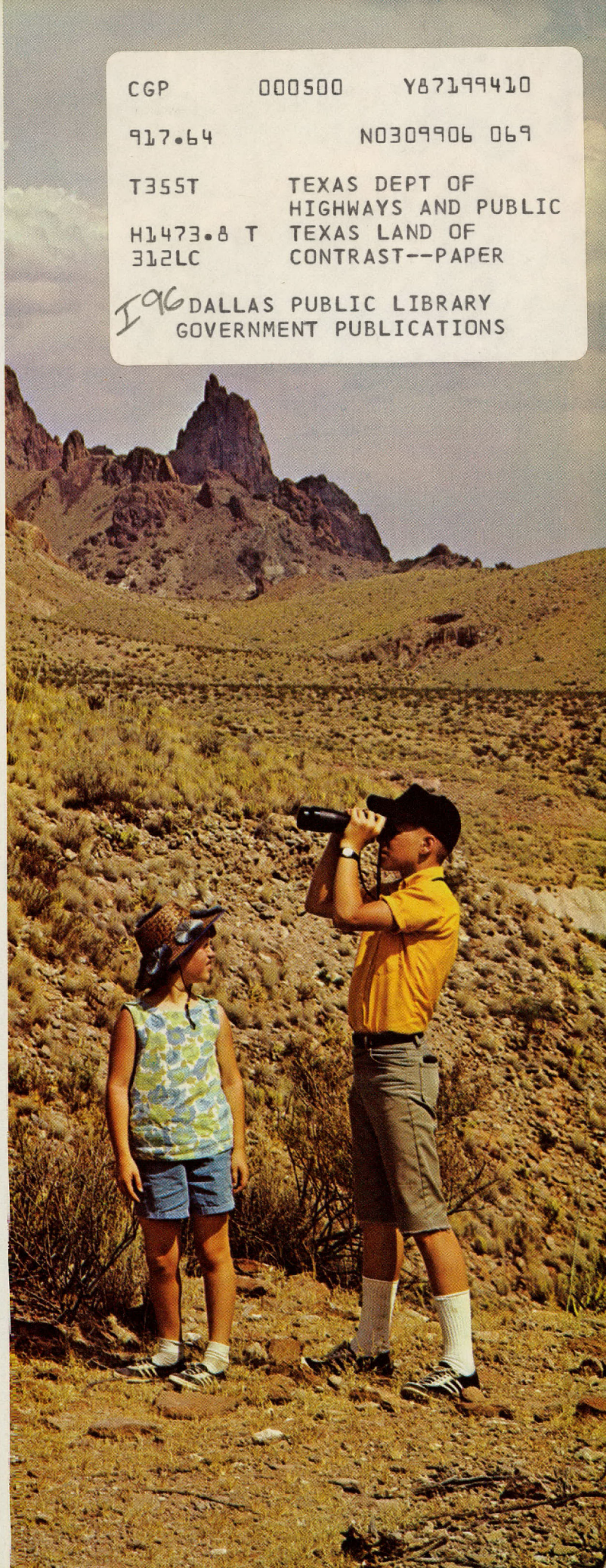

texas
land of contrast

May this guide lead you on many pleasant journeys of discovery through the fabulous land known as Texas.

This book contains an alphabetical listing of Texas cities and towns with recreational, scenic and historical interests. Also note that the Table of Contents lists other sections which provide information about Texas lakes, the ten Texas Travel Trails, state parks, national forests, hunting and fishing, flowers, birds and minerals.

As you drive Texas highways, watch for InfoBord displays in major highway rest areas (those with comfort stations). Each set of InfoBords is different, describing points of interest near that locality, plus others that lie ahead in your direction of travel. They'll alert you to attractions that can enrich every trip.

This guide does not list auto services, accommodations or restaurants because many commercial guides are available on those subjects.

The simplified state map on pages 158-159 shows major highways and prominent cities and towns. Highway designations on the map and throughout the book include I.H. for Interstate highways, U.S. for U.S. highways, Texas for state highways, and F.M. or R.M. for Texas Farm or Ranch Roads, all of which are part of the state highway system and are fine, paved routes.

For a detailed state driving map, refer to the Official Highway Travel Map available free from the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation. Other free material published by the Department includes the semi-annual Calendar of Texas Events, Texas Public Campground Guide, and folders on each of the Texas Travel Trails.

Such literature may be obtained by writing the Department at the address shown on the back cover, or by visiting any of the 11 Texas Tourist Bureaus listed on page 148.

The Department is indebted to federal and state authorities, chambers of commerce, city convention and visitor bureaus and other local authorities throughout Texas who contributed vast amounts of data and verified facts for this publication.

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Cities of texas

ABILENE *Pop. 97,377* *Alt. 1,738*

General — Established by cattlemen as stock shipping point on Texas and Pacific Railroad in 1881, named for Abilene, Kan., original end point of the Old Chisholm Trail. Later became major sheep and wool producing area with diversified farming activities. Oil and industry add impetus to city's present economy. Cultural aspects are influenced by Abilene Christian University, Hardin-Simmons University and McMurry College; community theater, philharmonic association and fine arts museum. The West Texas Fair, six days in Sept., features exhibits and amusements reflecting early days of Abilene, plus modern attractions of West Texas. The Lone Star Circuit Finals Rodeo in Nov. sees the top 15 Texas cowboys competing in 8 events for big prize money and right to compete in national finals. There is also a stock show and rodeo in Apr.

Abilene Fine Arts Museum — Cultural center with permanent collection of art plus numerous special exhibits during the year. In Oscar Rose Park at 7th and Barrow; open Tues. - Fri. 10 a.m. - noon, 1 - 5 p.m.; Sat., Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.

Abilene State Park — 507-acre parkland near Lake Abilene; camping, trailer facilities, picnicking, shelters, swimming pool, rest rooms and showers, hiking and fishing. Large grove of some 4,000 native pecan trees, now a favorite picnic area, was once a popular campground for Comanche Indians. About 15 miles southwest on F.M. 89. Admission.

Fort Phantom Hill — Established 1851 to protect frontier from Indians, the post suffered a series of hardships; was abandoned in 1854. Duty was hard; historians say desertions were frequent because of monotony and loneliness. The fort burned shortly after abandonment; chimneys and foundations are principal remainders. Only the stone commissary, guard house, and powder magazine are intact. Ruins open to the public with interpretive signs and literature. 10 miles north via F.M. 600.

THE FRONTIER RECAPTURED AT OLD ABILENE TOWN

Lakes — Local Lakes Kirby and Lytle within city offer fishing and picnic sites. For information on Lakes Abilene and Fort Phantom Hill see LAKES listing.
Nelson Park Zoo — One of five largest in state; animals displayed in modern areas simulating natural habitat. About three miles east of city on Texas 36 across from West Texas Fairgrounds.
Old Abilene Town — Western-type amusement park; depicts early Abilene and West Texas frontier days through pioneer store replicas, Golden Stagecoach Restaurant, Last Chance Saloon and various antique and historical exhibits. In northeast part of city on I.H. 10 at Loop 322. Admission.
Parks — 11 spacious, green parks featuring picnic facilities, bicycling trails, playground equipment and swimming pools.
Zoo World — A family entertainment complex adjacent to Nelson Park Zoo (see above). Includes amusement park, West Texas' largest sandy beach pool, and dinner theater. Open summer months.

ALAMO *Pop. 5,631* *Alt. 99*

General — In irrigated area of southern Hidalgo County; incorporated 1924 and named for Alamo Land and Sugar Co. Center for winter vegetables and citrus fruits; part of famed Lower Rio Grande Valley winter resort and retirement area, also serves as one of Valley's gateways to Mexico. (Via U.S. 281; McAllen-Hidalgo-Reynosa International Bridge.)
Live Steam Museum — Extensive collection of many types of steam engines and pumps — all in running order — that generated power since 1880s. Engines range from 140-ton World War II Liberty Ship power plant to miniature that can be held in hand. Open Tues. - Sun. from weekend before Thanksgiving through Apr. When open. "Live steam day" is Sun. plus Sat. in Jan. and Feb. About two miles north of U.S. 83 on F.M. 907.

GREEN JAY AT SANTA ANA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge — About 2,000 acres set aside in 1943 to preserve species of South Texas region found nowhere else in U.S. Jungle-like growth is typical of Valley before it was converted to farmland; two of 435 species of plants here occur nowhere else in Texas. No overnight camping or fires. Gates open daily 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. 7.5 miles south. Entrance is .4 mile east of intersection of U.S. 281 and F.M. 907. Admission.

ALBANY *Pop. 1,952* *Alt. 1,429*

General — Seat of Shackelford County, was early supply point on Western Trail to Dodge City. Rolling plains of area still important as ranch lands with 90 per cent of county's agricultural income from beef cattle. Fine herds of registered Herefords throughout county. Also oil producing and oil well supply center.
Fort Griffin Fandangle is staged on last two weekends in June. Early West Texas in pageantry set to music. Presented in outdoor amphitheater, Fandangle roles are played by Albany townspeople. The colorful, outstanding shows have been presented annually for more than 30 years; some present performers are grandchildren of original cast.
Albany Museum — Old depot serves as a small railroad museum, chamber of commerce office, community center and exhibit area for local handicrafts. Open at weekdays; Central and Main Sts.
Albany News — Established 1883, the newspaper owns one of most valuable files of authentic frontier history. It has preserved its own early files, as well as other frontier-era publications of the area.
Fort Griffin State Park — 15 miles north of Albany. (See FORT GRIFFIN.)
Lake — Hubbard Creek. See LAKES listing.
Ledbetter Picket House Museum — Relics of Ledbetter Salt Works, founded in 1860. Housed in restored frontier ranch house, with furnishings of period and locale. House is a dog-run cabin built of slender upright poles (pickets). Artifacts from Fort Griffin and pioneer homes. Open daily 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Webb Park at 1010 Railroad St.

ALICE *Pop. 20,468* *Alt. 205*

General — Founded as depot for San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway in 1888; once called Kleberg, presently named after daughter of one of founders of famed King Ranch. Alice is dividing point between brush country and coastal plains, also between border region and rest of Texas. Town burned to the ground in 1911. Oil was discovered in 1930s, town became hub of area petroleum business while maintaining livestock and farming industries. The present Knolle Jersey Farms has world's largest Jersey herd at Sandia 23 miles northeast.
Usually scheduled annual events are youth rodeo in June and county fair in Oct.
South Texas Museum — Early South Texas ranch and oil field equipment. Open weekdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - noon. 66 S. Wright St.

ALPINE *Pop. 6,162* *Alt. 4,485*

General — Established prior to 1882; seat of Brewster County, a vast mountainous area of 5,935 square miles, the largest county in Texas. (As comparison, this single county is larger than state of Connecticut.) Today retail center and shipping point for huge ranching area; headquarters for mining companies and home of Sul Ross State University. Climate and location make town popular vacation area. Visitors enjoy golfing, mountain climbing, horseback riding, rock and mineral collecting, swimming and camping amid spectacular vistas. During seasons, hunters take mule deer, pronghorn antelope and upland game birds. Four nights a week during July and August, summer theater productions are staged in an amphitheater; admission.
Big Bend National Park — Approximately 80 miles south of Alpine on Texas 118. (See BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK.)
Scenic Drives — Texas 118 north to Fort Davis and 29 miles

beyond, through beautiful Davis Mountains scenery.

Texas 118 south toward Big Bend National Park spans both desert and mountain landscapes of primitive grandeur.

U.S. 67 west to Marfa offers more views of mountain majesty.

Sul Ross State University Museum of the Big Bend — Indian items, reconstruction of frontier general store, blacksmith shop, stagecoach, buggy, and pioneer rooms. Panels, showcases and walls illustrate area development. On campus. Open afternoons except Mon. Admission.

Woodward Agate Ranch — Source of world-famous Texas red plume and pom pom agate, other beautiful agate varieties, colorful jasper, labradorite feldspar, calcite, precious opal and other prized mineral specimens. Hunt and collect rough agate for 35 cents per pound over the ranch's 4,000 acres. Price includes grading by the ranch experts. Complete lapidary shop offers selected specimens for sale. RV park with electric, water and sewer hookups; fee per night. Open daily year round; 14 miles south of Alpine on Texas 118.

ALTO *Pop. 1,039* *Alt. 433*

General — Originally a stop on the Old San Antonio Road, town is tomato-growing center in redland belt. Name derives from Spanish word for "high" because of location on highest point between Angelina and Neches Rivers. Contact local chamber of commerce for information about sites of interest in this historically rich area.

Davy Crockett National Forest — Nearest entrance southwest six miles on Texas 21. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

Mission San Francisco de Los Tejas State Historic Park — See WECHES.

Mound Prairie — One of chief archeological points of interest in Texas, these ceremonial mounds, two measuring 300 by 350 feet, are remains of Hasinai Indian culture. 6 miles southwest of Alto.

Scenic Drive — Exceptional scenery in forested hills and streams lies along U.S. 69, Texas 21 (El Camino Real) and numerous local roads around Alto.

AMARILLO *Pop. 141,484* *Alt. 3,676*

General — Commerical, cultural and recreational center for vast plains of Texas Panhandle. World's leading helium producer; superb climate with air rated cleanest in the nation for city of its size. Fifty-six parks cover 2,300 acres including tennis courts, swimming pools, fishing lakes, playgrounds, amusement park, Storyland Zoo, and 36-hole municipal golf course. Summer concerts on Tues. night are at Elwood Park; Thompson Park is site of popular "Funfest" Memorial Day weekend.

First settlement in 1887 was buffalo-hide tent camp of railroad construction workers. Today, excellent accomodations, spacious convention/civic center, symphony, ballet, little theater, dinner theaters, and home of Amarillo College.

A number of annual events reflect the ranching heritage of the area, beginning with a fat stock show the third week of Jan.; the Will Rogers Rodeo around July 4; the Tri-State Fair in Sept. highlights area livestock and products; the National Old Time Ropers Assn. holds national competitions in early Nov.; a week later the National Cutting Horse Finals climax preliminaries held throughout the nation, and the Boys Ranch Rodeo (see TASCOSA) is held on Labor Day. A 24-hour "Fun-Fone," 373-6686, provides information on current activities in the city.

Alibates National Monument — In use from about 10,000 B.C. to possibly the 1800s, these quarries yielded a distinctive flint widely prized by ancient man for tools and weapons. Still

TEXAS TOURIST BUREAU, AMARILLO

under development by the National Park Service, entry to the monument is by ranger-guided tours only. Tours, limited to no more than 25 persons, are conducted twice daily from Memorial Day through Labor Day, originating in Bates Canyon off Texas 136, about 30 miles north of Amarillo near Fritch

Amarillo Art Center — Magnificent complex of three buildings designed by Edward Stone (Kennedy Center, Wash., D.C.) devoted to the fine arts, music, and drama combining both exhibition space and teaching areas. Excellent permanent collection of painting and sculpture, plus regular performing arts. 2200 Van Buren St., on the campus of Amarillo College. Closed Mon.

American Quarter Horse Association — Headquarters for world's largest equine registry, more than 1,200,000 horses registered in 53 countries. Quarter Horse was the first American horse breed; still is favorite mount of cowboys.

Cal Farley's Boys Ranch — See TASCOSA.

Don Harrington Discovery Center — Planetarium and physical sciences museum, designed as educational and cultural facility. Open daily 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Planetarium shows 8 p.m. Sat. & 3 p.m. Sun. At Medical Center complex, U.S. 66 west.

Garden Center — Lavish floral displays edge immaculate lawns, walkways, and picnic areas in 51-acre park adjacent to the Amarillo Medical Center on west side of city. 1400 Streit St.

Helium Mounument — Six-story stainless steel Time Column erected 1968 commemorates the unusual natural element found here in world's greatest quantity. Adjacent pavilion houses historical and scientific data, exhibits and tourist information center. Daily, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. summer; 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. winter. I.H. 40 at Nelson St.

Lake — Meredith/Sanford Recreation Area. See LAKES listing.

Nielsen Memorial Museum — Western weapons — guns, spears, swords, sabers. Miscellaneous furniture, some imported. Spinning wheel, porcelains, Spanish and Indian items. Open Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Police Department, 609 S. Pierce St.

Palo Duro Canyon State Park — See CANYON.

Tourist Bureau — One of 11 bureaus provided by the state at key highway entrances to Texas, in the State Capitol, and at the Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center in Langtry. Bureaus are operated daily throughout the year, staffed by uniformed, trained travel counselors. Services free to all visitors include information, maps, literature on every part of the state, and expert assistance in charting routes. On I.H. 40/U.S. 287 just east of Amarillo; operated by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

World's Largest Livestock Auction — Amarillo is headquarters for an immense ranch and cattle feed-lot area. By scientific feed formulas, livestock are brought to precise weight and grade requirements of meat packers. More than 600,000 cattle move through the auction ring at Western Stockyards each year, bringing over $130 million. Auctions held Mon. and Tues., 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. 100 S. Manhattan.

ANAHUAC *Pop. 1,973* *Alt. 15*

General — First permanent settlement in 1821 when Spanish fortress established at the point was made port of entry for American colonists. Origin of name uncertain; perhaps derived from pre-Aztec Nawatlan tribes, or later Indian word. Today seat of Chambers County; serves rice, cattle, and oil-producing area.

Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge — Established 1963, 9,837-acre refuge for waterfowl 18 miles southeast on East Bay. Winter concentrations of snow and blue geese; 23 species of ducks. Also, rare yellow rails, roseate spoonbills and others. Contact office in Anahuac for directions and information.

Chambersea — Two-story home noted for outdoor spiral stairway and star-shaped window in gable, built 1845 by Thomas Jefferson Chambers, who served under Mexican government, actively supported Texas Revolution, and was member of Secession Convention. Washington Ave. at Cummings St.

Fort Anahuac and Fort Anahuac Park — Some traces remain of Fort Anahuac, combination Mexican fort and customhouse on Galveston Bay near mouth of Trinity River, built about 1831 by prisoners of Mexican government. In one of preliminary battles of Texas Revolution, fort was captured by William B. Travis, later commander of the Alamo where he died with all defenders. Park offers picnicking, camping, rest rooms, boat ramp.

TEXAS TOURIST BUREAU, ANTHONY

ANDERSON *Pop. 320* *Alt. 215*

General — Historic seat of Grimes County, established 1834 on La Bahia Road, centuries-old Indian trail stretched from Louisiana through Texas. Route had been used by Spanish explorers, later became important as cattle trail, the Opelousas Road. During Civil War was assembly point for troops and ordnance. Local arms factory produced cannon, cannon balls, rifles, pistols, swords and gunpowder. Today commercial center for rich agricultural area, contains many historic structures.

Anderson Texas Trek, one Sunday annually in early May, is based on tours of notable historic homes, many over a century old. Hosts are dressed in costumes of bygone years; there is an antique show and parade featuring horse-drawn vehicles of the 19th Century.

Oberkampf Pharmacy — Dark, polished wood cabinets, small marble-topped tables with traditional wire-frame chairs, square glass jars with sticks of licorice and rock candy, little changed since established in 1911. Visitors enjoy this change-of-pace stop along with rich ice cream still made the old-fashioned way.

Sam Houston National Forest — Nearest entrance about 13 miles east on F.M. 149. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

Steinhagen Log Cabin — More than 100 years old; frontier furnishings, family heirlooms, antiques, cut glass, dishes, clothing, albums, records. Farm and hand tools from era of cabin's construction. Open by appointment. Two blocks south of Main St. at Texas 90.

ANDREWS *Pop. 10,047* *Alt. 3,410*

General — Became county seat in 1910, year Andrews County was organized. Today a commercial center for surrounding ranching and petroleum interests. Nationally acclaimed $3,000,000 Andrews High School complex was a pacesetter in modern school construction.

Annual events include a junior rodeo in June and an amateur rodeo in July.

Municipal Parks — Six public parks offer variety of outdoor recreation; barbecue pits and picnic areas, playgrounds, lighted baseball fields, basketball and tennis courts, and swimming pool. Lakeside Park features small lake for skiing, fishing, and scenic picnic sites. For campers or trailers, free overnight campground with water, rest rooms, showers, fireplaces. On Texas 176 seven blocks west of intersection with U.S. 385.

ANTHONY *Pop. 2,324* *Alt. 3,800*

General — One of Texas' newest towns (incorporated in 1952); a two-state city. On Texas 20, which in this area follows historic route of El Camino Real, Spain's royal highway that connected Mexico with Texas, California and Florida. In 1598 Don Juan de Onate and band of colonizers traveled this road to settle Santa Fe, at rate of only 40 miles in 5 days. Present economy keyed to food canning and packing, cotton, and a federal correctional institution.

Tourist Bureau — One of 11 bureaus provided by state at key highway entrances to Texas, in State Capitol, and at Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center in Langtry. Bureaus are operated daily throughout the year, staffed by uniformed, trained travel counselors. Services free to all visitors include information, maps, literature on every part of state, and expert assistance in charting routes. Located on I.H. 10 at New Mexico state line; operated by State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

ARANSAS PASS *Pop. 6,434* *Alt. 20*

General — Named for pass between Mustang and St. Joseph Islands; on mainland but connected to Mustang Island and Port Aransas by causeway and ferry. Shrimping, commercial and sport fishing are top area industries.

Annual Shrimporee, usually in May, salutes shrimp industry with giant shrimp boil luncheon, beauty contests, competitions, fishing derby and colorful blessing of the shrimp fleet.

Fishing — Area is mecca for fishermen, long advertised as the

SHRIMP FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO

place "where they bite every day." Countless bait and tackle shops supply all angling needs, including rental equipment. From shore, wharves, piers and jetties fishermen may expect to catch redfish, speckled and sand trout, sheepshead, flounder, croakers, skipjack and drum. Group boats provide bay and deep-sea fishing for half or full days; charter cruisers are available for offshore sport. Species caught from group or charter boats may include tarpon, sailfish, marlin, kingfish, mackerel, ling, pompano, bonito, red snapper, warsaw and others.

ARCHER CITY *Pop. 1,831* *Alt. 1,041*

General — Established as Archer County seat in 1880. In early years was retail and shipping center for area ranches. Shallow oil wells drilled in 1920s still contribute to area economy. Chamber of commerce, 102 E. Walnut, has map of county's historic sites.

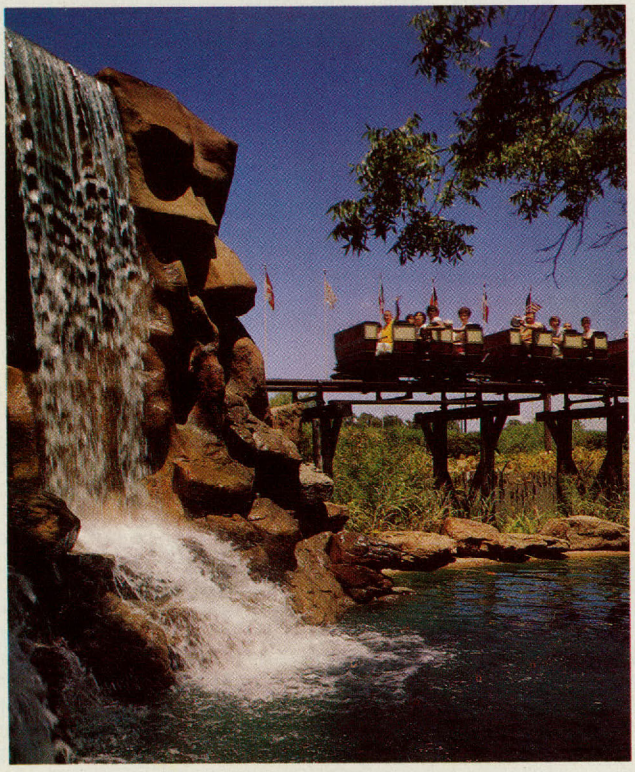
Rattlesnake hunt is usually scheduled first weekend in Apr.; rodeo and stock show third weekend in June.

Archer County Historical Museum — Frontier and pioneer items: dishes, pictures, ladies' hightop shoes, dairy and farm implements. Open Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 12- 4 p.m. Housed in old jail, 201 N. Sycamore.

Lakes — Arrowhead and Kickapoo. See LAKES listing.

ARLINGTON *Pop. 119,175* *Alt. 616*

General — Established as Johnson's Station 1843, grew slowly as livestock and dairy center. Population and business experienced remarkable gain after World War II. Great Southwest Industrial Park covering 6,600 acres headquartered here; local Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac plant offers tours at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. weekdays except during model change-over period. Home of University of Texas at Arlington.



RUNAWAY MINE TRAIN RIDE, SIX FLAGS

Lake — Arlington. See LAKES listing.

Parks — Several municipal swimming pools, 12 wooded parks and six municipal golf courses.

Six Flags Over Texas — Huge recreational/entertainment park, one of Texas' most popular commercial tourist attractions drawing several million visitors annually. A land of history and fantasy, the six sections of the park devoted to Texas' colorful past under the flags of Spain, France, Mexico, the Republic, the Confederacy and the United States. Thrilling rides for all ages, Indian ceremonies, pirate island, frontier gunfights, riverboat excursions and a fascinating spelunkers cave, as well as food, refreshments and staged entertainment. Open Fri. - Sat. - Sun. from late Apr. through May; then daily through Labor Day; then weekends only through Nov. Single-price admission for all rides and shows in the park. Exit Texas 360 south from I.H. 30 midway between Dallas and Fort Worth.

LOG FLUME RIDE, SIX FLAGS

Texas Rangers Baseball Club — Big league baseball at Arlington Stadium. The Rangers are contenders in American League. Most are evening games at 7:30. Exit F.M. 157/Collins Ave. from I.H. 30 midway between Dallas and Fort Worth.

ATHENS *Pop. 9,201* *Alt. 490*

General — Named either for the capital of Greece or for the city in Georgia (there is local argument). Seat of Henderson County; an industrial center turning out such diversified products as brick, pottery, TV sets, furniture and hardwood lumber. Home of Henderson County Junior College.

Old Fiddlers' Reunion, last Fri. each May, is annual event. Less than 1,000 people attended first reunion in 1932; today more than 50,000 lovers of traditional country music gather. Celebration ends with square dance on courthouse square.

Lake — Cedar Creek Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

OLD FIDDLERS REUNION, ATHENS

ATLANTA — Pop. 5,629 — Alt. 264

General — Established 1872 with building of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, named for Atlanta, Ga., former home of many early settlers. Town today serves a farming, forestry and oil area. Sites of more than 25 early Caddo Indian villages have been noted in the region.

An annual event is Atlanta Forest Festival, three days in Oct.; dedicated to area forests and forest products. Name entertainment, forest skill contests, pageants and product displays are highlights.

Atlanta State Park — Excellent trailer and campsites available at 1,475-acre facility on south shore of Lake Texarkana. Other features include swimming, boating, water skiing, fishing and hiking. About 14 miles northwest via F.M. 1154 off U.S. 59 north, or via F.M. 96 off Texas 77 west. Admission.

Farm Tour — Natural Food Associates model farm shows organic methods of producing crops, livestock and poultry. Tours and demonstrations, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Mon. - Fri. U.S. 59 west.

Lake — Wright Patman. See LAKES listing.

AUSTIN — Pop. 313,009 — Alt. 550

General — In 1839 five mounted scouts ranged over a broad area of wilderness seeking a site for a new capital city for the Republic of Texas. Location on north bank of Colorado River was chosen, where rich blacklands meet scenic hills. Site occupied at the time by a four-family settlement called Waterloo. Name honors Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas." About first of Sept. 1839, archives and furniture of Texas government were transported from Houston to Austin by 50 ox-drawn wagons. Today hub city of Texas, seat of government, education, industry and diversified recreation.

For details about city attractions contact Austin Chamber of Commerce, 901 W. Riverside Dr. (south side of Town Lake adjacent to Municipal Auditorium) or the Tourist Information Center in the State Capitol, operated by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

Institutions of higher learning include Austin Community College, Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Concordia Lutheran College, Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Huston-Tillotson College, St. Edward's University, and the state's largest, University of Texas at Austin.

Major annual event is Aqua Festival, 10 days in Aug. Parades, pageants and water-related contests centered around Town Lake in city, with other events scheduled on chain of Highland Lakes. Boating events range from opening canoe race to power boat races with some of fastest boats in the nation. A lighted night water parade and fireworks extravangaza are other features.

Other annual events include livestock show in Mar.; Bluebonnet Trails, two weekends in Apr.; Laguna Gloria Art Fiesta, two days in May with arts and crafts in atmosphere of gala outdoor fair; rodeo in July, and Highland Lakes Arts and Crafts Trail, two weekends in Nov. in conjunction with several participating Hill Country towns where local arts are displayed.

Daughters of Confederacy and Daughters of Republic of Texas Museums — Exhibits and displays of Confederate and Republic of Texas memorabilia. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Old State Land Office Building on Capitol grounds. Main entrance, 11th and Brazos.

Elisabet Ney Museum — One of oldest sculptor's studios in the nation; houses art treasures of prominent 19th Century sculptor. Her works stand in European palaces, museums, and the

TEXAS GOVERNOR'S MANSION, AUSTIN

TEXAS STATE CAPITOL, AUSTIN

Texas and national capitols. Open 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Tues. - Fri.; 2 - 5 p.m. Sat. - Sun.; 2:30 - 4:30 p.m. Mon. 44th and Ave. H.

French Legation — Built in 1840 by Comte Alphonse de Saligny, French charge d'affaires to the Republic of Texas. The house is a gem of Creole architecture with a superb collection of period furnishings. Open Tues. through Sun., 1 - 5 p.m. 802 San Marcos St. Admission.

Governor's Mansion — Dignified white-columned mansion built 1856, filled with antique furnishings and items of historical significance. Still the residence of Texas governors; public rooms open for tours Mon., Wed., Fri. every 20 minutes 10 - 11:40 a.m., 1010 Colorado St.

Laguna Gloria Art Museum — Home of Texas Fine Arts Association in Italianate villa on shore of Lake Austin at site first chosen by Stephen F. Austin for his home. Changing exhibitions of 20th Century American art; classes, films, lectures and performances. Guided tours by appointment. Site of major Art Fiesta, third weekend in May; W. 35th St. and Old Bull Creek Rd.

Lakes — Austin, Long, Town, Travis. See LAKES listing.

Lyndon B. Johnson Library — Archives/museum relating to LBJ and office of presidency in general; colorful highlights of political campaigns. Slides, motion pictures, closed circuit TV, and mobile techniques. Exhibits include gifts from foreign heads of state, classical Western art, a moon rock, and replica of Oval Office. Open daily 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., 2300 Red River St.

McKinney Falls State Park — At confluence of Onion and Williamson Creeks with long quiet pools, occasional rapids and 2 waterfalls. Excellent visitor center, hiking and interpretive trails, campsites, playground, ruins of homestead of Thomas F. McKinney, one of Stephen F. Austin's original 300 colonists. Situated about 13 miles southeast of State Capitol; entrance off Scenic Loop Rd. west of U.S. 183, 4.2 miles south of U.S. 183/Texas 71 intersection. Admission.

Michener Galleries — Exhibits from University's "Art of the Americas" collections, miscellaneous exhibits of photography, theater arts, American artists and collections. Sunday lectures. Open 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Mon. - Sat.; 1 - 5 p.m. Sun. Harry Ransom Center, 21st and Guadalupe Sts.

Mount Bonnell — At western edge of city overlooking Lake Austin; dramatic views of city and Hill Country. Mount Bonnell Rd. reached via W. 35th and Old Bull Creek Rd.

Neill-Cochran House — Domicile of National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Texas. Greek Revival architecture circa 1853. Antique furnishings and historic documents. Open Wed. - Sun. 1 - 4 p.m. Closed holidays and Aug. 2310 San Gabriel St. Admission.

O. Henry Home — Residence of William Sydney Porter, eminent short story writer who signed his works "O. Henry." Porter lived in Austin 1885 - 95. Desk, writing materials and other furnishings of the period. Open 11 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Tues. - Fri.; Sat. - Mon. 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. 409 E. 5th St.

Parks — Eight major park areas of more than 5,600 acres, including four municipal golf courses; 42 playgrounds, 21 swimming pools, 39 tennis court areas, four community recreation centers, and 71 athletic fields.

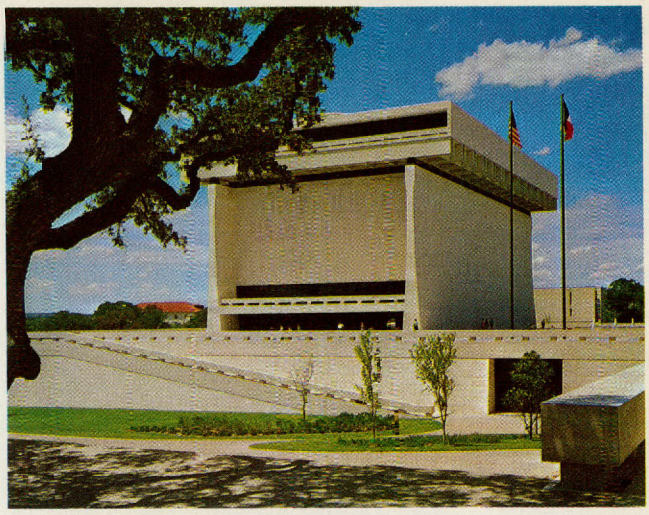
Long Lake Metropolitan Park includes all lands around 1,300-acre lake; fishing, sailing. About five miles east of downtown, Blue Bluff Rd. off Webberville Rd.; admission.

Fiesta Gardens on Town Lake; lavish displays of exotic flora and lagoon.

Lake Austin Metropolitan Park, beside Lake Austin about 17 miles northwest via R.M. 2222. Swimming, fishing and camping; admission.

Zilker Park in southwest Austin includes popular Barton Springs swimming pool, Zilker Hillside Theater and Austin Area Garden Center. Barton Springs is 1,000-foot-long spring-fed pool edged by graceful trees and immaculate grounds; water is cold, 68 degrees year round, and crystal clear. Open May to Oct. 1; admission. Free Zilker Hillside Theater presents drama, concerts and variety shows under the stars, early June - Aug. Austin Area Garden Center, beautiful showcase of flowers, shrubs and trees featuring authentic Japanese garden with small cascade and lotus pool; also a pioneer log cabin furnished in the frontier style.

Two other popular facilities of Austin parks are Hike & Bike Trails in scenic areas along Shoal Creek and Blunn Creek.



LYNDON B. JOHNSON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY, AUSTIN

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

State Capitol Complex — 46 acres of immaculate, landscaped grounds, stately shade trees and flowering gardens. The Capitol itself, a massive, classic statehouse of famous Texas pink granite dominates the park-like area. Striking new state office buildings, which have won international architectural prizes, surround the Capitol. Details about points of interest in Capitol, city and entire state available seven days a week in the State Capitol at Tourist Information Center operated by State Department of Highways and Public Transportation. Mictown.

State Cemetery — The "Arlington of Texas" where monuments mark resting places of nearly 2,000 patriots, statesmen and heroes of Texas, including tombs of Stephen F. Austin and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. E. 7th and Comal Sts.

Texas Memorial Museum — Historical, archeological, biological and geological exhibits including historical and petroleum dioramas, and famed dinosaur tracks. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. Closed major holidays. 2401 San Jacinto St.

Texas State Library — Documents and books dealing with all phases of Texas history. Open Mon. - Sat. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed holidays. State Capitol grounds, 1201 Brazos.

Thirty-Sixth Division Museum — Displays of military artifacts and mementos of famed "T-Patch" infantry division. Open daily 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Building 10, Camp Mabry, 2500 W. 35th St.

Tower Lights — Sentimental holdovers from a past era, 26 tall towers support lights that cast "artificial moonlight"; only such lighting system remaining in the world.

Treaty Oak — Legend has it that treaties with Indians, other historic agreements were formulated beneath giant spread of this 500-year-old oak. 503 Baylor St.

University Art Museum — A teaching gallery with exhibits changed monthly. Docent tours. Open 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. Mon. - Sat.; 1 - 5 p.m. Sun. 23rd and San Jacinto Sts.

BAIRD — Pop. 1,547 — Alt. 1,708

General — Established 1880 with building of Texas and Pacific Railroad. A roundhouse, repair shops and switches marked railroad division point named for Matthew Baird, railroad director who drove first stake on Texas and Pacific in 1875. Today seat of Callahan County and commercial center for farming and livestock area. Rodeo is held in May.

Callahan County Pioneer Museum — Pioneer farm and ranch implements, household items, clothing, barbed wire and documents. In basement of Callahan County Courthouse, Market & 4th Sts. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

BALLINGER — Pop. 3,859 — Alt. 1,637

General — Present seat of Runnels County, city established in 1886 as Hutchins City. The Colorado River, popular with fishermen, sportsmen and campers throughout its length, cuts the county from northwest to southeast. County altitudes range from 1,600 to 2,000 feet. Agricultural interest predominates with extensive beef, dairy cattle, sheep and poultry production, plus cotton, grain sorghum, melons, forage crops, and fruits. Minerals include oil and natural gas.

City Park and Lake — 10-acre park features camping facilities, playground and picnic areas, a large swimming pool and miniature golf course. Excellent fishing and water skiing on lake; about six miles west of Ballinger.

Cowboy and His Horse Statue — Honors Charles H. Noyes, local cowboy killed in range mishap. Noyes family commissioned work by world-famed sculptor Pompeo Coppini. On courthouse lawn, intersection U.S. 83/87.

BALMORHEA — Pop. 572 — Alt. 3,205

General — Established by firm of land promoters in 1906, townsite was located in center of 14,000-acre tract watered by famous San Solomon Springs. Today remains center of irrigated farming.

Balmorhea State Park — At historic San Solomon Springs, facilities include camping and trailer sites, cabins, swimming, play and picnic areas. Huge walled swimming pool fed by the springs which flow 26 million gallons daily. With 68,000-square-foot surface pool is one of world's largest. Open from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Springs were important watering place for buffaloes, Indians and pioneers. Today, supplies irrigational needs. Four miles southwest off U.S. 290. Admission.

Lakes — Balmorhea. See LAKES listing.

BANDERA — Pop. 956 — Alt. 1,258

General — Founded 1853 as a cypress shingle camp, and site of a Mormon colony established 1854. An authentic Western town surrounded both by working and guest ranches. Horseback

BANDERA, DUDE RANCH CAPITAL OF TEXAS

DUDE RANCH TRAIL RIDERS

riding available at all, plus swimming in resort pools or clear Hill Country lakes and streams. Fine year-round fishing; hunting for wild turkey and white-tailed deer in seasons, camping, hiking, frequent rodeos and square dances. Contact Bandera Chamber of Commerce for details on historic sites, area attractions and events.

Annual events include FUN-tier Celebration, two days Memorial Day weekend, with river float, chili cookoff, chuckwagon barbecue, arts and crafts fair, Western parade, dances, entertainment; also free barbecue dinner for hunters the evening before deer season opens.

Dude Ranches — By the dozen! Make a selection from modern dude ranch resorts where airplane runways and hangars are just as important as the corral — or real working ranches that accept a few guests who want to see ranch life as it actually is.

Frontier Times Museum — Old West relics, Western art and antiques, plus Indian artifacts. Variety of items ranges from cen-

COWBOY STATUE, BALLINGER

turies-old Chinese temple bells to Buffalo Bill Wild West Show posters. Open Sun. afternoon, and daily except Mon. Admission.
Lake — Medina. See LAKES listing.
St. Stanislaus Catholic Church — Built 1876, serves Polish settlement dating from 1855, one of oldest Polish parishes in U.S.
Scenic Drives — Beautiful Hill Country landscapes in almost any direction.

Texas 173 north winds through scenic vistas to Camp Verde and Kerrville. Texas 173 south rolls to southern edge of hills and enters lower South Texas Plains. Texas 46 east explores steep-shouldered scenery through community of Pipe Creek to German-accented town of Boerne. Texas 16 and F.M. 470 west is one of the best — dramatic blue hills enfold small green valleys threaded by sparkling creeks.

BARKSDALE *Pop. 71* *Alt. 1,498*

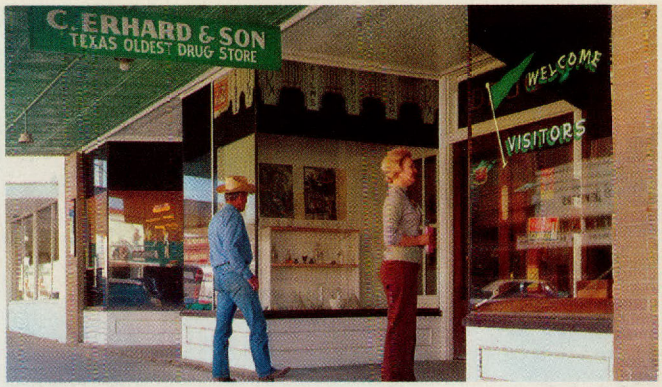
General — Called "Dixie" by first settler in 1876, later named for Louis Barksdale who located on a grant here about 1880. Indian raids delayed settlement of area; settlers killed by Indians as late as 1879. Presently serves as marketing center for surrounding cattle, sheep and goat ranches.
Camp Wood — Established 1857 as U.S. military post on Nueces River. At approach of Civil War, post was abandoned on Mar. 15, 1861. Historical marker is at site four miles east on a county road. Another marker is on Texas 55 just north of city limits.
Mission San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz — Established 1762 by a captain of San Saba Presidio and Fray Diego Jimenez, president of missions of the Rio Grande. Though it gathered a number of Lipan-Apache Indians, mission never became strongly operating unit, since approval of viceroy was never obtained; abandoned after a few years. Ruins of mission, also known as El Canon, four miles southeast, but not easily accessible.

BASTROP *Pop. 3,304* *Alt. 374*

General — One of Texas' oldest settlements, named in honor of Baron Felipe de Bastrop whose influence aided Stephen F. Austin's original colonists. Rich in history, century-old buildings and homes. Obtain complete details at Bastrop Chamber of Commerce, Main and Pine Sts.

Annual events include Easter sunrise service attended by thousands, and Homecoming and Rodeo first weekend in Aug.
Bastrop Advertiser — Oldest weekly newspaper in Texas, established 1853. 1105 Main St.

THE LOST PINES, BASTROP



OLDEST DRUG STORE IN TEXAS, BASTROP

Bastrop Museum — Frontier tools artifacts pictures, documents and furnishings in restored house, built 1850. Open Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 702 Main St. Admission.
Bastrop State Park — 3,550 acres of quiet, rolling parkland shaded by the strange "Lost Pines" — an isolated area of stately pine trees far from the vast piney woods of East Texas. Camping and group camp facilities, cabins, trailer sites, picnicking, fishing, swimming, golf, nature study, hiking. One mile east of intersection of Texas 21/71; admission. Scenic Park Road 1 connects with Buescher State Park 15 miles to east.
C. Erhard & Sons Drug Store — The oldest drug store in Texas, established in 1847. Fascinating history in furnishings and products still on display: "French Quinine," "Bull's Sarsaparilla," "Mexican Mustang Liniment," "Cherokee Ointment" and "Sweet Pea" perfume. 921 Main St.
Lake — Bastrop. See LAKES listing.
Lock's Drug — Like stepping back into history; furnishings and equipment of a 19th Century doctor's office and drug store are preserved, along with old-fashioned ice cream parlor. 1003 Main St.
Memorial Medallion Trail — Marked route of several miles within town leads to many historic sites, from Bastrop Museum to antebellum homes, churches and business houses. Obtain map and interpretive folder from chamber of commerce.

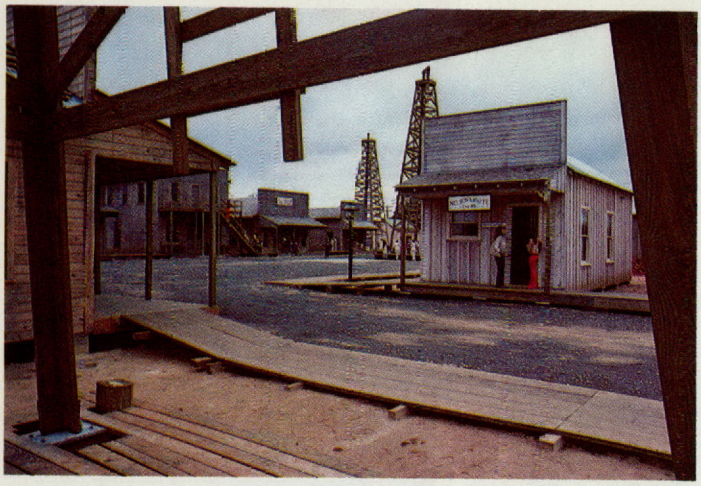
BAY CITY *Pop. 14,291* *Alt. 55*

General — Established 1894, seat of Matagorda County. Today commercial center for farming, ranching, and oil; port on Colorado River Feeder Channel connecting with Intracoastal Canal. Products include petrochemicals, rice, meat, sheet metal, oysters and shrimp.

Annual events are the Matagorda County Stock Exposition & Rodeo three days mid-Mar. and the Bay City Rice Festival, three days late Sept. or early Oct.
Matagorda County Museum — Early clothing books, Texas maps, furniture, paintings. Century-old carpenter's tools collection, late 17th Century music. Archives. Open Tues. - Fri. 3 - 5 p.m.; Sun 2 - 5 p.m. and by appointment. 1820 6th St.

BAYTOWN *Pop. 50,831* *Alt. 26*

General — Grew from small sawmill and store settlement in 1824. Confederate shipyard established nearby at mouth of Goose Creek in 1864; oil discovered 1916. Industries today feature oil refineries, petrochemicals and synthetic rubber. Tours of Exxon refinery available on Fri. afternoon; reservations advised. Recreational facilities for sailing, saltwater fishing and water sports activities. Home of Lee College.
Baytown Historical Museum — Artifacts pertaining to local and pioneer history. Open 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Mon. - Fri. Community Center Building, 2407 Market St.



RE-CREATED GLADYS CITY RECALLS OIL BOOM ERA, BEAUMONT

Gladys City - Lucas Gusher Monument — World's first oil boom town re-created as Beaumont's Bicentennial project; contains typical clapboard buildings of the era, including information center, post office, photography studio, broker's office, saloon, power plant, livery stable, blacksmith shop, surveyor's office and wooden oil derricks. Numerous artifacts associated with the early Texas oil industry. The monument commemorates the beginning of the world's modern petroleum industry which literally blew in at 10 a.m. on Jan. 10, 1901, with the gusher drilled by Anthony F. Lucas. Producing several thousand times more than any previous oil well, the gusher brought a frenzy of activity as other derricks sprouted, refineries were built and pipelines laid. Land in proven field sold for minimum of $200,000 an acre, although the glut of oil from the rich field drove prices down to three cents a barrel. Open Sun. - Fri. afternoons; Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Cardinal Dr. at University Dr.

Spindletop Museum — Pictures, documents and artifacts from Beaumont's early oil days. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Lamar University campus, Florida and Callahan Sts.

Temple To The Brave — Small Gothic chapel-like shrine erected in 1923. Its numerous stained glass windows depict a capsule of Texas history, and serves as a memorial to soldiers of all wars. Displays and relics. Open patriotic holidays. Pipkin Park on Riverside Dr.

Tyrrell Park — 500 acres of virgin woodland. 18-hole golf course, playground, archery, bridle and hiking trails, 92 overnight hookups for self-contained units, "touch and smell" garden for the blind. S.W. on Texas 124.

BEAUMONT *Pop. 117,327* *Alt. 24*

General — Settlement began when early French and Spanish fur trappers and explorers established trading post early 1800s; townsite laid out mid-1830s. Named either for relative of agent who sold original 50 acres of land, or for slight elevation southeast called *beau mont* in French. With famed Spindletop oil discovery in 1901, city became boom town overnight. Today an industrial giant, major port and agricultural center. Home of Lamar University.

Annual events include Neches River Festival, five days beginning last Wed. in Apr.; Beaumont Charity Horse Show, first week in May; "Kaleidoscope," creative arts and crafts festival, second weekend in May and South Texas State Fair, 10 days beginning second weekend in Oct.

Babe Didrikson Zaharias Memorial Museum — Honors Beaumont's Mildred "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias the World's greatest woman athlete. Trophies, artifacts and memorabilia. Open daily, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Gulf St. exit off I.H. 10 east.

Beaumont Art Museum — Permanent collection of paintings, sculpture, mixed media. Traveling exhibits; archaeology. Open Tues. - Fri. 1 - 5 p.m., Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. 1111 Ninth St.

Beaumont Self-Guided Tour — This driving tour spotlights 18 points of interest and provides orderly tour of city. Location markers are replicas of Beaumont Visitor Information Center. A points-of-interest map can be obtained free at Visitor Information Center.

Beaumont Visitor Information Center — Beaumont Convention & Visitors Bureau operates a Visitor Information Center for city and surrounding area. Experienced tourist counselors are on duty to give information on permanent attractions, current events, hotel-motel information and business and industry data. Maps and brochures are free. Hours 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily. IH-10 at Walden Rd.

Brown-Scurlock Galleries — Operated by Beaumont Art League. Changing exhibits and art classes. Hours: 11:45 a.m. - 3:45 p.m. Tues. - Fri.; 1 - 4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. 2675 Gulf St. (On fairgrounds)

French Trading Post — Historic house built in 1845 by John J. French as trading post near tannery. Operated by Beaumont Heritage Society. Clothing, authentic antique furnishings, articles of 1845 era. Guided tours. Hours: Tues. - Sun. 1 - 4 p.m. 2995 French Rd. Admission.

BEAUMONT ART MUSEUM

BEEVILLE *Pop. 13,667* *Alt. 214*

General — Seat of Bee County, marketing center for agriculture and small regional industries. Home of Bee County College. First settlers in the area 1834, town originally named Maryville, honoring Mary Hefferman, only survivor of family massacred by Indians in 1835. Inquire at Bee County Chamber of Commerce for details on attractions.

Western Week is annual event, third week in Oct. with parade, rodeo, Hereford show/sale.

Lake — Corpus Christi. See LAKES listing.

Recreation — Sportsmen find opportunities for fishing at nearby Lake Corpus Christi and in saltwater bays along the coast. During specified seasons hunters find white-tailed deer, wild turkey, javelina, quail and migratory waterfowl.

Local shooting preserve offers skeet range and hunting for upland game birds; "fish ranch" offers angling for catfish, only cost is charge per pound of fish caught.

BELLAIRE *Pop. 17,230* *Alt. 41*

General — Known as "Biggest City in Houston," city was established in February 1911, incorporated in June 1918. Was connected to Houston by interurban line then; now completely surrounded by Houston but retains independent status. Situated in southwest Harris County between Bray's Bayou and the T&NO Railroad.

Events include flea market, antique and art show, one Sat. in May, and an antique show, first weekend in Nov.

BELTON *Pop. 11,057* *Alt. 511*

General — Established 1850, first merchant sold goods from his wagon before any stores were built. First saloon said to have been a barrel of whiskey and a tin cup under a shade tree. Once a stop on famous Chisholm Trail, now gateway to two large water sports recreation areas. Annual event is the July 4th parade, celebration and rodeo.

Bell County Museum — In old (1905) Carnegie Library building. Area history exhibits; changing displays. Open Fri. - Sun. N. Main St. east of post office. Admission.

Lakes — Belton and Stillhouse Hollow. See LAKES listing.

Mary Hardin-Baylor College — Established 1845, was oldest college for women west of Mississippi River before becoming coed in 1971. Celebrated Easter pageant presented annually by student body.

BELTON RESERVOIR

MARY HARDIN-BAYLOR COLLEGE, BELTON

BENJAMIN *Pop. 304* *Alt. 1,456*

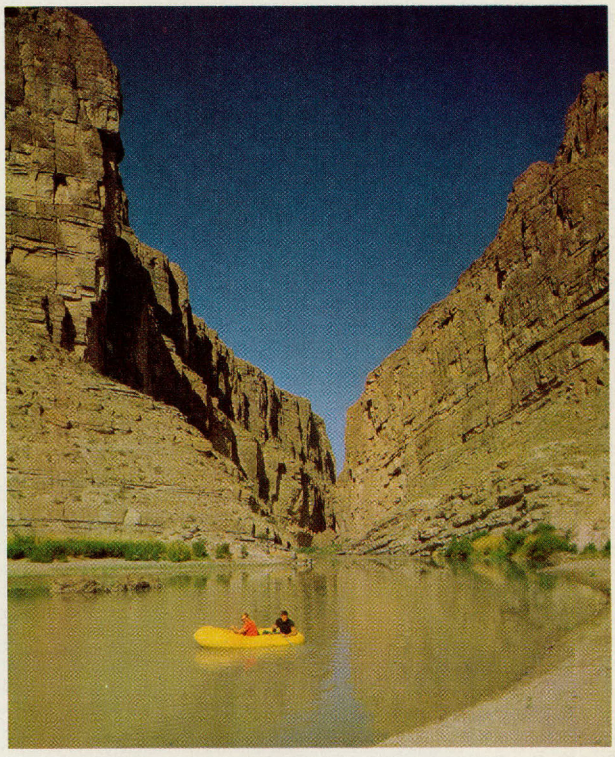
General — On divide between South Wichita and Brazos Rivers, city was established in 1884 when 12 houses were built with lumber hauled from Wichita Falls. Early center of cattlemen's activities, present seat of Knox County, still a major ranching area.

Knox County Museum — Barbed wire collection and other relics of early settlers. In county courthouse. Open Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

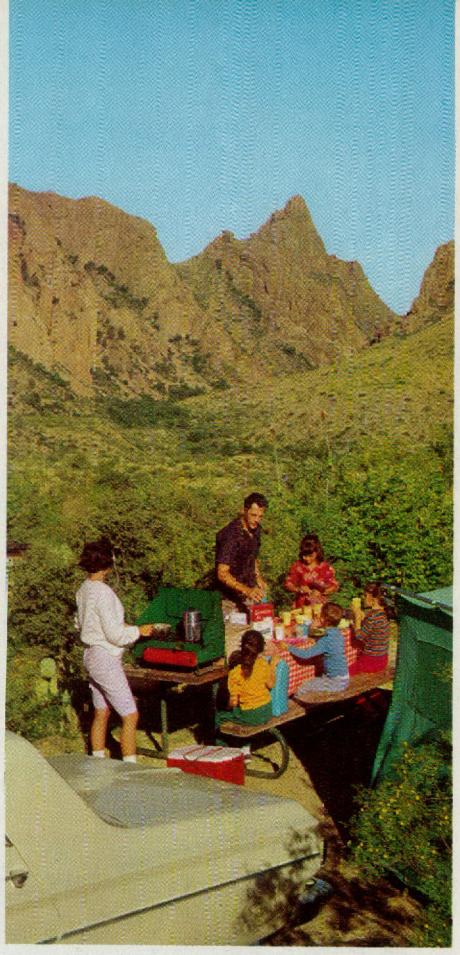
Scenic Drive — Thirty-six mile loop northeast provides views of farm and ranch lands cut by South Wichita River brakes; fantastic shapes in layers of multicolored soils. North on Texas 6 to F.M. 1756, east to F.M. 267, south to U.S. 82, then west back to Benjamin. A pair of roadside parks on U.S. 82 provide impressive views north toward Wichita River and south toward the Brazos. Parks are at a point called "the narrows" on a ridge line that separates the two major watersheds.

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK *Pop. 105* *Alt. 1,850-7,835*

General — Big Bend National Park encompasses 708,221 acres, an area of magnificent contrast. One can travel from Rio Grande with its spectacular canyons and jungle-like flood plain up through Chihuahuan Desert which constitutes majority of the park to Chisos Mountains with their cool woodlands. This variation in elevation and temperature makes Big Bend an ideal year-round park with diversity of Mexican and American plants. Over 1,100 plants are found in the park. Animal life is just as varied. Desert wildlife is mostly nocturnal, but one might see deer, coyotes, javelinas, skunks, raccoons and jackrabbits. If one is fortunate, one might see some of the rarer animals, such as ringtail cat, gray fox, beaver, and mountain lion. More than 350 bird species have been identified, more than at any other national park. The birds include the personable roadrunner, the raucous Mexican jay, the beautiful hummingbirds, and the rare Colima warbler which nests in the United States only in the Chisos Mountains.



SPECTACULAR SANTA ELENA CANYON, BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK



SCENERY ON AN EXTRAVAGANT SCALE LURES CAMPERS TO BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

But if one had been here 65 million years ago, one would have seen dinosaurs, including the Big Bend Pterocactyl, largest flying creature known, with an estimated 51-foot wingspread. And 100 million years ago, this area was ocean. Big Bend is a geological showplace, where erosion has exposed geological structures from the simplest to the most complex. In this overwhelming landscape, even the nongeologist will sense the magnitude of the time and forces that shaped this land.

It is a vast land that invites exploring, not a park that can be seen in just a few hours. Several hundred miles of trails await the visitor, ranging from short, easy nature trails to primitive trails for the experienced hiker. There are more than 100 miles of paved roads and 150 miles of dirt roads. Daily horse rides leave from the Chisos Mt. Basin.

Rangers present walks and illustrated talks throughout year.

There are basic facilities to serve the visitor. They include a Visitor's Center, post office, 4 National Park Service campgrounds, 2 trailer parks, 4 store-gas stations, and a restaurant-gift shop-lodge in the Chisos Mt. Basin. The latter is the only lodging available in the park, and advance reservations are strongly advised throughout the year. Write National Park Concessions, Inc., Big Bend National Park, Texas 79834.

Accessible from Marathon via U.S. 385 (79 miles), from Alpine via Texas 118 (108 miles), and from Marfa/Presidio via U.S. 67 and F.M. 170 (156 miles).

For further information, write Superintendent, Big Bend National Park, Texas 79834.

Big Bend National Park Visitor's Center — Information, maps and guides, literature exhibits. Lobby of Park Headquarters at Panther Junction Open 8 a.m. - 8 p.m summer, 8 p.m. - 5 p.m. winter.

Scenic Drive — El Camino del Rio, Spanish for "The River Road," popular name for F.M. 170 which stretches from the western edge of Big Bend National Park to Lajitas, Redford, Presidio and beyond. A well traveled highway, one of most spectacular drives in nation, plunging over mountains and canyons along sun-drenched Rio Grande.

BIG LAKE *Pop. 2,869* *Alt. 2,678*

General — Community developed with building of Orient Railroad in 1911; served as marketing and retail center for surrounding cattle and sheep ranches. The University of Texas owned much of rather arid grazing land around Big Lake where in 1923 a large oil pool was discovered with the Santa Rita No. 1. Within a year 17 more producing wells were drilled. These discoveries, and others in following years made the University of Texas one of richest schools in nation. Today Big Lake is seat of Reagan County; name derives from large, shallow depression to

the south which forms a broad lake during wet seasons.
Old Courthouse — Northwest about 12 miles, among flat tablelands and low hills, two-story building of native stone in community of Stiles, one-time county seat. Prospects were good in 1903 when county was organized; Stiles had a newspaper; Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad surveyed route through town. Familiar tragedy occured when large landowner refused to let railroad cross his land; the Orient built through Big Lake and Stiles withered.
Reagan County Park — Large park area with community center, pool, picnic shelters, camping (with hookups), replica of Santa Rita No. 1. North of city via Utah Ave.

BIG SPRING *Pop. 29,174* *Alt. 2,397*

General — Seat of Howard County; name derived from huge natural spring on Sulphur Draw that watered buffalo, antelope, wild mustangs and Comanche and Shawnee Indians. First recorded presence of white men in 1849. Today at the center of a lush city park. City is home of Howard College and Dorothy Garrett Coliseum.

Annual events include Rattlesnake Round-up in Mar.; Square Dance Festival in May; RCA Cowbody Rodeo in Jun.; Independence Day celebration, Comanche Trail Park Amphitheater; Starlight Specials (amphitheater performances) throughout summer; National Domino tourney in Jul.; Junior Rodeo in Aug.; County Fair in Sept., Arts & Crafts Festival in Oct.

Big Spring State Park — 343-acre park contains dance pavilion, playground, picnic sites, jogging and nature trails, and prairie dog town. Its scenic drive overlooks city. At south edge of city off F.M. 700; admission.
City Park — At site of original "big spring," large park offers swimming pools, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, baseball fields, playgrounds, pavilion, hike, bike and nature trails, large outdoor amphitheater, and free overnight camper park with hookups. South edge of city, access from U.S. 87 and from F.M. 700.
Heritage Museum — Pioneer and Indian artifacts; art exhibits; local history displays. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat.-Sun., l - 5 p.m. at 510 Scurry.
Potton House — Restored Victorian home of Joseph Potton family, circa 1901; listed in National Register of Historic Places; excellent showcase turn-of-the-century furnishings. Open Tues. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat. - Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. Second St. and Gregg.
Lakes — J.B. Thomas, Moss Creek, Colorado City. See LAKES listing.

BLANCO *Pop. 1,157* *Alt. 1,350*

General — Settled 1853 by pioneer stockmen who had to fortify homes against hostile Indians. Now popular tourist and resort area of Hill Country. Sunny, dry climate attracts campers, fishermen and hunters. Hill Country streams abound in game fish; hunters take white-tailed deer, wild turkey, quail and mourning dove during specified seasons. Many scenic camping areas. A fiddle fest in early July and arts and crafts show in Oct. are annual events.
Blanco State Park — 110 acres in scenic Blanco River Valley. Camping, trailer sites, picnicking, screened shelters, fishing, swimming, paddle boats, children's play area, rest rooms, shower. One mile south of Blanco on U.S. 281. Admission.
Lake — Canyon. See LAKES listing.
Scenic Drive — R.M. 32 from U.S. 281 two miles south of Blanco. Portions of drive toward Wimbereley follow a ridge called "the Devil's Backbone," a treat of Hill Country landscapes where white-tailed deer are often seen, especially in early morning or late afternoon.

BOERNE *Pop. 3,254* *Alt. 1,403*

General — (Burnee) Grew from village called Tusculum laid out in 1848; new community established 1851 by German settlers, named for Ludgwig Boerne, German poet and historian, then a political refugee in Texas. Fishermen find fortune in Hill Country lakes and streams; hunters seek white-tailed and axis deer, wild boar, turkey, native and migratory game birds.

Major annual events include the Berges Fest (Festival of the Hills) on Father's day weekend in June with parade, games, dancing, German food, music and costumes, art show and horse racing. The Kendal County Fair on Labor Day weekend in Sept. features traditional exhibits, competitions and horse racing. Founders Day is celebrated the first Sat.-Sun. in Oct., sponsored by Boerne Historical Society.
Cascade Caverns — Popular visitor attraction since 1932. Skilled guides provide one-hour interpretive tours every 30 minutes daily; well-lighted, comfortable walking trails. A wet, active cave with huge rooms and crystal pools laced by profuse cave growth; 90-foot underground waterfall. Swimming pool, dance pavilion, meeting hall, and camping facilities for RVs, trailers and tents. Open daily 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. summer; 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. winter. On Cascade Caverns Rd. 3 miles SE off I.H. 10; admission.
Cave Without a Name — Dating from Cretaceous geologic period more than 50 million years ago, displays vast corridors and grottoes sheathed with sparkling cave growth; underground river. Ice-like scenes suggest a bizarre winter on another planet. Eleven miles northeast off R.M. 474. Open daily. Admission.
Kronkosky Hill — Commanding the highest hilltop in Boerne; original homestead of Albert Kronkosky family, built between 1911-17. Currently St. Albert Hall private school (kindergarten - 12th grade) and convent for Benedictine Sisters. Most prominent structure is stone Kronkosky Tower, now the school library, superb lookout site over scenic Hill Country landscapes of the Boerne area. Visitors welcome during daylight hours.
Old Kendall Inn — Stagecoach inn built in 1859, a recorded Texas historic landmark. Served as gathering place for lawmen, army officers, cattle drovers and frontier celebrites. Still accepting guests. Downtown plaza.

BONHAM *Pop. 7,061* *Alt. 568*

General — Seat of Fannin County in an area of blackland prairie south of the Red River which marks boundary between Texas and Oklahoma. The name and statue on courthouse square honors James Butler Bonham, one of noted defenders of the Alamo. Annual events include the Kueckelhan Rodeo, four days in July; the Fannin County Fair, three days in Oct.
Bonham State Park — 300 acres set on rolling, wooded site less than four miles from Bonham. Individual and group camping facilities; small lake offers fishing, swimming and boating. Also bathhouse, snack bar (summer operation), miniature golf course, playground, and paddle boat rentals. Access via Texas 78 south, F.M. 271. Admission.
Fannin County Museum — Pioneer, local and regional history exhibits, 3rd floor, county courthouse.
Fort Inglish — Replica of 1837 log blockhouse built by Bailey Inglish. The small, two-story fort was the nucleus of pioneer homesteads which became the town of Bonham. On W. Sam Rayburn Dr. near the Sam Rayburn Library (see below).
Lake — Bonham. See LAKES listing.
Sam Rayburn House — Home of the late "Mister Sam" who served as speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives longer than any other in American history. Restored to 1961 condition with originial furniture, china and personal effects. Film shown. Open Tues. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat. 1-5 p.m.; Sun. 2-5 p.m. U.S. 82, 1.5 miles west of city.
Sam Rayburn Library — Elegant structure of white Georgia marble; library contains exact duplicate of Speaker Rayburn's U.S. Capitol office, from pattern on the tile floor to barrel-vaulted ceiling. Over desk is crystal chandelier, more than a century old, which hung in both White House and Capitol. Other mementos include many gavels used on historic occasions, and 2,500-year-old Grecian urn given by Athens Palace Guard in appreciation for American economic aid. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat. 1-5 p.m.; Sun. 2-5 p.m. On a 4.3-acre tract along U.S. 82 four blocks west of downtown.

CLIFFS EDGE LAKE MEREDITH IN THE CANADIAN RIVER VALLEY

BORGER *Pop. 14,503* *Alt. 3,116*

General — Established following discovery of rich Panhandle Oil Field in 1926. In months a boom town of tents and shacks sprang up, and population numbered more than 40,000. Orderly growth soon replaced the ribald oil boom days, and now Borger is a center for oil, chemicals, and cattle. Tanks and towers of oil and petrochemical plants dominate the skyline. Products include gasoline, natural and LP gas, butadiene (for tough synthetic rubber), copolymer plastics and carbon black. Home of Frank Phillips College.

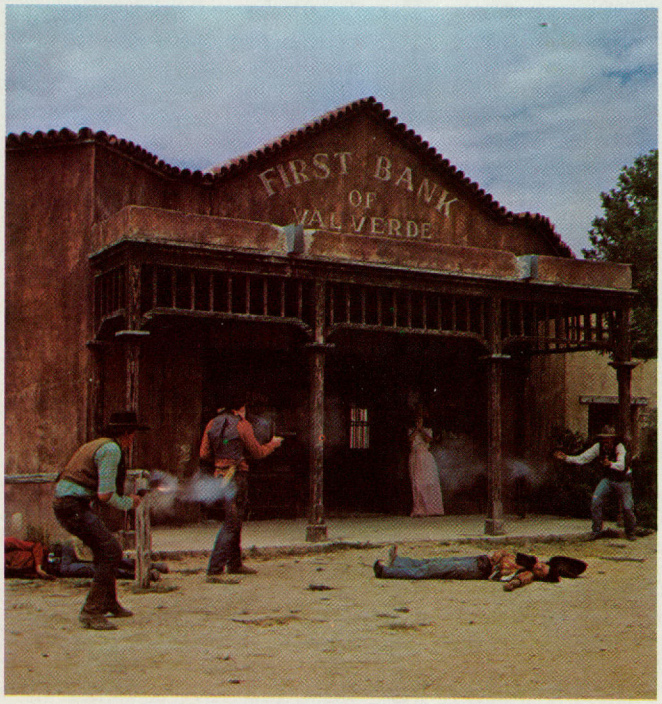
Annual events include "World's Largest Fish Fry" and banjo pickers contest first Sat. in June, and the AAU Jr. Olympic Track and Field Meet in early July.

Battle of Adobe Walls — Site of two Indian battles. (See STINNETT.)

City Parks — 16 parks offer extensive picnic facilities, tennis courts, sports fields, playground equipment, swimming pools and an 18-hole golf course.

Hutchinson County Historical Museum — Exhibits depicting Borger area from time of Coronado to boom town days. Open Mon., Wed. - Sat. 1 - 5 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. 608 N. Main St.

Lake — Meredith. See LAKES listing.



"DESPERADOS" SHOOT IT OUT AT ALAMO VILLAGE IN BRACKETTVILLE

Scenic Drive — A 25-mile loop west and north to Stinnett crosses rough, canyon-cut landscapes of the Canadian River brakes, leads across dam impounding Lake Meredith. Texas 136 west, F.M. 1319 and F.M. 687 north.

BRACKETTVILLE *Pop. 1,861* *Alt. 1,020*

General — Established as supply village for adjacent Fort Clark in 1852. Fort was one of the most historic military posts in the Southwest. Over the years many infantry regiments and most of Army's cavalry units saw duty at Fort Clark. Deactivated in 1946, property is now resort development. Town also became trade center for surrounding ranches and irrigated farms. Seat of Kinney County. Hunting in area for white-tailed deer, wild turkey, javelina and upland game birds.

Alamo Village — Western family recreation center built around movie set for John Wayne's "The Alamo," filmed in 1959. Set was one of the largest and most complete ever constructed in the U.S. The Alamo replica, built by adobe craftsmen from Mexico, overlooks a complete frontier village of the 1800s. Operated by Shahan Angus Ranch, sites include a cantina-restaurant, trading post, Indian store, authentic stage depot, old-time jail, bank, saddle shop and other typical Old West structures. During summer months visitors may ride a genuine stagecoach and see regular country-western shows...often interrupted by shootouts between frontier lawmen and desperados. Open Jan. - Sept., six miles north on R.M. 674; admission.

Labor Day Horse Races at Alamo Village offer excitement. Rules are simple: no registered horse can be entered nor any horse that has ever raced on a recognized track, no known jockey may ride, all mounts must have Western saddles — and a Colt .45 signals start of each event.

Historic Buildings — Several in area are of historical interest. St. Mary Magdalene Catholic Church dates from 1878; Masonic Lodge Building, circa 1879, was original county courthouse. It stands next to present courthouse, and is dated by outside staircase. Information on these and other sites at chamber of commerce on Ann St. (R.M. 674) downtown, next to post office.

Scenic Drives — Two highways lead north into scenic landscapes of Edwards Plateau. Locally known as the Hill Country, area rich in wild game and beautiful vistas. Among sheep, goats and cattle in rocky pastures, travelers may catch glimpses of white-tailed deer or wild turkey, especially in late afternoon. Several views of West Nueces River winding among steep cliffs and hills. R.M. 674 north to Rocksprings, or R.M. 334 northeast to intersection with Texas 55.

Seminole Indian Scout Cemetery — Dating from frontier era, scouts were descended from slaves stolen from plantations by Florida Seminoles. Moved to Oklahoma after Seminole War, many migrated toward Mexico. U.S. Government hired 150 to serve as scouts with Army, following trails of raiding Indians. A group settled in Brackettville around Fort Clark. Descendants remain as farmers and ranchers, maintain old cemetery on county road about three miles south.

ALAMO VILLAGE STAGECOACH RIDE

BRADY — Pop. 5,740 — Alt. 1,670

General — Settled mid-1800s, became seat of McCulloch County 1876. At edge of Hill Country near geographical center of Texas, on former Dodge Cattle Trail. Fourteen miles southwest, community of Calf Creek is site of Indian battle where James and Rezin Bowie with a small party were besieged for eight days by more than 100 Tawakoni Indians. The fierce Bowie brothers fought their way free, inflicting heavy losses on the Indians.

The longest fenced cattle trail in the world once extended from a railhead at Brady to Sonora (which see).

City today offers excellent parks, city-owned lake and golf course; fishing year round; hunting during seasons includes white-tailed deer, wild turkey, dove and quail.

City's major event is the World's Championship Barbecued Goat Cook-off and county fair, Sat. of Labor Day weekend, with keen competition for prizes and awards. Other annual events include Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred racing, with meets usually in Apr., July and Sept.; Muzzle Loading Rifle Association meets usually in Feb., June (state championships) and Oct.; July Jubilee around July 4 with horse racing, carnival, beauty contest and parade.

Camp San Saba Ruins — Fortification established on San Saba River 1862, Texas Ranger station for Frontier Regiment. Protected area settlers from Indian depredations. Ruins of original structures just east of Camp San Saba community (not shown on most maps) on San Saba River 11 miles south off U.S. 87/377.

King Art Gallery and Studio — Extensive collection of Mrs Francis King's paintings and sculpture. Open 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily (other times by appointment). 207 S. Bridge St. (U.S. 87/377).

Lake — Brady Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

BRECKENRIDGE — Pop. 5,993 — Alt. 1,220

General — Established 1876, said named for John C. Breckenridge, vice president under Buchanan, 1857-61. Large-production oil wells discovered 1916-17; boom exploded in 1920 when town leaped from population of 1,500 to 30,000 in 12 months. As in most cases, boom soon faded. Today seat of Stephens County, retail and shipping center for ranching activities, location of petroleum-related industries.

Annual events are junior stock show in Jan.; Fine Arts Festival in Apr.; junior rodeo in June; Miss Breckenridge Beauty Pageant, a feature of July 4th activities, and Hall of Fame Banquet in Dec. honoring football heroes from Texas high schools.

Arthur Miller Park — Beautiful tree-shaded, grass-covered area of 15 acres with Olympic-sized swimming pool, wading pool, picnic tables, playground equipment. East edge of city on U.S. 180.

High School Football Hall of Fame — City is official site of Texas High School Football Hall of Fame. An annual Dec. banquet honors young gridiron greats from high school squads throughout Texas.

Lakes — Daniel, Hubbard Creek and Possum Kingdom. See LAKES listing.

Possum Kingdom State Park — 32 miles northeast on the popular reservoir. (See CADDO.)

BRENHAM — Pop. 10,562 — Alt. 320

General — Located in east central Washington County on land of an original Spanish land grant. German population began settling in the latter 1860s. Today county seat and commercial center for farming area. Cotton, feed mills, foundry, bottling works, and furniture factories. Home of Blinn College.

The state's best known "modern" trail ride begins in Brenham and winds some 95 miles to Houston where the conclusion marks opening of Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo, late Feb. The 4-day horseback, wagon, and camp-on-the-trail event attracts up to 2,000 riders. Other events are open bass tourney, weekend in Apr. at Lake Somerville; Bluebonnet Trails, three weekends in Apr.; antique show at nearby Chappell Hill held on one trail weekend; Maifest, usually second weekend in May, dates from 1874 and sees entire town join in dances, feasts and parades; and county fair in Sept. which includes rodeo. Fair has been held for more than 100 years.

Lake — Somerville. See LAKES listing.

Scenic Drive — Pastoral beauty along F.M. 389 southwest to F.M. 2502 to Burton.

Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park — Several miles northeast on Brazos River. (See WASHINGTON.)

Winedale Historical Center — Restored 19th Century farmstead. (See ROUND TOP.)

BRIDGEPORT — Pop. 3,735 — Alt. 754

General — Community established 1860 when Col. W.H. Hunt and associates built toll bridge spanning Trinity River; used by Butterfield Overland Mail Route. City organized 1873; moved one mile east to Rock Island Railroad 1893. Coal discovered in 1860, but mines not developed until 1882. The five mines were closed in 1929 with coming of oil and gas. City's growth based on oil, gas, agriculture, industrial development and limestone rock. City Park offers picnic facilities, swimming pool, playground. Annual events include a youth rodeo, two days in Apr., a sidewalk arts and crafts festival in June, a rodeo in July, and a pecan show in Dec.

Lake — Bridgeport. See LAKES listing.

BRONTE — Pop. 1,018 — Alt. 1,893

General — Established 1887; named for famed English novelist, Charlotte Bronte. Local park offers swimming pool, nine-hole golf course and playground.

A rodeo, third weekend in July, is annual event.

Fort Chadbourne Ruins — Established 1852 by elements of 8th Infantry to protect frontier settlers. Early picket-type structures were built, but eventually stone was quarried for a number of substantial buildings. Fort depended on Oak Creek for water, but stream proved unreliable, and water was serious problem at Fort Chadbourne for years. Federal troops left fort in 1859, and with outbreak of Civil War two years later, fort was occupied by Confederates. U.S. forces reoccupied fort 1865-67, but chronic water shortage forced abandonment and transfer to Fort Concho in San Angelo (which see).

Ruins of fort are on private property, not open to public. Accessible is historical marker beside U.S. 277 about 10 miles north, and nearby old cemetery of Fort Chadbourne town, now vanished. Many of oldest graves are unmarked, inscriptions on soft sandstone markers often illegible. Several still readable date back to 1870s, and some poignant stories are told by brief lines.

Lake — Oak Creek Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

BROOKSHIRE — Pop. 2,244 — Alt. 168

General — Established with building of the MK&T Railroad in the early 1880s on rich alluvial land included in Stephen F. Austin's originial empresario grant. Agriculture still prominent in area economy with rice, peanuts, soybeans and cattle, plus oil and gas production and effects from Houston's growth involving residential and industrial sites.

Major annual event is Waller County Festival, 2 days each Apr., featuring unusually diverse ethnic influences including German, Swiss, Polish, Armenian, Greek, Czech, Negro and Anglo-American. Music, street dancing, barbecue, and crafts ranging from pioneer household skills to Ukrainian egg painting.

Waller County Historical Museum — Housed in restored former home, circa 1910, of Dr. Paul Donigan, turn-of-the-century Armenian-American physician. Period furnishings in parlor, bedroom, dining room and kitchen. Exhibit rooms feature county history in artifacts, documents, photos and a series of historical wall paintings. Open Fri. - Sun., 1 - 5 p.m. at 5th and Cooper Sts.

BROWNFIELD *Pop. 9,716* *Alt. 3,312*

General — Called Queen City of the South Plains; situated at intersection of five highway routes, seat and only incorporated town of Terry County. A commercial center for a crop, livestock, and oil area; industries include cottonseed oil, chemical spray and feedstuff. A Harvest Festival in early Oct., pays tribute to agricultural bounty of the area.

Coleman Park — 44-acre recreation site offers picnicking, swimming pool, playground and travel trailer campsites available free for up to four days. South city limits along U.S. 62/385.

Terry County Historical Museum — Local heritage displays; pioneer kitchen; ancient artifacts. Open Sun., Wed. 2 - 4 p.m. In restored A.M. Brownfield home, 600 E. Cardwell.

BROWNSVILLE *Pop. 71,892* *Alt. 57*

General — Texas' southernmost city, international seaport, airport and railroad interchange point on Mexican border. Area dates from colonial days of Imperial Spain, covering periods of exploration, wars, revolutions, and colorful, though infamous, banditry.

City began in 1846 when Gen. Zachary Taylor established Fort Brown to maintain U.S. claim to Rio Grande as international boundary line won 10 years earlier by Texans' battle for independence. Several existing buildings of Fort Brown are now part of Texas Southmost College (below).

Today Lower Rio Grande Valley's largest city; more than 20 major industries include electronics, food processing and petrochemicals. Vacationers are attracted by subtropical climate, proximity to Mexico, and access to South Padre Island.

There are two major annual events: Charro Days, spectacular pre-Lenten, 4-day costume fiesta beginning Thursday preceding Ash Wednesday; held for more than half a century, combines charm and culture of this 2-nation area. Swirling, glittering skirts of China Poblanas (national costume of Mexico) contrast with dashing mustachioed Mexican riders or "charros." Fiesta attracts some 350,000 visitors.

Fiesta Internacional, formerly called Cotton Carnival, spans 3 days in Sept. An international celebration held with Matamoros in recognition of Mexican Independence Day, Sept. 16, as well as cotton harvest. Both cities stage parades and events for each other. Visitors are often surprised at major cotton production in area.

COSTUMED FOR CHARRO DAYS IN BROWNSVILLE

Brazos Island State Park — Undeveloped beach on Gulf of Mexico. Although no facilities, activities permitted include camping, surfing, fishing, swimming, picnicking, and nature study. Half-mile long stone jetty at northern end provides Gulf fishing. About 22 miles east of Brownsville via Texas 4.

Fort Brown/Texas Southmost College — Established 1846, Fort Brown housed troops during Mexican War, defended border, changed hands during Civil War, and is noted for work of William Crawford Gorgas in fight against yellow fever. It was in post hospital, one of 5 remaining buildings of original Fort Brown compound, that Gorgas, later surgeon general of U.S. Army, first studied yellow fever. Today hospital is administration building of Texas Southmost College, a municipal coed facility. Other buildings in original compound are medical laboratory, military police headquarters and post guardhouse, morgue and post headquarters. At terminus of Taylor Ave.

Gladys Porter Zoo — Elaborate new zoological park without bars or cages. Rare exotic animals displayed in natural settings on a multitude of small islands; closeup views through one-way glass in a series of "caves" adjacent to animal dens. Zoo divided into four "worlds": Africa, Asia, Australia/Indonesia, and South America. Open daily, Ringgold and Sixth Sts. Admission.

Matamoros, Mexico — Just across Rio Grande from Brownsville, caters to hosts of U.S. visitors with night clubs, restaurants, cocktail rooms and gift shops. Bargains in pottery and wealth of handicraft in Mexican market area. Access via Gateway Bridge (toll) at terminus of E. 14th St. or via B&M Railroad Bridge (toll). (See MEXICO: Entrance and Exit Regulations, at end of book.)

Palmito Hill Battlefield — Last land engagement of Civil War fought near Brownsville at Palmito Ranch. Confederates under command of Col. John S. Ford, not having heard of Lee's surrender at Appomattox a month earlier, completely routed and captured Federal force in running encounter on May 12-13, 1865. After battle Confederates learned from their prisoners of South's capitulation. Victors then became formal captives of their former prisoners. An historical marker is 12 miles east on Texas 4.

Palo Alto Battlefield — North of Brownsville near intersection of F.M. 1847/F.M. 511 is site where artillery duel opened Mexican War May 8, 1846. Cannon under command of Gen. Zachary Taylor proved superior to that of Mexican Gen. Mariano Arista. Historical marker gives details.

Port of Brownsville — Only seaport in U.S. within railroad switching distance of two nations; on ship channel connecting with Laguna Madre and Gulf of Mexico. Fleet of shrimp boats, said to be largest in world, berths at port which hosts 63 domestic and foreign ship lines, handles over 5,000 vessels annually. About 5 miles east off F.M. 1729.

TROPICAL ACCENTS
EMBELLISH MODERN ACCOMMODATIONS
IN BROWNSVILLE

South Padre Island — Southern tip of storied Padre Island lies across Laguna Madre about 25 miles east of Brownsville. Island sweeps in golden arc to Corpus Christi, more than 110 miles north; is accessible via causeway from Port Isabel (which see). Hotels, motels, marinas and seaside leisure homes on South Padre, plus county parks offering trailer stands and opportunities for beach camping. Bright shells are plentiful on beach, fishing available from piers, jetties or surf.

Stillman House Museum — Residence built about 1850; home of Charles Stillman, founder of Brownsville. Contains his possessions, mementos of early Brownsville, furnishings, heirlooms, books, coins and pictures. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - noon, 2 - 5 p.m.; Sun. 3 - 5 p.m. 1305 E. Washington. Admission.

BROWNWOOD *Pop. 20,201* *Alt. 1,342*

General — Established 1856, city became one of state's largest cotton buying centers. Oil discovered in 1920s; substantial industrial development in recent decades. A number of fine old structures of native sandstone — homes, a former mill, stores and schools — are reminders of city's history. Home of Howard Payne University.

Annual events include a stage band festival third week in Feb.; rattlesnake roundup and antique show, third week in Mar.; rodeo last weekend in July, and Texas Amateur Softball Tournament in Aug.

Camp Bowie Memorial Park — Honors men of famed 36th Infantry Division ("T-Patch"). Small park features vintage military equipment, cannon, armor. At intersection of Burnett Dr. and Travis Rd., Camp Bowie Industrial Area.

Douglas MacArthur Academy of Freedom — Established 1966 in affiliation with Howard Payne University, specializing in history and government, directed toward interpretation and preservation of man's personal freedom in the context of Western civilization. Dedicated to and endorsed by the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur; displays some of his personal souvenirs. Unique study settings lure visitors to the academy. Mediterranean Room entrance is flanked by replicas of famed Egyptian statues of Rameses. Magna Carta Hall is replica of a Gothic English castle room; Independence Hall is exact replica of a room where John Hancock and Benjamin Franklin presided at founding of United States. Magnificent three-story mural highlights academy entrance foyer. Tours daily except holidays and during semester breaks at 1:30, 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. Austin Ave. (F.M. 2524) at Coggin St. Tours.

Lake — Brownwood. See LAKES listing.

Lake Brownwood State Park — 538 acres; swimming, fishing, boating, hiking, camping, nature study, trailer facilities, rest rooms, shelters, cabins and group camp accommodations. 23 miles northwest via Texas 279 and Park Road 15. Admission.

BRYAN *Pop. 37,714* *Alt. 367*

General — Located in area where Stephen F. Austin's colonists settled between 1821-1831. City formally chartered 1855. Economy long based on diversified agriculture, enhanced by educational centers including Allen Academy and nearby Texas A&M University (see COLLEGE STATION). Since World War II, increasing industrial development includes chemicals, furniture and metal fabrication. Extensive dairying; production of clay and fuller's earth. Hunting, fishing and camping popular almost year round in nearby streams and woodlands.

Junior Museum of Natural History — Collections on natural history, archaeology, prehistory, others. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - noon. 3100 S. College Ave.

Texas World Speedway — See COLLEGE STATION.

BUCHANAN DAM *Pop. 1,011* *Alt. 1,025*

General — Small resort and retirement community which grew at construction site of dam whose name it bears; popular center for extensive tourist activity on and around Lake Buchanan.

Events include Bluebonnet Trail and Art Show, two weeks in Apr., held with other Highland Lakes communities; Austin Aqua Festival Canoe Race, early Aug., starts at Black Rock Park; and Arts & Crafts Festival, nine days in Oct., held in conjunction with other Highland Lakes communities.

Black Rock Park — Public facility on western shore of Lake Buchanan with camping, swimming, fishing and boating. On Texas 261 north from Texas 29.

Highland Lakes Golf Course — Beautiful nine-hole course on shore of Inks Lake, Inks Lake State Park.

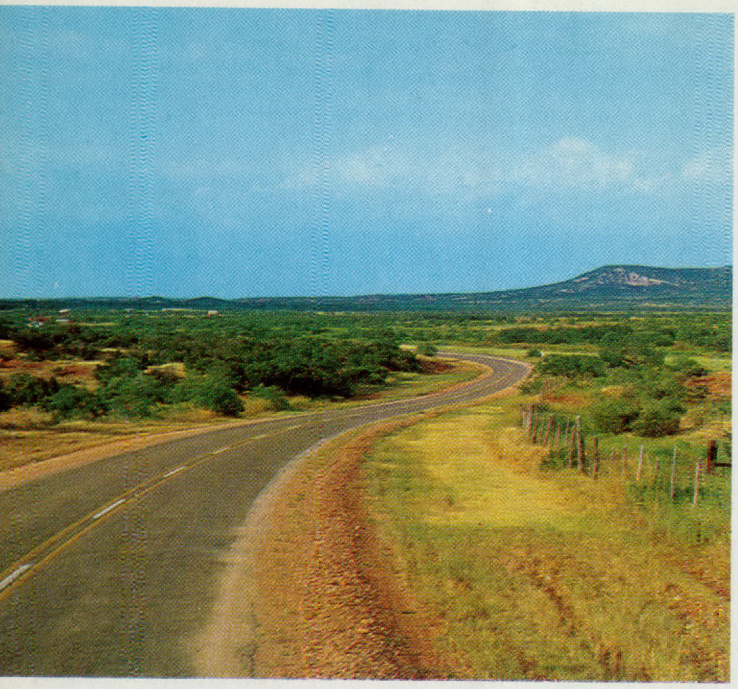
Inks Lake State Park — 2,000 acres on Inks Lake southeast of Buchanan Dam. Camping, shelters, trailers, rest rooms, picnicking, groceries, fishing, swimming, boats, golf, nature study, hiking. Accessible via Texas 29 east, south on Park Road 4. Admission.

Lakes — Buchanan, Inks. See LAKES listing.

Longhorn Cavern State Park — About 12 miles southeast. (See BURNET.)

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ACADEMY OF FREEDOM, BROWNWOOD

SCENIC DRIVE IN INKS LAKE STATE PARK NEAR BUCHANAN DAM



VIEW TOWARD BUFFALO GAP IN THE CALLAHAN DIVIDE

LONGHORN CAVERN STATE PARK NEAR BURNET

BUFFALO GAP *Pop. 398* *Alt. 1,926*

General — Settlement at site of natural pass in the Callahan Divide through which buffalo traveled for centuries; was a point on the famous Dodge (or Western) Cattle Trail. Recent visitor-oriented developments offer a variety of restaurants and art-souvenir-handicraft shops.
Abilene State Park — On Lake Abilene a few miles south of Buffalo Gap. (See ABILENE.)
Ernie Wilson Museum — Housed in old Buffalo Gap jail and courthouse, oldest structure in Taylor County, a collection of curiosities, antiques, and historical artifacts; casually displayed. Open Sun. afternoons; William and Elm Sts. Admission.
Lake — Abilene (See LAKES listing.)

BURKBURNETT *Pop. 10,307* *Alt. 1,040*

General — Originally a community on 6666 Ranch property, known by cowboys as Nesterville. Theodore Roosevelt hunted wolves in this area, early 1900s. Oil discovered 1918. Historical marker at old Fowler Well, discovery gusher, 0.5 mile north on Texas 240. Collection of photos on oil boom era displayed at chamber of commerce.

An annual citywide celebration is held July 4 with entertainment, barbecue, booths, games, fireworks.
The Gun Shop — Antique weapons, armor and Indian relics, including outstanding arrowhead collection. On Texas 240 (Main St.) downtown.

BURNET *Pop. 3,407* *Alt. 1,319*

General — Seat of Burnet County, in one of most ancient geologic areas of the world. Town attracts tourists, visitors, sportsmen, and both professional and amateur geologists and rockhounds. (See TEXAS ROCKS AND MINERALS at end of book.) Minerals include great quantities of quarried stone and graphite. Town grew around frontier Fort Croghan, established 1849. Nearby Hill Country dude ranches, Highland Lakes. Excellent fishing, hunting and camping.

Events include participation in Highland Lakes Bluebonnet Trail usually two weekends in mid-Apr.; youth rodeo around July 4; Texas Old Time Fiddlers' Contest Association state championships, second weekend in Aug.; county fair in Aug.; Quarter Horse show in Sept.; roping contests in Oct., and participation in Highland Lakes Arts & Crafts Festivals, two weekends in Oct.
Black Rock Park — About 18 miles west on Lake Buchanan. (See BUCHANAN DAM.)
Burnet County Park — Excellent fisherman's camp on east side of Lake Buchanan. Accessible via Texas 29 west, R.M. 2341 north.
Fort Croghan — Restored powder house, stone and log buildings. Old guns, furniture and relics depicting local frontier days. Open Wed. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. May 30 - Labor Day. On Texas 29 west. Admission.
Highland Lakes Golf Course — On shore of Inks Lake. (See BUCHANAN DAM.)
Inks Lake State Park — About 12 miles west. (See BUCHANAN DAM.)
Lakes — Buchanan, Inks. See LAKES listing.
Longhorn Cavern State Park — World's third largest cavern; two miles of underground fantasy. Home of prehistoric cavemen, site of secret gunpowder manufacture for Confederate armies, later an outlaw hideout. Snack bar, nature trails; museum displays Indian artifacts, frontier and Civil War items. Open daily, except closed Mon. and Tues. Oct. thru Feb. About 11 miles southwest via U.S. 281, Park Road 4. Admission.
Old Mormon Colony and Mill — Remnants of colony of 200 Mormons which existed 1851-53. Cemetery, millpond, hitching posts, and commemorative marker. Several Indian mounds in area of colony. No picnicking or camping on grounds. Reached via S. Pierce St. to underpass; continue on this route (Mormon Mill Rd.) eight miles; mill site on right.
Pioneer Museum — Indian artifacts, frontier and pioneer exhibits, mineral and geological displays. U.S. 281 near downtown.
Scenic Drives — Among best is Texas 29 west and R.M. 2341 northwest, a beautiful route to Spider Mountain, which according to legend is Indian burial ground. Below landmark is Bee Bluff, noted fishing spot.

Hoover Valley Road, scenic county road, leaves Texas 29 west and intersects Park Road 4 below Inks Lake State Park.

R.M. 2342 offers excellent landscape views, especially at turnout near confluence of Llano and Colorado Rivers.

CADDO *Pop. 40* *Alt. 1,250*

General — Caddo Indians camped on what is now the townsite. Today a small agricultural community, and gateway to popular recreational areas on Possum Kingdom Lake.
Lake — Possum Kingdom. See LAKES listing.

CAMPING AT POSSUM KINGDOM STATE PARK NEAR CADDO

Possum Kingdom State Park — Scenic park on shore of huge Possum Kingdom Lake covers 1,615 acres with cabins, campsites, boat rental and ramp, playground, picnic areas and fishing pier. Boating, fishing, swimming very popular; clear water attracts skin divers. Part of official state Longhorn herd at park. 18 miles north of Caddo via Park Road 33. Admission.

CALDWELL — Pop. 2,427 — Alt. 402

General — Founded 1840, has been seat of two counties. Before Burleson County organized in 1846, was seat of Milam County. Named for Mathew "Old Paint" Caldwell, noted Indian fighter and signer of Texas Declaration of Independence. In 1880s town was rendezvous for immigrants going west, and had one of finest hotels on Old San Antonio Road. One of state's best county inns still located in Caldwell; visitors enjoy Sunday afternoon rides in authentic surrey.

Usual annual events include Spring Festival late Mar., with arts, crafts, antiques, ethnic foods; and county fair in late Sept. or early Oct.

Burleson County Historical Museum — Items and relics of area pioneers plus exhibits about Fort Teroxtitlan; open Fri. 2 - 5 p.m. Burleson County Courthouse.

Fort Tenoxtitlan — Planned for restoration, but now a determined effort is necessary to reach site near where Damn Creek flows into Brazos River. At the site in 1830 a Mexican cavalry force established what was to have been seat of empire in Mexican Texas, and was ordered to stop flow of Anglo settlers and introduce Mexican colonists. However, Lt. Col. Jose Ruiz, troop commander felt wilderness area needed settlers from anywhere, even if from "Hell itself." An earlier Mexican government had given Sterling Robertson's colonists a settlement contract. Finding some of those colonists on the site, Ruiz wrote Mexico City for instructions. Before the reply came Ruiz became friendly with the men and additional settlers who arrived. Finally Mexico City wrote, "Drive the Anglos out!" Ruiz wrote back that (1) the settlers had never actually arrived, (2) those who had arrived were scattered all over the territory, and (3) his horses were in no shape to go looking for them. Mexican colonists never arrived; the plan collapsed and Ruiz with his troops returned to San Antonio. Ruiz later cast his lot with the Anglo colonists; both he and Robertson were signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Inquire locally for exact directions.

Lake — Somerville. See LAKES listing.

CALVERT — Pop. 1,714 — Alt. 335

General — "Victorian" describes Calvert — from business buildings and residences to Virginia Field Park. Named for descendant of Lord Baltimore, Robert Calvert, plantation owner who donated townsite. In 1871 had largest cotton gin in world. Cotton still important; 30,000 bales annually in county.

Historic Buildings — Historical medallions mark Cobb's Market, 517 Main St.; Church of Epiphany, Gregg and Elm, and First Presbyterian Church, 401 N. Barton Ave. Cobb's Market built 1868; Church of Epiphany in use since parish founded about 1870; First Presbyterian Church built before Civil War with materials from Calvert Plantation (except for leaded-glass windows), moved to town 1868.

Virginia Field Park — Features large gazebo and shady playground. Once the site of an unusual prison during Reconstruction Days. A "sky parlor" jail was built atop a tall pole, and held Southern sympathizers.

CAMDEN — Pop. 1,200 — Alt. 322

General — Established as lumbering town 1898, activity still centers around timber growing, cutting and processing. County's largest lumber mill, handling both pine and hardwoods, is here.

Woodlands Trail — 1.8-mile walking trail through one of the finest old pine stands in East Texas. Close-up views of 225-year-old longleaf pines and 170-year-old loblolly pines. Specimens of forest growth are identified. 3 miles east on F.M. 62.

CAMERON — Pop. 5,367 — Alt. 402

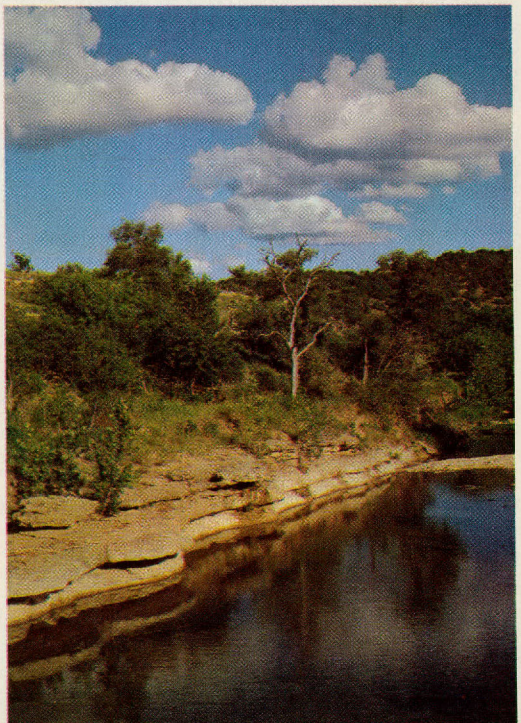
General — City named for Scottish-born Capt. Ewen Cameron, a casualty of the Mier Expedition; county for Texas Revolution hero Ben Milam, whose statue is on courthouse lawn. Seat of Milam County since 1846 as designated by first state legislature. Annual events include Folk Fete in early June at Fiesta Grounds, and arts and crafts fair in early October.

Milam County Historical Museum — An 1895 jail, complete with hanging tower, converted in 1977 to museum housing variety of historical artifacts representing several communities throughout the county. Open Tues. - Sat., and on Sun. afternoon. Main and Fannin Sts.

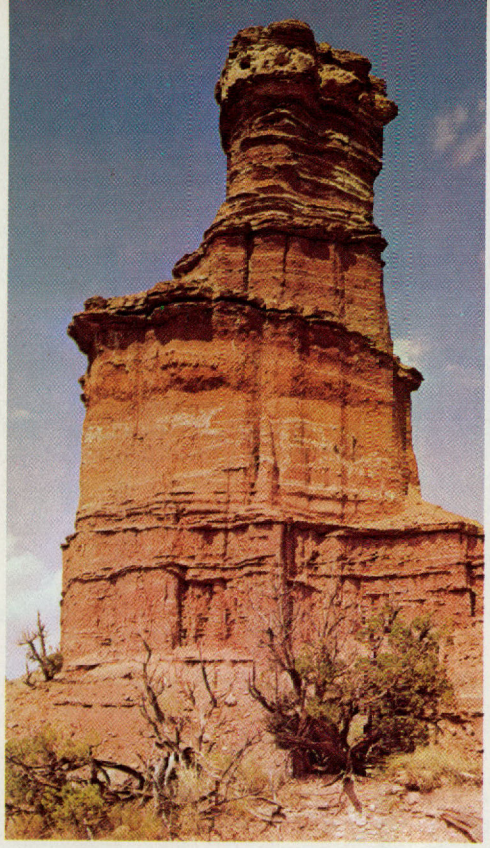
CAMP VERDE — Pop. 41 — Alt. 1,800

General — Small community in beautiful Hill Country area at approximate site of Camp Verde, U.S. Army frontier post which was established July 8, 1855, as headquarters for the famous Army camel experiment. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis promoted experiment to use camels for overland communications and transportation across the rugged, often arid country to the west, terminating at Fort Yuma, Cal. Taken over by Confederates 1861; regarrisoned by Federals 1865; abandoned 1869. Only remaining structure is now main ranch house of Nowlin Ranch.

A roadside park on bank of Verde Creek and an old-fashioned general store/post office are enjoyed by visitors. On Texas 173 at F.M. 480 intersection, about 12 miles south of Kerrville.



HILL COUNTRY STREAM



THE "LIGHTHOUSE" IN PALO DURO CANYON

"TEXAS" DRAMA UNDER THE STARS, PIONEER AMPHITHEATRE

CAMP WOOD Pop. 796 Alt. 1,450

General — Community grew around U.S. Army post of same name established 1857. Site was abandoned location of Spanish mission San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz, founded by Franciscan missionaries 1762. Army abandoned post in 1861, but Texas Rangers used facilities for a number of years following Civil War. Historical markers just north of city on Texas 55 give details of fort and mission. Town is at edge of Neuces River Canyon in area of Hill Country camps, sparkling streams.

Scenic Drives — A series of highways in a loop to the northeast span some of most spectacular scenery in Hill Country — a land of massive timbered hills, steep cliffs, small secluded valleys and streams. North on Texas 55 and F.M. 335, east of Texas 41, south on F.M. 336 and U.S. 83 to Leakey, west on F.M. 337 to Camp Wood.

CANADIAN Pop. 3,090 Alt. 2,339

General — Became county seat when Hemphill County organized in 1887. Name derived from location on Canadian River; "canada" is Spanish word meaning narrow valley or canyon. Chief commercial center of the county which derives much of its income from ranching. Annual events include a 4th of July Rodeo, first held 1888 on town's main street, and Autumn Foliage Tour through multicolored landscapes, usually second week in Oct.

Hemphill County Pioneer Museum — Country store, old barber shop, sheriff's office, old guns, pictures, clothing, covered wagon, cowboy's working gear such as saddles, branding irons, spurs, bits. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun 1-5 p.m. Old Moody Hotel, U.S. 60/83 at Main St.

Lake — Marvin. See LAKES listing.

CANTON Pop. 2,488 Alt. 540

General — Farming and livestock market, seat of Van Zandt County, originally located in Henderson County. City is noted for "First Monday Trades Day," held first Monday of each month and the Fri., Sat., and Sun. preceding; 30 acres of antiques, dogs, poultry, handmade articles at one of nation's largest, best-known and interesting flea markets. Van Zandt County Fair and Rodeo, three days in Aug., is annual event.

CANYON Pop. 8,056 Alt. 3,566

General — Originated 1878 as headquarters for huge T Anchor Ranch; seat of Randall County and tourist gateway to spectacular Palo Duro Canyon State Park (see below).

Canyon Pioneer Amphitheatre — Setting for "TEXAS", spectacular outdoor drama by Paul Green, presented nightly except Sundays from late June through late Aug. Located in Palo Duro Canyon State Park, backdropped by 600-foot cliff. Cowboys, Indians and settlers move over huge stage; riders spotlighted on cliffside trails, stereo music echoes through the canyon. Nationally acclaimed show begins at 8:30 p.m. CDT. Separate admission for the park and show, but no park admission required after 6 p.m. for those attending show. All seats reserved; advance reservations advisable. Canyon nights are cool even in midsummer, and a wrap is recommended. Tickets available at theatre, also at "TEXAS" Information Office, 2010 4th Avenue (Texas 217) in Canyon.

Palo Duro Canyon State Park — Texas' largest state park, 15,103 acres amid scenic landscape of Palo Duro Canyon. On the tabletop expanse of the Texas High Plains, a branch of the Red River has carved the incredible spires and pinnacles of Palo Duro. Walls plunge a thousand feet to the canyon floor, exposing brilliant multicolored strata. Camping, picnicking, rest room and showers, horseback riding, hiking trails, miniature train ride, souvenir & snack shop, interpretive center, and amphitheatre where shows are staged during the summer season. About 12 miles east via Texas 217 and Park Road 5. Admission.

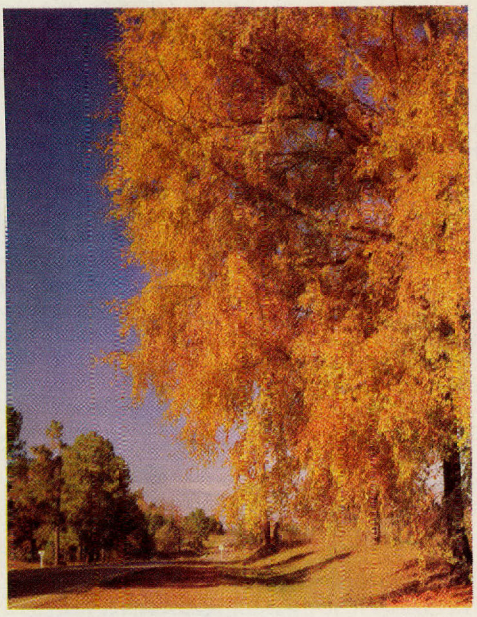
Within park is historical marker citing last great Indian battle in Texas. On a sweep across the High Plains in 1874, the famous Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, leading troops of 4th Cavalry from Fort Richardson (see JACKSBORO) discovered huge camp of Comanches in the canyon. The Indians had broken from their reservations and were menacing a wide area. Achieving surprise, troops quickly overran the village and captured some 1,400 horses. The Indians fled to strong points in canyon. In master stroke of tactics Mackenzie did not try to dislodge Indians, but burned village and slaughtered most of the horses. Without shelter, provisions or the vital mobility of their horses, the proud plains warriors had no choice but to plod back to their reservations in Oklahoma.

Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum — On campus of West Texas University; honors pioneers of Texas' colorful past. Entrance doors ornamented with historic brands; fascinating Old West exhibits include chuck wagon, extensive gun collection, prehistoric fossils and wildlife. Other collections show prehistoric Indian cultures, archeology and Frank Reaugh Collection of Southwestern Art. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sun. and holidays (except Dec. 25) 2 - 6 p.m.

CARRIZO SPRINGS Pop. 6,491 Alt. 602

General — Established 1865 as first permanent settlement in area; today seat of Dimmit County. Several ranches in surround-

"TEXAS" MUSICAL DRAMA IN PALO DURO CANYON



AUTUMN-BURNISHED WOODLANDS NEAR CARTHAGE

HISTORIC LANDMARK INN, CASTROVILLE

ing brush country exceed 100,000 acres and extend to the Rio Grande. Also a winter garden area producing onions, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, cucumbers, cantaloupes. Hunting is good for quail, mourning doves, turkey, white-tailed deer and javelina. Chaparral Wildlife Area is state-owned public hunting area (advance reservations needed). Inquire locally for hunting on private lands.

Annual events include youth stock show in Jan.; several golf tournaments; World Championship Slingshot Tournament, second weekend in June, and arts and crafts show in Nov.

CARTHAGE *Pop. 5,561* *Alt. 302*

General — Became seat of Panola (Indian word for cotton) County in 1848 when 100 acres were donated for townsite. Today a center for gas and oil processing, petrochemicals, lumber mills, meat packing and plastic cup manufacturing. Home of Panola County Junior College.

Annual events are junior rodeo in May, horse shows in June and July, Western Week celebration in July.

Lakes — Martin and Murvaul. See LAKES listing.

Reeves Memorial — A life-sized statue of Jim Reeves marks the grave of this East Texas country-western singer who died in a plane crash in 1964. Four miles east of downtown on U. S. 79.

CASTROVILLE *Pop. 2,197* *Alt. 760*

General — Rich in French-German traditions, founded 1844 by Henri Castro, an empresario of the Texas Republic who brought a group of Alsatian settlers. Today in this quaint Texas village, past and present intermingle within a curve of the Medina River.

An annual event is St. Louis Day Homecoming, Aug., held on banks of Medina River in tree-shaded Koenig Park. More than 12,000 visitors feast on five tons of prime beef barbecue with Alsace-style sausage and trimmings.

Lake — Medina. See LAKES listing.

Landmark Inn (Vance Hotel) — A charming cul-de-sac from the past, the old inn served trail herders, army scouts, westering pioneers and all kinds of frontier travelers on the stagecoach road between San Antonio and El Paso. The historic site is currently closed for restoration by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; just off U.S. 90, corner of Florence and Flores Sts.

St. Louis Catholic Church — The "new" church was built in 1859, replacing original tiny chapel, still standing on grounds. The little stone chapel, built by colonists themselves, was first community project of Alsatian pioneers.

CENTER *Pop. 5,008* *Alt. 345*

General — Founded 1866 and named for its central location, town's economy is based upon sawmills, plywood mills, timber, poultry, and processing of farm products.

Events include a rodeo in July and fox hunt in Oct. at Boles Field, site of National Fox Hunters' Association annual meeting and burial ground of champion foxhounds.

Lake — Toledo Bend Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

Sabine National Forest — Nearest entrance southeast 11 miles on Texas 87. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

Scenic Drives — Many Forest Service Roads in Sabine National Forest offer exceptional scenery. One excellent route is to Shelbyville via Texas 87, F.M. 417 and F.M. 2694 (not shown on most maps) to Boles Field Recreational Area, then local Forest Service Roads.

Shelby County Courthouse — Erected more than 80 years ago picturesque battlements attract attention to one of the few such structures still standing.

Shelby County Museum — Indian artifacts, lore, farm tools, machinery, firearms, clocks, watches, antique furniture, pictures, period costumes, books, documents and coins. County and East Texas memorabilia. Open Tues. 1 - 5 p.m. Shelbyville and Figgs Sts.

CENTERVILLE *Pop. 805* *Alt. 353*

General — Rolling plains and prairies characterize the topography of this East Texas area. Seat of Leon County; lumber manufacturing; farm marketing center. Nine-tenths of the farm income is from livestock and poultry.

Leon County Courthouse — When the Leon County Courthouse burned in 1885, the smoke had scarcely died away before a contract was let to erect a new one. Completed in 1887, the "new" courthouse was built of slate bricks handmade near site. The courthouse is one of oldest such buildings in Texas.

CHAPPELL HILL *Pop. 310* *Alt. 317*

General — Settled in 1848, soon had two institutions of higher learning. Small schools thrived a while, but faded. Rural community still reflects quiet pace of bygone times. More than 25 homes and buildings bear historical markers. Local library, organized 1893, is a self-service facility; patrons have individual keys. Antique show is held in Apr., in conjunction with Bluebonnet Trails at Brenham.

Chappell Hill Historical Museum — Site of former Chappell Hill Female College. Pioneer utensils, furniture and memorabilia. Open Sun. 1:30 - 5 p.m. Admission.
Scenic Drive — F.M. 1155 north to Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park winds through beautiful pastoral landscapes of Brazos River Valley, along historic route used by early settlers.
Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park — A few miles northeast on Brazos River, accessible via F.M. 1155. (See WASHINGTON.)

CHILDRESS *Pop. 5,524* *Alt. 1,877*

General — Seat of Childress County named for George Campbell Childress, author of Texas Declaration of Independence. Located on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, has railroad shops, wholesale companies, several diversified industries, and district office of the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

Annual events include the Childress County Old Settlers' Reunion in July. Held more than 80 years, features nightly rodeo. Also the Greenbelt Bowl Football Classic in Aug., a gridiron clash between high school all-stars.
Childress City Park — In addition to lake and zoo, park has an historical marker for Goodnight Trail, an extension of famed Goodnight-Loving Trail over which many herds of cattle trekked to market.
Childress County Heritage Museum — Housed in old jail, displays include industry (cattle, cotton, railroad) exhibits, local Indian artifacts, furnished period rooms. Open Tues. - Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. Northeast corner of courthouse square on U.S. 287.
Lake — Childress (incl. Lake Baylor). See LAKES listing.

CISCO *Pop. 4,187* *Alt. 1,608*

General — Established 1881, developed as marketing and distribution center for large cattle and agricultural area. Site of Conrad Hilton's first hotel. Economy stimulated by discovery of Ranger oil pool in 1917. Today gas and oil production, diversified agriculture, manufacturing, and home of Cisco Junior College.

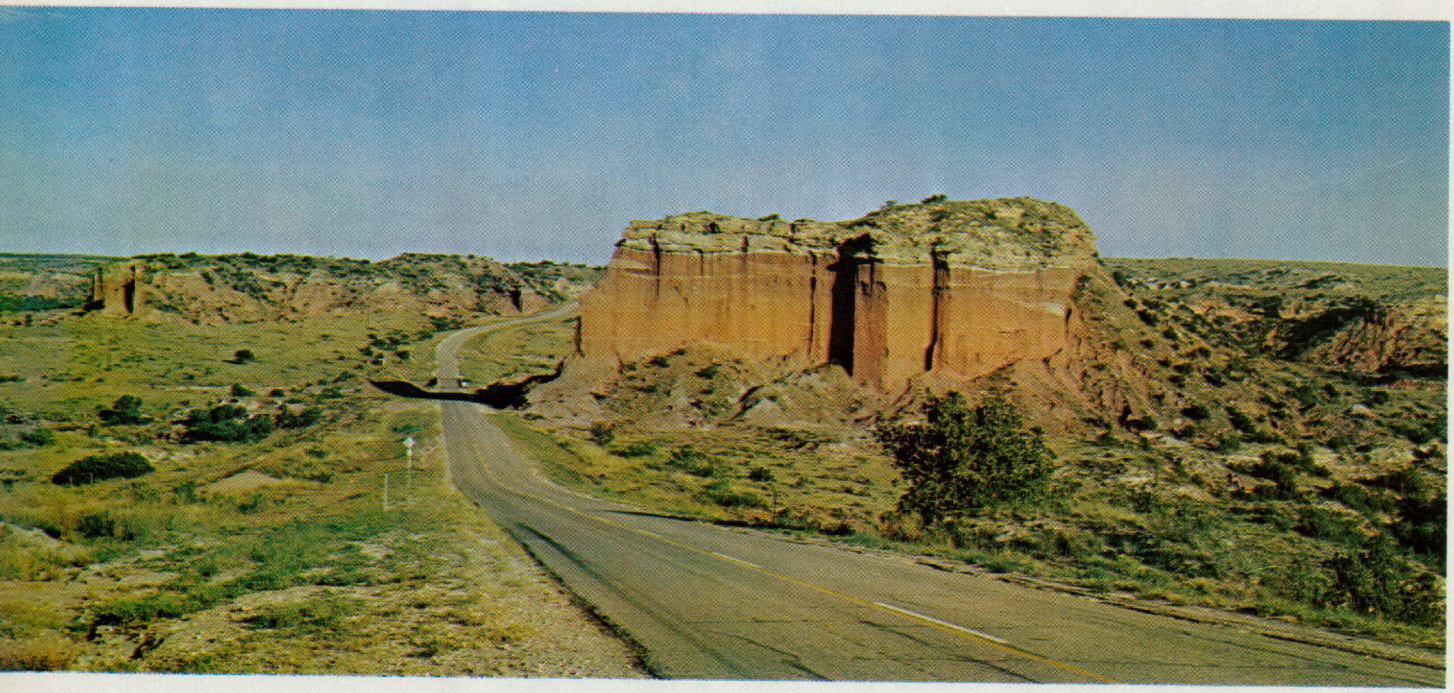
The city celebrates with a Frontier Jubilee, 4 days in mid-Apr.: parade, trail ride, rodeo, pioneer skills demonstrations, entertainment.
Kendrick Religious Museum & Pageant — See EASTLAND.
Lake — Cisco. See LAKES listing.

CLARENDON *Pop. 2,243* *Alt. 2,727*

General — Seat of Donley County, commercial center with cotton gins and home of Clarendon Junior College. Original town established 1878 by Methodist minister who brought group of colonists; settled 6 miles north of present location, later moved to be on the railroad. Original townsite now inundated by Greenbelt Lake. Old cemetery relocated (south on Texas 70) with same fencing, buildings, and graves of early settlers. Clarendon Country Club with 18-hole championship golf course overlooks Lake Greenbelt. Giant July 4th Celebration with rodeo, fiddlers' contest and parade is annual event.
City of Howardwick — Panhandle resort on Lake Greenbelt, 5 miles north on Texas 70.
Lakes — Greenbelt and McClellan. See LAKES listing.
Scenic Drive — Skirts the Cap Rock (edge of the High Plains), and ascends to surface of the plains at Silverton. Rugged, broken canyon country. Texas 70 south, Texas 256 west, 53 miles.

CLARKSVILLE *Pop. 3,679* *Alt. 442*

General — City is commercial center and seat of Red River County, one of original Texas counties; created 1836 and organized 1837. From its original area all or part of 38 other counties have been created. City founded 1834 by Capt. James Clark. Among manufactured products are cement, aluminum products, brushes, garments, trailer equipment and fiber glass boats. A county fair is held in mid-Sept.
Col. Charles DeMorse Home — Known as the "Father of Texas Journalism," Colonel DeMorse founded *The Northern Standard,* participated in Civil War, and was first president of Texas Press and Editorial Association. His home, one block north of town square, is built around original log walls.
Red River County Courthouse — Dates from 1885, yellow stone with massive walls and turrets. Building has a remarkable clock tower. Affectionately referred to as "Old Red," the timepiece ran smoothly from 1885 to 1961 when it was converted to electrical power. Soon afterward Old Red began striking — 120 gongs until someone unplugged it; known as "the night it got later than ever before" in Clarksville.



TEXAS 207 CROSSES SPECTACULAR TULE CANYON SOUTH OF CLAUDE

CLAUDE — Pop. 1,041 — Alt. 3,397

General — Like many Texas towns, a railroad genesis; established as stop on Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad in 1887. Today the seat of Armstrong County. Grain elevators and stockyards indicate role as major shipping point for surrounding agricultural activities.

Scenic Drive — One of most impressive drives in state is Texas 207 south toward Silverton. For miles agricultural riches spread from horizon to horizon; then the highway plunges into scenic grandeur at Palo Duro Canyon. Descend at a moderate speed, both for safety and to absorb beauty that unfolds in a riot of colors. In the nine-mile-wide canyon (which extends a hundred miles from northwest to southeast) is the Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River, a seemingly insignificant stream to have carved such an immense gash in the plains.

Farther south the highway drops into another beautiful gorge, Tule Canyon. More varieties of rock strata are visible, and some magnificent sheer-faced, knife-edged buttes.

CLEBURNE — Pop. 15,808 — Alt. 764

General — Seat of Johnson County, established about 1854, first known as Camp Henderson. In 1867 name changed to honor Confederate Gen. Pat Cleburne. County is agricultural area featuring farming, dairying, livestock and exotic breeds production, while city economy supported by diversified industry and state's largest railroad construction and repair shops.

Annual events include a junior livestock show, third weekend in Mar., and a four-day rodeo the second week in Aug.

Cleburne State Park — 498 scenic acres offering camping, picnicking, rest rooms and showers, group camp facilities, fishing, swimming, boat rentals, groceries, trailer facilities and hiking trails. Park contains a wildlife refuge and 116-acre Cedar Lake. 14 miles southwest of Cleburne, U.S. 67, Park Rd. 21. Admission.

Lake — Pat Cleburne. See LAKES listing.

Layland Museum — Johnson County historical relics, Indian artifacts, early Texana, fossils, tools, guns. Open Mon., Fri. 3 - 5 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - noon. 201 N. Caddo.

CLIFTON — Pop. 2,837 — Alt. 670

General — Settled about 1854 on Bosque River, today largest town in county; marketing center for surrounding agricultural efforts, and gateway to Lake Whitney. City park offers picnic facilities and playground equipment. Fishing available on the Bosque and Lake Whitney. Scandinavian traditions still observed by descendants of Norse settlers (see below). Annual event held nearly 50 years, is Central Texas Youth Fair in Aug.

Bosque Memorial Museum — Texas mineral and fossil collections, guns, coins, sailing ship models, pioneer kitchen equipment, farm tools and Indian artifacts. Open Sat. 1-5 p.m.; Sun. 2-5 p.m. South Ave. Q and West 9th. Admission.

Lake — Whitney. See LAKES listing.

Lake Whitney State Park — About 27 miles northeast. See WHITNEY.

Meridian State Park — 15 miles northwest; see MERIDAN.

Norse Settlement — A few miles west of Clifton the Norse community is "capital" of Norwegian settlement in Texas. Pioneers such as Cleng Peerson, known as "the Father of Norse Immigration to America," and Ole Knutson brought groups of Norwegians to area in 1850s. Peerson's grave, churchyard of Our Savior's Lutheran Church in Norse community, is honored by Norwegian descendants throughout U.S. Old World customs celebrated each Nov. with giant smorgasbord at church; many women wear the colorful "drakt," Norway's national costume. Access via F.M. 219 west, F.M. 182 north.

CLUTE — Pop. 7,233 — Alt. 10

General — Site of antebellum sugar plantations, in recent decades part of Brazosport industrial-recreational-residential area including contiguous towns such as Freeport and Lake Jackson.

Major annual event is Spring Fling in mid-Apr.; all-day barbecue, local talent shows, water sports, arts & crafts; Clute Municipal Park.

Brazosport Center for Arts & Sciences — 400 College Dr. Several productions annually at both Little Theater and Music Theater. Brazosport Art Gallery-Museum:Changing exhibits of different media every six weeks: oils, watercolors, sculpture, photography. Open Tues.-Fri. & Sun., 2 - 5 p.m. Brazosport Museum of Natural Science:Wildlife, archeology, rocks & minerals, fossils, and aquarium; feature is largest shell collection on display in Southwest. Open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m.

COLDSPRING — Pop. 614 — Alt. 356

General — Founded 1847, called Coonskin. Name successively changed to Firemen's Hill and Cold Spring. Present seat of San Jacinto County, crop, livestock and lumber area. County fair and rodeo is held in Sept.

Lake — Livingston. See LAKES listing.

Sam Houston National Forest — City is near eastern edge of forest. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

San Jacinto County Museum — Artifacts of early settlers, including items from family of Gov. George T. Wood. Documents and records. Open Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. San Jacinto County Courthouse.

Scenic Drive — Several Forest Service Roads through Sam Houston National Forest offer close views of tangled, undisturbed area known as the Big Thicket. One such route is to Double Lake Recreation Area south of Coldspring about 4 miles via Texas 150 west, F.M. 2025 and a Forest Service Road.

COLEMAN — Pop. 5,715 — Alt. 1,710

General — Founded 1876 on Hords Creek, area of rolling, grassy plains and wide bottom lands. A typical frontier settlement, first store hardly completed before a cemetery was laid out for loser in cowboy gun fight. Today seat of Coleman County. Area still devoted to large scale ranching; additional income from oil, abundant natural gas, limestone, and high-grade glass sand from Santa Anna Mountain 8 miles southeast.

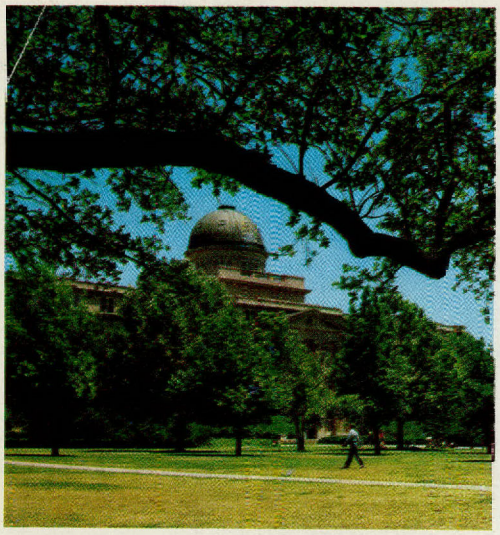
Coleman County Stock Show, 3 days in Jan., is billed as "biggest FFA/4H stock show in the U.S." Other annual events are an RCA rodeo in July, junior rodeo in Aug. and county fair in Sept.

Coleman City Park — Includes museum (see below), and pioneer blacksmith shop, prairie dog town, picnic and playground areas, amid shady pecan trees along banks of Hords Creek at U.S. 283 north.

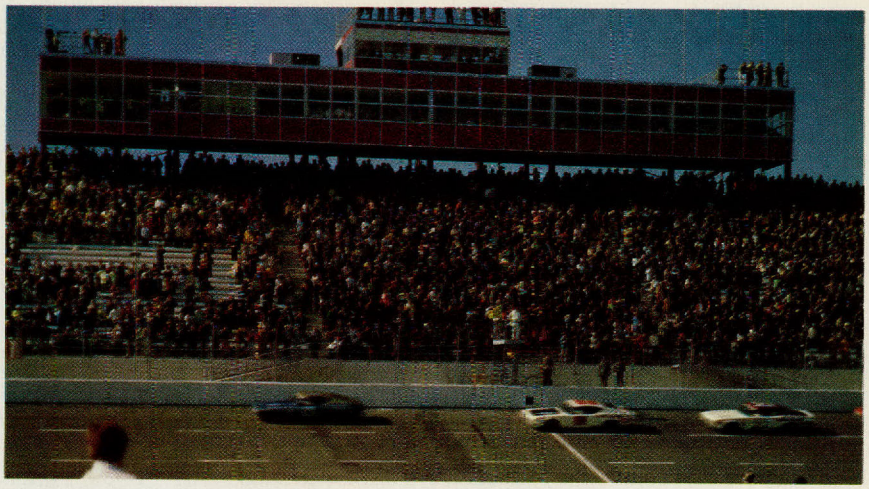
Coleman County Museum — Pioneer memorabilia: clothes, dishes, farming equipment, documents, saddles, wire, pictures, and famous horse statue, larger than life-size, brought to Coleman in 1884 to display saddles. Open weekends year round; daily except Thurs. in summer; 1 - 6 p.m. In replica of Camp Colorado, City Park Complex.

Lakes — Coleman, Hords Creek Reservoir, and Scarborough. See LAKES listing.

FRONTIER-STYLED COLEMAN COUNTY MUSEUM



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE STATION



TEXAS WORLD SPEEDWAY AT BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION

COLLEGE STATION *Pop. 30,449 Alt. 308*

General — Municipality adjacent to Texas A&M University, the state's first public institution of higher education, established 1876. Granted university status in 1963. Famed for military Cadet Corps and ROTC. In World War I school was credited with furnishing more officers to the armed services than any other in the nation. Some 20,000 men from A&M served in World War II, 14,000 as officers.

Texas World Speedway — Three-mile grand prix road course, two-mile oval super-speedway, opened 1969. One of nation's finest racing facilities, attracts top names in auto racing. Grandstand provides visibility of entire two-mile banked super-speedway; almost all of road course. Seats 26,000, infield parking and camping facilities. The multimillion-dollar racing facility is just off Texas 6, 8 miles south of intersection with Texas 30.

COLORADO CITY *Pop. 4,994 Alt 2,067*

General — In 1877 a Texas Ranger camp on present townsite was first known Anglo-American settlement. Town became boisterous frontier supply point and recreation center. Early-day income also from small gold mine and hydraulic mining of salt. Today center of rich agricultural region that includes extensive industry related to petroleum. Seat of Mitchell County. A county fair is held each fall.

Colorado City Historical Museum — Artifacts pertaining to early history of West Texas, including buffalo tracks from Seven Wells, horse-drawn hearse, frontier ranch and home equipment, 19th Century pictures and archives. Open 2 - 5 p.m. except Mon. Downtown off U.S. 80 at 3rd and Walnut Sts.

Lake Colorado City State Park — Recently added to state park system, 500-acre site on Lake Colorado City has boat ramp, rest rooms and picnic facilities; camping, fishing, swimming, skiing permitted. About 7 miles southwest. Admission.

Lakes — Champion Creek Colorado City and J. B. Thomas. See LAKES listing.

COLUMBUS *Pop. 3,203 Alt. 207*

General — Site of an Indian Village called Montezuma, settled 1823 by members of Stephen F. Austin Colony. Today seat of Colorado County, cotton shipping point with sand and gravel industry, a number of mills and LP gas plants.

The Magnolia Homes Tour third weekend in May, includes antique show and sale, sidewalk art show, Melodrama under Marquee, and homes tour. Visitors dine at sidewalk cafes, view antique car parade and watch entertainment under magnolia trees on courthouse square.

Other annual events include Quarter Horse races on 15 weekends throughout the year, FFA parade and show in Mar., Cardinal Relays (high school track stars) in Mar.

Columbus Oak — Of all the oak trees in Columbus, "The City of Live Oaks," none is more famous. Under the arboreal landmark the first court of Third Judicial District of Republic of Texas convened in 1837. Presiding was Judge Robert McAlpin Williamson, known as "Three-Legged Willie." Walnut and Travis Sts.

Historic Homes — Seifterberg-Brandon House, restored by Magnolia Homes Tour, is example of Victorian Gothic architecture in small town of 19th Century. Dilue Rose Harris House built 1860 with unusual gravel-lime technique, covered by plaster. She was a Texas pioneer woman who knew leaders of the Republic, and her memoirs are valued by historians. Other structures include Hahn Home and Stafford Opera House (under restoration).

Koliba Home Museum — Dating from 1840 when first portion of home was built, museum offers 17 rooms of period mementos, furniture and household items. Adjacent antique blacksmith and barber shops, tool shed and children's Storybook-Land Cottage. Open weekdays 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; weekends 1 - 6 p.m. 1124 Front St.; admission.

Old Water Tower — Built 1883, now known as Confederate Memorial Hall Museum, round tower once contained town's water supply. Attempts at dynamite demolition proved futile on three-foot-thick walls which contain 400,000 bricks. Houses lore of Colorado County, especially records of those who received land grants in Stephen F. Austin's first colony (Old Three Hundred) and life in Texas Republic. Open by appointment.

COMANCHE *Pop. 3,888 Alt. 1,358*

General — Established as trade center for surrounding ranches 1858; severe Indian raids in early years inhibited growth. Today seat of Comanche County with agricultural production including peanuts, berries, fruit and livestock, plus oil and natural gas. Boating and fishing on city's Lake Eanes.

Annual events include Apr. flower show; Jul. tomato and flower show; airshow 3rd weekend in Aug., and county fair late Aug.

Comanche County Historical Museum — Covered wagon, surrey, Indian and pioneer artifacts housed in replica of frontier store. Open 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily, and Sun. afternoon. Moorman Rd. west.

Fleming Oak — Only remaining member of a large grove of oaks around which town developed. Legend has it that city began clearing the grove many years ago to pave the square, but an ancient settler prevented cutting this particular tree. He said that as a youth, he and his family had camped under the tree upon their arrival in the area. The city relented part of its paving project to spare the tree and it stands today at the southwest corner of Comanche's town square.

Lake — Proctor Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

COMFORT Pop. 1,460 Alt. 1,437

General — Established by German settlers 1854. Wearied by their journey from New Braunfels, small group was so pleased by picturesque site and pure water that they named it "Camp Comfort." Now a popular tourist area with numerous camps along Guadalupe River operated by various civic organizations. Visitors enjoy fishing, swimming and camping during summer months, hunting during fall and winter.

Annual event is Fourth of July Homecoming, in which entire town participates. Features huge community barbecue at noon, contests, games, traditional German band music and dancing.

Comfort Historical Museum — Photos and histories of area pioneers; household items. Open Sat. 1 - 5 p.m. and by appointment. 838 High St. Contributions.

Monument — Near high school campus, recalls event of Civil War era and fierce passions which wracked the nation. Predominantly German settlers of Comfort were openly sympathetic with Union cause. Friction developed with Confederate forces, and some 65 men led by Fritz Tegener determined to leave area and go to Mexico. Group was surprised and attacked by mounted Confederate soldiers on west bank of Nueces River about 20 miles from Fort Clark. Nineteen settlers were killed and 9 wounded. Confederate losses were 2 killed and 18 wounded. The 9 wounded settlers were captured and executed a few hours after battle. Monument commemorates the Unionists killed in this tragic episode of a violent era.

COMMERCE Pop. 9,279 Alt. 548

General — Economy of town based upon agriculture and industries which produce dairy products, clothing, concrete tile, confections, and wood products. Founded 1853; birthplace of Gen. Claire Chennault, leader of famous "Flying Tigers" of World War II. Recreational facilities include community center, two city parks and nine-hole golf course. Home of East Texas State University.

Lake — Tawakoni. See LAKES listing.

CONCAN Pop. 71 Alt. 1,260

General — Settled about 1840, supposedly named for "coon can," a Mexican gambling game. Located in scenic Frio River Canyon, an area of numerous dude ranches and resort camps.

Garner State Recreation Park — 1,420 acres on the Frio River, named for John Nance Garner, a former vice president. In addition to wide range of adult activities, park is popular with teenagers because of programs in their behalf. Accommodations for 2 to 8 people in comfortable stone and timber cabins. Camping area provides shaded sites for tents, trailers and screened shelters. Rest rooms with showers, grocery store for supplies. Other facilities include snack bar and restaurant in summer season, pedal boats, miniature golf course, swimming, fishing, boating, hiking, and nature study. Located 6 miles north of Concan (31 miles north of Uvalde) off U.S. 83 on Park Rd. 29. Admission.

Scenic Drives — Explore Frio River Canyon along U.S. 83, F.M. 1050 and Texas 127 — all routes offer exceptional scenery.

FRIO RIVER NEAR CONCAN

CONROE Pop. 23,149 Alt. 213

General — Seat of Montgomery County on southern edge of Big Thicket area. Towering pines, rolling hills and many small lakes contribute to scenic rural atmosphere of area. The old (1931) but still-producing Conroe Oil Field southeast of city is of interest, and historical locations are marked. Storied community of Cut and Shoot is 5 miles east of Conroe.

Annual events are Go Texan Day, stock show in mid-Feb. just prior to Houston Livestock Show, and arts and crafts fair in mid-Oct.

Jones State Forest — Five miles southwest via I.H. 45 and F.M. 1488. (See STATE FORESTS OF TEXAS at end of book.)

Lake — Conroe. See LAKES listing.

COOPER Pop. 2,023 Alt. 495

General — Founded 1874 in rich farming area between North and South Sulphur Rivers. Fat stock show each May and a rodeo in Aug. are 2 popular annual events occurring in this principal commercial center and seat of Delta County. The county is known as the "Vetch Capital of the World."

Delta County Library/Museum — Housed in restored Texas Midland Passenger Station. Theme is "Home Life in Yesteryears in Delta County" with collection of furniture, implements, tools and other memorabilia of early settlers. Open Fri. and Sat. 2-4 p.m. in winter, Tues.-Sat. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. in summer; 700 W. Dallas St.

CORPUS CHRISTI

CORPUS CHRISTI Pop. 216,944 Alt. 35

General — City is major deepwater port and one of Texas' most popular seacoast playground cities. Built on 2 levels — newer section on 40-foot bluff, older area along bay near sea level. City began as frontier trading post founded 1839 by adventurer-empresario-colonizer, Col. Henry Lawrence Kinney; obscure settlement until about 1845 when accelerated growth began. In Corpus Christi today, climate, geography and local attitudes happily conspire to produce playground atmosphere year round. Institutions of higher learning are Del Mar College and Texas A&I University at Corpus Christi (formerly University of Corpus

SUN, SAND AND SURF ALONG CORPUS CHRISTI BEACHES

Christi). Industries include huge chemical and petroleum complexes. The clean, modern port serves ships from every nation, yet the prevailing atmosphere is of relaxation and informal fun.

Buccaneer Days is the city's foremost salute to fun in a calendar crowded with festival events. Pirates and lovely pirate maids annually capture City Hall (the mayor gets tossed in the drink), and there are 10 days of pageantry, parades both night and day, a coronation ball, fireworks, statewide music festival, and coastal-oriented sporting events. Held late Apr. or early May.

Other prominent annual events include a boat show in Jan.; gem and mineral show in Mar.; coin show in Mar.; festival of flowers in Mar. or Apr.; art show in Apr.; Navy Relief Festival in Jun. or Jul. with naval exhibits and aerial shows; jazz festival in Jul.; Diez y Seis Celebration (Mexican Independence Day) in mid-Sept., and Bayfest late Sept. or early Oct.

Details, maps and literature on all Corpus Christi attractions are available at the area Tourist Bureau, 613 S. Shoreline Blvd.

Art Museum of South Texas — Strikingly designed building directly on Gulf houses significant permanent collection; displays frequently change; works of local and visiting artists. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 1902 N. Shoreline Blvd.

Centennial House — Built in 1849 of the then-popular "shellcrete" construction, historic house has been restored, furnished and opened to public. Open Wed. and Sun. 3 - 5 p.m. 411 N. Broadway. Admission.

Corpus Christi Marina — Two "T" heads and "L" head thrust from bay front at heart of downtown; hundreds of pleasure craft moor at neat, modern docks and slips. Excursion boats ply bay from docks; fishing boats based here, too (below).

Corpus Christi Museum — Treasure house of natural history and Gulf Coast shells, artifacts, pictures, documents, weapons and memorabilia highlighting varied and colorful past. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. 1919 N. Water St.

Fishing — Free fishing from numerous municipal piers, jetties, miles of beach and seawall. Bait and tackle shops (tackle may be rented by the day) are numerous. Arrangements and reservations for party boat fishing may be made at Corpus Christi Marina or through private operators.

Among species fishermen may expect to take, depending upon season and proverbial luck of moment, are (in the bay) sheepshead, sand and speckled trout, redfish, flounder, catfish, whiting, drum, pompano and Spanish mackerel. Deep-sea fishermen cruising Gulf waters may take tarpon, sailfish, wahoo, king mackerel, bonito and many others, plus red snapper and jewfish over offshore reefs.

Japanese Art Museum — Devoted to the art and culture of Japan, features include scale models of famous pagodas, shrines and temples, exquisite sculptures, distinctive furniture, paintings and a collection of handcrafted Hakata dolls. Also library facilities, films, slides and floral art studies. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - noon and 1-4 p.m.; Sun. 1-5 p.m.; 426 S. Staples St.

Lake — Corpus Christi. See LAKES listing.

Lake Corpus Christi State Park — About 35 miles northwest of Corpus Christi. (See MATHIS.)

Padre Island National Seashore — Longest in the U.S., 110-mile-long Padre Island offers one of last entirely natural seashores in the nation. Each end of the long, narrow sand island is developing rapidly with parks and palm-fringed resorts. In between, nature reigns untouched and unspoiled. The National Park Service pavilion near the north end offers 1,200-car parking lot, recreation building with snack bar, beach rentals, showers and first aid station. Swimming beaches and primitive beach camping. Padre dunes, some 30 feet high, shift regularly — at times uncovering wrecks of ancient ships, at times hiding all beneath a smooth layer of golden sand. Beachcombers may find rare shells, glass floats from Portugal or Orient, arrowheads of vanished Indians, and perhaps a clue to pirate treasure. An 80-mile stretch along Padre's middle is the National Seashore. City is connected with the north end of Padre Island by John F. Kennedy Causeway. Office of the Superintendent of Padre Island National Seashore is at 9405 S. Padre Island Dr., Corpus Christi, Texas, 78412.

Parks, City — Ten major city parks offer variety of outdoor attractions and facilities, including picnicking, playgrounds, swimming, tennis, softball and other sports.

BEACH PAVILION, PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Parks, County — Nueces County Parks offer exceptional recreational facilities. John J. Sablature Park, near Banquete on Texas 44, has picnic, barbecue and camping facilities, and small zoo with animals of South Texas. Packery Channel Park, on Padre Island near junction of Park Road 53 and Park Road 22, is excellent day use park with good fishing. Padre Island Park, on Gulf side from Park Road 22, has bathhouse, white sand swimming beaches, overnight camping facilities and fishing pier. Port Aransas Park, at northeast end of Mustang Island on Gulf side, has similar facilities.

U.S. Naval Air Station — On peninsula at southeastern edge of city, naval air activities are shared with the Corpus Christi Army Depot. Tours available through public affairs office.

CORSICANA *Pop. 19,912* *Alt. 448*

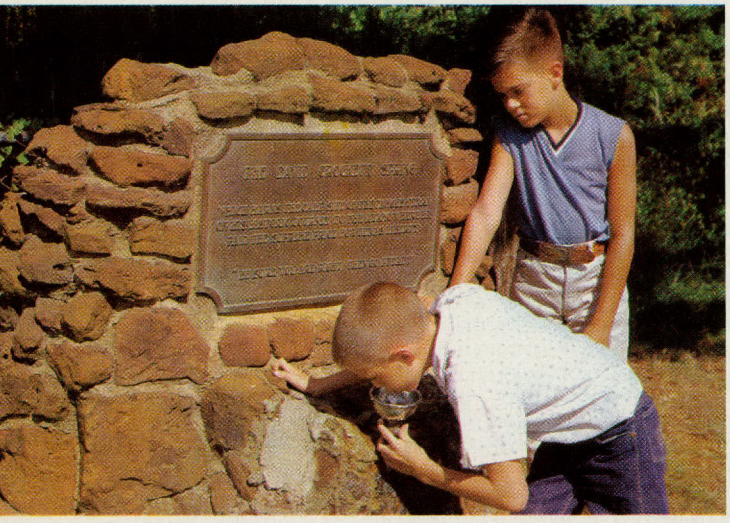
General — Town grew up around McKinney Inn, established 1849. Early boom touched off in 1894 when city was drilling for water, accidentally struck oil; one of Texas' first refineries built here in 1897. City was first in state to use natural gas for fuel and lighting, and crude oil for locomotive fuel. Today retail and wholesale center for rich blacklands agricultural area. Industries include oil refineries and oil well supplies, garment, bottle and fertilizer manufacturing, machine shops and metal fabrication. Municipal park, swimming, golf. Home of Navarro Junior College.

Corsicana Fruit Cake — Baked by Collin Street Bakery since 1896 and marketed under the name "DeLuxe," cake is possibly

the most famous in the world; shipped each year to every state in the nation and more than 140 foreign lands. Only fruit cake ever granted rare Gourmet Society (New York) Culinary Merit Award. Cakes sold only by mail or at bakery. Several hundred thousand cakes are produced annually, majority for Thanksgiving and Christmas, utilizing more than 400,000 pounds of native Texas pecans.
Lakes — Bardwell and Navarro Mills. See LAKES listing.
Pioneer Village — Project of Navarro County Historical Society, village is a restoration of houses and buildings from mid-1800s. Homes, stores, doctor's office, blacksmith shop, covered wagon and stagecoach have been restored and furnished in authentic detail. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., 912 W. Park Ave. Admission.

COTULLA *Pop. 3,764* *Alt. 442*

General — Retains much of atmosphere of its pioneer era; in typical South Texas brush country on Nueces River. In early years town had its share of Indian raids, gunplay politics, and organized



DAVY CROCKETT SPRING, CROCKET

outlawry. It is said the largest roundup of horses (1,000 head) ever staged in Texas was held in Cotulla to fill contract for Argentine government. Today seat of La Salle County, banking and marketing center for vast ranching areas and agricultural products including onions, spinach, tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, squash, peas and watermelons. During specified seasons county attracts hunters seeking some of state's largest white-tailed deer, plus doves, quail, wild turkey and javelina. Fishermen take catfish, bass and bream in Nueces River.
Welhausen Elementary School — Modest red brick schoolhouse typical of such structures familiar to generations of students; noted by political historians as site of former President Lyndon B. Johnson's first school teaching assignment in 1928.

CRANE *Pop. 3,526* *Alt. 2,580*

General — Crane County seat and only town in county. In oil-rich Permian Basin area, county has more than 6,000 producing oil wells.

Annual events include Freeze-Off Celebration, July 4, with homemade ice cream judging, selling, carnival and activities. A rodeo is held in early Sept.
Lake — Imperial Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

CRESSON *Pop. 208* *Alt. 1,047*

General — Established about 1887, named for official of Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway Company.

Hal S. Smith Farm Machinery Museum — Steam tractors, threshers, syrup mill, grist mill, horse-drawn equipment. Open daily, 1-5 p.m.
Lake — Granbury. See LAKES listing.
Pate Museum of Transportation — See FORT WORTH.

Sturdy's Prairie Box House Museum — Thousands of antiques and historical memorabilia exhibited in restored 1889 house, plus adjacent smokehouse, mule barn and outhouse of same era. Open Sundays 1 - 6 p.m. from May through Labor Day; 1889 Broadway Ave. at Miflin St.; admission.

CROCKETT *Pop. 6,338* *Alt. 350*

General — Named for frontiersman Davy Crockett who died at the Alamo; among oldest towns in Texas and site of many historic structures. Legend has it that Crockett stopped here to camp (see below) on his way to the Alamo. Seat of Houston County agricultural area plus production of furniture, wood products, candy and clothing.

A well-known event is Fiddlers' Festival held on second Fri. of June. A July rodeo is also a major annual event.
Davy Crockett Memorial Park — Municipal; 35 wooded acres contain picnic areas, tennis courts, playgrounds, pavilion and civic buildings; adjacent swimming pool and athletic stadium. Terminus of S. 5th St.
Davy Crockett National Forest — Nearest entrance about 10 miles east on Texas 7. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)
Davy Crockett Spring — Said to be campsite of Col. Davy Crockett and small detachment of men on their way to San Antonio, where they died in heroic defense of the Alamo. The spring still flows, and youngsters enjoy drinking from a water fountain marked by memorial plaque. W. Goliad St. at underpass (intersection of Texas 7/21.)
Mission San Francisco de los Tejas State Historic Park — See WECHES.
Monroe-Crook House — Elegant 1854 house, period furnishings. Open Mar. - Dec. on Wed. mornings; Sat. & Sun. afternoons. 709 E. Houston St.

CROSBYTON *Pop. 2,278* *Alt. 3,300*

General — Seat of Crosby County near Blanco Canyon, scenic spot for entire South Plains area. Founded by a livestock company; town lot sale Feb. 1908. Commercial center for farming and livestock area, and market for cotton, grain sorghums, wheat and cattle. In May 1976, became site of solar power pilot project to test feasibility of that energy source for community use.

Silver Falls Park — One of the finest roadside parks on Texas highway system, about four miles east on U.S. 82, where White River crosses the route. Picnic tables, scenic views of rolling canyon features, plus intriguing hiking paths along river.
Lake — White River Reservoir. See LAKES listing.
Pioneer Memorial Museum — Main collection housed in Crosby County Pioneer Memorial Building, replica of Hank Smith rock house, first home in county. Indian artifacts and pioneer relics. Additional collection in barn across street shows early agricultural equipment. Open Tues. - Sat. 9 a.m. - noon, 2 - 5 p.m. Downtown on U.S. 82.

CROWELL — Pop. 1,454 — Alt. 1,463

General — Established 1891, seat of Foard County, retail center for agricultural and oil production. In mid-1800s area was home of Comanche Indians who figured in history's most famous case of a white girl captured and reared by red men. The girl was Cynthia Ann Parker, taken by Indians 1836, recaptured by white men 1860. Local inquiry will direct visitors to the recapture site, Pease River Battlefield. (For more details on Cynthia Ann Parker story, see GROESBECK.)
Firehall Museum — A pioneer schoolroom and old-fashioned family settings are re-created in the charming museum which preserves rustic accents of the county's heritage. Household, farm and ranch implements plus a detailed scale model of a country town in the early 1900s. Open Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. -5 p.m., Sun. 1-5 p.m. Tex. 6 in Crowell.
Foard County Museum — Documents, maps, Indian artifacts and other items dealing with Crowell's frontier history. In Foard County Courthouse. Open Mon. - Fri. 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.
McAdams Ranch Museum — Furnishings from live generations in historic ranch home. Open on Sun. afternoons May - Sept. Ten miles W. on U.S. 70; 4 miles SW on F.M. 654.

CRYSTAL CITY — Pop. 8,075 — Alt. 581

General — Seat of Zavala County, town is a primary center for packing, processing and shipping vegetables; also serves a large ranching region. Most famous for its spinach crop (see below), this winter garden area also produces large quantities of onions, carrots, tomatoes and peppers. Junior livestock show and fair is held in late Jan. or early Feb.
Popeye Statue — Whimsical salute to area spinach crop depicts the cartoon sailor man; a favorite spot for snapshots with children; downtown city square.

CUERO — Pop. 7,085 — Alt. 177

General — Name is Spanish for cowhide; town was origin for leg of Chisholm Trail; once a true "wild west" village where women and children forbidden on streets after dark. Today seat of DeWitt County agricultural area noted for turkey production. Annual Turkeyfest first weekend Oct. features turkey races plus dances, contests, games, arts and crafts.
DeWitt County Historical Museum — Housed in restored 1886 house with period furnishings, documents, clothing, ranch and home articles. Special new exhibits each month. Open Thurs., Fri, & Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. at 312 E. Broadway.

CAMPING IN DAINGERFIELD STATE PARK

St. Mark's Lutheran Church — Built in style reminiscent of Spanish missions, one of most photographed small city churches in Texas. One of three church bells once hung in thriving seaport city of Indianola (now vanished) more than century ago. Same copper bell was stolen by Yankee soldiers, retrieved by Texas rebels, and buried beneath sands of Matagorda Bay for quarter of a century before it was placed atop St. Mark's.

DAINGERFIELD — Pop. 2,802 — Alt. 402

General — Seat of Morris County, one of smallest in Texas. Extensive deposits of iron ore utilized by Lone Star Steel plant. Other area industries include farming, livestock, sand and gravel. Annual events include junior stock show in Mar.; beauty pageant in Jun., and Rocky Branch arts and crafts show in Apr.
Daingerfield State Park — 581 acres offer boating, fishing, and swimming in 80-acre lake, boat ramp, fishing pier, camping, cabins and hiking trails. Two miles east off Texas 11. Admission.
Lake — Lake O' the Pines. See LAKES listing.
Morris County Museum — Housed in former county courthouse, documents and artifacts describe history of county and area. Open Sat., Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. No. 1 Linda Dr.

DALHART — Pop. 6,342 — Alt. 3,985

General — Seat of Dallam County, also extending into adjacent Hartley County. First called Twist, designation of nearby railroad section house. Present name combines first syllables of the two counties. Serves as shipping point for cattle, grains, and other agricultural products.

XIT Rodeo and Reunion, three days early Aug., is annual event. Famed XIT was world's largest ranch under fence in 1880s — some three million acres. Sold into smaller farms and ranches until now there is less than two per cent of the original acreage. Old XIT hands gather to reminisce and enjoy events including parades, antique car, coin, and gun shows, pony express races, dances, free watermelon and barbecue, plus rodeo.

Inter-State Fair, three days late Sept., features traditional agricultural and livestock exhibits.
Dallam-Hartley Counties Historical Museum — Local history displays. Open Tues. - Sat. 2 - 5 p.m. 108 E. 5th St.
Empty Saddle Monument — A favorite photo subject, monument stands at north end of Dalhart's V-shaped underpass. Designed by a cowboy after a widow asked that a horse bearing an empty saddle appear in annual reunion parade in tribute to her husband, former XIT Ranch cowpoke. In City Park, U.S. 54 west.
Lake — Rita Blanca. See LAKES listing.
XIT Ranch — The state of Texas, richer in land than cash, granted 3,050,000 acres of land in 1882 to a Chicago corporation for construction of state capitol. An English company, the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Company of London, operated the immense spread which covered parts of nine present counties. The north fence was 200 miles from the south fence, and it was 27 miles from east to west. Initial stocking herd of cattle numbered 110,721 head. Over the years XIT lands have been sold to "smaller" operators, some of whom control 100,000 acres or more. Today less than 60,000 acres of the original lands remain under XIT brand.

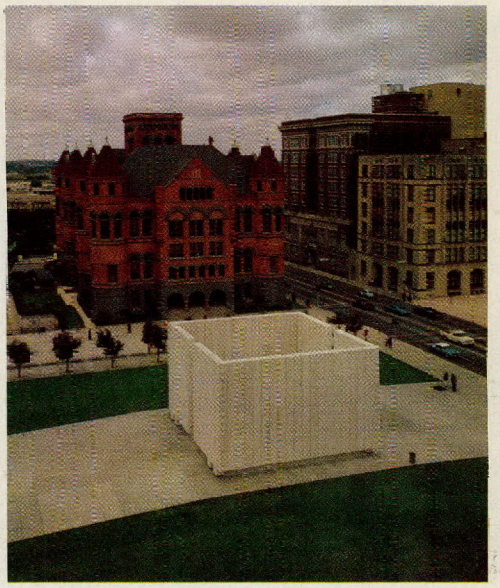
DALLAS — Pop. 848,829 — Alt. 512

General — First Anglo-American habitation at site of present metropolis was a single settler's cabin built 1841. Two years later "town" consisted of two log cabins. By mid-1870s, Dallas had become a thriving business town and market center with a cosmopolitan, urbane air unmatched anywhere on the frontier at the time, primarily because of several immigrations of skilled and cultured groups of French, German, Swiss, English and other Europeans.

Today Dallas, second in size to Houston, is regarded by many as Texas' most metropolitan and cosmopolitan city. Southwest's largest banking center, leader in wholesale business, home of more insurance companies than any other city in the nation, among leaders in "million dollar" companies, and one of nation's top three fashion markets.

Citizens pursue culture with almost as much enthusiasm as

DALLAS



JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL PLAZA, DALLAS

business, resulting in endless attractions. Any day or night of the year, one may choose from an amazing variety. Excellent major symphony orchestra and a steady stream of visiting groups: opera and ballet, theatre and musical comedy, literary societies and debating groups. Visit flower shows, horse shows, art shows, bird shows, dog shows and cat shows. Noted for a variety of gourmet dining opportunities.

Finally, an excellent climate where fair skies predominate year-round encourages outdoor activities, especially water sports.

The many annual events in Dallas are led off by Cotton Bowl Football Classic on New Year's Day, preceded by nationally televised Cotton Bowl Festival Parade. Other top sporting events include the International Mixed Doubles Tennis Tournament on Jan. 1; the Maureen Connally Brinker-Virginia Slims Tennis Tournament in Mar.; the Byron Nelson Golf Classic in May, and the Civitan Women's Open Golf Tourney in Sept. Also popular are the Dallas Combined Boat Show in Jan. and the Southwest Sports, Camping, Boat and Vacation Show in Mar. Horse shows include the Texas Palomino Show in Apr., the Charity Horse Show in May, and the Arabian Show in June.

Summer musicals are held June-Aug. at Music Hall in Fair Park. Top talent and major productions by professional touring groups nightly except Sun. when matinees are scheduled.

STATE FAIR of TEXAS, 16 days in Oct. Without peer in the U.S., exposition draws more than 3 million annually to 200-acre Fair Park. Traditional fair displays and exhibits, plus Broadway musicals, extravaganzas, prize livestock and horse show performances, a huge midway, and gridiron rivalry between Texas and Oklahoma. Big Tex, gigantic cowboy symbol, looms over all festivities.

Professional sports are presented throughout year; teams include pro football's Dallas Cowboys, Dallas Black Hawks of Central Pro Hockey League, and Dallas Tornado soccer.

For exact dates of these and other events, consult local newspapers or Dallas Chamber of Commerce, 3rd floor, Fidelity Union Tower at Akard and Pacific Sts.

City is home of Baylor University College of Dentistry, Bishop College, Dallas Baptist College, Dallas Theological Seminary, Southern Methodist University, the University of Dallas, the University of Texas at Dallas and the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

"BIG TEX" BOOMS WELCOME AT THE STATE FAIR OF TEXAS

Biblical Arts Center — Immense religious painting depicting the Miracle at Pentecost, one of the most dramatic events of the early Christian era. Mural is 124 feet long, 20 feet high, in building especially constructed for the painting. Giant work of art interpreted by special lighting, narration, and stereo music, shows Mon.-Sat. 10:30 & 11:15 a.m., noon, 1:30, 2:15, 3 & 3:45 p.m.; Sun 1:30, 2:15, 3 & 3:45 p.m. 8909 Boedeker St. Admission.

Bryan Cabin — In Dallas County Historical Plaza; original log cabin of John Neely Bryan who, in 1841, was area's first settler. North of Kennedy Plaza at Main and Record Sts.

Churches — Hundreds of all faiths. Of particular interest are four churches, each of which is world's largest in its denomination: Highland Park Methodist, First Baptist, Highland Park Presbyterian and East Dallas Christian.

Dallas Civic Opera Company — Three-week season of opera each fall, featuring some of world's most eminent vocal artists. Each spring the New York Metropolitan Opera brings casts and full orchestra for several performances. 309 Browder St.

Dallas Cowboys/Texas Stadium — See IRVING.

Dallas Symphony Orchestra — Full schedule of both home performances and tours. Consistent excellence rates it among nation's top 10. Music Hall in Fair Park.

DALLAS THEATER CENTER DESIGNED BY FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Dallas Theater Center — Of great architectural interest, Frank Lloyd Wright's only direct contribution to the dramatic stage. Permanent repertory company plays 175 performances over 11-month season. 3636 Turtle Creek Blvd.

Dallas Zoo — 50-acre, civic-supported zoo for recreation and education. In Marsalis Park at 621 E. Clarendon St.

John F. Kennedy Memorials — Polished granite marker at Houston and Main Sts. designates spot where President Kennedy was assassinated during motorcade, Nov. 22, 1963.

Cenotaph and Memorial Park at Main and Market Sts. Landscaped city block with open-style monument dedicated to the slain President.

John F. Kennedy Museum. Oversize reproductions of assassination stories from newspapers of 50 states; detailed model of city tracing route of motorcade; films and narrations; mementos; research material. Dealey Plaza at 501 Elm St., across from assassination site. Fee for some museum areas.

Lakes — Bachman, Grapevine, Lavon, Lewisville, Mountain Creek, Ray Hubbard, White Rock. See LAKES listing.

Market Center International Sculpture Garden — Outdoor collection of contemporary sculpture by international artists. 2000-2300 Stemmons Freeway.

Observation Deck — 50th floor, First National Bank; open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. Elm & Akard Sts. Admission.

Old City Park — Several restored buildings of the 1800s; includes 1847 log cabin, Southern colonial "Millermore," train depot, drummer's hotel, dog-trot cabin, section house, Victorian bandstand. Authentically furnished. Open Tues.-Fri. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sun. 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. 1400 S. Ervay St. Admission.

Owen Fine Arts Center — Virginia Meadows Museum art display; 400 years of Spanish art, paintings by international masters; sculpture court and gardens. Nearby is Caruth Music Auditorium with famous pipe organ; Pollock Galleries with monthly art exhibit. Owen Center open Mon.-Sat. 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 1 - 5 p.m. SMU Campus.

Parks — Dotted throughout city are 118 parks covering 7,973 acres. More than 90 after-school supervised play centers.

Six Flags Over Texas — See ARLINGTON.

State Fair Park — Home of nation's largest annual state exposition; grounds host millions for 16 days each Oct. Rest of the year (except two weeks before the fair opens) area serves as popular city park, including attractions listed below.

Age of Steam Museum offers a nostalgic look at the heyday of railroading. Open Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.; admission.

Aquarium exhibits live specimens from Texas lakes and streams, plus tropical and exotic species. Open Mon.-Sat. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.

Cotton Bow Stadium seats 75,504 for major collegiate football including traditional Texas-Oklahoma game during State Fair each Oct., and Cotton Bowl each New Year's Day.

Garden Center, one of most notable in U.S.; includes 500-seat auditorium, botanical collection and 7-acre Southwestern garden. Garden for Blind features raised beds of herbs and other plants noted for scents. Open Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; weekends 2 - 5 p.m.

Hall of State is majestic shrine of great beauty dedicated to Texas historical greats. Open Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.

Health and Science Museum features medical exhibits, planetarium, and rock and mineral displays. Open Mon.-Sat 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.

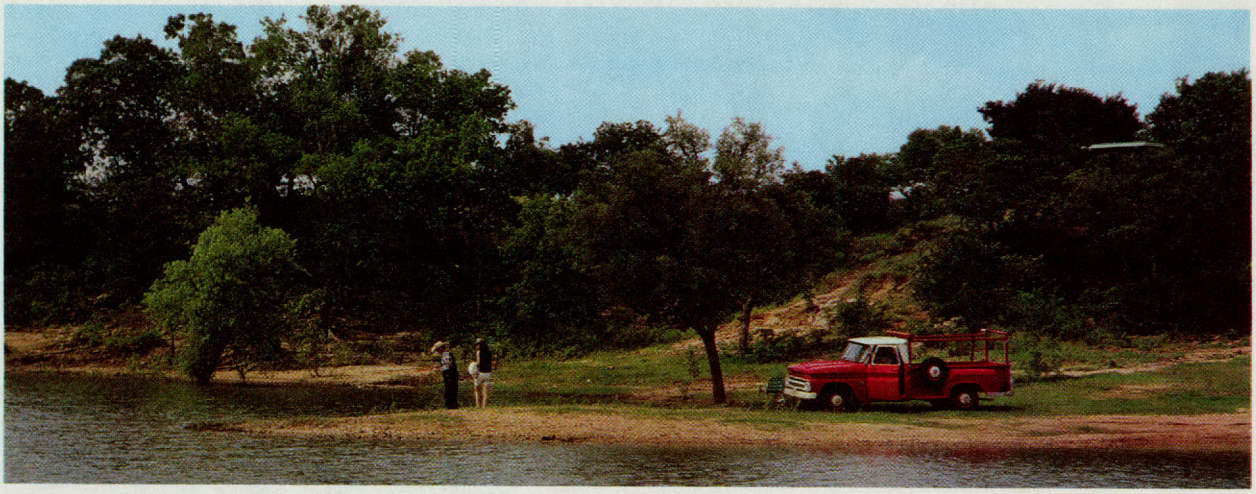
Midway includes 33 permanent rides, operates weekends Apr.-Sept. and during State Fair.

Museum of Fine Arts. Impressive permanent collection supplemented by notable special exhibits. Open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.

Museum of Natural History presents wide collection of native animal life in authentic habitat groups. Open Mon.-Sat. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.

State Fair Coliseum, seating 7,000, hosts rodeos, horse shows and sporting events throughout year.

Wax World depicts dramatic incidents in the lives of American presidents, portrayed in life-sized wax sculptures with interpretation by pushbutton sound. Open Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sun. noon - 6 p.m.; admission.



CLEAN BANKS OFFER EASY FISHING AROUND PROCTOR LAKE, DE LEON

Theatre Three — Nonprofit, chartered theatre-in-round. Theatre Three Academy offers acting classes for both children and adults. 2800 Routh.

DECATUR *Pop. 3,470* *Alt. 1,097*

General — Selected as townsite and seat of Wise County 1856, first known as Taylorsville. Famous Butterfield Overland Mail Route passed through town in mid-1800s. Site of trial and hanging of 5 Peace Party conspirators in 1862.

Annual events share a Western flavor: a youth fair and rodeo, 6 days in Apr.; an historical pageant and trail drive in May; Quarter Horse show in June; Old Settlers' Reunion in late July (originally a Confederate reunion); rodeo in early July, and sporting dog field trials several weekends in the fall.

Lakes — Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain. See LAKES listing.

Wise County Courthouse — Built in 1895 of pink limestone from Burnet, it has been pronounced a perfect architectural example of its type and era. On the traditional town square.

Wise County Heritage Museum — Housed in administration building of old Decatur Baptist College built in 1892 for $20,855. Exhibits include Indian artifacts, old post office fixtures from Chico, art, mementoes of early area history. Open summer months Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; weekends 1 - 5 p.m.; winter, weekends only. 1602 S. Trinity. Admission.

DE LEON *Pop. 2,160* *Alt. 1,268*

General — Founded 1881, named for nearby Leon River, which was named for Alonso de Leon, early Mexican explorer and would-be Texas colonist who founded San Francisco de Los Tejas Mission, near Crockett, 1690. City serves as shipping point for peanuts, fruits, watermelons, and gateway to Proctor Reservoir.

Peach and Melon Festival starts Tues. of first full week in Aug.; features coronation of Peach and Melon Queen, old-time fiddlers' contest, commercial and community exhibits. Parade kicks off event which is popular homecoming occasion for a host of former residents.

Lake — Proctor. See LAKES listing.

DELL CITY *Pop. 468* *Alt. 3,698*

General — Only a few years old, center of a remarkable agricultural venture. In 1948 a rancher, drilling a small well, struck an incredibly abundant water supply. Today huge wells produce three quarters of a billion gallons daily for vast irrigation projects. More than 44,000 acres are cultivated, with a potential of three times that. Average water depth is 90 feet. Extraordinary supply apparently originates from mountains that surround the area on 3 sides. 10 miles east of Dell City is a white sands area, as in New Mexico. A county fair is usually held in Oct.

DEL RIO *Pop. 25,599* *Alt. 948*

General — Known as "Queen City of the Rio Grande," city is county seat of Val Verde (green valley) County which covers over 3,000 square miles. Situated some 150 miles west of San Antonio and same distance south of San Angelo, Del Rio is largest city between San Antonio and El Paso, and is only recognized port of entry into Mexico between these 2 cities. City lays claim to title of "Wool and Mohair Capital of the World" as county is leading producer of sheep and lambs, plus substantial numbers of Angora goats. Abundance of white-tailed deer, turkey, javelina, dove and quail make hunting a leading recreational activity. Nearby Amistad Reservoir provides water sports.

Fiesta de Amistad (festival of friendship) spans 4 days in Oct. when Del Rio and Ciudad Acuna combine to celebrate international friendship. Features are Miss Del Rio Beauty Pageant, abrazo (embrace of friendship) on International Bridge, huge Good Neighbor Parade that begins in one country and ends in the other, golf and bowling tournaments, dances and charreada (rodeo).

Ciudad Acuna — City of 40,000 across Rio Grande from Del Rio. Intriguing night spots, restaurants, fascinating shops offering handmade silver, decorative wrought iron, jewelry, woven goods, leather craft, pottery and souvenirs. (See MEXICO: Entrance & Exit Regulations at end of book.)

Lake — Amistad Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

San Felipe Springs and Moore Park — Lush oasis in semi-arid setting, springs were important watering stop on historic Chihuahua Road that connected Texas port of Indianola with Chihuahua City, Mexico. Springs flow some 90 million gallons of clear, pure water daily. San Felipe Country Club golf course (semiprivate) surrounds springs, and Moore Park provides a large swimming pool.

Val Verde Winery — Family enterprise in its fourth generation, founded in 1880s by Italian immigrants. Grapes had been grown in the area since 1825, but other varieties from Spain, America and Mexico were introduced. Still operated by the family, the winery welcomes visitors during regular business hours and sells their wine only at the winery.

Whitehead Memorial Museum — Dedicated to life and legends of frontier Southwest, museum in rustic structure that was early trading post serving both Texas and Mexico. Judge Roy Bean (see LANGTRY) and his son are buried on museum grounds. Open daily, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. 1308 S. Main St. Admission.

INTERNATIONAL SHOPPING IN CUIDAD ACUNA ACROSS FROM DEL RIO

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MARINA, AMISTAD RESERVOIR, DEL RIO

BIRTHPLACE OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER IN DENISON

GEESE AT HAGERMAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE ON LAKE TEXOMA

DENISON *Pop. 23,205* *Alt. 767*

General — Began as stop on Butterfield Overland Mail Route in 1858. Today gateway to Texas a few miles south of the Red River. Transportation long a major factor in city's growth. First, Butterfield stage line, then 3 major railroads, later U.S. 69/75. Large railroad shops and yards, plus diversified manufacturing of electronic components, children's wear, business forms, men's sportswear, boats, petroleum products, fabricated metal and food products. Home of Grayson County Junior College. Near prime resort-vacation area of Lake Texoma.

Annual events include several associated with Lake Texoma: a sand bass festival in June, boat races on Labor Day and preceding weekend, a striper derby through Oct. with prizes, and a Fish Bowl in Oct. with competition between Texas and Oklahoma anglers. Other events are a stock show in Apr., rodeo in July, rockhounds show in Oct. and the Fink Golf Tourney, held at nearby Pottsboro. Name is from small community settled by Mississippi planters in 1850.

Eisenhower Birthplace — On Oct. 14, 1890, Dwight D. Eisenhower was born in two-story white frame house at 208 E. Day St., son of a worker in the nearby Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway shops. Home restored to 1890 appearance by Eisenhower Birthplace Foundation; operated by Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. as a State Historic Site. Museum. Admission.

Eisenhower State Park — 450 acres on shore of Lake Texoma with large, modern marina, plus swimming, fishing, camping, trailer facilities, boat rentals, picnicking and hiking trails. Seven miles northwest via U.S. 75A, F.M. 1310 and Park Rd. 20; admission.

Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge — 11,300 acres on Lake Texoma, principally offering food and refuge for migratory waterfowl traversing the Great Central Flyway. Also contains many species of native birds and mammals. Approximately 15 miles west (through Pottsboro) on Big Mineral Arm of Lake Texoma. Open all year, but fishing, boating permitted only Apr. 1 - Sept. 1. More information at headquarters building, refuge entrance.

Lake — Texoma. See LAKES listing.

Loy Lake Park — Attractive 30-acre county park accessible via Loy Lake Rd. in southwestern part of city. Picnicking, fishing, boating (no power boats).

Thompson House — A museum, the historic structure is earliest existing house in Grayson County. Restored and moved to location on E. Main St., just east of city limits.

Tourist Bureau — One of 11 bureaus provided by the state at key highway entrances to Texas, in the State Capitol, and at the Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center in Langtry. Bureaus are operated daily throughout the year, staffed by uniformed, trained travel counselors. Services free to all visitors include information, maps, literature on every part of the state, and expert assistance in charting routes. Four miles north on U.S. 75/69; operated by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

MARINA AT EISENHOWER STATE PARK ON LAKE TEXOMA

LAKE TEXOMA

DENTON — Pop. 42,693 — Alt. 620

General — Established 1857, seat of Denton County. Historically a rich agricultural area, today center of modern industries. Recreational activities include intercollegiate sports, golf, hunting, several riding clubs and a wide range of water sports at nearby reservoirs.

Cultural attractions center around two major state universities. On campus of North Texas State University the State Historical Collection features general historic items, archives and early firearms. Open Mon. - Sat. 2 - 5 p.m. when university is in session. W. Mulberry and Ave. A. On campus of Texas Woman's University is State Museum of the DAR which features inaugural gowns of wives of presidents of the Texas Republic and state governors; 117 Bell Ave. Also on campus, 1012 Oakland at Sawyer, are TWU Art Galleries featuring student/faculty arts and traveling exhibitions. Old Main, 1201 Bell Ave., is designated Texas historical landmark. When university is in session, all are open Mon. - Fri. 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.; Sat. 8:30 a.m. - noon. TWU is the largest university for women in the nation.

Annual events include a junior rodeo in early July, and a presentation of Handel's *Messiah* the week before Christmas by the Community Choir.

Lakes — Garza-Little Elm, Grapevine Reservoirs. See LAKES listing.

Pilot Knob — Prominent 900-foot hill 4 miles south off U.S. 377. Once was hideout of notorious 19th Century Texas outlaw, Sam Bass. See ROUND ROCK.

DEVINE — Pop. 3,669 — Alt. 670

General — Created as station on International & Great Northern RR in 1881; trade center for irrigated district of the Medina Valley, a diversified agricultural region. Major peanut shipping center, nurseries, extensive honey production. Municipal golf course, swimming pool.

Annual Fall Festival in late Oct. features arts and crafts and Junior Miss Pageant.

Bigfoot Wallace Museum — Housed in old school building and in three-room log cabin, replica of home of famous Indian fighter and Texas Ranger. Old machinery and memorabilia of Wallace's activities in the Texas War of Independence, Mexican War and Indian campaigns. Open Tues. - Sun. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. On Main St. (F.M. 472) in Bigfoot, 6 miles southwest via Texas 173. Admission.

Stroud Blacksmith Shop — In continuous operation since 1903; traditional blacksmith shop; hundreds of cattle brands from irons made in shop burned on doors. 103 Herring St.

DICKENS — Pop. 280 — Alt. 2,468

General — Seat of Dickens County, retail center for large ranching area. About 8 miles below the escarpment of the Cap Rock (High Plains), first settlements grew from dugout line camps used by cowboys of famous Spur, Pitchfork and Matador Ranches. Nearby Croton Brakes region is a scenic area of colorful canyons, buttes and small creeks. Inquire locally for directions.

Dickens County Museum — In Dickens County Courthouse, exhibits include pictures, antiques and family histories. Open Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Lake — White River Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

DUMAS — Pop. 10,333 — Alt. 3,668

General — Named after Louis Dumas, president of townsite company that founded this seat of Moore County in 1892. Oil discovered 1926. In heart of nation's largest grain sorghum producing area, center of one of world's largest natural gas fields, producer of two thirds of nation's helium. Tours available in several major industrial plants. Recreational areas include 8 city parks; scenic beauty in rugged canyons and hills of Canadian brakes, and nearby Lake Meredith offers fishing, boating, swimming and water skiing.

Major annual event, second weekend in June, is Dogie Days with rodeo, parade and carnival. Fall event is Moore County Fair.

Lake — Meredith/Sanford Recreation Area. See LAKES listing.

EAGLE LAKE — Pop. 3,567 — Alt. 170

General — Town and nearby lake named for Karankawa Indian legend of brave who bested his rival by crossing lake and returning with an eagle for an Indian maiden. Today noted for popularity as duck and goose hunting area. During annual migratory waterfowl season, hunters bag thousands of ducks and geese at nearby hunting clubs. Area produces abundant rice harvests which exceed a million barrels annually. Also cotton, oil, natural gas, egg production and manufacturing.

Attwater Prairie Chicken Refuge — Sanctuary for Attwater, or coastal, prairie chicken covers 3,400 acres near San Bernard River. Rate of decline in bird population exceeded that of whooping crane through middle years of this century. Recently established refuge has won support of landowners and conservationists in saving prairie chickens which once numbered hundreds of thousands. Tours may be arranged by contacting Eagle Lake Chamber of Commerce, 713/234-2783.

Lake — Eagle. See LAKES listing.

GOOSE HUNTING AT EAGLE LAKE

SHOPPING IN PIEDRAS NEGRAS ACROSS FROM EAGLE PASS

EAGLE PASS *Pop. 19,375* *Alt. 797*

General — First U.S. settlement at site on Rio Grande began during Mexican War with establishment of temporary Camp Eagle Pass. In 1849 permanent Fort Duncan was ordered constructed. Today a primary international gateway and tourist center, seat of Maverick County, and retail shipping center for 40,000-acre irrigated winter garden region. International bridge to Piedras Negras, just across Rio Grande. Bridge connects U.S. 57 with Mexico 57 which leads to Monclova, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Mexico City. Portions of Mexican route are through scenic areas of the Sierra Madres. Sportsmen enjoy fishing for the famous (and huge) Rio Grande catfish; hunting for large white-tailed deer and upland game birds.

George Washington International Fiesta, three days in Feb. is annual event. Piedras Negras joins with Eagle Pass for Latin-accented balls, pageantry and parades.

Fort Duncan — Established 1849 and occupied by 3 companies of 1st U.S. Infantry Regiment. During Civil War post was occupied by Confederate troops of Frontier Regiment. Federal troops reoccupied post 1868; it remained under military authority until 1916. Many restored stone buildings form center of municipal park and spacious country club. Museum open daily in summer; weekends in winter.

Piedras Negras — Mexican city across Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, population about 33,000. Handicraft items at bargain prices in many shops and traditional Mexican market area. Restaurants and popular night clubs; bullfights at intervals throughout summer months. (See MEXICO: Entrance and Exit Regulations, at end of book.)

EASTLAND *Pop. 3,379* *Alt. 1,421*

General — Established about 1875 as seat of Eastland County, grew primarily as a trade center for surrounding farms and ranches. Today resources of area include oil, ranching, farming and manufacturing. Eastland County ranks second in the state in peanut production. Fruit, pecans, vegetables and feed crops are also important. Diversified industries include clothing, clay products, ceramic artware, regional electric power generation. Livestock show is held in Mar.

Kendrick Religious Museum and Pageant — Designed and built especially for the purpose, museum presents 16 diorama scenes from the life of Christ with special sound and lighting effects. Admission. The 325-foot stage adjacent to museum is site of famed Easter Sunrise Pageant, as well as presentations of Biblical events Thurs. and Fri. nights at 9 p.m. mid-June - mid-Aug. 4 miles west of Eastland on U.S. 80.

Lakes — Eastland and Ringling Lakes are pleasant, popular local fishing spots one mile north of town. Also Lake Leon. See LAKES listing.

"Old Rip" the Horned Frog — According to apparently authentic records and witnesses, a native Texas horned frog (a type of lizard) was sealed in the cornerstone of an Eastland courthouse being built in 1897. In 1928 a new courthouse was erected, the cornerstone from the prior one was opened, and the horned frog was found alive — after a period of 31 years! The small animal received a great deal of publicity and was displayed nationally. When it died the following year, it was placed in a glass-front casket, on view in the present Eastland County Courthouse.

Post Office Mural — National and Post Office history depicted in 6x10-foot mural composed of postage stamps. 7 years and some 12,000 stamps were required to produce the mosaics of historical scenes and famous stamps. Post Office, 400 block E. Main.

EDINBURG *Pop. 20,819* *Alt. 91*

General — First named Chapin for promoter of townsite; renamed Edinburg in 1911. Hidalgo County seat and western gateway to Lower Rio Grande Valley is center of irrigated citrus culture and major shipping point. Industries include food processing, furniture and fixtures, foundry products, fertilizers, petroleum and dairy products. Home of Pan American University.

Annual events usually scheduled include colorful Fiesta Hidalgo, first week in Mar., with arts, crafts, street dances, parade, beauty pageant; and Pan American Bronco Days and Rodeo in Nov. Special shows at Pan American University's planetarium and observatory are held frequently.

Hidalgo County Historical Museum — Interprets colorful history of the Latin-accented area; includes pioneer farm and home items, clothing, early documents and photos. Housed in restored county jail. Open Tues. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 121 E. McIntyre St. Admission.

Lake — El Sal del Rey — See LAKES listing.

EDNA *Pop. 5,592* *Alt. 72*

General — Built on Robert Guthrie League granted by Mexican government through Stephen F. Austin in 1824. As commissary for Italian laborers on the New York, Texas and Mexican Railway, was first called Macaroni Station. Today seat of Jackson County, commercial center for rice, cotton, livestock and oil.

Annual events include Texana Days, a countywide festival each June, recalling ghost town of Texana; plus a youth rodeo on last weekend of June. Also county fair and rodeo in Oct.

Texana Museum — Exhibits include artifacts, art items and documents pertaining to early life in area. Open Wed.-Fri. 1 - 5 p.m.; Sat. 8 a.m. - noon. 403 N. Wells (Tex. 111 north).

EL PASO

EGYPT *Pop. 26* *Alt. 131*

General — Founded about 1830, name given when small Wharton County farming community supplied corn to other settlements during severe drought.
Northington-Heard Memorial Museum — Local history 1800-1900; weapons, furniture, documents, many other relics. Open Mon. - Sat. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 8 a.m. - noon.

EL CAMPO *Pop. 9,303* *Alt. 110*

General — Railroad reached area in 1880s, and Mexican cowboys who brought cattle herds to railhead called the site *el campo* (the camp). When incorporated in 1902, city fathers used the Spanish words in naming city. Now a center for agriculture, oil, gas, manufacturing; excellent hunting and fishing. A museum reflecting early days with housewares, toys, implements, tools and furniture is at 203 Monseratte. Open by appointment.
World Big Game Trophy Museum — Mounted big game trophies from Africa, Alaska, Asia, North and South America. In Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture Building. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Washington and Jackson Sts.

ELDORADO *Pop. 1,659* *Alt. 2,410*

General — Seat of Schleicher County, established 1895. In scenic, rugged Hill Country of West Central Texas, city is headquarters for large ranching area, especially sheep and goats. El Dorado Woolens is only woolen mill in Southwest weaving fabrics from virgin wool and mohair produced on West Texas ranches. Heavy concentration of white-tailed deer makes entire county popular with hunters each fall and winter.
Schleicher County Museum — Artifacts and mementos of early settlers. Usually open Sun., Mon., and Wed afternoons. On U.S. 190 just east of U.S. 77.

AERIAL TRAM CLIMBS TO RANGER PEAK ABOVE EL PASO

EL PASO *Pop. 391,049* *Alt. 3,762*

General — Grew from 4 earlier settlements, first of which established by Juan Maria Ponce de Leon in 1827. Largest U.S. city on Mexican border, and neighboring Juarez (below), is Mexico's largest border city. Combined populations exceed 900,000. Located in ancient mountain pass from which the name derived; surrounded by peaks reaching a mile high. Superb climate, dramatic scenery and promimity to Mexico make city one of Texas' most popular tourist areas. Symphony orchestra, theatre, museums, libraries, and diversified sporting activities including horse and greyhound racing, pro volleyball and ice hockey, polo, baseball, tennis, football and basketball. Home of University of Texas at El Paso, noted for Tibetan style architecture and Sun Bowl Stadium. For full details and literature on city attractions, visit El Paso Convention and Visitors Bureau, 5 Civic Center Plaza.

Major annual event is the Southwestern Sun Carnival, Dec. 20 to Jan. 1, celebrating the magnificent climate. Festivities include Sun Bowl football game, art shows in El Paso and Juarez, horse racing, polo, bullfights, tennis, bowling, basketball, golf, concerts, dancing, parades, floats and coronation of Sun Queen.

Other regular events include the Southwestern International Livestock Show and Rodeo in Feb.; greyhound races year round, Thoroughbred racing May - Sept.; Kermazaar Arts and Crafts Fair in Oct., and horse racing, Oct. - May at Sunland Park, 4 miles northwest of downtown El Paso.
Aerial Tramway — Breathtaking ride in glass and steel gondola to top of Ranger Peak, 5,632 feet. From viewing platform see vast areas of Texas, New Mexico and Mexico. Tramway operates noon - 9 p.m. summer; 2 - 6 p.m. winter. Admission.
Bullfighter Museum — Memorabilia from the bullring, posters and art associated with the "sport." 5001 Alameda Ave.
Cavalry Museum — U.S. Cavalry mementos; valuable charro costumes and saddles; Southwestern history from the conquistadores to Pancho Villa in pictures. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 8 p.m. I.H. 10 at Loop 375 (Avenue of the Americas).
Chamizal National Memorial — Cites amicable settlement of longstanding border dispute between Texas and Mexico, in an area by the Rio Grande where a new channel marks adjusted international boundary. Visitor center, exhibits, film in Spanish and English on Chamizal and border history. Open daily 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Paisano and San Marcial Sts.
El Paso Centennial Museum — Archaeology, anthropology, geology, plants, animals. Photos and maps show historical development of El Paso. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., 1 - 5 p.m. Sat., Sun. and holidays. Campus, University of Texas at El Paso, University Ave. and Wiggins Rd.
El Paso Museum of Art — Multimillion-dollar Kress Collection, Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington; plus frequent exhibits of classical and contemporary Mexican and Southwestern art. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 1211 Montana Ave.
Fort Bliss — U.S. Army post established 1848 as defense against hostile Indians and assertion of U.S. authority over lands acquired following Mexican War. Headquarters for Confederate forces in Southwest during Civil War, later refitting post for military efforts against the wily, much-feared Apache chief, Geronimo. Today a U.S. Army Air Defense Center for rocket research and combat training. Replica of original adobe fort maintained as museum of frontier military era; Pleasanton Rd. and Sheridan Dr. Open daily 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. In Building 2421, Forrest Rd., is the 3rd Cavalry Museum, the "Regiment of Mounted Rifles" that fought in Mexican War and Indian cam-

BROWSING IN JUAREZ, EL PASO'S TWIN CITY ACROSS THE BORDER

AZTEC CALENDAR STONE, EL PASO

SAN ELIZARIO MISSION IN EL PASO

paigns. Open Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. In Building 5000, Pleasanton Rd. near Robert E. Lee Rd., is the U.S. Army Air Defense & Artillery Museum, only one of its kind in the army, with displays and dioramas of air defense missiles. Open Wed. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Hueco Tanks State Park — Precious water from infrequent rains "stored" in natural rock basins, for centuries a strategic travel stop in this arid region. Indian pictographs date back hundreds of years, plus names of '49ers on way to California. Picnicking, hiking, climbing and camping. Off U.S. 62/180 26 miles east of El Paso; admission.

Juarez — Mexico's fourth largest city, and that country's largest city on the U.S. border (pop. over 550,000), linked to El Paso by three bridges over the Rio Grande. Visitors find variety of shopping from the elegant, government-sponsored Pronaf area to traditional Mexican markets. Also beautiful accommodations, night clubs and famous Juarez Race Track. (see MEXICO, page 151.)

Magoffin House State Historical Structure — Guided tours of homestead built in 1875 as replica of earlier home destroyed in 1868 flood. Was political and social center of Magoffinsville community (later named El Paso). Walls average 2½ feet thick; timber cut in Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico, 80 miles from El Paso. Traditional enclosed patio; much original furniture. Open 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily. 1120 Magoffin St. Admission.

Old Missions — El Paso's Lower Valley is site of several graceful old Spanish missions which are older than the better-known missions in California. A tour of them has been mapped by El Paso Convention & Visitors Bureau. It includes the following:

Nuestra Senora del Carmen, established as Corpus Christi de la Isleta 1681; damaged by both floods and fires, but restored and maintained in original style. Oldest mission in Texas, originally established for Tigua Indians (see below). When founded, the mission pueblo was on the south side of the Rio Grande, but has been left on the Texas side by changes in the river channel. Several acres of mission land have been in constant cultivation since 1682, nearly 300 years! 100 block of Old Pueblo Rd. (Ave. of the Americas exit from I.H. 10 east).

Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion del Socorro, pueblo and mission complex, established by refugees from present New Mexico area who were forced to flee following Pueblo Revolt in 1631. Original relocation was some 7.5 leagues south of El Paso in Mexico, but an Indian uprising the following year forced another relocation to village of Socorro on Rio Grande one league from Ysleta. Early 19th Century flood changed course of Rio Grande and left village and mission on Texas side. Present village of Socorro adjacent to southeast El Paso, F.M. 258 south.

Village of San Elizario served as seat of El Paso County for many years, and was location of a presidio (fort) of the same name. San Elizario Presidio Chapel was founded 1777 to serve Spanish military garrison and government there. Still in daily use, chapel stands as built 200 years ago, preserving a type of architecture that supplanted more austere styles of older Ysleta and Socorro missions. Museum open weekends. F.M. 258 south.

Parks — 33 parks, plus Ascarate Lake, McKelligon Canyon and Tom Mays West Mount Franklin Park, popular picnic areas. During summer, a variety of stage productions are presented in an amphitheater in McKelligon Canyon Park.

Scenic Drives — Scenic Drive traces a winding course on southern flank of Mount Franklin above downtown El Paso, with view of Juarez across the river. Reached from Richmond St. on the east, from Rim Rd. on the west.

El Paso is shaped roughly like a "V," divided by imposing steeps of Franklin Mountains. Connecting top ends of the "V" is Loop 375 (Transmountain Road) which climbs through mile-high Smugglers Gap and offers impressive views of rugged mountain-desert scenery. Accessible from I.H. 10 northwest of city and from U.S. 54 northeast.

Sierra de Cristo Rey — The Mountain of Christ the King looms above El Paso at point where territories of Texas, Mexico and New Mexico meet. Prominent on the 4,576-foot summit is a massive monument of Christ on the Cross, built of Cordova cream limestone quarried near Austin. On the feast day of Christ the King, the last Sun. of Oct., thousands of pilgrims climb a 4-mile foot trail to the top, but ordinarily, access is by guided tour only.

Tigua Indian Reservation: Ysleta del Sur Pueblo — The oldest community in the present boundaries of Texas, now part of the city of El Paso, was established in 1681 by refugees from a bloody Indian uprising that expelled the Spanish and Christian Indians from present New Mexico. Spanish missionaries and

TIGUA PUEBLO INDIAN RESERVATION, EL PASO

loyal Tigua Indians settled here at El Paso del Norte (the pass to the north), and built Isleta Mission (see previous "Old Missions" entry). The mission church is still the religious focal point of the Tigua Indian community.

Today the Tiguas offer a fascinating visitor program in their extensive adobe complex which has been reconstructed in traditional Pueblo style. Arts and crafts salesroom and restaurant open daily. Among a variety of foods, the restaurant features several Tigua specialties including gorditas (a kind of Indian taco with spicy filling), pungent Tigua Indian chili (both red and green varieties), and delicious Indian bread, baked daily. In summer from mid-May to mid-Sept., daily guided tours include the pueblo, work areas where beautiful silver and turquoise jewelry, colorful blankets, beadwork and pottery are made, the adobe-oven bakery, an old stagecoach stop, and Indian dance performances. Tour fee; group rates. Portions of the pueblo are open year round, but in winter months (mid-Sept. to mid-May), tours and dance performances are offered only on weekends. 119 Old Pueblo Rd. (Avenue of the Americas exit from I.H. 10 east).

Texas Tourist Bureau — I.H. 10 north. See ANTHONY.

Wilderness Museum — Dioramas depict ancient Indian tribes of the Southwest, their survival in the desert, and adaption to changing civilization. Also interpretation of Hueco Tanks (see above) as a cultural site. Open Tues. -Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 2000 Transmountain Rd. (Loop 375)

EMORY *Pop. 757* *Alt. 464*

General — Seat of Rains County; commercial center of area producing crops and livestock. Farmer's Union founded here in 1902 as local project; soon spread nationwide. Named for Emory Rains, first settler in area 1848. Gateway to Lake Tawakoni. A county fair is held in Aug.

Lake — Tawakoni. See LAKES listing.

Scenic Drive — Highways across and around Lake Tawakoni offer scenic vistas of woods and water. F.M. 47 travels along Iron Bridge Dam which impounds lake. F.M. 35 crosses lake on longest inland water bridge in Texas, and F.M. 513 leads to park areas.

ENNIS *Pop. 11,646* *Alt. 548*

General — Established 1871, original railroad community is today a small city featuring diversified industry in metropolitan area, large cotton production on surrounding rural lands.

Bluebonnet Trails are held annually, usually last 2 weeks of Apr. and first week of May. Maps available at the chamber of commerce and most service stations.

Also annually is the National Polka Festival, first weekend in May: dedicated to enjoyment of polka music, rich food and colorful Czech traditions. Dozen or more bands provide polkas, local cooks provide country style klobase, dumplings and sauerkraut, barbecue, apple strudel and kolache.

Lake — Bardwell. See LAKES listing.

FAIRFIELD *Pop. 2,797* *Alt. 461*

General — Freestone rock in this area gave county its name, and this county seat is recognized as banking, market and shipping center. Rock quarry and sawmill contribute to town's economy.

An outgrowth of former Confederate reunions, Freestone County Fair, Aug., draws 10,000 visitors for parade, livestock show, rodeo and lots of country music.

Bradley House Museum — Antebellum home with antique furnishings; china doll collection. Open daily, June - Sept. Coleman St. (off N. Bateman Rd.)

Fairfield Lake State Recreation Park — 1,460 acres adjacent to Lake Fairfield. Camping, rest rooms with showers, swimming beach, boat ramp, fishing pier and fish cleaning shelter. A 4.5-mile hiking trail to primitive camping area. 7 miles northeast via F.M. 488, F.M. 1124 and Park Road 64. Admission.

Freestone County Museum — Generally referred to as "Old Jail." Period furniture, historical documents, artifacts. Century-old jail's "guest list" supposedly included such infamous names as John Wesley Hardin, Texas gunman-lawyer and reputedly "the deadiest preacher's son who ever lived." Open Wed., Sat., Sun. 302 E. Main St. one block E. of courthouse. Admission. Cannon on courthouse lawn is memento of Silbey's Brigade, 2,000-man Confederate force (mostly Texans) who made unsuccessful attempt to drive Federal forces from New Mexico, 1862.

Stewards Mill Country Store — 100-year-old country store, a recorded Texas historic landmark, still operated by descendants of founders. Pioneer relics, antiques, archives, heirlooms. Museum, social center and old-fashioned general store. 7 miles north, U.S. 75 and F.M. 833 (not shown on most maps).

FALFURRIAS *Pop. 6,249* *Alt. 109*

General — Established 1883, Falfurrias is Spanish for "Heart's Delight," the name of a local wild flower. Seat of ranch-oriented Brooks County, nationally noted for excellence in cattle breeding and meat production. Beefmaster breed of cattle originated in county.

Annual events include Watermelon Festival, first Sat. in June; Fourth of July Rodeo brings arena action to Independence Day Celebration.

Heritage Museum — Pictures, weapons, and other mementos of early Texas Rangers of area on display, as well as artifacts of pioneer day in Brooks County. Open Tues. - Fri. 11 a.m. - 5 p.m., 300 N. St. Mary's St.

FANNIN *Pop. 94* *Alt. 143*

General — Community in eastern Goliad County. Named for James W. Fannin Jr., Texas Revolutionary hero.

Fannin Battleground State Historic Site — A handsome monument marks site where Col. James W. Fannin Jr. and his men surrendered to Mexican army following Battle of Coleto Creek on Mar. 20, 1836. Though surrender was with honorable terms Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna overruled Mexican commander on scene, and ordered the Texans massacred at Goliad about a week later. (See GOLIAD) Surrounded by stone wall, park is open daily. Facilities include water, rest rooms, electricity and picnic accommodations. One mile south on Park Road 27.

FISCHER *Pop. 20* *Alt. 1,200*

General — Established 1853 by Hermann Fischer to serve neighboring settlers. Store grew from a one-room log cabin to business requiring a dozen wagons pulled by 6-mule teams to haul products for community. Post office established 1875 has

BLUEBONNETS BLANKET HILL COUNTRY LANDSCAPES IN SPRING

never failed to have a Fischer as postmaster. The weather-beaten store is only remainder of once-thriving community. Located on one of most scenic drives in state, a winding, razorbacked ridge known as the Devil's Backbone — officially R.M. 32.

FLORESVILLE *Pop. 3,986* *Alt. 389*

General — Named for early Mexican rancher, Don Francisco Flores de Abrego, who established his ranch about 6 miles northwest in 1832. In 1833 nucleus of present town founded on land donated by Flores family; became Wilson County seat, 1885. Growing season of 285 days; marketing point for peanuts, watermelons, flax, cotton, beef cattle, dairy and poultry products.

Peanut Festival, second week Oct., includes coronation, parade, fiddlers contest, street dances and rodeo.

Canary Islanders Cemetery — Established some time prior to 1732 by islanders who formed the first organized civil settlement in Texas at San Fernando de Bexar, now San Antonio. Several old Texas families trace lineage from those colonists. Off U.S. 181 some 2 blocks north Texas 97/F.M. 536 intersection (Plum & 10th Sts.).

FLOYDADA *Pop. 3,963* *Alt. 3,179*

General — Established 1890, originally called Floyd City. Seat of Floyd County in center of productive farm area, headquarters for large electric co-op, and cotton ginning and shipping point.

For more than 65 years area pioneers have been honored with Old Settlers' Reunion on last Sat. of May. Another annual event is stock show in Feb. or Mar.

Floyd County Museum — Period furnishings, implements, store fixtures, photographs of early settlers and ranchers. Open Tues. - Fri. 11:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. North of courthouse.

FORT DAVIS *Pop. 900* *Alt. 5,050*

General — Established and grew under protection of U.S. Army post of the same name which was founded in 1854 at crossroads of famous Chihuahua Trail and Butterfield Overland Mail Route. Has served as county seat of Presidio County and later Jeff Davis County created largely from Presidio. Altitude and climate make it a popular tourist and camping area. During seasons hunters seek plentiful mule deer and pronghorn antelope.

Davis Mountains State Park — In a sloping basin among scenic Davis Mountains, 1,869 acres hosting more than 155,000 visitors annually. Primary service facility is multilevel hotel called Indian Lodge, patterned in the pueblo style. A free interpretive center is open afternoons, June through Aug., featuring plant and animal material, both live and mounted; bird observation window and wildlife watering station. Camping, picnicking, dining room, trailer facilities, rest room, nature study, hiking. 6 miles west of Fort Davis; Texas 118, Park Road 3. Admission.

Fort Davis National Historic Site — Ordered established in 1854 by Jefferson Davis, then U.S. Secretary of War, as a watering stop and protected stronghold for gold seekers, settlers, traders and troops on the way west. The original contingent of troops had to fight fiercely hostile Indians on their way to the site and while they were building the first structures.

During the Civil War, Confederate troops occupied the buildings a few months and then abandoned them. Indians vented their anger on the vacant fort, and little was left when Federal troops returned in 1867. However, substantial rock and adobe buildings were soon constructed, and Fort Davis became the hub of warfare with the Indians.

After years of bloody conflict, Indians of the area were subdued, and there was no further need for troops by 1891. The post was deactivated and slowly fell into silent ruin. In 1961 it was declared a National Historic Site, and a restoration program was undertaken by National Park Service. Fort Davis is described by National Park Service as the most extensive and impressive existing example of Southwestern frontier forts.

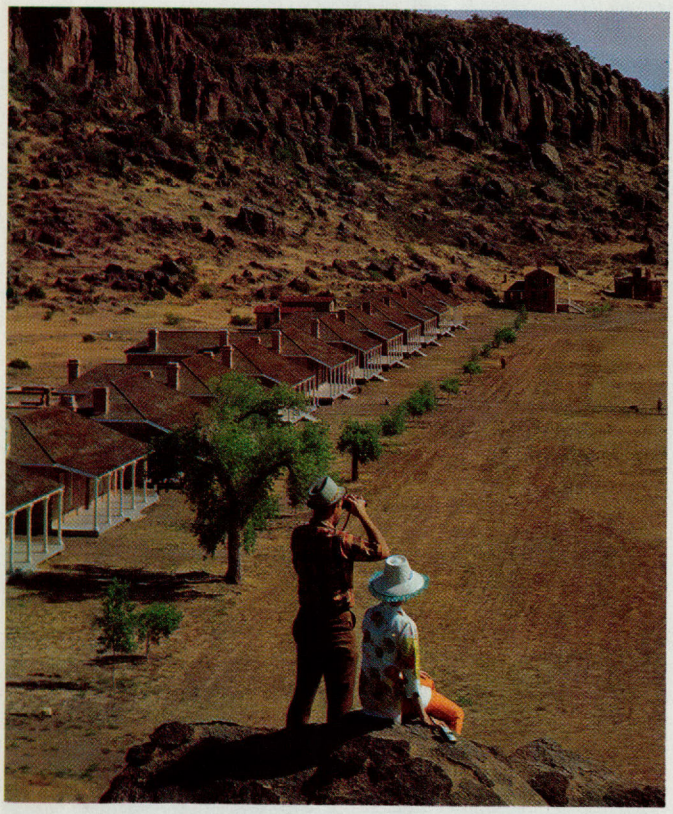
A museum in reconstructed barracks is open daily during daylight hours. Features include frontier military mementos, dioramas, and films on historic aspects of Southwest.

In addition, another element is often the most vivid experience for Fort Davis visitors. It is a sound re-creation of a military retreat parade from the previous century. It includes the sounds of a mounted review and music from military manuals of 1875. Echoing over the empty parade ground, the sound ceremony is a haunting experience in vivid history. Admission.

Neill Museum — Antique toys made in Texas, dolls, bottles and furniture. In historic Truehart House 7 blocks west of county courthouse. June through Sept. daily 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Admission.

Overland Trail Museum — Named for historic trail that once passed its front door, small museum was former home, office and shop of Nick Mersfelter, early resident who was justice of the peace, barber and area music master. Austrian-born Mersfelter could play almost every instrument, was once member of San Antonio Philharmonic Orchestra. Pioneer ranch, trail, law enforcement artifacts. Open weekends in summer; admission.

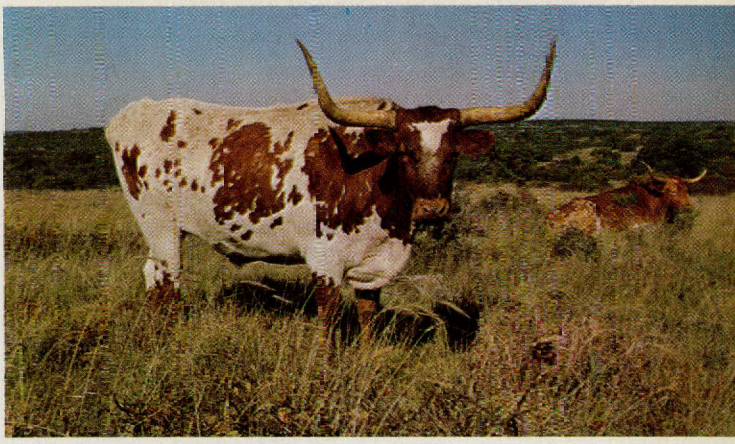
Scenic Drive — A 74-mile loop through the Davis Mountains (from and back to Fort Davis) leads to a host of choice mountain landscapes. Two miles south on Texas 17 take Texas 166 west to intersection with Texas 118, then southeast back to Texas 17 and Fort Davis. Features include eight scenic roadside parks, Mount Locke topped by McDonald Observatory, beautiful Madera Canyon and Davis Mountains State Park.



FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DAVIS MOUNTAINS STATE PARK NEAR FORT DAVIS

SAWTOOTH MOUNTAIN NEAR FORT DAVIS



TEXAS LONGHORNS AT FORT GRIFFIN STATE PARK

University of Texas McDonald Observatory at Mt. Locke — Built 1932 following bequest from William J. McDonald, amateur astronomer. On 6,791-foot peak of Mount Locke. Site selected because of clear air, high ratio of cloudless nights, distance from concentrations of artificial lights, and dust- and radiation-filtering growths of shrubs and timber. Original instrument was 82-inch reflector. In 1968 a new 107-inch reflector, third largest in nation, was installed in larger dome.

Tours of observatory are scheduled on weekdays at 9 and 11 a.m., 1, 3, and 4 p.m.; Sat. at 9, 10 and 11 a.m. and 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4:30 p.m.; Sun. and holidays at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4:30 p.m. (Tour schedule subject to change. To verify call Fort Davis 915/426-3283.) Visitors may look through telescope only on last Wed. of each month, and arrangements must be made by writing in advance. Situated 16 miles north-west via Texas 118, Spur 78. Spectacular view from site.

Harvard University's School of Astronomy operates a radio telescope facility in the area, but is open only to technical experts who make advance arrangements.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park — See PINE SPRINGS.

CHOLLA CACTUS BLOSSOMS

FORT GRIFFIN *Pop. 96* *Alt. 1,275*

General — Frontier community that grew around military post of same name, served as area trade center in 1870s and 80s. It was a rough, wild settlement frequented by cavalry troopers, trail herd cowboys, buffalo hunters and outlaws. More than 200,000 buffalo hides were shipped from the town. Over a 12-year period, gunfights accounted for 34 public killings. Town declined after fort was abandoned, and today there are only scattered rural homes on Brazos River farmlands.

Fort Griffin State Park — 503 acres of parkland feature camping, trailer facilities, picnicking, fishing, nature study and hiking trails. Home of state-maintained herd of Texas Longhorn cattle, from which is selected Bevo, the University of Texas mascot. Ruins of several old fort buildings still stand; historical plaques provide details. On U.S. 283 at Clear Fork of the Brazos River.

Lake — Hubbard Creek. See LAKES listing.

FORT McKAVETT *Pop. 103* *Alt. 2,155*

General — Community occupying site and several of the original stone buildings of U.S. Army fort established 1852 as protection for settlers from Indians.

Fort McKavett State Historic Site — Extensive ruins; major restoration program underway. Established 1852 by Maj. Pitcairn Morrison, U.S. 8th Infantry, called Camp San Saba. Later named for Capt. Henry McKavett, killed at Battle of Monterrey in Mexican War. Abandoned during Civil War, reoccupied by Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie in 1868. By 1876 there were stone barracks for 8 companies, 12 officers' quarters, hospital, guardhouse, magazine, bakery, post office, large headquarters building, storehouses, and stables. Fort's usefulness declined after 1874 when Army offensive against Indians produced several major victories — the most significant one led by Mackenzie in Palo Duro Canyon. (See CANYON.) Post abandoned 1883. Historical interpretation being developed at site.

FORT McKAVETT STATE HISTORIC SITE

ST. STEPHENS EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FORT STOCKTON

FORT STOCKTON *Pop. 8,778* *Alt. 3,052*

General — Town developed with establishment of Fort Stockton military post in 1859, an outpost at crossing of Old San Antonio Road and ancient Comanche War Trail. Popular spot with Indians long before white men arrived because of large natural springs nearby. Area represented one of earliest irrigated farming efforts in Texas. Some 8,000 acres irrigated as early as 1877. Today seat of Pecos County, retail and shipping headquarters for vast ranching, natural gas and oil activities, and major West Texas crossroads. Hunting excellent over broad area south for mule deer and pronghorn antelope.

Annual events include the festive Water Carnival the third weekend in July with stage and water festivities, entertainment. Also a livestock show in Jan. and the Fiesta de San Juan on the weekend nearest June 24th.

Annie Riggs Hotel Museum — The old hotel, built in 1899, was popular stop on Butterfield stage route. Restored and maintained by local historical society, features area-related displays of life at turn of century. Open daily except Sun. and Wed. 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., 2:30 - 5:30 p.m. Extended hours in summer. 301 S. Main St.

Comanche Springs — Once one of largest flowing springs in Texas, now site of Olympic-sized swimming pool. Historical notations date from early days of Cabeza de Vaca's explorations, 1534, and other explorers such as Espejo in 1583, Mendosa in 1684.

Courthouse Square — Historic features include courthouse (1883), first Catholic church (1875), first schoolhouse (1883), and Zero Stone placed by survey party in 1859, used as origin point for all land surveys in this part of West Texas. Nearby St. Stephens Episcopal Church (1872), was first Protestant church west of the Pecos River.

Dinosaur Park — County park with preserved footprints of prehistoric animals. Adjacent to highway rest area, 22 miles northeast on U.S. 67/385. Historical marker 3 mi. north of U.S. 67/385-U.S. 290 intersection gives additional details.

Grey Mule Saloon — Preserving nostalgic remembrance of times past, restored old saloon was one of early day "red-eye" dispensaries of West Texas. Callaghan and Main Sts.

Historical Sites Tour — A series of special signs on city streets provide guidance for a do-it-yourself tour of historic sites. Friendly citizens will fill in details.

James Rooney County Park — Green and spacious park on southern edge of city at historic Comanche Springs. Swimming, picnicking and tennis courts.

Lake — Imperial Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

Old Fort Cemetery — Records on existing tombstones indicate no person lived beyond age of 40; indication of hardships of those who opened and settled this harsh country.

Old Fort Stockton — Typical frontier military post established 1859, abandoned in 1886. Many original buildings of adobe and handhewn limestone still stand. Officers' Row and old guardhouse on Williams St. between 4th and 5th Sts.

Tunis Creek Stagecoach Stop — Former way station on Butterfield Overland Mail Route; later a Texas Ranger station. Historic structure was moved, stone by stone, to a highway rest area on U.S. 290, 20 miles east. Original location was approximately 2 miles south.

FORT WORTH *Pop. 367,909* *Alt. 670*

General — Grew from military camp established at the close of the Mexican War by Gen. Winfield Scott, and named for Gen. William Jenkins Worth who saw action in that war. Forty-two men of Company F, 2nd Dragoons, established the camp on June 6, 1849. Fort Worth to Yuma, Ariz., stage line established 1850. Became seat of Tarrant County 1860. After the Civil War, became major shipping and supply depot for cattlemen.

Today Fort Worth is one of Texas' major cities with a wide range of manufacturing industries including two major aviation plants, General Dynamics and Bell Helicopter. The impressive Tarrant County Convention Center spans an area of 14 downtown blocks. Culturally, Fort Worth is known for an outstanding group of museums, plus a season of summer musicals, winter theater, symphony concerts, opera, ballet, and art galleries. Vast, green parks and surrounding network of major lakes offer abundant opportunities for water sports and outdoor recreation.

The Southwestern Exposition, Fat Stock Show and Rodeo, held annually in late Jan. - early Feb., reflects Western heritage of the city. It's one of the best in the nation! Other events include a boat show in early Jan., Colonial Golf Classic in May, Miss Texas Pageant in Jul., Oktoberfest in Oct., and the National Cutting Horse Futurity in Dec.

Amon G. Carter Museum of Western Art — Fabulous collection of pictures, sculptures, books and objects of Western art, featuring permanent collections of Remington and Russell, plus frequent traveling exhibits. Open summer Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. -5

FORT WORTH BOTANIC GARDENS

AMON G. CARTER MUSEUM OF WESTERN ART

FORT WORTH, "WHERE THE WEST BEGINS"

p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. Similar hours Sept. - May, except closed Mon. 3501 Camp Bowie Blvd., Amon Carter Sq.

Aquarium — In size and variety, among top half-dozen in the nation. Open daily 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Forest Park admission.

Botanic Gardens — A showcase of 150,000 living plants representing 2,500 species, displayed in both formal and natural settings. Garden Center open Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. In wooded southwestern section of Trinity Park.

Casa Manana Theater — Under a geodesic dome, one of nation's most notable theaters-in-the-round. Setting for drama, musical comedies, road shows, and home of nationally famed Fort Worth Boys Choir. Camp Bowie Blvd., Amon Carter Sq.

Forest Park Zoo — Animals, birds and reptiles from throughout the world, including special features such as Rain Forest, Great Apes House and Children's Zoo. Open daily until 9:30 p.m. in summer, sunset other seasons. Forest Park. Admission.

Fort Worth Art Center — Paintings and sculpture of Southwest; special traveling exhibits. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.; 1309 Montgomery, Amon Carter Sq.

Fort Worth Museum of Science and History — Elaborate exhibits fascinate all ages in sections such as the Hall of Man, the Hall of Medical Science, and the Hall of Texas History with 6 period rooms. Visitors don wireless headsets for automatic audio interpretation in each exhibit area. Nobel Planetarium in museum features different shows monthly. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun 2 - 5 p.m. 1501 Montgomery St., Amon Carter Sq. Fee for planetarium only.

Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge — Growing from 35-acre Greer Island Nature Center, the current 3,500-acre refuge offers an interpretive center, observation tower; canoe, equestrian, hiking and self-guided nature trails. Also special research and study projects. Open daily except holidays; 9 miles northwest of downtown (2 miles past Lake Worth bridge) on Texas 199.

Japanese Garden — An enchanting six-acre garden, lush with exotic plants, lotus pools, quaint arched footbridges, delicate waterfalls, teahouses, Royan-ji and Moondeck. Open Tues. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sat. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 -5 p.m. Botanic Garden Dr. in Trinity Park. Admission.

Kimbell Art Museum — Based on philanthropist Kay Kimbell's collection of 18th Century portraits and old masters, multimillion dollar collection now includes works from prehistoric to Picasso. Housed in $6.5-million innovative building of cycloid vaults which provide unexcelled lighting and display areas. Open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1-5 p.m. Closed holidays. Will Rogers Rd. west; on Amon Carter Sq.

Lakes — Arlington, Benbrook, Eagle Mountain, Grapevine, Worth. See LAKES listing.

Log Cabin Village — Seven authentic pioneer homes built during 1850s. Frontier tools, implements, furnishings. Open Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Sat., Sun. afternoons. University Dr. and Colonial Parkway in Forest Park. Admission.

Parks — 5,000 acres of green, tree-shaded municipal parks including small lakes and fountains, bridle and bicycle trails, numerous gardens, picnic areas, swimming pools and tennis courts. Three major parks are Trinity, Forest and Rockwood.

Pate Museum of Transportation — Antique railroad car, vintage and classic automobiles, military aircraft, minesweeper, other exhibits and displays. Open Tues.-Sun. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. On U.S. 377, 14 miles southwest.

Six Flags Over Texas — See ARLINGTON

Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary Museum — Archeological items from the Holy Land, mission items from foreign countries. Open Mon.-Fri. 7:30 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sat. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Seminary Dr. off North-South Frwy.

Stockyards Area — Feel of the Old West recaptured by merchants along Exchange Ave. on city's North Side. Renovated Western-style stores and restaurants front traditional boardwalks.

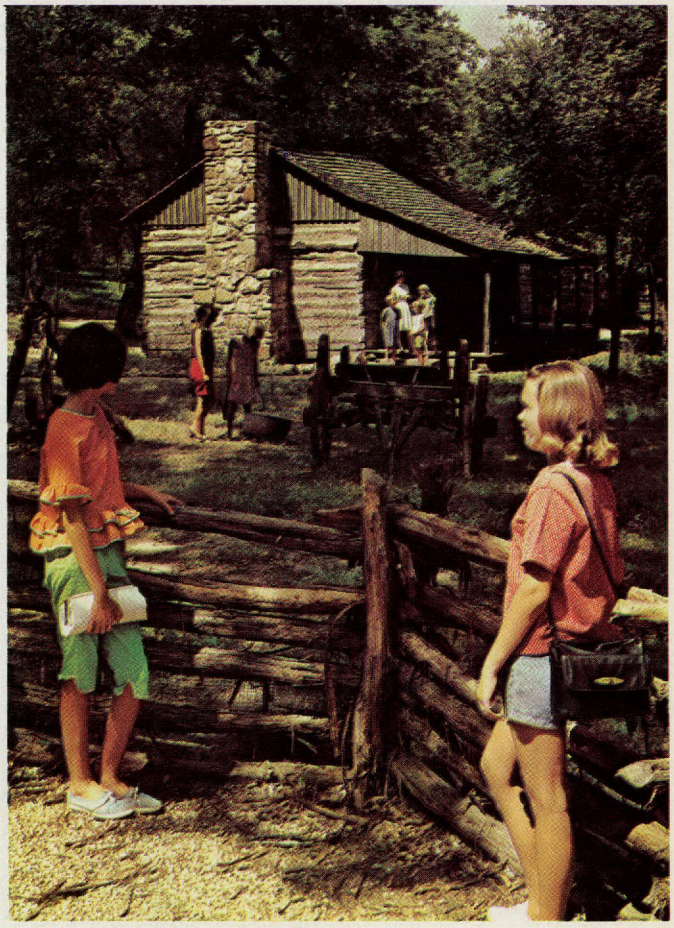
Texas Christian University Museum — Natural history exhibits of Texas reptiles, geological fossils, marine invertebrates from Gulf Coast region. Open Mon. - Sat. 6:30 a.m. -10 p.m. 2900 S. University Dr.

Thistle Hill — Last surviving mansion of cattle baron era, restored to 1910 appearance. Opulent decor. Open 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Mon. - Fri.; 1 - 5 p.m. Sun. 1519 Pennsylvania. Admission.

Water Garden — Spectacular public park features water in all its delightful aspects...sparkling, gurgling, bubbling, flowing, sprinkling, pouring...fountains, channels, cascades and pools amid geometric architectural features. Adjacent to convention center downtown.

Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum, Auditorium and Exhibit Buildings — Complex is site of Fort Worth's major exhibitions and championship indoor rodeos. Mounted statue of Will Rogers, famous cowboy humorist, on entrance grounds. Amon Carter Sq.

William Edrington Scott Theater — A showcase for the performing arts; features modern technical equipment to complement drama, jazz, chamber music and ballet. A four-and-a-half level theater with main auditorium seating nearly 500. On Amon Center Sq. adjacent to Fort Worth Art Center.



LOG CABIN VILLAGE IN FOREST PARK, FORT WORTH

FRANKLIN *Pop. 1,375* *Alt. 450*

General — Established under different name 1871, seat of Robertson County, a popular health resort in last decades of previous century. Mineral springs attracted visitors from throughout state. Today a shipping center for livestock, cotton, alfalfa, vegetables, fruits and pecans. Minerals include oil, fuller's earth and lignite. Wild flowers, especially the Texas state flower, the bluebonnet, are beautifully profuse in spring.

Walter Williams Grave — In rural church cemetery a few miles southeast of Franklin is grave of last survivor of War Between the States. Walter Williams, Confederate soldier who survived all veterans, both South and North, is buried in Mount Pleasant church cemetery, F.M. 2446 southeast less than 4 miles.

FREDERICKSBURG *Pop. 5,684* *Alt. 1,743*

General — Settled by German families from New Braunfels in 1846, led by John O. Meusebach. Although settlement was on Indian frontier, Meusebach-Comanche Treaty of following year established lasting peace. Many older buildings retain traditional Continental styles. German is spoken as often as English, and old customs are regularly observed: Saengerfests (song festivals), Easter fires and Schuetzenfests (marksmanship tournaments). Visitors attracted by scenic beauty, European atmosphere, historic landmarks, excellent fall and winter hunting; famous breads and pastries. Birthplace of Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet during World War II.

Annual events include the Easter Fires Pageant (see below); horse races around July 4; a Night in Old Fredericksburg, with Old World music, food and costumes, usually third weekend in July; and a county fair in Aug.

Admiral Nimitz Center — Naval exhibits from World War II with emphasis on career of native son Admiral Nimitz. Housed in historic Nimitz Hotel originally constructed by admiral's grandfather in 1847. Hotel guests included Rutherford B. Hayes, Robert E. Lee, Phil Sheridan. Open daily. 340 E. Main St.

The adjacent Japanese garden, named the "Garden of Peace" was constructed in 1976 by Japanese garden specialists to affirm the friendship which has joined former enemies. A self-guided tour of World War II relics is also a part of the Nimitz Center.

Balanced Rock — Scenic highway rest area; popular picnic spot. A huge boulder, easily accessible, is perched on an incredibly small base. About 4 miles north on R.M. 965.

Easter Fires — An unknown pioneer mother more than 100 years ago told first Easter Fires story to quiet fears of her children — a charming tale of Easter rabbit who lit and tended hillside fires to boil traditional eggs. In reality fires were those of Indians awaiting outcome of peace talks with settlers; agreement was reached and the two groups lived in peace in the Pedernales Valley. A cherished tradition remains today; hillside fires still glow each Easter eve while pageant retells the story.

Enchanted Rock State Park — Massive dome of solid granite famed in Indian legend; said to be site of human sacrifices. Some tribes feared to set foot on it; others used height as rallying point; all held it in awe and reverence. Indians believed ghost fires flickered on crest on moonlit nights. Wierd creaking, groaning sounds emitted at night are explained by geologists as result of cooling and contraction after day's heat. Covers about 640 acres; 500 feet high. Hiking, picnic areas; day-use only. Off R.M. 965, 20 miles north. Admission.

Lady Bird Johnson Park — 190-acre municipal park features golf, swimming, tennis, badminton, hiking trails, picnicking and camping facilities. Also small lake where sailboats, canoes and paddleboats are permitted. 3.5 miles south on Texas 16.

Lange's Mill — Century-old, well preserved gristmill and sawmill of burr type on Threadgill Creek near community of Doss. About 22 miles northwest via U.S. 87 and R.M. 648.

Old Gillespie County Courthouse — Built 1882, served as courthouse until 1939. Restored and converted to library/community hall. Library's German Room houses prized German collection. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. W. Main St.

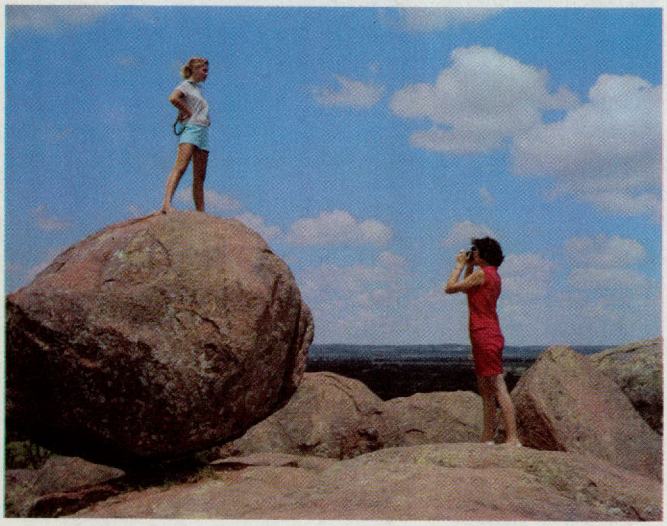
Pioneer Museum — Relics, documents, furniture, clothing, tools and weapons of earliest settlers. Open daily 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. May - Aug.; Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. and by appointment Sept. - May. 309 W. Main St. Admission.

Scenic Drives — R.M. 965 north through geologic and scenic beauty, leads to Enchanted Rock. Travelers may often glimpse area wildlife.

U.S. 87 to R.M. 648 to community of Doss and Lange's Mill on Threadgill Creek.

Sunday Houses — Tiny houses built by early settlers for use only on weekends. From their farm and ranch homes miles away from town, early residents would journey into Fredericksburg on weekends for Saturday marketing and church on Sunday. Several of the little stone houses remain today, marked by historical medallions. (Not open to the public.)

Vereins Kirche — Reconstructed "coffeemill church," 8-sided structure was first public building in city, serving as house of worship, school and meeting hall. Now houses chamber of commerce office. W. Main St., midtown.



BALANCED ROCK NEAR FREDERICKSBURG

SUPERB SURF FISHING ALONG FREEPORT BEACHES

MONUMENT TO SHRIMPING INDUSTRY, FREEPORT

FREEPORT *Pop. 11,953* *Alt. 5*

General — Founded 1912 by the Townside Company, a New York sulphur mining group; now hub of booming Brazosport area with wide variety of recreational, industrial, port and commercial fishing enterprises. Quintana, Texas' oldest seaport where Stephen F. Austin's first colonists landed in 1822, is now part of Freeport. And historic village of Valesco, where peace treaty between Texas and Mexico was signed after Texas had won its independence on the battlefield of San Jacinto (see HOUSTON), is now part of adjacent Surfside Beach. Old Brazos River Harbor hosts hundreds of shrimp boats during shrimping season.

Major annual events include the blessing of the fleet on the last weekend in April, a Fishin' Fiesta 4 days around July 4th, and a giant Shrimp Boil on the first Sat. of Sept.

For details on area attractions visit Brazosport Champer of Commerce, 420 Texas Hwy. 332 West.

The *Acadia* — (The Boilers) Wreck of a Confederate blockade runner in shallow water off Surfside Beach; boilers on ship still visible, accessible with scuba equipment. The 160-ft. copperclad double side-wheeler was built for speed to elude federal blockade ships during the War Between the States. The *Acadia* ran aground the night of Feb. 6, 1865.

Bryan Beach State Recreation Area — On Gulf of Mexico, Intracoastal Waterway and Brazos River. Activities include fishing, beach-type recreation, primitive camping. Southwest 2 miles on F.M. 1495, then 3 miles south on Gulf beach.

Fishing — Extensive facilities for fishing, both inshore and deep-sea. Local jetties, piers and surf are popular spots for catches of speckled trout, drum, red fish, sheepshead, flounder and gafftop; tackle and bait available nearby. For deep-sea fishing there are party and charter fishing vessels for hire at several docks. Offshore fishermen seek bonito, ling, marlin, snapper, dolphin, king mackerel, warsaw and sailfish.

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway — Slicing through lowlands near Surfside Beach, canal is most valuable waterway in America, carrying as much annual tonnage as the Panama Canal and more than twice that of St. Lawrence Seaway. The protected waterway was authorized in 1942 and completed in 1949. Now stretches 1,066 miles from Brownsville, Texas, to Carrabelle, Florida. Surfside bridge on Texas 332 East spans Intracoastal Waterway to waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Shrimp Boat Monument — The former shrimp trawler *Mystery* honors historic, colorful shrimp industry of Brazosport area. 60-foot boat, built of cypress timber more than 3 decades ago, brought in millions of pounds of delicious Gulf Shrimp during her quarter-centry career. Rigged in trappings of her youth, *Mystery* is on display at head of Brazosport harbor channel on Texas 288.

Surfside Beach — Name is both a town and a description of this resort-recreation area. Swimming, sailing, surf fishing, camping and shell collecting. Cottage rentals available. Surfside, San Luis, Bryan and Quintana beaches and numerous bays and sloughs are nationally known roosting grounds for migratory birds. The highest national 12-hour bird count ever taken was in Brazosport area in 1973 — 226 species.

FRITCH *Pop. 2,440* *Alt. 3,200*

General — Gateway to recreational areas around Lake Meredith and to Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument (see below).

Alibates National Monument — Mined from about 10,000 B.C. to possibly the 1800s, these quarries yielded multicolored flint highly prized by ancient man for tools and weapons. Still under development by the National Park Service, entry to the monument is by ranger-guided tours only. Tours, limited to no more than 25 persons, are conducted twice daily from Memorial Day through Labor Day, originating in Bates Canyon off Texas 136 about six miles south of Fritch.

Lake Meredith Aquatic and Wildlife Museum — Living specimens of some 16 species of fish found in Lake Meredith are among primary features of the facility, which also offers a variety of excellent wildlife dioramas depicting American eagles, wild turkeys, pronghorns, coyotes, deer and raccoons. Open Wed. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Tues. & Sun. 2 - 6 p.m. on Texas 136 in Fritch.

Lake — Meredith/Sanford Recreation Area. See LAKES listing.

GAIL *Pop. 189* *Alt. 2,510*

General — Both town and county named for Gail Borden, Texas patriot, surveyor, editor, trustee of Texas Baptist Education Society that founded Baylor University, inventor of condensed milk and founder of Borden food products. Established as ranch supply point in 1891, is county seat and only town in Borden County; has remained cow town without bank, theater, railroad, hotel, preacher, doctor, or lawyer. Courthouse is the one large building on main street. Livestock and Quarter Horse shows are held each spring.

Borden County Historical Museum — Contains pictures, records, newspapers, furniture and clothing from Borden County pioneer days. Open Thurs. - Sun. 2 - 5 p.m., and by appointment.

Lake — J. B. Thomas. See LAKES listing.

Scenic Drive — F.M. 669 north toward Post ascends the Texas High Plains, which are southernmost extension of Great Plains of the United States. In immensity beyond comprehension, Great Plains sweep north more than 1,600 miles, thrusting deep into Canada, through heartland of America that produces nation's abundance of bread, meat and fiber. The road climbs the abrupt edge through panoramas of steep cliffs and colorful canyons.

GAINESVILLE *Pop. 13,434* *Alt. 738*

General — Originally a point on the California Trail, town was established 1850, but frontier location made it too convenient to hostile Indians who periodically raided until 1868. Stabilized conditions allowed growth around cattle and cotton. Today seat of Cooke County and gateway to Texas on 2 major cross-country highways. Home of Cooke County Junior College. Recreational facilities include a large municipal park, swimming pools, country club, golf, municipal zoo and nearby lakes.

Annual events include a junior livestock show in mid-Mar., and the Cooke County Fair the third week in Aug. which has been an annual feature since 1871.

Historic Homes — City noted for brick-paved streets and 19th Century brick Victorian homes. Most are on Church, Denton and Lindsay Streets. Also of interest are firehouse (see Morton

Museum below) built 1884; Episcopal Church, 1884; First Methodist Church, 1892; Catholic Church in Lindsay, 4 miles west on U.S. 84. Other sites will be identified by chamber of commerce, Culberson at California St.

Lakes — Moss, Texoma. See LAKES listing.

Morton Museum of Cooke County — Exhibits cover all facets of pioneer life, Indians and geology, plus temporary displays from other museums and collections. Located in restored old firehouse. Open Sat., Sun. 2-5 p.m. 210 S. Dixon.

Scenic Drives — F.M. 678, F.M. 372 and F.M. 902 east and south lead through rolling hills of the Cross Timbers region, offering many panoramic views.

Tourist Bureau — One of 11 bureaus provided by the state at key highway entrances to Texas, in the State Capitol, and at the Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center in Langtry. Bureaus are operated daily throughout the year, staffed by uniformed, trained travel counselors. Services free to all visitors include information, maps, literature about every part of the state, and expert assistance in charting routes. Approximately one mile north of Gainesville on I.H. 35 (U.S. 77); operated by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

GALVESTON *Pop. 60,347* *Alt. 20*

General — When first explored by Europeans, island was Karankawa Indian site. Pirate Jean Laffite established earliest settlement in 1817. Early development gives city many firsts in Texas: first telegraph, first Roman Catholic convent, first electric lights, first brewery and first medical college. The disastrous Galveston Flood of 1900, when entire island was inundated during a hurricane, claimed between five and seven thousand lives. A 3-mile seawall begun soon afterwards, later modernized and extended to present 10-mile length, has proved its staying power several times since, particularly during Hurricane Carla in September, 1961. Galveston island is a treasure trove of things historically Texan. Details from Visitor Information Center (see below). Many city parks, picnic areas and recreation centers offer playground equipment, athletic fields, tennis courts and golf courses. Seat of Galveston County, major port, tourist and convention center, home of University of Texas Medical Branch and Galveston College.

Annual events include the Shrimp Festival and Blessing of the Fleet in late Apr; Festival on the Strand around July 4th with entertainment, arts & crafts, historical exhibits and tours. Joy to the World Festival is celebration in mid-Dec.

American National Archives Exhibit — Photos, documents of early Galveston; insurance policies on Bonnie and Clyde. Observation deck in tower provides panoramic view of area. Open 2 p.m. - 4 p.m. daily June - Aug. and Mon.-Fri. Sept. - May.

Churches, Historic — First Lutheran Church, constructed by one of earliest Lutheran groups in Texas, 1868. 2415 G. St.

First Presbyterian Church, magnificent Gothic structure, houses what is believed to be oldest church organization in Galveston, dating from Jan. 1, 1840. Present church building constructed 1873. Church St. at 18th.

St. Mary's Cathedral, first Catholic cathedral in Texas, retaining original splendid architecture, built in 1848. 2011 F St.

Trinity Episcopal Church, built in 1857 to serve parish which was organized in 1841. Traditionally repaired and put in use immediately after any hurricane damage, never missing a service. 2216 H St.

St. Joseph's Church, circa 1860, is a simple frame structure with rich Victorian Gothic interior. Being developed by Galveston Historical Foundation as an ecumenical museum to interpret the city's history. Check locally for hours open. 2201 Ave. K; admission.

Ferry Rides — Diesel ferries operate every 20 minutes between Galveston and Port Bolivar, Texas 87. Ferries are part of Texas highway system, operated toll-free by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

Fishing, Deep-Sea — Exciting varieties of food and game fish are found in Gulf waters off Galveston Island. Fishermen may join one of the many party boats for bay or offshore action. Many free public and commercially operated launching ramps and marinas for private craft available. Offshore species are sailfish, marlin, ling, wahoo, king mackerel, bonito, pompano, red snapper, warsaw, dolphin and others. Reservations at Piers 18, 19 and Galveston Yacht Basin.

Fishing Piers — Surf fishermen try their luck almost anywhere along beach; free municipal jetties and rock groin piers are along Seawall Blvd. at 10th, 17th, 30th, 37th and 61st Sts. Commercial fishing piers are located at 25th, 61st, and 90th Sts. at Seawall Blvd. and at Seawolf Park on Pelican Island. Flanking ship channel between Galveston and Bolivar Peninsula are South Jetty (extreme east end of Galveston Island), and North Jetty (from Bolivar Peninsula). Fishermen take flounder, speckled trout, redfish, croaker, tarpon, sheepshead, catfish and other species.

Galveston County Historical Museum — Displays from one of Texas' most historic cities plus variety of traveling exhibits. Housed in former private bank building of W.L. Moody, Jr., circa 1919; especially impressive interior. Open 1 - 4 p.m. Wed. - Sun. 2219 Market St.

Galveston Island Beach — 32 miles of sparkling, clean sand beach washed by the Gulf of Mexico. Within city, beach is edged by hotels, motels, condominiums, apartments, restaurants and amusement attractions. Camping not permitted within city limits overnight, but may be enjoyed along remaining 20-mile stretch west including Galveston Island State Park. A parking fee is charged at Stewart Beach Park, main public beach.

HISTORIC CITY OF GALVESTON, ONCE PIRATE JEAN LAFFITE'S HEADQUARTERS, IS NOW ONE OF TEXAS' LEADING PLEASURE PORTS

FREE STATE FERRIES BETWEEN GALVESTON AND PORT BOLIVAR

MILES OF SANDY PUBLIC BEACHES EDGE GALVESTON ISLAND

Galveston Island State Park — Spanning Galveston Island from gulf to bay, the 1,935-acre park includes much salt marsh, rich in birdlife. Viewing from elevated boardwalks and observation platforms. Campsites with hookups, dump station, screened shelters, rest rooms and showers. Picnicking, fishing, swimming and nature trail. From early May through early Sept., an outdoor historical drama, *The Lone Star,* is presented nightly except Mon. in amphitheater in the park. Chuck wagon dinners are available on show nights. F.M. 3005 (Stewart Rd.) six miles south of Galveston; admisison.

Galveston News and Tribune Building — Home of Texas' oldest newspaper, established 1842; printer of the first *Texas Almanac*. U.S. 75 at Teichman Rd.

Galveston Yacht Basin — With complete marina services, the yacht harbor provides slips for hundreds of pleasure craft...an elegant sight! Boatmen find gas, repair and mechanical services, fishing tackle and bait shops, radar weather reports and 24-hour security guards. Adjacent hotels, motels and specialty shops along the Strand (see below) between 2nd & 6th Sts.

Garten Verein — Octagonal structure circa 1870, still in use as city recreation building. Victorian accents evident in trim of two picturesque roof levels. City park at 27th St. & Ave. O.

Historical Homes and Buildings — As Texas' earliest prominent city, literally scores of fascinating historic structures built by sea captains, merchants, businessmen and prominent officials. Among most notable are:

Ashton Villa, showplace of Gavleston Historical Foundation in restored 1859 Italianate house-museum reflecting opulence of era in carved mouldings, elaborate mantle-work and lavish furnishings. Guided tours plus slide program about 1900 hurricane and seawall construction. Jun.-Aug. open Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sat.-Sun. noon - 5 p.m. Sept.-May same hours except closed Tues. 2328 Broadway; admission.

The Strand, once the "Wall Street of the Southwest," is one of the finest concentrations of 19th Century iron-front commercial buildings in the U.S. Lined with gaslights and undergoing complete restoration and adaption, the Strand features art galleries and studios, specialty shops, restaurants and historical exhibits. Often the site of city festivals, especially Dickens's Evening on the Strand each Dec. Free, guided walking tours each Sat. noon and Sun. 2 p.m., starting at the Old Strand Emporium. The Strand, between 20th & 25th Sts.

The Bishop's Palace, probably Galveston's most celebrated landmark, is state's only structure on list of nation's 100 outstanding buildings by American Institute of Architects. "Palace" was built as private home by Col. Walter Gresham in 1886, purchased 1923 for the bishop of Galveston-Houston Diocese. Showplace furnishings include mantel that was first-prize winner at 1876 Philadelphia World's Fair, Venetian crystal chandelier, damask wall coverings from London, and grand staircase of rosewood, satinwood and mahogany. Open 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. June - Aug.; 1 - 5 p.m. balance of year. Closed Tues. 1402 Broadway; admission.

Fort Crockett was a primary coastal defense installation built 1897. Closed 1947, most of fort's buildings have disappeared, but massive coastal artillery bunkers can still be seen. Seawall Blvd. at 45th St.

Powhatan House, more than 120 years old, is showplace of Galveston Garden Club. Graceful Greek Revival structure fronted by 40-foot Doric columns, hand-hewn from Maine pine and shipped to Texas by schooner. Open 1 - 5 p.m. June through Aug. Admission.

The Sweeney-Royston House, built in 1885, designed by Nicholas J. Clayton, is a fanciful Victorian cottage built by J.M. Brown of Ashton Villa as wedding present for his daughter. 2402 Ave. L. Open Memorial Day to Labor Day, Tue. - Sat., 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Sundays and balance of year 1 - 5 p.m. Admission.

Samuel May Williams House, built 1837-40, struck an unusual compromise with building conditions in frontier seaport. House was framed of northern white pine and hemlock in Saccarappa, Me. With parts carefully numbered, it was dismantled and shipped to Galveston by schooner and reassembled. Complete restoration was project of Galveston Historical Foundation.

Pelican Island — Just across channel from Port of Galveston, island is site of industrial and recreational development. Todd

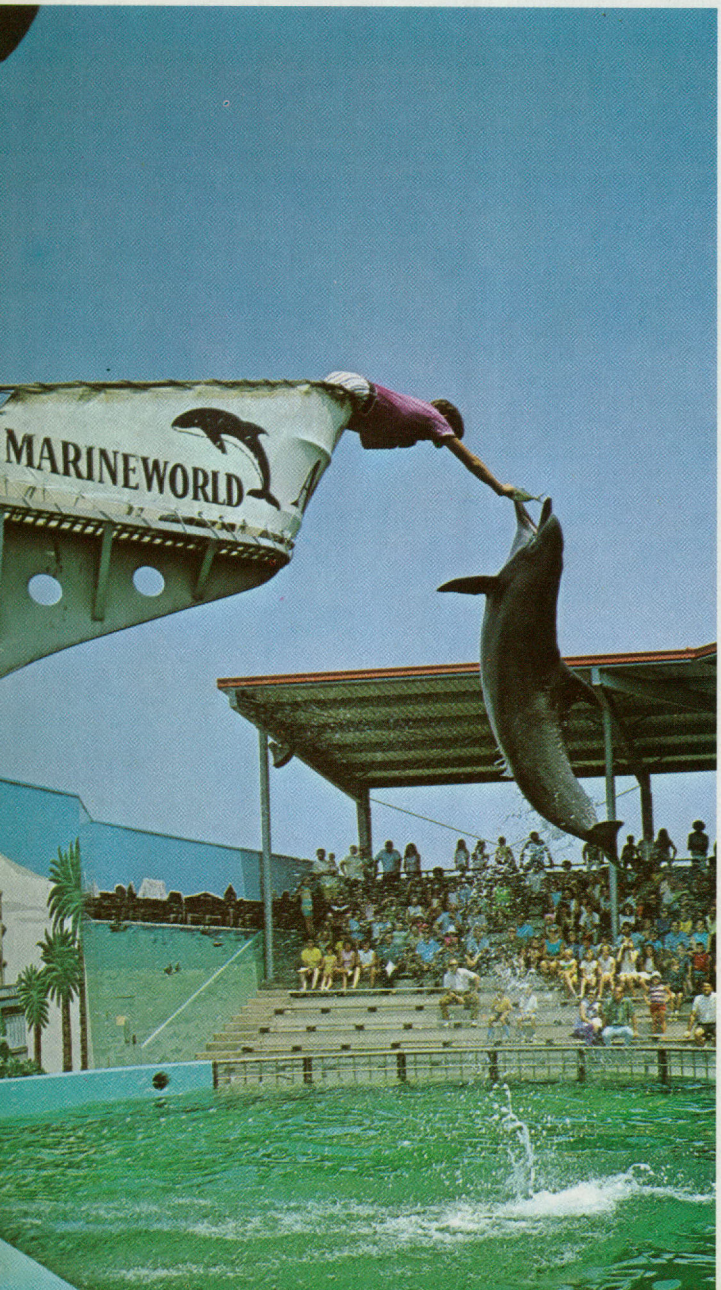
THE BISHOP'S PALACE, ONE OF GALVESTON'S MAGNIFICENT HISTORIC SITES

Shipyards Corp. and Texas A&M Marine Biological Institute on south edge. On northern point is Seawolf Park (see below) where port's federal quarantine station once stood. Scenic location edged by palms and banks of oleanders; picnic facilities.

Port of Galveston — First port in Texas, major commercial link of Republic with rest of world; for years was state's largest city. Modern port handles ships from throughout world. Unique in operation, it is nation's only port where all facilities, from railroad switching to crating and labeling of individual items, are coordinated under one management. So successful is operation that Galveston is only major port facility in United States not supported by public funds. Visitors will be fascinated by Fisherman's Wharf area along Ave. A between 17th and 23rd Sts.

Rosenberg Library — Texas' first free public library, contains many original manuscripts and letters of Jean Laffite, Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin and other prominent figures in Texas history. Also rare books, artifacts, art collection. Open Mon. - Thurs. 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.; Fri. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. 2310 Sealy Ave.

Sea-Arama Marineworld — Multimillion-dollar marine showcase where visitors can see food and game fish native to Texas Gulf Coast, plus exotic varieties from tropical seas. Regular shows feature performing porpoises, kangaroos, bears, birds, penguins, seals and sea lions, alligator wrestling and snake handling. Underwater portholes afford camera enthusiasts opportunity for dramatic photography of stingrays, dangerous sharks and beautiful mermaids! Open daily at 9 a.m. throughout the year; shows continuous until dusk. Seawall Boulevard at 91st St. Admission.



SEA-ARAMA MARINEWORLD, OPEN DAILY IN GALVESTON

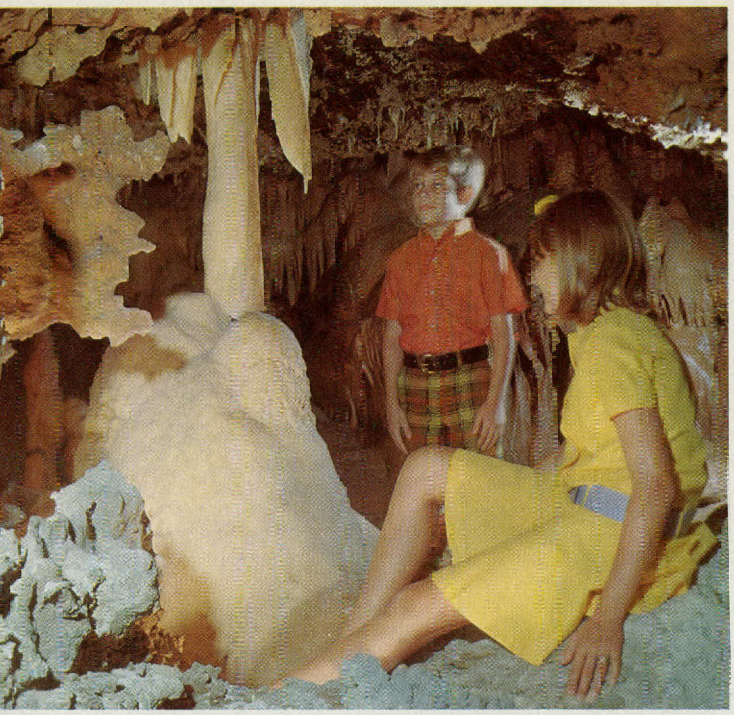
PORT OF GALVESTON

Seawolf Park — Picturesque location provides close look at ocean-going vessels entering and departing port and yacht basin. Excellent fishing from commercially operated pier. Striking 3-level pavilion with snack bar; picnic facilities, children's playground. Main attraction is naval exhibit featuring tours of WW II submarine *USS Cavalla*, destroyer escort *USS Stewart*, Navy jet and military vehicles. Open daily year round on Pelican Island. Admission.

Texas Heroes Monument — Gift to State of Texas by Galveston philanthropist Henry Rosenberg, commemorates great achievements of men and women of Texas. It is 74 feet high, 34 feet square, with 4 monolithic granite columns rising to support 22-foot bronze figure of "Victory." Erected in 1900, stands at intersection of Broadway and Rosenberg Ave.

Tours — Besides tours cited previously under Historical Homes and Buildings — Ashton Villa and The Strand, other tours are available as follows; details from Visitor Information Center.

SEAFOOD BOUNTY FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO



INNER SPACE CAVERN IN GEORGETOWN

Harbor tours available from Piers 18, 19 and Galveston Yacht Basin.

Treasure Isle Tour Train operates on regular schedule from Seawall Blvd. at 27th St. (Menard Park). Tour both the old and new sites on Galveston Island in the train with the fringe on top. June through Aug. daily at 9 and 11 a.m., 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 p.m.; Sept. through Nov. and Mar. through Apr., daily at 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.; daily in May, 9 and 11 a.m., 1:30 and 3:30 p.m. closed Dec. - Feb. Fee.

Literature and directions for self-guided historical tours are provided free at Visitor Information Center and Galveston Historical Foundation.

Visitor Information Center — Details on activities, events, tours, recreation facilities and historic sites. Free maps and literature. In Moody Civic Center, Seawall Blvd. at 21st St.

GATESVILLE *Pop. 4,554* *Alt. 795*

General — Grew from U.S. Army Fort Gates established as protection from Indians 1849. Designated county seat when Coryell County was organized 1854. Land of mesas cut by narrow valleys of Leon and Cowhouse Rivers; peaks to 1,200 feet. Abundant underground water from wells 50-200 feet. Plentiful grasses support livestock year round.

Few traces remain at site of frontier Fort Gates, about 5 miles east. Current military installation Fort Hood takes up some 20 per cent of county. (See KILLEEN.)

Two notable old structures are the Coryell County Courthouse, 1872, and a log jail, 1855. Jail now restored museum curiosity in city's Raby Park.

Events usually scheduled are rodeo in early June; and Shivaree, early Aug., with fiddlers' contest, arts and crafts, square dances, foods, exhibits.

Mother Neff State Park — 22 miles east via F.M. 107, Texas 236. See MOODY.

Scenic Drives — F.M. 182, F.M. 107 and F.M. 116 traverse a pleasant countryside of large Spanish oaks, cedars and wild flowers in season.

GEORGETOWN *Pop. 8,206* *Alt. 750*

General — Established 1848 as trade center for agricultural region. Today seat of Williamson County, one of Texas' most productive farming areas and home of Southwestern University. Fertile, black waxy soils; 50,000 bales of cotton annually, extensive livestock in western portion of county. Quarter Horse show is held in June, and Western Week, late June, with festivities including rodeo. Visitors may tour a factory that produces more than a thousand kinds of colorful, decorative candles.

Inner Space — Texas' newest and most accessible cavern; subterranean beauty of stalactites, stalagmites and flowstones plus remains of prehistoric mastodons, wolves and Ice Age animals. Creative lighting and acoustics dramatize the natural beauty. Average temperature, 72 degrees year round. On I.H. 35, one mile south. Admission.

Lakes — Austin and Travis. See LAKES listing.

GEORGE WEST *Pop. 1,935* *Alt. 162*

General — Became seat of Live Oak County in 1919. Town is chiefly a retail center and shipping point for surrounding ranch and farm area. A county fair is held first week in Apr.

Live Oak County Museum — Historical relics and documents of early Live Oak County. Open Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., county courthouse.

GIDDINGS *Pop. 3,409* *Alt. 520*

General — Seat of Lee County, noted for livestock, poultry and manufacturing; deposits of fuller's earth, clay and lignite coal. Settled 1872 chiefly by Wendish Lutherans from Serbin community. Sheriff's Posse Rodeo is held in May; Geburtstag (birthday) Celebration, third weekend in Oct. features food booths, crafts, contests and carnival.

Lee County Museum — Artifacts from 1854 Wendish Colony (Serbin) include photographs, books, clothing, household items. Old City Hall, U.S. 77 south.

Serbin Community — German-settled town 6 miles south on F.M. 2239 (not shown on most maps). The old Wendish (an early German sect) church has unusual seating arrangement. Men occupy balcony, women and children sit in downstairs pews. Ball on steeple's weathervane has engraved history of church and Wendish pioneers.

Winedale Outdoor Museum — Restored plantation house of 1830s. See ROUND TOP.

GILMER *Pop. 4,557* *Alt. 370*

General — Established 1846, seat of Upshur County. A commercial center for farming, livestock, and lumber. Sweet potatoes introduced as major crop in 1890, and are still a feature. Industries include sawmills, potteries, and conduit plant.

East Texas Yamboree, last week in Oct., salutes the yam or sweet potato. Queen Yam reigns over events which include pageant and float parade, fiddling contest, livestock show, singing, dancing and carnival, plus judging of corn and yam exhibits including yam pie.

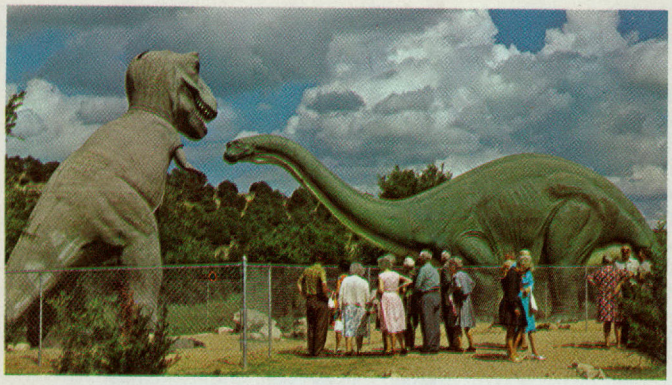
Lake — Lake O' the Pines. See LAKES listing.

GLADEWATER *Pop. 5,942* *Alt. 333*

General — Originally established at a different site and called St. Clair, town was moved to location on Texas and Pacific Railroad in 1872, renamed for Glade Creek. Located in heart of famed East Texas Oil Field, industries include oil refineries and equipment, furniture, machines, tools, clothing, timber, and railway-bus operations. RCA-approved rodeo is held each June.

City Park — Attractive tree-shaded area with swimming pool, playground equipment, picnic tables and tennis courts. N. Tennery St.

Lake — Gladewater. See LAKES listing.



DINOSAUR VALLEY STATE PARK, GLEN ROSE

GLEN ROSE *Pop. 1,940* *Alt. 680*

General — Establishment of a trading post at site in 1849 was beginning of this present seat of Somervell County. Located at a picturesque spot on the Paluxy River, just above its confluence with the Brazos River.

Annual events include a junior livestock show in Mar., a gem and mineral show called the "Rollin' Rock Roundup" in May, and Roundup Days with parade, rodeo and fiddlers' contest around July 4.

Dinosaur Valley State Park — Unique, picturesque park on scenic area of Paluxy River. The Paluxy flows over solid rock which contains the best preserved dinosaur tracks in Texas. It was here the first sauropod tracks in the world were discovered — the sauropods were plant-eating reptiles more than 60 feet long, weighing 30 tons. 2 other tracks are also found in the river bed, those of the duckbilled dinosaurs — only 30 feet long — and theropods. Theropods were 12-foot-tall meat-eaters. The 1,204-acre park also offers camping, picnicking and nature trails. Approximately 5 miles west via U.S. 67, F.M. 205. Admission.

Lakes — Granbury, Pat Cleburne, Whitney. See LAKES listing.

Somervell County Historical Museum — Items depicting local history, fossils, relics. Open Jun.-Aug., Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1-5 p.m.; Sept. - May, Sat., Sun. 1-5 p.m.

GOLDTHWAITE *Pop. 1,548* *Alt. 1,580*

General — Established 1885, seat of Mills County. Trade center for agricultural products including wool, mohair, fruits, cattle, turkeys and peanuts. Area was long plagued by Indian raids; in fact, Comanches and Apaches often fought over area before first white settlers arrived. White-tailed deer popular with hunters each fall and winter season; fishing excellent in nearby Colorado River and Pecan Bayou all year.

Annual events usually scheduled include stock show, third Sat. in Jan. with stock, foods and crafts exhibits; junior rodeo, second week in May; old settlers' reunion and fiddlers' contest and flea market, last Fri. and Sat. of May; horse show, second Sat. in June; Mullin Fandangle, last Sat. in June with crafts booths, watermelon eating contest, pioneer events (town of Mullin is 8 miles northwest); rodeo, third week in July, and rodeo finals, third week in Aug.

Mills County Museum — Features replicas of pioneer rooms, general exhibits, local history and photographs. Open afternoons Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat., corner Third & Fisher Sts. downtown.

GOLIAD *Pop. 1,811* *Alt. 187*

General — One of Texas' oldest municipalities; area was inhabited long before recorded history. Early Spanish explorers list an Aranama Indian village at site, which was called Santa Dorotea by those Spaniards. In 1749 Spain established a mission and, as was custom, a nearby presidio (fort) to protect mission endeavor. (See below.) "Remember Goliad" became a famed Texas Revolution battle cry honoring Col. James W. Fannin Jr., and his men who were massacred at Goliad after their surrender.

Goliad Day, Mar. 27, is occasion for memorial services at grave of Colonel Fannin and his troops. Other annual events are Goliad County Fair in Mar. or Apr.

Quarter Horse Race Meets are held several weekends in Mar., Apr., July and Oct. Cinco de Mayo (May 5) Celebration centers around General Zaragoza's birthplace. His defeat of French army on this date is celebrated throughout Mexico and in several Texas border cities.

Fannin Plaza — City park at S. Market and Franklin Sts. Includes Texas Revolution cannon, memorial shaft, and several historical markers. Nearby is "hanging tree" on courthouse lawn, Old Market House Museum, and chamber of commerce where area information is available.

General Zaragoza State Historic Site — Both a state park and international historic site, birthplace of one of Mexico's most famous military figures, Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza (1829-1862). Mexican general and liberal leader was minister of war under Juarez. In 1862 commanded outnumbered, poorly equipped Mexican army in defense of the Central Mexico city of Puebla against elite French force. Zaragoza flung back attacking army, inflicting heavy losses and forcing its withdrawal to Atlantic Coast. It is not generally known that this French army had proposed to march into Texas to establish aid and supply line to Confederate forces — but they reckoned without Zaragoza. 2 miles south off U.S. 183 at Presidio LaBahia (see below).

Goliad State Park — 208-acre park features restored Mission Nuestra Senora del Espiritu Santo de Zuniga, generally called Mission Espiritu Santo. Other features include a small museum, camping and picnicking areas, rest rooms and river fishing spots. Mission established 1749 to Christianize Indian inhabitants of the area. One mile south off U.S. 183. Admission.

Grave of Col. James W. Fannin Jr. and Men — Monument marks grave of Colonel Fannin and 342 men who had surrendered to Mexican forces during the Texas Revolution, and were massacred at the order of General Santa Anna on Palm Sunday morning, March 27, 1836. 2 miles south of Goliad off U.S. 183, a few hundred yards from Presidio La Bahia (see below).

Mission Rosario (Ruins) — Founded 1754 by missionaries of college of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe de Zacatecas to minister to Karankawa, Cujane and Coapite Indians. Mission suffered periodic abandonment and reoccupation for some 50 years. Limited success achieved about 1799, mission secularized in 1831. Official mission name was Nuestra Senora del Rosario.

PRESIDIO LA BAHIA AT GOLIAD

MISSION ESPIRITU SANTO IN GOLIAD STATE PARK

HISTORICAL MOSAIC ON GONZALES MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Ruins are 4 miles west near San Antonio River. Inquire locally for directions.

Presidio La Bahia — As conquistadores of centuries ago explored new lands for "God, Gold and Glory," position of the Church as integral part of colonization and dominion over vast New World empire. Missions were, in fact, often first permanent Spanish settlement in new areas. To protect mission endeavors, a presidio (fort) was usually built nearby and manned by Spanish military forces.

Such was Presidio Santa Maria del Loreto de la Bahia, established in 1749 near Mission Espiritu Santo (see above). It grew into one of the more important forts on the Spanish frontier, and is the finest example of a complete Spanish presidio in Texas. Its chapel is still in regular use for religious services.

Excavation and restoration of massive stone walls and other structures of fort have been completed by Kathryn O'Connor Foundation.

It was in this presidio that Fannin's men, during 1836 Texas Revolution, were imprisoned after their surrender, and were massacred in violation of honorable terms upon which they had laid down their arms. (See Grave of Col. Fannin, above.)

A museum houses articles discovered during restoration, memorabilia of the Texas Revolution, and artifacts indicating 9 levels of civilization at the site. Open daily 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas. 2 miles south off U.S. 183, immediately south of San Antonio River. Admission.

GONZALES *Pop. 6,605* *Alt. 301*

General — Often called the "Lexington of Texas" because first battle of Texas Revolution was fought here. Settled 1825 by Green C. DeWitt, American empresario from Missouri, named for Rafael Gonzales (then governor of joint state of Coahuila-Texas); town was designed by Mexican government. Interestingly, streets were named for saints, and markers today show original plan. Seat of Gonzales County, center of large pecan, cattle and poultry production.

Annual events include Sam Houston Trail, reenactment of Runaway Scrape, Sat. nearest middle of Feb.; Gonzales Chick-Fest, competition in recipes featuring chicken, first weekend in June. "Come and Take It" Celebration, 3 days first weekend in Oct., observes famed battle cry of opening conflict for Texas independence. Highlights are parade, rodeo, arts and crafts show, antique show, reenactment, historical pilgrimage.

Gonzales Memorial Museum — Handsome monument to those who fought first battle of Texas Revolution and the 32 patriots who answered Travis's call for help at the Alamo. Features replica of cannon which precipitated that first battle. Mexican relics and Texana. Open Wed. - Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. E. St. Lawrence St.

Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation — Outstanding institution for treatment of victims of accidents and crippling diseases at hot springs which have flowed since earliest area history. Officially named Texas Rehabilitation Center. Adjoins Palmetto State Park (see below) 10 miles north on U.S. 183. Visitors welcome.

Historic Sites — Old jail, constructed 1887, in use as jail until 1975. Restored complete with cells, dungeon, gallows and jailer's quarters. Museum, gun collection. Headquarters for chamber of commerce and Historical Society. St. Lawrence St. on courthouse square.

Eggleston House, built 1848, near Memorial Museum. Carefully restored log house is furnished with antiques revealing a picture of Texas pioneer life. Free tours may be arranged through museum curator or chamber of commerce.

Confederate Square and Texas Heroes Scuare, 2 downtown plazas.

Battle of Gonzales markers are near community of Cost on Texas 97.

Near U.S. 90A/U.S. 183 intersection are earthworks of a Confederate fort.

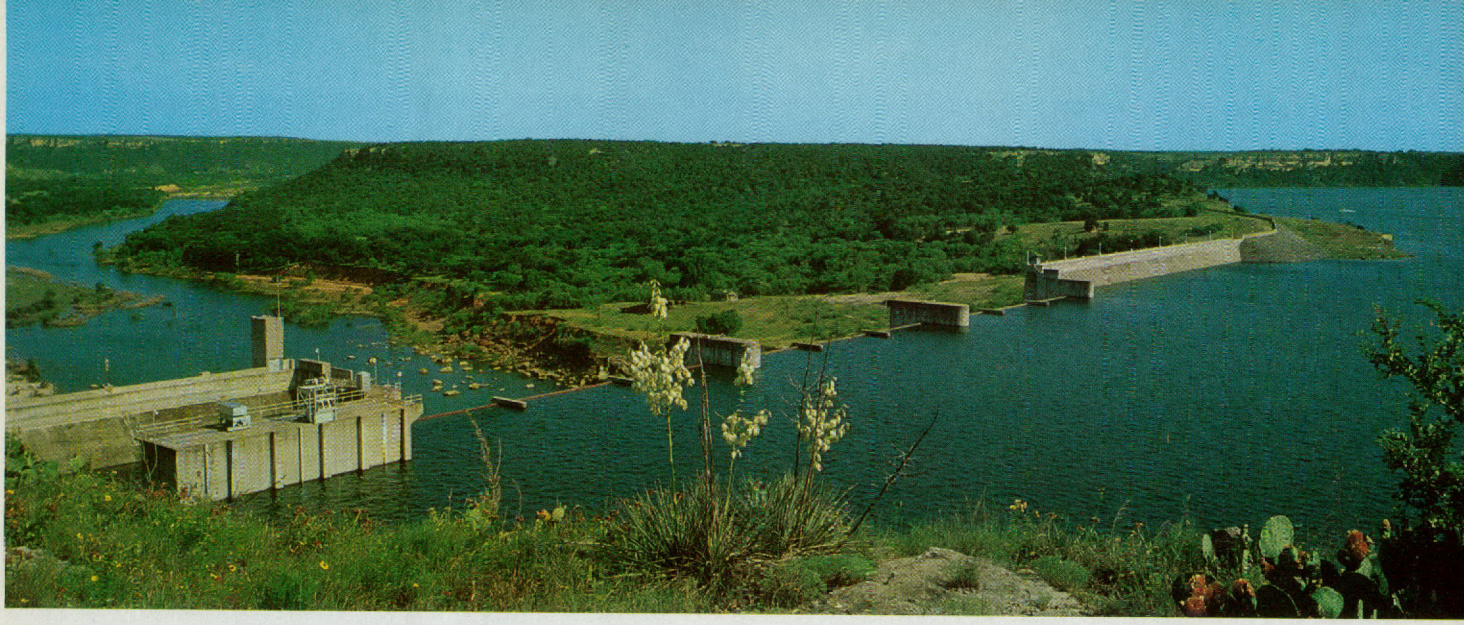
Historical Trail — Driving tour visits 86 historical points of interest. Trail marked with "Come and Take It" signs. Interpretive folder available at chamber of commerce.

Independence Park — Picturesque area on banks of Guadalupe River with picnic facilities, golf course, tennis courts, athletic fields. On U.S. 183 south.

Palmetto State Park — Of especial interest to botanists because of wide variety of plant life, 178-acre park is used as field laboratory by several Texas universities. Tent and trailer camping permitted, rest rooms, swimming, fishing, picnicking, nature study and hiking. 10 miles north via U.S. 183 and F.M. 1586 to Park Road 11. Admission.

Scenic Drive — Park Road 11 through Palmetto State Park offers scenic vistas.

Texas Elks Crippled Children's Hospital — Maintained for treatment of children crippled by injury or disease. Adjoins Palmetto State Park, 10 miles north on U.S. 183. Visitors welcome.



SCENIC POSSUM KINGDOM LAKE NEAR GRAHAM OFFERS A WORLD OF WATER SPORTS

GRAHAM *Pop. 7,678* *Alt. 1,045*

General — Founded 1872, seat of Young County. Cattle Raisers Association of Texas organized here in 1877. Today a farm-ranch-oil commercial center with industries including petroleum supplies and processing, flour and feeds, leather goods. County abounds in frontier historical sites.

Annual events are junior stock show in Mar.; "Spring Fever Tour" (vintage autos) in Apr., and rodeo in Aug.

Fort Belknap — Remains of major frontier fort, about 8 miles northwest. See NEWCASTLE.

Lakes — Eddleman and Graham, Possum Kingdom. See LAKES listing.

GRANBURY *Pop. 5,061* *Alt. 725*

General — Picturesquely situated on Lake Granbury; seat of Hood County. Settled 1854 by Thomas Lambert who united it with the settlement called Stockton to form nucleus of Granbury. Square is on National Register of Historic Places. Historical tours available.

Annual events include a 2-day fair in Mar., junior rodeo in Apr.; giant July 4th celebration and Square Fair, and Harvest Festival with arts and crafts in mid-Oct.

Granbury Opera House — Built 1886; restored and reopened 1975. Twelve weeks of summer stock performances; other productions occasionally throughout rest of year. On square.

Acton State Park — Historical site only; grave of Elizabeth Crockett, second wife of Davy Crockett. Monument erected by Texas Legislature 1911. About 6 miles east, U.S. 377, F.M. 208.

Lake — Granbury. See LAKES listing.

GRAND PRAIRIE *Pop. 59,829* *Alt. 528*

General — Established at close of Civil War on Texas & Pacific Railroad with original name of Deckman. Renamed in 1873; incorporated 1902. Population spurred by large defense plants during World War II. Public recreation facilities include playgrounds, picnic areas, athletic fields, swimming, boating and golf (Great Southwest Golf Course has gold in sand traps, assaying about $2.85 per ton).

Fire Museum of Texas — Repository for artifacts and apparatus of Texas firefighters. Exhibits range from equipment designed by Benjamin Franklin and a 200-year-old Chinese firefighting suit to 30 fire trucks and a Smokey the Bear safety display. Firetruck rides when weather permits. Open daily Sept. - May, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; June - Aug., 9 a.m. - 9 p.m. 702 Safari Pkwy. (Beltline Rd. exit from I.H. 30 between Dallas and Fort Worth.) Admission.

Lake — Mountain Creek. See LAKES listing.

International Wildlife Park — African wild animals transplanted to Texas for preservation and breeding. Drive-through game preserve where lions, rhinos, elephants, zebras, giraffes, ostriches, cheetahs and other exotics roam free. Separate admissions to drive-through game preserve and Entertainment Village, or, one-price combination ticket; children under 5 free. Entertainment includes elephant rides, riverboat and train

"PEOPLE CAGES" INVADE LION COUNTRY IN GRAND PRAIRIE

SOUTHWESTERN HISTORICAL WAX MUSEUM, GRAND PRAIRIE

rides, paddleboats, animal shows, petting zoo and animal nursery, gift and food stands. Open daily mid-Mar. - Labor Day; weekends Sept. - Nov.; closed rest of year. 601 Wildlife Pkwy. (Beltline Rd. exit from I.H. 30 between Dallas-Fort Worth)

Southwestern Historical Wax Museum — Re-creation in wax of memorable incidents and individuals who colored Texas and Southwestern history. Lifelike figures include Stephen F. Austin, Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie, Billy the Kid, Geronimo, Judge Roy Bean, Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, movie and tv stars, Da Vinci's "Last Supper," others. Gun, barbed wire, and Indian artifacts exhibits. Open daily 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. 601 E. Safari Pkwy. (Belt Line Rd. exit from I.H. 30 between Dallas and Fort Worth.) Admission.

Traders Village — Huge flea market and shoppers bazaar with hundreds of dealers in novelties, pottery, fresh produce, vintage auto parts, furniture, handmade woven and leather good, plants, wrought iron, arts, crafts and antiques of every description. Frequent site of special events including rodeos, horse shows, Indian pow-wows, antique auto shows. Facilities include restaurant, carousel and arcade for youngsters, RV trailer park. Open Sat. - Sun., 2602 Mayfield Rd. off Texas 360. Parking fee; free admission.

GREENVILLE *Pop. 22,083* *Alt. 594*

General — Center of rich agricultural region featuring cotton, also home of more than 50 modern industries including electrical hardware, space electronics, agricultural chemicals, oil field machinery, aircraft and clothing. Gateway to Lake Tawakoni. Audie Murphy, nation's most decorated soldier of World War II, was born in a rural area a few miles north of Greenville.

City Parks — North City Park; large wooded picnic area plus swimming pool. Location of historic Ende-Gaillard House (see below). South City Park includes municipal golf course and children's playground.

Ende-Gaillard House — Fred von Ende, wealthy pioneer businessman of the area, built this well-preserved frame dwelling in 1859, now city's oldest house. Museum material related to area, and items of pioneer families. Open June-Sept., Sun. 2-5 p.m. In North City Park.

Lakes — Lavon, Tawakoni. See LAKES listing.

GROESBECK *Pop. 2,611* *Alt. 477*

General — Dedicated in 1870 as townsite by Houston and Texas Central Railroad and named for one of its directors; became seat of Limestone County in 1873; trade center for area farms and ranches; site of several small manufacturing industries; limited oil and gas production; extensive lignite coal deposits. Annual events include youth stock show last Sat. in Apr.; Fiddle Festival second Sat. of May, and flea market first Sat. each month.

Fort Parker Memorial Cemetery — Large monument and graves of settlers massacred by Indians in 1836. 2 miles north on F.M. 1245 (not shown on most maps).

Fort Parker State Park — 1,485 acres of wooded and open parkland offer natural beauty, varied recreational opportunities; on Navasota River and 750-acre Lake Springfield. Camping, trailers, fishing, swimming, nature study. Nearby is restored Old Fort Parker (see below). Park is 5 miles north via Texas 14, Park Road 28. Admission.

Lakes — Springfield (see Fort Parker State Park, above); Mexia. See LAKES listing.

Limestone County Historical Museum — Artifacts and historical information on Limestone County and its people. Also memorabilia relating to Old Fort Parker. Open 1 - 5 p.m. Tues. - Sat. 210 W Navasota St. Admission.

Old Fort Parker State Historic Site — Established 1834 by Silas and James Parker and other members of the family of Elder John Parker. The private fort was to protect settlement of 8 or 9 families. However, in 1836 a mass attack by several hundred Comanches overran fort, killing 5 of the Parker family and carrying into captivity 5 persons including Cynthia Ann Parker, then age 9. She grew up, married a Comanche chief and lived with the Indians until captured with her 2-year-old daughter, Prairie Flower, 24 years later in 1860. She was the mother of the last great Comanche chief, Quanah Parker. Cynthia Ann never became reconciled to her forced return to the life of her white kinsmen, and tried several times to escape. Unhappy and virtual prisoners, both she and her daughter died about 4 years after they were separated from the wild, free life of the Comanche. Restored in 1936 and again in 1967, the old fort has pioneer memorabilia, authentic log blockhouse and stockade. Open during daylight hours. 4 miles north via Texas 14, Park Road 35. Admission.

RESTORED OLD FORT PARKER NEAR GROESBECK

Old Springfield — County seat 1838-1873, and only town in county 1838-1870. Historical marker on Texas 14 near entrance to Fort Parker State Park details history of the village; along park entrance road is old cemetery. 5 miles north on Texas 14.

HALLETTSVILLE *Pop. 2,701* *Alt. 232*

General — Founded 1836, has been seat of Lavaca County since 1852; on Lavaca River. Commercial center for farm-ranch area; rich in German-Czech ethnic influences. Industries include metal works and meat packing. City park offers playground area and swimming pool. 9-hole municipal golf course.

Events usually held include the State Championship Domino Tourney on the fourth Sun. in Jan., and the State Championship Fiddlers' Frolic, Fri. & Sat. of the fourth weekend in Apr.

HAMILTON *Pop. 2,746* *Alt. 1,154*

General — Established as county seat when Hamilton County organized in 1858. Early settlers plagued with Indian raids. On the courthouse lawn stands a memorial to one such pioneer, Anne Whitney, frontier schoolteacher killed while defending her students during Comanche Indian attack.

Annual events are junior stock show in Jan., and Dove Festival at beginning of dove hunting season, late Aug. or early Sept., includes fair and rodeo.

Hamilton County Museum — County artifacts, letters, newspapers, relics and photographs, housed in county courthouse. Open Mon. - Sat. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

RUSTLING PALMS ACCENT HARLINGEN'S SUBTROPICAL CLIMATE

HARLINGEN *Pop. 40,824* *Alt. 36*

General — Named for a city in the Netherlands; incorporated in 1905. From its beginning a transportation and distribution hub for the rich Lower Rio Grande Valley. In the subtropical tip of Texas, visitors are lured by balmy temperatures throughout most of the year, landscapes edged by palm trees and flaming bougainvillea, the nearness of enchanting Old Mexico, and proximity to surf-washed Gulf beaches. There's almost always a harvest in progress — peas, carrots, lettuce, spinach or cabbage; in winter, a bounty of oranges and prized Texas Ruby Red Grapefruit; in summer, tons of cotton, sugar cane and grain.

Visit the chamber of commerce at 311 E. Tyler St. for details about area attractions and activities. The Harlingen Tourist Center, 201 E. Madison St., is the social headquarters for winter visitors from mid-November to mid-April.

Harlingen's major event is the four-day CAF Airshow each October when planes of the Confederate Air Force (see below) are flown in a variety of exhibitions and simulated combat missions. Thousands of spectators attend, including flyin private pilots from throughout the nation.

Near the city's Industrial Air Park is the Marine Military Institute, a prep school dedicated to U.S. Marine Corps traditions, and the Rio Grande Campus of Texas State Technical Institute.

Confederate Air Force Flying Museum — Dedicated to preservation in flying condition of obsolete military aircraft. Organization maintains impressive array of World War II planes of U.S., Britain, Germany and Japan. Flying demonstrations staged occasionally with biggest event usually on weekend early in Oct. On display are combat stalwarts such as P-40 Warhawk, P-38 Lightning, P-47 Thunderbolt, P-51 Mustang, P-63 King Cobra, F4F Wildcat, F6F Hellcat, F8F Bearcat, F4U Corsair, British Supermarine Spitfires and German Messerschmitts. Other flyable planes include B-17 Flying Fortress, B-29 Superfortress, A-26 Invader, B-25 Mitchell, A-20 Havoc, DeHaviland Mosquito, and trainers. At Harlingen Industrial Air Park. Admission.

Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge — 44,580-acre refuge at southern end of Central Flyway was established in 1946, named for largest lake in refuge. Thousands of ducks and geese may be observed Oct. - Dec., other species common year round. 3-day camping allowed in designated areas; saltwater fishing and boating permitted on Intracoastal Canal. Walk-in and drive-in routes provided for visitors. Refuge Field Headquarters has maps and additional information. About 25 miles east, accessible by local road east from intersection F.M. 106/F.M. 1847.

CONFEDERATE AIR FORCE FLYING MUSEUM, HARLINGEN

Lower Rio Grande Valley Museum — Historical and scientific items, rock and shell collections, and map of Valley with pinpoint lighting. Open Tues. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. at Harlingen Industrial Air Park.

Parks — Several spacious city parks provide recreational facilities for both visitors and residents. Hill Park preserves old plantation headquarters of Lon C. Hill, founder of Harlingen and pioneer Valley developer. Pendleton Park offers tennis courts, swimming, sports fields, playground, grills and picnic tables; 27-hole Harlingen Municipal Golf Course is off U.S. 77/83 at southwest edge of city.

Port of Harlingen — Barge facility on Arroyo Colorado primarily handling incoming cargos of oil, gasoline, fertilizers, sand and gravel. Fishing excellent on Arroyo Colorado from port to Gulf. Off F.M. 106 about 5 miles east.

Six Shooter Junction — Based on the action and excitement of the 1880s, entertainment includes stagecoach rides, steam train, kiddie rides (in the County Fair section), can-can shows (in the Wild Horse Saloon). Authentic shops with craftsmen; museum. Open Thurs. - Sun. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. U.S. 77/83 south. Admission.

HASKELL *Pop. 3,622* *Alt. 1,553*

General — Seat and commercial center of Haskell County. Site was early camping place for Comanche, Kickapoo and Kiowa Indians, and watering spot for buffalo hunters and pioneers. For-

merly known as Willow Springs or Rice Springs, present name decided in 1885 when post office established.

Rice Springs Roundup Rodeo, usually third week in May, dates from 1885, one of state's oldest cowboy reunions.

Haskell Railroad Museum — Housed in 1906 railroad depot. Excellent railroad artifacts; other historical items. Open Mon., Thurs. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. S. Ave. C.

Lake — Stamford. See LAKES listing.

Rice Springs Park — At Rice Springs in southern part of town, large park is equipped with a variety of playground equipment, picnic tables, pavilion for group gatherings and seating for open-air stage productions.

Scott Memorial Park — Scenic county park on shore of Lake Stamford; picnicking and camping facilities. About 12 miles via Texas 24 east, F.M. 600 south.

HELENA *Pop. 35* *Alt. 305*

General — Though a few homes remain, Helena is a ghost town — killed, so they say, by one gunfight too many. Helena was laid out about 1854 near routes of famed Chihuahua Trail and Indianola-San Antonio Road. Named county seat, it thrived for 30 years and reached 3,000 population — a boisterous frontier settlement with more than its share of outlaws and sudden death. During a saloon shooting one night in 1884 a stray bullet cut down 20-year-old Emmett Butler, son of area's wealthiest rancher, Col. William Butler. Unable to determine who fired the fatal shot, Butler vowed to kill the town that killed his son. He persuaded the railroad, then building across South Texas, to bypass Helena by offering free land miles away. Other towns sprang up along railroad; Helena lost its county seat, and its citizens melted away. Today an abandoned courthouse, cobwebby church and other silent ruins are testimony to Bulter's vow. Texas 80 between Gillett and Karnes City.

Courthouse Museum — Helena's abandoned courthouse is now a museum of area history with early trail, ranch and home artifacts, tools and implements. Upstairs area features typical room settings with frontier and pioneer furnishings. Collections and settings still under development. Open. Mon. - Sat. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1:30 - 4:30 p.m.

HEMPHILL *Pop. 1,426* *Alt. 257*

General — Founded 1858, seat of Sabine County, a vast timber area. Today a commercial center for lumber and poultry, and major gateway to immense Toledo Bend Reservoir. A gallows, more than 70 years old, is still in place in 4-cell county jail.

Lakes — Sam Rayburn and Toledo Bend Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

Sabine National Forest — City is at western boundary of forest. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

SCENIC FOREST DRIVE FROM HEMPHILL

Scenic Drives — Excellent forest scenery along highways in all directions. Stands of Virginia shortleaf pine are seen south of Hemphill at community of Yellowpine via Texas 87, also on F.M. 2343 (not shown on most maps). One of finest stands of longleaf pine is at scenic raodside park on Texas 184 about 5 miles west.

HENDERSON *Pop. 10,730* *Alt. 505*

General — Designated seat of Rusk County in 1843. Enjoyed rapid growth during its first 2 decades, but disastrous fire in 1860 destroyed most business houses. Oil discovered in 1930. City is now oil-agriculture commercial center and home of Texas Baptist Institute.

Ghost Town — Harmony Hill — 18 miles northeast on Texas 43, town was important trade center known as Nip and Tuck in 1850. Bypassed by railroads, the town declined, and in 1906 a storm destroyed many buildings. A few old homes and large, well-kept cemetery remain.

Howard-Dickinson House — First brick house in county; built 1855 and visited many times by Sam Houston, related to one of the builders. Restoration cited by American Association for State & Local History; authentically furnished. Structure which bears Texas Historical Medallion is 2 blocks from square on South Main St. Check hours locally. Admission.

Lake Forest Park — 55 acres administred by Henderson and Rusk County, with swimming pool, picnic area and playgrounds. West on Texas 64.

Lakes — Cherokee, Martin, Murvaul, Striker. See LAKES listing.

HENRIETTA *Pop. 3,015* *Alt. 915*

General — Seat of Clay County, named for famed Kentucky statesman Henry Clay. County offically created 1857, but Indians severely plagued area from their territory across Red River. By 1862 settlers fled, and 11-year gap in county's history is marked: "Civilization interrupted by Indians." Resettled in 1873.

Annual events usually held are Pioneer Reunion, rodeo and horse show, third week in Sept. with huge barbecue for pioneers; art show, third Sat. in Sept., and junior stock show, third Sat. in Oct.

Lake — Arrowhead. See LAKES listing.

Tex Rickard Stadium — On 100 acres adjacent to the city, 6,500-capacity stadium is home of the Clay County Pioneer Reunion and Rodeo. Stadium named for boxing promoter Tex Rickard, who served as city marshal for several years and who developed Madison Square Garden.

HEREFORD *Pop. 14,632* *Alt. 3,806*

General — Named for early herds of Hereford cattle; seat of Deaf Smith County. (Deaf Smith was commander of scouts in Sam Houston's army at the Battle of San Jacinto.) Because of natural fluorine and iodides in municipal water supply resulting in low incidence of dental decay, Hereford often called "town without a toothache." Economy based primarily on agribusiness with immense production of grain sorghum, wheat, sugar beets and corn. Much of grain is used in feeding of some 3 million cattle annually in area feed lots. A local plant (tours available in season) refines sugar from beets produced in 4-county area.

Country's largest all-girl rodeo is annual event, second weekend in May.

Deaf Smith County Historical Museum — Collections from pioneer era, farm and ranch implements, guns, Indian artifacts, photographs, paintings. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. and Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. 400 Sampson St.

Free Tours — Local chamber of commerce offers daily (except Sunday) free tours of farms and ranches in area. FFA boys are guides, and tour participants use own cars and drivers. Tours begin at 10 a.m., 3 p.m. from chamber office.

National Cowgirl Hall of Fame — Pays tribute to all women who contributed to development of the West and pioneer spirit of women everywhere. Paintings, sculptures. Displays trace careers of honorees. Open Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Temporarily in Deaf Smith County Library.

HILLSBORO Pop. 6,828 Alt. 634

General — Principal trade center and seat of Hill County, established 1853. In frontier tradition first courthouse was a log cabin. Today center of rich agricultural region, gateway to Lake Whitney. Manufacturing includes plastic and asbestos-cement pipe, electric fixtures, cotton fabrics and garments. Home of Hill Junior College.

THE HILL COUNTY COURTHOUSE, HILLSBORO

Annual events include an arts and crafts show the second Sat. and Sun. of June at historic Bond's Alley; a Quarter Horse show the last Sat. of June, and the Frontier Days and Hill County Round-up and Rodeo the third weekend in July.

Confederate Research Center, Gun Museum — Devoted to the Civil War era, especially concerning Hood's Texas Brigade, CSA. More than 1,000 volumes, many rare, plus maps, photographs, correspondence and dioramas. Gun Museum features historic firearms and edged weapons, changing exhibits sponsored by the Texas Gun Collectors Assn. Open Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; campus of Hill Junior College.

Hill County Courthouse — Built 1889, structure has always been center of controversy. The old *Saturday Evening Post* called it "a monstrosity." But *Harper's* described it as "like an outstanding cathedral." For years tourists have been coming to Hillsboro to see for themselves.

Lake — Whitney. See LAKES listing.

Lake Whitney State Park — About 16 miles southwest. See WHITNEY.

HONDO Pop. 5,877 Alt. 901

General — County seat of Medina County, established in 1880s on Southern Pacific Railroad. Takes name from Hondo (Spanish for "deep") Creek. Hunting for deer and upland game birds popular in season. Public golf course, swimming pool.

Annual events are Museum Day, first full weekend in May, with rides, booths, foods; and World's Championship Corn Shucking Contest, part of July 4th celebration events.

Dinosaur Tracks — Easily visible tracks preserved in stone, probably made by herb-eating trachodons, 15-ton dinosaurs about 40 feet long. On F.M. 462, 23.5 miles north in bed of Hondo Creek. Admission.

Medina County Museum — Housed in restored 1897 Southern Pacific Railroad depot, features pioneer artifacts and exhibits of Medina County history. Open daily Memorial Day - Labor Day; Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sun. 1 - 6 p.m. balance of year. 2200 block 18th St.

777 Exotic Game Ranch — Hunting, fishing, swimming, tennis, skeet shooting and wildlife photo tours for individuals or groups. Exotic species include axis and fallow deer, Indian blackbuck antelope, Corsican and Asian 4-horn rams, Mediterranean mouflon sheep, African aoudad sheep, and Alpine ibex. Hunting year-round for exotics; during state season for native white-tailed deer, javelina and wild turkey. Lake stocked with lunker catfish and hybrid Florida bass that grow to 18 pounds. Lodges, meeting rooms, and 2,800-foot airstrip. Reservations required: phone (512)342-9438. Access via U.S. 90 1.5 miles west Hondo city limits; south on paved county road 3 miles to ranch entrance.

HONEY GROVE Pop. 1,980 Alt. 668

General — An early settlement dating from the Republic of Texas. Community founded in 1842 in a grove of bee trees, from whence its name.

Museum of Arts and Sciences — Paintings, historical documents, manuscripts and miscellaneous historical relics of the area. Open Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; afternoons Sun. and holidays.

HOUSTON Pop. 1,455,046 Alt. 55

General — Named after Sam Houston, general of Texas army that won independence from Mexico, and president of Republic of Texas. The city, largest in Texas and sixth largest in nation, has experienced phenomenal growth since a small riverboat landing was established on Buffalo Bayou by Allen brothers in August 1836. Today metropolis is industrial and financial hub for much of the state. It is one of nation's largest seaports, and headquarters of Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center.

Institutions of higher learning include Houston Baptist University, Rice University, South Texas College of Law and South Texas Junior College, Texas Southern University, University of Houston, and University of St. Thomas.

Major annual events include the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo in late Feb. and early Mar., largest livestock exposition in

THE ASTRODOME IN HOUSTON

HOUSTON'S FORTRESS-LIKE ALLEY THEATER

ALPINE RIDE AT ASTROWORLD IN HOUSTON

stable with championship cowboys, Hollywood entertainers. Kicks off with arrival of up to 9,000 trail riders from Texas and Louisiana. The River Oaks Azalea Trail, 2 weekends in Mar., includes visits to famous mansions. Texas Independence Day (Apr. 21) is observed with a review of the Texas Navy at San Jacinto Battleground State Park.

Houston's attractions and events are so numerous that visitors should stop at Greater Houston Convention and Visitors Council for literature, information and directions. Council is at Suite 1101, C & I Life Bldg., Main and McKinney Sts.

Aline McAshan Botanical Hall & Arboretum — Primarily a children's center for study of conservation and field botany, of adult interest for study of plant-animal relationships. Hall contains orientation-exhibit room, laboratory, reference library, and adjoins greenhouse. 260-acre arboretum has more than 60 species of trees, shrubs, ferns, wild flowers, and native small animals. Trails open Mon. - Sat. 8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. 4501 Woodway St.

Allen's Landing; Old Market Square — Park on Buffalo Bayou where Allen brothers arrived in 1836 to promote new real estate venture: Houston. General area, now Old Market Square, became center of new city. Many 19th Century buildings restored; now devoted to dining, entertainment, and specialty shops. Features include name entertainers, waiters singing grand opera, and quaint bar in Houston's oldest commercial building. Bounded by Travis, Milam, Congress, and Preston Sts.

Alley Theater — Ultramodern facility called "one of most striking theaters in the world" by the *New York Times*. Tours weekdays, 12:45 p.m. 615 Texas in Civic Center. Tour fee.

Armand Bayou Nature Center — A preserved wilderness area on an estuarine bayou. Public nature hikes on first Sat. of month by Houston Audubon Society. The 12-mile bayou can be explored by canoe (rentals available). At Clear Lake Park, north shore of Clear Lake on NASA Road 1 just east of Space Center.

Astrodomain — $100 million entertainment complex includes Astrodome, Astrohall and Astroarena. Superlatives are required to describe Astrodome, or Harris County Domed Stadium — its official name. An 18-story building would fit *inside* the Astrodome. It is world's first air-conditioned domed stadium for baseball and football, also accommodates basketball, boxing, conventions, rodeos, and almost any other entertainment or sporting event. Astrodome seats up to 66,000 with adjacent parking for 30,000 cars. Home of baseball's National League Houston Astros, football's Houston Oilers and University of Houston Cougars. Site of annual Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl. Newest attraction of Astrodomain is Astroarena. Contains 6,000 theater-type seats; is court for EZ Riders, professional tennis team.

Astrohall is one of world's largest exhibition centers and home of Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo. Astrodomain is on Kirby Dr. off S. Main, or off Loop 610. For event dates telephone Astrodomain, or write P.O. Box 1691, Houston 77001.

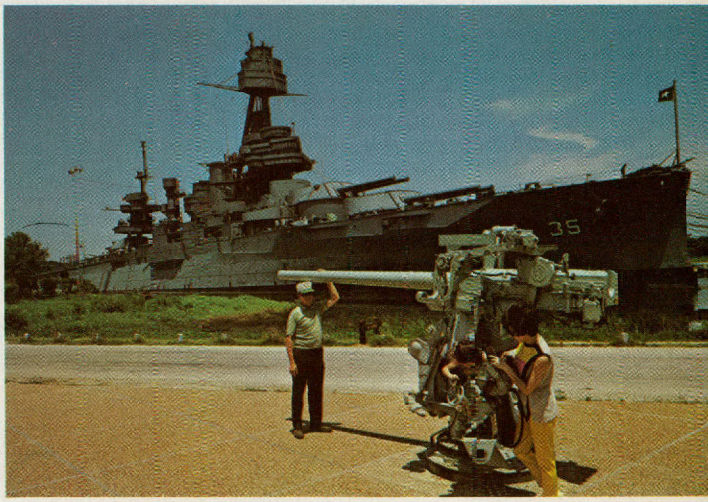
Astroworld — Part of the Six Flags family and one of nation's great amusement centers, Astroworld features over 100 shows, rides and attractions for the entire family. There are miniature trains and autos, sky ride, live entertainment, giant roller coaster. Astroneedle lifts visitors high above park for view of all the festivities and much of Houston. The fantasyland is open on weekends in Apr. and May; daily, June - Labor Day; weekends Labor Day through Nov. Loop 610 at Kirby Dr. Admission.

Battleship *Texas* - See San Jacinto State Park.

Bayou Bend Museum — Operated as a branch of Houston's Museum of Fine Arts, the 24-room Latin Colonial structure is former home of the late Miss Ima Hogg, daughter of James Stephen Hogg first native-born governor of Texas. An elegant collection of American decorative arts from 1650 to 1850 is on display. Open house second Sun. monthly except Mar. and Aug., 1 - 5 p.m. Two-hour tours available by reservation only (often requiring several weeks advance notice) and limited to persons 16 years of age or older. Curator, P.O. Box 13157, Houston 77019; or telephone 713/529-8773. No. 1 Wescott St.

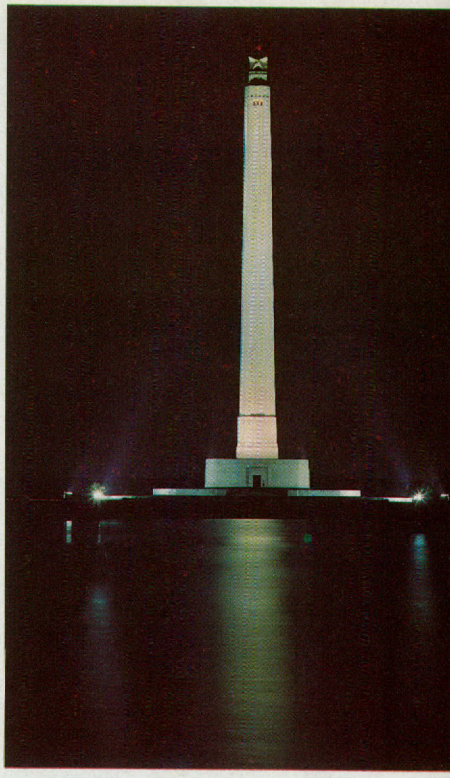
Burke Baker Planetarium — Called most sophisticated science-teaching device in the world, 232-seat planetarium can reproduce celestial patterns as they would be seen from any point on earth or in space. Planetarium also houses an array of scientific exhibits. In Museum of Natural Science, Hermann Park.

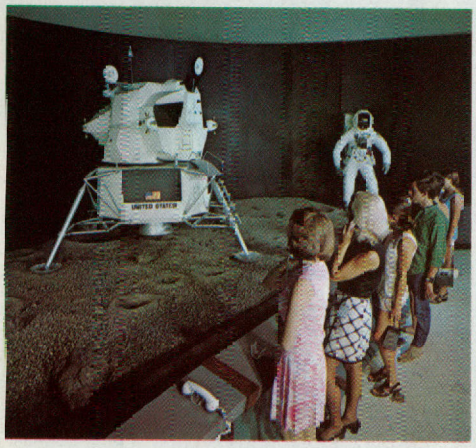
BATTLESHIP *TEXAS*, SAN JACINTO BATTLEGROUND STATE PARK, HOUSTON



HOUSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

SAN JACINTO MONUMENT, HOUSTON





NASA'S FAMOUS SPACE MUSEUM IN HOUSTON

Christ Church Cathedral — Founded 1839, is Houston's oldest church on original site. Contains handcarved woodwork, statuary and fine stained glass windows including 2 designed by Tiffany's. Open daily 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. 1117 Texas.

Contemporary Arts Museum — Paintings, sculpture, constructions by Buffet, Ernst, Calder, Matta, and others. Domestic and foreign films, lectures and children's workshops. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. noon - 6 p.m. 5216 Montrose Blvd.

Hermann Park Zoo — One of most unusual zoological gardens in U.S., features Tropical Bird House resembling Asian jungle with more than 200 exotic birds flying freely through aviary rain forest. Children's Zoo with wildlife from distant places. In Hermann Park, zoo is open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Houston Baptist University — Southern Baptist institution established 1963, site of Museum of American Architecture and Decorative Arts. Open Tues. - Thurs. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. On 196-acre campus at Southwest Freeway and Fondren Rd.

Houston Museum of Natural Science — Exhibits feature space age science plus geology, archeology, and natural history. Also Museum of Medical Science. In Hermann Park. Open Tues. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.,; Fri., Sat. 7:30 - 9 p.m.; Sun. & Mon. noon - 5 p.m. 5800 Caroline.

Jesse H. Jones Hall for Performing Arts — Among the most modern theatres in the world, occupies entire downtown block in impressive Civic Center complex. Dramatic grand lobby induces air of pageantry upon entry; series of ascending terraces usher patrons into box, mezzanine and balcony floors. Above grand lobby Richard Lippold's "Gemini II" sculpture floats in gleaming curve toward 66-foot ceiling. Stage and hall itself are multipurpose. Acoustically designed ceiling panels can be adjusted to complement everything from symphony concerts to lectures. Home of Houston Symphony Orchestra, Houston Grand Opera, Houston Ballet, and Society for the Performing Arts. Civic Center mall, with 2,000-car underground parking garage, also contains National Space Hall of Fame and Alley Theatre. Jones Hall is at Milam St. and Texas Ave.

Lakes — Houston. See LAKES listing.

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center — Visit the headquarters of America's space program, the famous "Mission Control" that guided pioneering astronauts, and throughout the 1980s will direct the vast Space Shuttle project. At the Visitor Orientation Center see actual lunar rocks, photographs from Mars, movies about space flights and orbital rendezvous. Exhibits include spacecraft that have been to the moon and back, a full-scale Skylab and examples of space-technology spinoff even beyond the imagination of *Star Trek* fans. NASA scientists have produced an incredible fire-retarding paint, wrist radios that continuously transmit a person's vital signs, blood pressure and heart monitoring sensors so small they can be inserted by a hypodermic needle rather than by surgery. NASA satellites perform nationwide crop surveys, detect plant diseases even before farmers do, and can spot threats to crops by noxious weeds or insects. Free, self-guided tours originate at the Visitor Orientation Center daily except Christmas day. A limited number of special, guided tours may be arranged by advance reservations; telephone 713/483-4321 or write the Johnson Space Center, AP-5, Houston 77058. About 25 miles southeast of downtown Houston, three miles east of I.H. 45 on NASA Road 1.

Miller Outdoor Theatre — Regular performances from mid-Apr. through Sept. feature a variety of entertainment ranging from light opera to jazz, ballet to Shakespeare musical comedy to symphonic concerts. Outdoor theatre in Hermann Park seats 1,750 under unusual polygon roof; additional seating on grassy hillside.

Museum of Fine Arts — The city's finest collection of art objects, paintings and sculpture, visited by more than a quarter-million people each year. Accredited by American Association of Museums. Among superb displays is Finnigan collection of ancient art from Egypt, Greece and Rome. Straus collection features Renaissance paintings and bronzes, and noted Kress collection displays High Renaissance art from Italy and Spain. Recently acquired from Beck collection are master paintings from impressionist, post-impressionist and early modernist periods. Visitors will find Indian art of Southwest, plus Frederic Remington's robust masterpieces. Native arts from Africa, Australia and South Pacific, plus special Junior Gallery with changing exhibits of appeal to youngsters. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. noon - 6 p.m. Tours 1 p.m. Wed. - Sat. 2 p.m. Sun. Museum restaurant open 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Tues. - Sat. 1001 Bissonnet.

Port of Houston — Among top 3 seaports in the United States in total tonnage, connected to Gulf of Mexico by 50-mile-long ship channel. World Trade Center Building is hub of Houston's international commerce, and location of many foreign consuls assigned here. Visitors may view famous Houston Turning Basin from observation deck reached through Gate 8 from Clinton Dr.

Free boat tour of port and ship channel aboard modern sightseeing vessel, *Sam Houston,* from its berth at Turning Basin. Advance reservations required. Phone (713)672-8221, or write Port of Houston, P.O. Box 2562, Houston 77001.

Sam Houston Historical Park — Project of Harris County Heritage Society, a monument to early history of Texas; 13-acre park includes landscaped grounds and gardens, features restored historic buildings depicting life in early Houston. Free slide program shown on the hour preceding tours. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sat 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. Admission. Special arrangements for group tour: telephone (713)223-8367. Downtown, across from city hall at 515 Allen Parkway.

San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Park — Site where Texas won independence from Mexico in 1836. Commemorating the decisive battle in which Sam Houston's Texans overwhelmed superior forces of Mexican General Santa Anna, San Jacinto Monument rises 570 feet above flat coastal plain. Famous monument is constructed of reinforced concrete faced with Texas fossilized buff limestone. At base of shaft is San Jacinto Museum of Texas History; exhibits trace region's history from Indian civilization encountered by Cortez, to Texas as a state. Open daily June - Labor Day 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Closed Mon. Sept. - May.

Another landmark of the park is Battleship *Texas,* moored in permanent slip at battleground. One of few monuments of its kind in the world, it is only survivor of dreadnought class. Battleship was presented to State of Texas by U.S. Navy. Commsioned shortly before World War I, the venerable seaworthy served in that conflict — and in World War II as flagship in 1944 D-Day invasion commanded by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, a native of Denison, Tx. Open 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. May through Labor Day; 11 a.m. - 5 p.m. Labor Day through Apr. East of downtown Houston 22 miles via Texas 225, Texas 134. Admission.

Texas Medical Center — Organized in 1945, an immense complex of hospitals, medical schools and research institutions whose purpose is total coordination of health education, patient care and research. More than a score of buildings occupy 180 acres in southwest Houston near midtown. Still expanding, the medical center in a typical year will hospitalize more than 150,000 patients, handle more than 1,500,000 outpatient visits, and train some 6,000 students in all aspects of medical science. Major units now operating at Texas Medical Center include Hermann Hosptial, Baylor University College of Medicine, Methodist Hospital, Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Texas Children's Hospital, St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, Ben Taub General Hospital, the Universtiy of Texas at Houston composed of M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Dental Branch including the Dental Science Institute, School of Public Health and Graduate School of Biomedical Science, City of Houston Department of Public Health, Houston Speech and Hearing Center, Houston Academy of Medicine Library, Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research, Texas Research Institute for Mental Sciences, Institute of Regligion, Methodist Hospital Orthopedic-Cardiovascular Clinical Research Centers, Institute of Ophthalmology, Jewish Institute for Medical Research, Texas Heart Institute and Texas Woman's College of Nursing.

Visitor Information Center — Maps, brochures, literature and schedules of Houston events available at visitor center operated by the Greater Houston Convention and Visitors Council. Free parking; also drive-up window service. Open Mon. - Fri. 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m., 1522 Main St. at Leeland.

MAGNIFICENT JONES HALL FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS, HOUSTON

HUGHES SPRINGS *Pop. 1,800* *Alt. 378*

General — Situated on site of old Choctaw Indian village, city named for Reece Hughes who visited area on buffalo hunt in 1829 and returned in 1839 to settle here. He built first blast furnace in area in 1854. A large hotel and health spa built in 1880 to take advantage of mineral properties of chalybeate springs. City incorporated in 1911.

Wildflower Trails, loop route including Linden and Avinger, are an annual event last weekend in Apr. Historic sites, activities combine with extravaganza of wild flowers.

City Park — 3 mineral springs are in park in center of downtown. Picnic facilities.

HUNTSVILLE *Pop. 22,165* *Alt. 401*

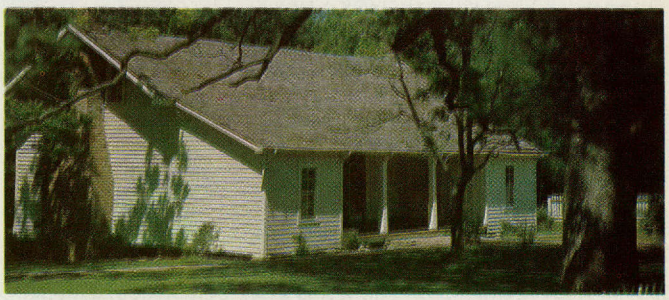
General — Founded as Indian trading post in 1836, the year of Texas independence. Sam Houston was one of many prominent early Texans who lived here. Today a center for agriculture and lumbering, location of main unit, Texas State Penitentiary, and home of Sam Houston State University.

Two rodeos are annual events: Sam Houston State University Intercollegiate Rodeo in Apr., and Texas Prison Rodeo, each Sun. in Oct., which spotlights state prison inmates who compete for awards and prize money. The unusual rough and tumble rodeo attracts attendance from throughout state. Funds from rodeo support inmate recreation and rehabilitation programs.

Huntsville State Park — 2,123 acres of greenery in Sam Houston National Forest. Complete camping facilities on Lake Raven, marked botany trail, boating, fishing, and swimming. 9 miles south off I.H. 45. Admission.

Lake — Livingston. See LAKES listing.

Sam Houston Memorial Park — Many of the buildings and personal effects of Gen. Sam Houston, twice president of Republic of Texas. Buildings include "Steamboat House," the



SAM HOUSTON'S HOME IN HUNTSVILLE

Sam Houston Museum, Law Office, Carriage House and one of the general's homes. His tomb in Oakwood Cemetery bears Andrew Jackson's tribute, "The world will take care of Houston's fame." The museum displays wide variety of 19th Century pioneer items. Open daily 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. 1804 Ave. L, across from campus of Sam Houston State University.

Sam Houston National Forest - City is at northwestern boundary of forest. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

Scenic Drives — Several routes through Sam Houston National Forest offer woodland beauty. F.M. 1374 (not shown on most maps) leads to near Stubblefield Lake Recreation Area, administered by National Forest Service. F.M. 1375 east from New Waverly leads to near Walker Lake Recreation Area, also forest service facility.

INDEPENDENCE *Pop. 140* *Alt. 321*

General — Settled 1824 by John P. Coles, one of Stephen F. Austin's 300 original families in Texas. Original name Coles Settlement; name changed in 1836 to commemorate independence of Texas from Mexico. The town square was laid out for Washington County courthouse, but Brenham won heated election by 2 votes.

Cemetery — Many notables buried here: Sam Houston, Jr., Moses Austin Bryan, the Hoxey family, and veterans of all U.S. wars (including American Revolution) except Korea and Viet Nam.

Lake — Somerville. See LAKES listing.

Old Baylor Park — On site of campus of Old Baylor University (see below). Original home of John P. Coles relocated and restored here (open by appointment). Modern picnic facilities, rest rooms. One-half mile west on F.M. 390.

Ruins of Old Baylor University — Birthplace of present Baylor University (Waco) and Mary Hardin-Baylor College (Belton). 4 large stone pillars mark original site of Baylor's administration and classroom building; other ruins of 6-acre original campus. (See Old Baylor Park above.)

Sam Houston Homesite — Marked with large granite marker, stands on F.M. 390 across from entrance to Old Baylor campus. Mrs. Houston's 1863 home stands one block east of old Baptist church on F.M. 390.

Scenic Drive — F.M. 390 east and west from Independence offers attractive scenery and exceptional vistas. Especially attractive around mid-Apr. during bluebonnet season.

Texas Baptist Historical Center — Historic Independence Baptist Church where Sam Houston was converted in 1854 and baptized by Dr. R. C. Burleson. Present building erected in 1872. Church building and adjoining museum house many artifacts dating to pre-Civil War days. Mrs. Sam Houston and her mother, Nancy Moffette Lea, long-time members of the church, are buried within sound of the historic bell, just across the street from church yard. Old records, family information, and local travel information available at museum. Open Wed. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. (5 p.m. in June and July); Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. At F.M. 390/F.M. 50 intersection.

Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park — A few miles east on the Brazos River. See WASHINGTON.

INDIANOLA *Pop. 14* *Alt. 6*

General — From what she was, she's the biggest ghost of them all, but not to the eye. At the terminus of Texas 316 south of Port Lavaca, all is clean tranquillity — a deception. Sea and desert have defeated many towns. The sea is more ruthless — implacable until every trace is scoured away, until all is virgin sand where the footprints of men apparently never trod.

The prints of 6,000 and more did tread here, when concrete and stout-timbered structures lined what was considered the finest harbor on the Gulf of Mexico. Piers thrust into the bay for half a mile, funneling rich cargos to and from great ships. In the 1840s German colonists landed, led by Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels (see NEW BRAUNFELS). In the 1850s an army depot supplied the frontier forts of all Texas. Here 2 shiploads of Arabian camels landed, beginning that imaginative experiment of Jefferson Davis (see CAMP VERDE). Warehouses stored ice, winter-cut on the Great Lakes, prized during Texas summers.

LA SALLE STATUE AT INDIANOLA GHOST TOWN

The bustling, prosperous town survived shelling, capture and recapture during the Civil War, yellow fever epidemics, and a storm thought severe in 1866. But all were only preludes to Sept. 17, 1875. The sea that had created and nourished Indianola rose in monstrous gray hummocks, lashed by shrieking winds — hurricane! 900 perished, and three fourths of the city lay in matchbox shambles. Disaster on an unimagined scale.

But Indianola was too prosperous, too vital to quit because of one freak tragedy. Larger warehouses were raised; new piers of heavier pilings sprouted. 11 years passed before a brutal fact was driven home: that other black September was no freak. An even more severe storm sounded the death knell.

Indianola was literally gone. Even wreckage was scarce. Those who somehow survived did not return. The county seat, in name, was moved to Port Lavaca for there was really nothing left to move.

Today the tide laps at a few stones of the courthouse foundation. Inches above the smooth sand, outlines of a few shattered concrete cisterns remain. Some fishermen's homes have come of late, and the state has erected an historical marker.

One thing more, appropriately: a solitary rose granite statue of Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle. The French explorer was first to leave a bootprint on the sands of Indianola almost 300 years ago. Today his stone likeness surveys the same featureless, unmarked sands.

INGRAM *Pop. 767* *Alt. 1,600*

General — On north bank of Guadalupe River, city founded 1883 by J.C.W. Ingram who built a store and conducted church services. "New" section was started in 1936 following a disastrous flood. A trade center for surrounding camps, vacation and retirement homes.

Hill Country Arts Foundation — Founded 1958 to provide a cultural atmosphere, including art classes and summer theater for professionals and amateurs, plus special children's program. Famous artists conduct classes; summer stock theater directed by top professionals. Restaurant, art gallery, studios, theater on bank of Guadalupe River. Season June - Aug.

IRAAN — Pop. 931 — Alt. 2,200

General — With 1928 discovery of oil, town exploded into existence of hastily constructed frame buildings and tents. Name, chosen in a contest, combines names of the townsite owners, Ira and Ann Yates.
City Park — 40-acre park adjacent to Fantasyland (see below). Picnicking, grills, swimming pool, camping. On Texas 29.
Discovery Well A No. 1 — Gusher blew in more than 4 decades ago, remains one of largest producing oil wells in North America. Tremendous jet of oil sprayed tent city 4 miles away. Sign at well site details impact of discovery.
Fantasyland — Alley Oop, comic strip caveman, was created by V.T. Hamlin while he lived in Iraan. Giant statues at playground immortalize Oop, his girl friend Ooola, and his dinosaur Dinny. Dinny is 65 feet long, 16 feet tall and 80,000 pounds heavy. Favorite spots for snapshots are astride his head, or sliding out of Oop's 20-foot top hat. Also in Fantasyland is Iraan Archeological Museum with artifacts of prehistoric man, other area antiquities. On Texas 29.

IRVING — Pop. 105,133 — Alt. 470

General — Established in 1902 on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railroad, Irving has grown astonishingly during the past three decades...from a population of 2,575 in 1950 to more than 100,000 today. The thriving commerical, industrial and residential complex borders the west edge of Dallas and the eastern boundary of the D/FW Airport.
Dallas Cowboys/Texas Stadium — From Apr. through Oct., groups of 25 or more may tour the home of the famous world champion Dallas Cowboys (except on game days). Tours include the exclusive Stadium Club, elegant private boxes, writers' press box, the Cowboys' dressing room, and the playing field. Tours 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Mon. - Fri; 11 a.m., 12:30 p.m., and 2 p.m. Sat., Sun., and holidays. Tour fee. Telephone. 214/438-7676. Loop 12 at Carpenter Freeway.
Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Airport — One of the world's largest airports with over 800 scheduled domestic and international flights daily. (Averaging more than a flight every two minutes!) The Dallas/Fort Worth Airport embraces Irving's northwest sector. Full ground transportation services available.

JACKSBORO — Pop. 3,400 — Alt. 1,074

General — Petroleum refining and related oil field services are among industries in seat of Jack County, primarily large, sparsely settled ranching area. Settlement began 1855; Butterfield stages ran through community first known as Lost Creek, next Mesquiteville, then Jacksboro. Today a block of native limestone buildings erected before turn of the century lends picturesque accent to town square. A famous old opera house, where officers from Fort Richardson (see below) were entertained on Saturday nights, still stands on square.

Annual events include county fair and junior stock show in late Feb.; Snake Safari, weekend in Mar., is "bring 'em back alive" contest to capture biggest and most rattlesnakes. Snakes are used for medical and scientific purposes; fried rattlesnake is served to the adventurous. Other events are rodeo beginning first Thurs. in June, and Quarter Horse show, first weekend in Sept.
Fort Richardson State Park — Most northerly of line of Federal posts established in Texas after Civil War to halt Indian depredations. Among regimental commanders was Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie of famed Mackenzie's Raiders. Most impressive building extant was post hospital, now museum/library on Western lore. Also existing are original wooden officers quarters built in the "picket" style with slim vertical lumber, powder magazine, morgue, and bakery that produced some 600 loaves of bread daily. Fort was abandoned May 1878. Recreational facilities include campsites with electricity, picnic sites, rest rooms, showers, nature hiking trails, pond, fishing. Southwest edge of city. Admission.
Lakes — Bridgeport, Jacksboro. See LAKES listing.

JACKSONVILLE — Pop. 11,055 — Alt. 516

General — Was a post office community before 1849, but moved 3 miles to present site when International-Great Northern Railroad was built in 1872. Home of Jacksonville Baptist College and Lon Morris College. More than 75 manufacturing enterprises produce such varied products as cap pistols, baskets, brassieres and furniture. RCA-approved rodeo is held on second weekend in July.
Killough Monument — Native stone monument commemorates victims of East Texas' worst Indian depredation, erected on spot where massacre took place on Oct. 5, 1838. 7 miles northwest of Jacksonville near community of Larissa: U.S. 69 north to Mount Selman, F.M. 855 (not shown on most maps) west to Larissa.
Lakes — Jacksonville, Palestine and Striker. See LAKES listing.
Love's Lookout Park — View is breathtaking; other attractions of Love's Lookout are facilities for camping and picnicking and Olympic-sized swimming pool. Five miles north on U.S. 69.
Scenic Drives — Beautiful hill, forest and lake scenery both north and south on U.S. 69; also along F.M. 747 and F.M. 2138 (neither shown on most maps) around Lake Jacksonville.
Vanishing Texana — Museum in Jacksonville Public Library displays Cherokee County historical items. Open June - Aug., Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 1 p.m.; Sept. - May, Mon. - Fri. noon - 5 p.m. 310 Bolton St.

JASPER — Pop. 6,892 — Alt. 221

General — Seat of Jasper County, named for Sgt. William Jasper, hero of American Revolution. Area terrain ranges from hilly to level, 85 per cent forested by pines and hardwoods.

Annual events include rodeo, second weekend in May, and county fair in late Sept.
Angelina National Forest — Nearest entrance 13 miles northwest on Texas 63. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)
Jasper County Museum — Documents, mementos, Civil War records; on display in Jasper County Courthouse. Open Mon. - Fri., 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Lakes — B.A. Steinhagen and Sam Rayburn. See LAKES listing.
Martin Dies Jr. State Park — 705 acres on eastern shore of B.A. Steinhagen Lake (also known as Town Bluff and Dam B Reservoir). Rest rooms with showers, picnic, camping and trailer sites, screened shelters, boat rentals, children's play area, fishing pier with fish cleaning station. About 13 miles west on U.S. 190. Admission.
Siecke State Forest — 25 miles south on U.S. 96 (See STATE FORESTS OF TEXAS at end of book.)

MARTIN DIES JR. STATE PARK EDGES STEINHAGEN LAKE

JEFFERSON *Pop. 2,805* *Alt. 191*

General — Various dates are cited as the beginning of Jefferson at a river landing on Big Cypress Bayou: 1836-1840. Whatever the date, early settlers were already established when the town was laid out in 1842. Today one of Texas' most historic towns. More than 30 structures bear Texas State Historical Medallions.

Jefferson early became major East Texas river port of entry; Big Cypress was then navigable by steamboats from New Orleans. Discovery of nearby iron ore brought smelters and plow works, while plentiful pine and cypress stimulated lumber industry.

Here was one of Texas' first breweries, and in 1873 world's first ammonia refrigerant ice plant. It was state's first city to utilize artificial gas for street lighting, and shortly after the Civil War, reached a peak population of 30,000 with as many as 15 steamboats at a time lining the docks, and scores of wagon trains passing through on the way West.

Steel rails were also reaching west, but Jefferson, confident in the steamboat, refused Jay Gould's offer for a railroad (see below). Gould angrily predicted death for the city, and laid his tracks elsewhere. He was right as far as "city" goes, because succeeding years, like the railroad, seemed to bypass Jefferson.

For today's traveler seeking quiet reflection of a past era, it was a fortunate result.

Jefferson Historical Pilgrimage, first weekend in May, is annual event. With all traditional flavor of the Old South, hoop-skirted belles usher guests through gracious and historic old homes, collections of antiques, and gardens at height of spring bloom. Highlights include parade and re-enactment of Diamond Bessie Murder Trial, a notorious scandal of 1870s.

Apothecary Shop and Country Store — Apothecary antiques (including patent medicines of 1850-90) and country store supplies; recorded Texas historic landmark. 312 E. Broadway St.

Caddo Lake State Park — See KARNACK.

Cypress Queen — Replica of paddlewheeler skippered by certified river boat captain; 45-minute trip down Big Cypress Bayou with narrator. During summer daily except Tues., Thur.; leaves Cypress Queen dock hourly 1 - 7 p.m. Charter and special group trips and rates. Free playground and antique car ride at dock on Big Cypress Bayou and U.S. 59. Fare.

Excelsior Hotel — Numbered among its guests were Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Diamond Bessie, Jay Gould and Oscar Wilde. Period furnishings of maple, cherry and mahogany include marble-topped dressers, button and spool beds, many from original furnishings of hotel when it opened more than a century ago. Still accepting guests. Open daily for tours 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. 211 W. Austin St. Admission.

THE *CYPRESS QUEEN* EXCURSION BOAT, JEFFERSON

Freeman Plantation — Built in 1850, the graceful Greek-revival structure embodies the building style which distinguished so many Louisiana plantation homes. Giant magnolias and period furnishings complement the house which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been cited by the Historic American Buildings Committee of the Department of the Interior and the Texas Historical Commission. Tours 1-5 p.m. daily except Mon. and Wed., one mile west of Jefferson on Texas 49. Tour fee.

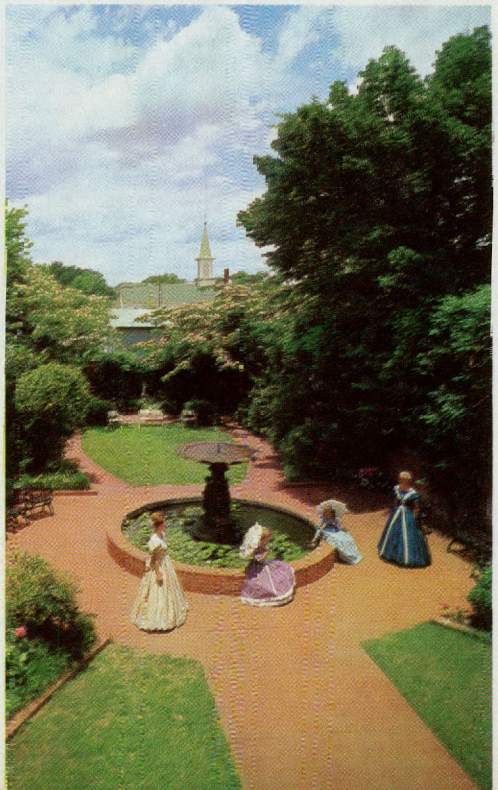
Jay Gould Private Railroad Car — The "Atalanta," luxurious interior with 4 staterooms, lounge, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry and bathroom. Ironically, the car is within a stone's throw of Excelsior Hotel, in whose register Gould wrote "The end of Jefferson" when citizens indicated a preference for grass to grow in the streets rather than have them marked with railroad tracks. Open daily, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Admission.

Jefferson Historical Society Museum — 4 floors of articles, documents and art ques from bygone era. Mementos of pioneer days, early steamboat commerce, antebellum society. Paintings and sculpture from D.D. Feldman collection. Open daily, Lafayette and Vale Sts. Old Federal Building.

Lakes — Caddo, Lake O' the Pines. See LAKES listing.

JAY GOULD PRIVATE RAILROAD CAR, JEFFERSON

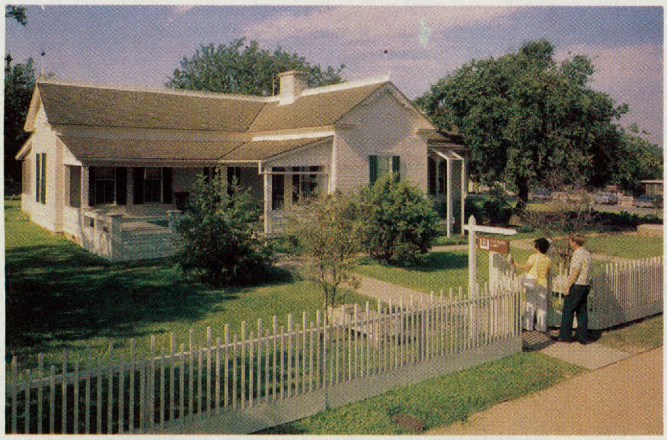
BYGONE ELEGANCE LINGERS IN JEFFERSON



The Manse — Built about 1839, probably Jefferson's oldest building. One-story structure is city's best example of Greek Revival architecture; also headquarters of Jessie Allen Wise Garden Club, organization responsible for much of historic restoration in Jefferson. Delta and Alley Sts.
Woodlands Trail — Feature is 99-foot state champion yellow poplar, survivor of 4 transplanted from Georgia in 1887, and sire of hundreds now in area. Other species identified. On U.S. 59, 8.5 miles north.

JOHNSON CITY *Pop. 891* *Alt. 1,197*

General — Seat of Blanco County, named for pioneer Johnson family, ancestors of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. Retail center for farm and ranch area.
Lyndon Baines Johnson National Historic Site — Frame structure nearly 100 years old where Lyndon Johnson lived while attending public school. Furnishings include Johnson family household items and period furniture. One block west is "Old Ranch" owned by former President's grandfather and great-uncle



BOYHOOD HOME OF LBJ IN JOHNSON CITY

1867-72 and gathering point of 7-county area for cattle drives. Also served as aid station for those wounded in Deer Creek Indian Battle. Original 1856 dog-run cabin, barn, other buildings; restored and part of "living history" program. Access to Johnson Settlement is via horse-drawn wagon or foot path from Boyhood Home. Operated by National Park Service, open daily 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. in summer; weekends in winter. (Also, see STONEWALL.)
Pedernales Falls State Park — 4,800 scenic acres preserving natural beauty of the area; features picturesque waterfalls, abundant animal and birdlife, fishing, swimming, camping, picnicking, hiking, nature study. About 8 miles east via F.M. 2766. Admission.

JOURDANTON *Pop. 2,109* *Alt. 491*

General — Known as "Dairyland of Texas," a marketing center for farmers and ranchers, and location of major butane and propane refinery. Abundant ground water from 4 water-bearing strata provides extensive agricultural irrigation. Seat of Atascosa County.

First County Courthouse — Structure is replica of log cabin that served as county's first courthouse in rough and tumble days of cowboys and Indians.

JUNCTION *Pop. 2,971* *Alt. 1,710*

General — Established 1876 with formation of county. Today a trade and retail center of scenic, sparsely populated area nationally noted for production of fine wool and mohair. Dude ranches are popular in area, as well as camping, fishing and hunting. More flowing streams than any other Texas county; year-round fishing. Hunters find wild turkey, deer and game birds during season, squirrels throughout year.

An Easter Pageant annually attracts more than 10,000 to scenic natural amphitheater. Rehearsals by area residents span months preceding presentation.

Hill Country Race Meet & Billy Sale, 3 days in Aug. is also annual event. Quarter Horse races at picturesque racetrack, prize Angora goats featured in auction ring.
Kimble County Historical Museum — Documents, tools and other relics from days of early settlers. Open Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. and by appointment; 4th and College Sts.
Scenic Drives — Although several are scenic, one of most impressive is U.S. 377 southwest as it travels along the South Llano River. An exceptional overlook is about 22 miles south at a highway rest area.

KARNACK *Pop. 775* *Alt. 237*

General — Adjacent to Caddo Lake and Caddo Lake State Park (see below), city is named from a point of ancient historical reference. The village was the same distance from Port Caddo, northeast port of entry for Republic of Texas, that Karnak, Egypt, was from Thebes. The Thiokol Chemical Corp. here manufactures solid fuel for rocket engines.
Birthplace of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson — Constructed of bricks made by slaves, the birthplace of former First Lady (born Claudia Taylor) is a handsome 2-story structure on sloping hill. Built before the Civil War, it was family home of T.J. Taylor, well-known merchant; 2.7 miles southwest on Texas 43.
Caddo Lake State Park — 478 acres beside Caddo Lake (which see), an area once occupied by Caddo Indians, a tribe quite advanced in civilization. Camping areas, trailer sites, cabins, fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, nature trails and interpretive center. 2 miles north off Texas 43. Admission.
Lake — Caddo. See LAKES listing.

KARNES CITY *Pop. 2,974* *Alt. 404*

General — Designated seat of Karnes County in 1894, and named changed from St. Joe. Name honors Henry W. Karnes, Texas Revolutionary figure and Indian fighter. Much of early population was of Polish or Swedish extraction. Town is center for farming, ranching, petroleum and industrial activities.

South Texas Wolf Hunter's Assn. holds trials and show last Mon. in Feb.; Town and Country Days Celebration is third week in Sept.

CADDO LAKE STATE PARK NEAR KARNACK

KEENE *Pop. 2,677* *Alt. 890*

General — Until recent year, town had probably most unusual post office in the state. It closed on Saturday and opened on Sunday because Keene is principally a community of Seventh Day Adventists. It all began in 1852 when Jeremiah Easterwood and family settled here. The railroad came in 1890, Southwestern Junior College in 1894 (around which the town grew). Keene prospered as a farming community, and now has a diversified group of small industries, including a broom factory which is the last of 22 once based in city, and a firm whose product makes Keene the "Stick Horse Capital of the World."

Southwestern Union College serves to train Adventist religious workers.

KERMIT *Pop. 7,700* *Alt. 2,890*

General — Winkler County seat was mere village in 1926 when population of entire county was 81. Then oil was discovered nearby in the fabulous Permian Basin, and the boom was on. Today a center for oil and petroleum-based industries including natural gas, butane, propane, carbon black and sulphur.

Annual events are a county fair, last Fri., Sat. in Sept.; and the October Affair, arts and crafts festival, second Sat. in Oct. at Winkler County Park.

Monahans Sandhills State Park — About 25 miles southeast. See MONAHANS.

Pioneer Park — Outdoor museum includes Moorhead Derrick, a cable tool derrick with walking beam. Last active equipment of its type; was in operation until 1966. Other items are oldest house in Kermit, and "nester's shack" which were moved to site. Nearby Winkler County Park offers swimming, picnicking, athletic courts. Open daily. 4 blocks north of Texas 302 at east limits.

KERRVILLE *Pop. 14,461* *Alt. 1,645*

General — Seat of Kerr County, one of state's most famous health and recreation centers. Area within a hundred-mile radius believed by many to have most ideal climate in nation. More than a dozen boys' and girls' camps, scores of hotels, motels, adult camps, dude ranches, and religious encampments attract thousands annually. Rugged cedar- and live oak-covered hills, picturesque green valleys and beautiful streams edged by towering cypress. White-tailed deer are so numerous that highway signs caution motorists to be on the alert for them, especially at night. Center of extensive wool and mohair production.

Capt. Charles A. Schreiner, born in Riguewihr, France, was early, prominent Kerrville settler. He served with the Confederacy and as a Texas Ranger, established general merchandising business in Kerrville, 1869. The Charles Schreiner Co. owned more than 600,000 acres of land by 1900, extending some 80 miles northwest to Menard. Among Schreiner's philanthropic efforts was establishment of Schreiner Institute (now Schreiner College).

A major annual event is Texas State Arts & Crafts Fair, usually Memorial Day weekend, which provides opportunity to see more than 200 of the finest Texas artists and craftsmen at work and to purchase their products. Other annual events are junior stock show in Jan., and Southwestern Regional Fly-in in early Sept. which draws antique, home-built, sport and experimental aircraft.

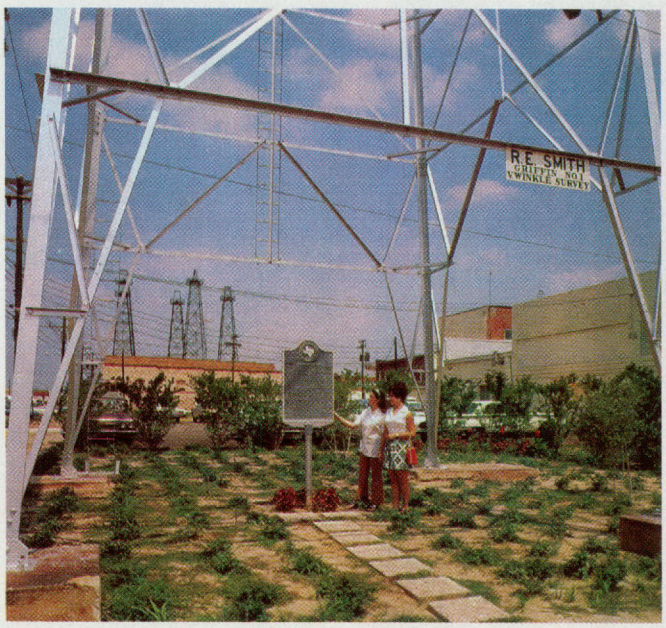
Music festivals featuring folk and country/western stars are usually held on Memorial Day, July 4th and Labor Day weekends at Quiet Valley Ranch south of Kerrville.

Classic Car Showcase and Wax Museum — Collection of perfectly restored classic autos such as Duesenberg, Bentley, Rolls-Royce, Delahaye, Isotta Fraschini and others. Lifelike wax figures of Hollywood film greats. Open 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Tues. - Sun. I.H. 10 at F.M. 783 (Harper Rd. Exit 505). Admission.

Hill Country Arts Foundation — See INGRAM.

Kerrville State Park — 500 beautiful Hill Country acres on upper reaches of cypress-edged Guadalupe River. Camping, shelters, trailers, rest rooms, picnicking, fishing, swimming, nature study, hiking. South edge of city off Texas 173. Admission.

YOUTH CAMP ACTIVITIES AT KERRVILLE



THE "WORLD'S RICHEST ACRE" IN KILGORE

KILGORE *Pop. 9,630* *Alt. 371*

General — Plantation owners settled area before Civil War, but town was not established until building of Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1872. Town is a geographic center of huge East Texas Oil Field discovered 1930; more than 1,100 oil wells once located within city limits, many still producing. Home town of internationally acclaimed concert pianist Van Cliburn. City also home of Kilgore Junior College and world-famous "Kilgore Rangerettes." Widely known as "Sweethearts of the Gridiron," the school's 53-member Rangerette precision drill and dance team receives applications from girls throughout the U.S. The Texan-hatted beauties perform at nearby Texas Rose Festival (see TYLER) and various bowl games throughout nation.

World's Richest Acre — On part of one downtown block, actually about 1.2 acres, once stood greatest concentration of oil wells in the world. One of original 24 derricks is preserved, and historical marker details history of the plot, now landscaped. Business Route Texas 135 at Main and Commerce Sts.

An interesting sidelight is that one of the wells was drilled through terrazzo floor of the Kilgore National Bank building that once stood on site.

KILLEEN Pop. 50,628 Alt. 833

General — Keyed to the military life, edged by 218,000-acre Fort Hood. Named for civil engineer of Santa Fe Railroad which built across county in 1882. Largest city in Bell County; trade center for Central Texas and home of Central Texas College.

Events usually scheduled are arts and crafts festival in Apr.; rodeo in May, and Starving Artists Show, first Sun. in Oct.

Fort Hood — Nation's greatest concentration of armored power. Headquartered at base named for Confederate General John Bell Hood is the Army's III Corps, 1st Cavalry Division ("Old Ironsides"), and 2nd Armored Division ("Hell On Wheels"). Base is open facility which welcomes visitors without requirements for special passes. Museums of 2nd Armored Division and 1st Cavalry Division feature venerable combat hardware from N. African and European campaigns of WW II. Main gate on U.S. 190 one mile west of Killeen. Inquire for directions and information at any Military Police post.

Lakes — Belton, Stillhouse Hollow. See LAKES listing.

Parks — 3 spacious city parks offer facilities for swimming, picnicking, softball, tennis, playground equipment; municipal 18-hole golf course.

KINGSLAND Pop. 1,500 Alt. 856

General — At confluence of Llano and Colorado Rivers, spot was popular for fishing before area lakes were built. At turn of century was thriving community, and trains brought fishermen. With coming of automobile, community declined because of poor roads. Construction of excellent highways, and of Lake Granite Shoals (now renamed Lake Lyndon B. Johnson) in 1950 brought rapid growth.

Town participates in Highland Lakes Bluebonnet Trail, 2 weeks in Apr.; art shows and handicraft exhibits.

Aqua-Boom Celebration, July 3 and 4, is annual event. Land and water parades, boat races, carnival, fireworks, displays and shows.

Inks Lake State Park — See BUCHANAN DAM.

Lakes — Buchanan, Inks, and Lyndon B. Johnson. See LAKES listing.

Packsaddle Mountain — Site of last Indian battle in Texas Hill Country. From Kingsland's Lookout Pass, can be seen to southwest. James R. Moss and group of Texans tracked a band of Apaches to the mountain and defeated them on Aug. 5, 1873.

BOATING ON THE HIGHLAND LAKES NEAR KINGSLAND

WINDMILLS STILL WATER STOCK NEAR KINGSVILLE

KINGSVILLE Pop. 29,088 Alt. 66

General — Established on Fourth of July in 1904 with arrival of first train over St. Louis, Brownsville, and Mexico Railroad; became Kleberg County seat in 1913. Kingsville is home of Texas A&I University and U.S. Naval Air Station.

Annual events include county fair, late Mar. or early Apr., with livestock show and N.I.R.A. rodeo which is part of Texas A&I Aggie Roundup Week. Texas Youth Rodeo Association finals are usually held in Aug.

John E. Conner Museum — Displays include Indian, early Spanish and Texas pioneer relics, guns, swords, fossils. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - noon; Sun. 2:30-5 p.m. Campus of Texas A&I, Santa Gertrudis and Armstrong Sts.

King Ranch — Largest ranch in continental U.S., famous King Ranch established in 1853 when Capt. Richard King purchased 75,000 acres which had been Spanish land grant called Santa Gertrudis. Holdings today comprise some 823,000 acres spreading over Nueces, Kenedy, Kleberg and Willacy Counties. Robert J. Kleberg, attorney and legal counsel for early ranch, married Captain King's youngest daughter; King-Kleberg descendants still control gigantic enterprise. Originally based upon Texas Longhorns, ranch led in introducing purebred cattle such as Hereford, Shorthorn and Brahman. Now famous Santa Gertrudis breed, first strain of cattle originated in Western Hemisphere, was developed on King Ranch. Ranch continues work in animal husbandry, agricultural research and wildlife conservation. Stables of Thoroughbreds and prized Quarter Horses have won honors throughout nation. Because of size and complexity of operations casual visitors are not accepted, but ranch makes available for public a 12-mile loop route which leads past headquarters, stables, other points of interest. Entrance to loop drive is immediately west of Kingsville off Texas 141.

Parks — City parks include swimming pools, tennis courts and playgrounds. 211-acre Dick Kleberg Park in grove of trees beside a lazy creek features many picnic tables, grills and a Navy jet fighter and fire truck sure to delight youngsters. On Loop 428 near south edge of city. Leo Kauffer Park, Riviera Beach and Loyola Beach are all saltwater recreation areas on upper reaches of Baffin Bay southeast of Kingsville. Baffin Bay opens into Laguna Madre along Gulf Coast. Small fishing camps, bait-tackle shops, plus public pier and free boat ramp are at Kauffer and Riviera Beach Parks. From U.S. 77 south, access to parks is via F.M. 628 and F.M. 771.

Kleburg County recreation park has 18-hole public golf facility, tennis courts and camping. Quarter-mile southeast of city limits; access from military highway east of U.S. 77.

KOUNTZE Pop. 2,269 Alt. 85

General — Established as railroad town 1881. Seat of Hardin County, an area more than 89 per cent forested that produces over 5.5 million board feet of lumber monthly.
The Big Thicket — Kountze describes itself as The Big Light in The Big Thicket — that vast area of tangled, often impenetrable woods, streams and marshes in East Texas now undergoing acquisition of acreage for the Big Thicket National Preserve. Inquire locally for roads offering typical views of the Thicket. Warning: Do not wander on foot into the woods; it's easy to get lost! (Also see SARATOGA.)

LA GRANGE Pop. 3,301 Alt. 278

General — Located where old Indian trail known as La Bahia Road crossed the Colorado River. Developed 1831, became seat of Fayette County 1837. County and town named by settlers either for their home town in Tennessee, or in honor of General Lafayette and his estate in France. "Historic Oak" on north side of square has been muster point for men in 6 conflicts.

Annual events are junior livestock show, third Thurs. in Mar., and county fair, Labor Day weekend, with international entertainment, horse racing, tractor pulls, livestock, agricultural and handicraft exhibits, parade and dances.

Monument Hill State Park — Final resting place of men who drew black beans of death after Mier Expedition against Mexico, and 41 of Capt. Nicholas Dawson's soldiers massacred by Mexicans at Salado Creek near San Antonio in 1842. Monument is handsome 48-foot marker of stone, bronze, and polychrome. Picnic sites, playground. Two miles south off U.S. 77, Loop 92. Admission.
N.W. Faison Home — Dawson Massacre survivor. Occupied by Faison family from 1866 to 1960, contains original furniture, paintings and toys; relics of Mexican War. Museum and garden center open Apr. - Sept., Sat., Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 822 S. Jefferson. Admission.
Scenic Drives — F.M. 153 west from U.S. 77 to community of Winchester traverses Colorado River Valley amid tall pines. Other routes marked by La Grange Chamber of Commerce during bluebonnet and Indian blanket flowering season. First highway roadside park 10 miles west on Texas 71; also, scenic overlook of Colorado River Valley.
Winedale Outdoor Museum — Restored plantation house of 1830s. See ROUND TOP.

MONUMENT HILL STATE PARK NEAR LA GRANGE

EL CAMINO DEL RIO, SCENIC DRIVE ALONG THE RIO GRANDE NEAR LAJITAS

LAJITAS Pop. 6 Alt. 2,200

General — (La-HEE-Tahs) First became centralized village in 1915 when army troops were stationed to protect Big Bend area from flamboyant Mexican bandit Francisco (Pancho) Villa. Name is Spanish word for flagstones, of which there are prominent outcroppings in the area. Area residents predominently Mexican-American, who farm irrigated plots along the Rio Grande.
Big Bend National Park — Some 20 miles east of Lajitas on F.M. 170. See BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK.
Rio Grande Float Trips — One to 3-day river raft trips through the canyons of Big Bend available at Lajitas Trading Post adjacent to The Cavalry Post, modern motel built of authentic adobe on foundations of old military outpost. Also wilderness mountain pack trips with burros. NOTE: Never attempt river trip without professional guide.
Scenic Drive — El Camino del Rio, Spanish for "The River Road," local name for F.M. 170 that stretches from Lajitas northwest to Presidio and beyond. An excellent paved route, it's one of the most spectacular drives in the nation, plunging over mountains and canyons along the sun-drenched Rio Grande.

LAMESA Pop. 11,197 Alt. 2,975

General — Seat of Dawson County at southeast edge of Texas High Plains, southernmost extension of the Great Plains of the United States. Area economy based on extensive oil; industrial and agricultural production. Rodeos held Jun., Jul. and Aug.; county fair third weekend in Sept.
Lamesa-Dawson County Museum & Art Center — Home furnishings, pioneer tools, ranch and farm equipment from early days of settlement. Also display of work by local artists. Open by appointment; south 2nd and Avenue M.

LAMPASAS Pop. 7,170 Alt. 1,025

General — Established as Burleson in early 1850s, name changed with creation of Lampasas County; made county seat. Mineral springs popular among Indians long before white settlers arrived and they still flow hardly half a mile from native stone courthouse, which is on National Register of Historic Places. Historic structures include Keystone Hotel, early Texas landmark-stagecoach stop, now restored savings-and-loan office. Sportsmen find prime hunting for white-tailed deer, wild turkey, quail, mourning dove, and excellent fishing in local creeks and nearby Lampasas and Colorado Rivers.

Spring Ho Festival, second weekend in July, includes parades, beauty contest, horse show, historical tour including visit to historic springs, contests, dances, talent show, antique car show, water activities.

On last Sat. in Mar. at Lometa, 17 miles northwest, an annual event is rattlesnake hunt; also, chili cookoff, arts and crafts exhibits, entertainment.

Cauthen House Museum — Handsome, 14-room, turn-of-the-century home of pioneer wool and mohair businessman. Lavish mahogany staircase, wainscoating and interior trim; beveled glass doors; elaborate lighting fixtures; period furnishings. Open May - Sept.: Wed. & Sat. 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 4 p.m.; admission. Second & Walnut Sts.

Keystone Square Museum — Housed in one of the first buildings of frontier Lampasas, museum features variety of changing exhibits devoted to such subjects as Texas Rangers, early-day saloon items, Indian artifacts, ranch and home implements, tools, and old-fashioned crafts. Open May - Sept.:Wed. & Sat. 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 4 p.m. 304 S. Western St.; admission.

Lake — Buchanan. See LAKES listing.

Parks — Privately owned Gunderland Park, 430 acres on Sulphur Creek; campsites, fishing, swimming and picnic facilities. 2 miles east, access via local roads from U.S. 190. Admission.

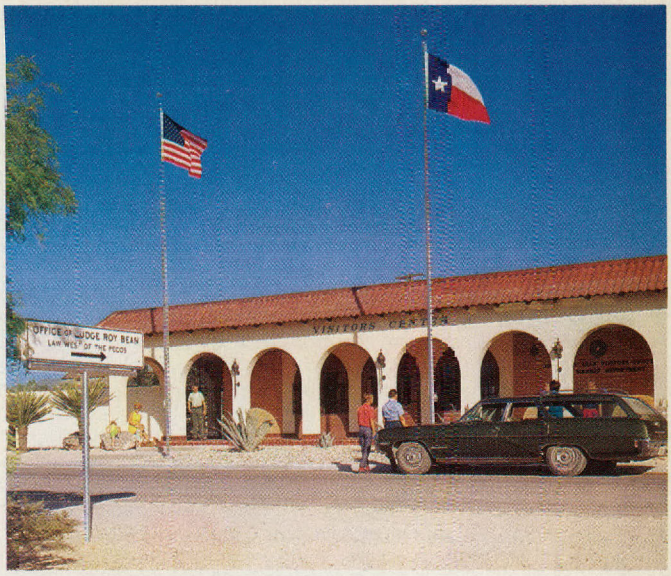
Hancock Park, 109-acre municipal facility at Hancock Springs which flow millions of gallons of water daily. Picnic grounds, swimming pool, a 9-hole golf course. Southwest corner of city, access off U.S. 281.

THE "JERSEY LILLY," JUDGE ROY BEAN'S SALOON-COURTROOM

LANEVILLE *Pop. 200* *Alt. 415*

General — Developed in the 1880s near the Angelina River. Several antebellum homes (see below) are found in and near the town.

Monte Verdi — Even in an era when colonial mansions were the standard for East Texas plantations, this 2-storied, 6-columned home was a showplace of Rusk County. Modeled after the famed Virginia home of George Washington, Monte Verdi was headquarters for a cotton plantation that covered more than 10,000 acres. The 1848 mansion is not open to the public, but may be viewed from the road. About 8 miles southwest: F.M. 225 south; U.S. 84 west; F.M. 2753 (not shown on most maps) north one mile, local oiled road west approx. half-mile.



JUDGE ROY BEAN VISITOR CENTER, LANGTRY

LANGTRY *Pop. 145* *Alt. 1,315*

General — Established 1881 when Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railway survey was conducted. Was junction of construction from east and west. Two origins of town's name exist: one prosaic, the other romantic. One credits town name to a civil engineer named Langtry who directed group of Chinese laborers in railroad construction. But colorful Judge Roy Bean (see below) insisted he named town after his idol, English actress Lillie Langtry, the 'Jersey Lily."

Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center — Features rustic saloon, courtroom and billard hall of Judge Roy Bean, the colorful and controversial "Law West of the Pecos" in 1880s. The center preserves historic site where Judge Bean ruled with high-handed, but appropriate brand of homespun law, outrageous humor, and sixshooter justice. Adjacent modern visitor center interprets highlights of Judge Bean's career in six dioramas with special sound programs. Travel counselors provide literature and information about every part of Texas. An impressive cactus garden displays flora of Southwest; plaques label specimens and cite Indian/pioneer lore about the thorny plants. Free attraction, open daily; operated by State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

Scenic Overlook — U.S. 90 spans arid, primitive land little changed since pioneers first made their way across it in creaking wagons. One of most formidable barriers to early day travel — and civilization — was precipitous canyon of Pecos River. Modern travelers can pause in roadside park by U.S. 90 on east rim of canyon, about 18 miles east of Langtry. View is spectacular and provides insight into difficulties faced by pioneers who had to negotiate crossing without a bridge of any kind. Water from Amistad Lake now about 100 feet deep in canyon.

LA PORTE *Pop. 8,549* *Alt. 28*

General — Landlocked harbor and bayshore resort on Galveston Bay, given its French name by early settlers; chief industries are shipping, petroleum and rubber manufacturing.

Sylvan Beach Park — County park at site of famous resort/dance pavilion of the 1920s-30s. Modern pavilion and restaurant overlook Galveston Bay; fishing pier, boat docks, launching ramp, playgrounds and picnic areas for families or large groups.

LAREDO *Pop. 78,674* *Alt. 438*

General — Rich in south-of-the-border flavor, the major international crossing along U.S.-Mexican border. Established by Spanish land grant 1755; became county seat when Webb County organized in 1848. City tops state in number of flags served under: seven! Today Laredo derives economy from such diversified sources as apparel and hats, feeds and fertilizers, petroleum, brick and tile, smelting imported ores, and visitors from both sides of Rio Grande. Laredo Junior College and Texas A&I University at Laredo are here.

Since 1898 the Washington Birthday Celebration has honored George Washington as first Western Hemisphere leader to free a New World country from the dominion of European rule; 4-day fiesta celebrated on both sides of the border includes parades, fireworks, dances and impressive coronation ceremony. Festivities strengthen friendly lies between Texas and Mexico.

Other usual events are Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred Futurities and Derby held at L.I.F.E. Downs on certain weekends in Feb., Mar., Apr. and Oct.; Laredo International Fair & Exposition in Mar. with exhibitions, fairs, rodeos, stock shows and horse races; Border Olympics in Mar. with track and field stars from high schools, junior colleges, colleges and universities.

Fort McIntosh/Nuevo Santander Museum — Established by Army in 1848 immediately following Mexican War, fort was in continuous use until May, 1946. Originally among series of border forts guarding against Indian attacks and as base for border patrol. Laredo Junior College and Texas A&I University now on grounds. The old guardhouse, chapel, warehouse and commissary are now the Nuevo Santander Museum with documents, photos and items interpreting area history; also special collections. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sat. & Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. Foot of Washington St. on banks of Rio Grande.

Lake — Casa Blanca. See LAKES listing.

Laredo Civic Center — New $1,200,000 facility for recreational, cultural, civic activities as well as conventions; auditorium seat 1,979. Banquet and exhibition hall, meeting rooms and Olympic-sized swimming pool. West of I.H. 35 near downtown.

Nuevo Laredo — Founded 1775, "New Laredo" across border is bustling city of 190,000. Fine hotels, motels and restaurants cater to large flow of visitors throughout year. Shoppers find profusion of gift shops specializing in jewelry and precious metal works, and traditional marketplace bargains in woven goods, pottery, other handicrafts. Night clubs feature headliner entertainment and traditional Mexican music and dancing. (See MEXICO: Entrance and Exit Regulations at end of book.)

ANNUAL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, LAREDO

Republic of the Rio Grande Building — Seven flags have flown over quaint, one-story building. Whitewashed plaster covers walls of rock and adobe which measure more than 2 feet thick. Now a museum, building served as capitol of unsuccessful Republic of the Rio Grande; displays guns, saddles, household goods of frontier homes with emphasis on period of Rio Grande Republic 1839-41. Hours variable: usually open Wed. - Fri. and Sun. 9:30 a.m. - noon and Sat. 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. 1000 Zaragoza St. Contributions.

San Agustin Church — Originally built in 1767, church is on San Agustin Plaza in heart of old Spanish section. Oldest church in Laredo.

Tourist Bureau — One of 11 bureaus provided by the state at key highway entrances to Texas, in the State Capitol, and at the Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center in Langtry. Bureaus are operated daily throughout the year, staffed by uniformed, trained travel counselors. Services free to all visitors include information, maps, literature on every part of the state, and expert assistance in charting routes. On I.H. 35 north of Laredo; operated by State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

SHOPPING IN A POTTERY MARKET IN NUEVO LAREDO

LEAKEY *Pop. 388* *Alt. 1,609*

General — Small community (pronounced LAY-key) is in one of most scenic and picturesque areas of rugged Edwards Plateau, locally called the Hill Country. Elevations range from 1,500 to 2,400 feet with deep, dramatic canyons cut by Frio and Nueces Rivers. Archeological excavations show evidence of prehistoric civilizations in area. At time of first Spanish explorers, game-rich area was inhabited by Comanche, Apache and Lipan-Apache Indians. Ranching predominates today featuring cattle, sheep and goats. Flocks of registered Angora goats produce prized mohair. Camping, fishing and hunting are popular with visitors. Game

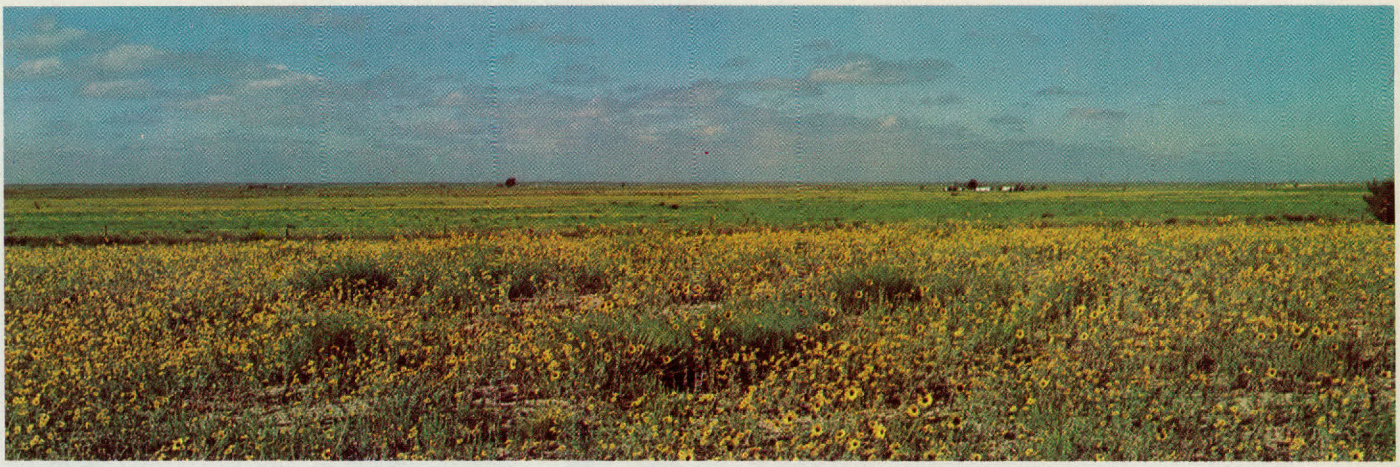


TABLE-FLAT HIGH PLAINS SPREAD TO INFINITY AROUND LEVELLAND, LIPSCOMB AND LITTLEFIELD

birds and animals include white-tailed deer, wild turkey, mourning dove, quail, squirrel, javelina, rabbits, and ringtails.

Scenic Drives — Series of highways in loop to the west span some of most spectacular scenery in Hill Country — land of massive timbered hills, steep cliffs, small secluded valleys and streams. West on F.M. 337 to Camp Wood, Texas 55 north to Barksdale, F.M. 335 north to Texas 41; then east to F.M. 336, and south back to Leakey.

U.S. 83 north skirts East Frio River; 12 miles north, a roadside park offers spectacular view and picnic facilities. Texas 39 east, along Guadalupe River to Ingram, is another picturesque route.

LEVELLAND *Pop. 12,013* *Alt. 3,523*

General — Cereal king C.W. Post surveyed and plotted town in 1912, first called Hockley City; renamed in 1922. Seat of Hockley County, commercial center for cotton, cottonseed processing, petroleum refining, propane, butane and sulfur.

Annual events include Old Settlers' Reunion in July and Miss South Plains Pageant in Oct.

South Plains College — Fine arts building houses exceptional art collection of Marjorie Merriweather Post, presented to the college by daughter of city's founder. Campus on U.S. 385 south.

South Plains Museum — Memorabilia of cattle kingdoms, horsedrawn agricultural implements, mounted big game animals, local history. Open Tues. - Sat. 2 - 5 p.m. 608 Ave. H.

LIBERTY *Pop. 6,331* *Alt. 51*

General — One of oldest settlements in Texas, named for earlier Spanish settlement, Libertad. Seat of Liberty County, serves area that has produced nearly 400 million barrels of oil since 1905; port facilities on the Trinity River barge channel. County is 60 per cent forested; what has been called largest American holly tree on North American continent is few miles north, while another champion tree — a yaupon — is east of city.

Trinity Valley Exposition and Rodeo, 4 days late Sept., is annual event.

Geraldine Humphreys Museum — Local and pioneer history, period rooms, art exhibit. Temporary special displays. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. 1710 Sam Houston.

Historical Sites — Many settled in this area before Texas Revolution; in city are monuments detailing history of compound that held Mexican troops captured at San Jacinto, and settlement founded by French vets of Napoleonic wars. Marker is at site of Sam Houston's law office, and others where original Mexican town squares were laid out. Old homes include Chambers Home built in 1860, and Cleveland-Partlow Home built about 1869.

Sam Houston Regional Library and Research Center — Historical depository for the 10 counties carved from Atascosito-Liberty district of the Republic of Mexico. Displays show development of region, artifacts, furniture, Jean Laffite's journals, and 1826 census. Open 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Mon. - Sat. Two miles north on Texas 146, 1 mile west on F.M. 1011.

LIPSCOMB *Pop. 190* *Alt. 2,450*

General — Settled 1880 on Wolf Creek; seat of Lipscomb County. Named for Abner Smith Lipscomb, Texas secretary of state under Mirabeau B. Lamar and later associate justice (1846-1856) of Texas Supreme Court. Noted for large wheat, grain sorghum farms and cattle ranches.

Humorist Will Rogers was a cowboy on Little Robe Ranch near community of Higgins southeast of Lipscomb. On the ranch he perfected his famous rope tricks used on stage. Higgins stages an annual "Will Rogers Day" the last Sat. of each Aug. Events include Western style parade, free barbecue, rodeo, art and historical exhibits, and dance.

LITTLEFIELD *Pop. 6,529* *Alt. 3,556*

General — Named for George Washington Littlefield, cattle baron and philanthropist who bought and developed southern Yellowhouse Division of famed XIT Ranch. Townsite first surveyed in 1912 and became station on Panhandle and Santa Fe Railroad a year later. Now banking, commercial and manufacturing center; seat of Lamb County. More than 300,000 farm acres are irrigated; chief crops are cotton and grain; large ranches and livestock feeding lots. Large textile mill converts enough West Texas cotton into denim each year to make 19 million pairs of blue jeans.

City park has picnicking, free overnight camping with hookups.

Lake — Bull. See LAKES listing.

Replica of World's Tallest Windmill — Originally constructed of wood in "El Canyon de Las Casas Amarillas" (The Canyon of the Yellow Houses) on the XIT Ranch in 1887 to a height of 132 feet, the famous windmill blew down on Thanksgiving Day, 1926. The replica is "only" 114 feet to axis of the 12-foot windmill U.S. 84 at XIT Ave.

XIT Ranch — See DALHART.

MILO MAIZE COVERS IMMENSE ACREAGES ON THE HIGH PLAINS

FALL BURNISHES TEXAS WOODLANDS NEAR LIVINGSTON

ALABAMA-COUSHATTA INDIAN RESERVATION BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AND WOODVILLE

LIVINGSTON *Pop. 5,517* *Alt. 194*

General — Trade center for prosperous lumber and agricultural district of fertile Trinity River Valley; seat of Polk County. Established 1846, named by founder Moses L. Choate for his former home in Alabama. Oil discovered in the 1940s.

Youth rodeo is held in July, and Polk County Folklife Festival on Labor Day weekend.

Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation — Home of Alabama and Coushatta Indians, part of Southern forest tribes, in dense, wooded area known as the Big Thicket. Sam Houston, a staunch friend of Indians, was influential in having reservation created in 1850s. Excellent visitor program today features Living Indian Village where tribal members employ traditional skills to make jewelry, basketry and leather items. Big Thicket tours via swamp buggy and miniature railroad; museum and crafts shop; colorful tribal dances, reptile garden; petting zoo, and Inn of 12 Clans Restaurant offering customary fare plus pit-cooked barbecue, traditional Indian foods. Scenic camping areas, fishing lake, swimming. Open Jun.-Aug. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Mon.-Sat. Sun. 12:30-6 p.m. (Mar.-May & Sept.-Nov. close at 5 p.m.) Also closed Mon.-Tues. during Mar. & Nov; closed Mon. only Apr. & Oct. Closed entirely Dec.-Feb.

"Beyond the Sundown" — Historical outdoor drama; dramatic story of Alabama and Coushatta Tribes; nightly except Sun., late June through late Aug. on reservation; admission.

Lake — Livingston. See LAKES listing.

Lake Livingston State Park — 640-acres on the east shoreline of Lake Livingston among pine and hardwood forests. Facilities include multi-use campsites with hookups, screened shelters, group trailer sites and shelter, boat ramps, bathhouse store, gas and floating docks, rest rooms, showers and dump station. Visitors enjoy boating, fishing, swimming, water skiing, hiking and nature trails. About 7 miles southwest of Livingston, access from U.S. 59 via F.M. 1988 southwest, F.M. 3126 north to Park Rd. 65. Admission.

Polk County Museum — Historical items including Early American glassware, coins and stamps, jewelry, Indian artifacts and crafts. 1700s candelabrum from the White House. Open Mon. - Fri. 1 - 5 p.m. 601 W. Church St.

LLANO *Pop. 2,937* *Alt. 1,029*

General — Pioneers who settled about 1855 were plagued by Indians who stole livestock, equipment and even clothes during first year. Town well established by 1860 with stores, saloons and hotel, though no church in the rough frontier village. Legends about lost Spanish gold and silver mines. Minerals produced today include varieties of fine granite, feldspar, talc and graphite, plus rock and gem specimens that lure collectors from throughout nation. (See TEXAS ROCKS & MINERALS at end of book.) Hunting for white-tailed deer among best in state. Excellent fishing in picturesque Llano River and nearby lakes.

Town participates in Highland Lakes Bluebonnet Trail, 2 weeks in Apr., with art shows and handicrafts exhibits. A rodeo is held the first weekend in June.

Enchanted Rock State Park — About 20 miles south of Llano, Texas 16 and R.M. 965. See FREDERICKSBURG.

Lakes — Buchanan, Inks, and Lyndon B. Johnson. See LAKES listing.

Llano County Museum — General county historical displays, housed in refurbished old-time drug store. Open 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Tues. - Sat. North end of Llano River bridge on Texas 16.

LOCKHART *Pop. 7,028* *Alt. 518*

General — Originally called Plum Creek, town is near site of fierce Indian battle which took place Aug. 12, 1840. Large war party of Comanches successfully swept down Guadalupe Valley all the way to the Gulf Coast, killing settlers, stealing horses, plundering and burning settlements. A volunteer force of settlers and Texas Rangers met the returning war party and defeated them at what is called the Battle of Plum Creek.

Annual event is Chisholm Trail Roundup, second weekend in May. Parade, National Cornbread Cooking Contest, cornbread eating contest, dances, food booths, hobby and art show, beauty

revue for selection of Roundup Queen, re-enactment of Battle of Plum Creek. Other events are rodeo in July and arts and crafts fair in Aug.

Caldwell County Courthouse — On square, 1893 limestone structure displays flamboyant design of that period. History on historical marker.

Dr. Eugene Clark Library — Built for $6,000 in 1899, is oldest continuously used library in Texas. Modeled after the Villa Rotunda in Vicenza, Italy. 217 S. Main.

Emanuel Episcopal Church — One of Texas' oldest Protestant churches, built 1856 of stone and wood, still in use as originally constructed with only minor alteration. Church and Walnut Sts.

Lockhart State Park — 257 acres feature swimming, fishing, picnicking and golf. Tent camping permitted, also trailer sites. About 4 miles southwest of Lockhart via U.S. 183 and F.M. 20 to Park Road 20. Admission.

LONGVIEW *Pop. 53,465* *Alt. 339*

General — Seat of Gregg County, settled early 1800s. Rapid development by planters from the Old South after 1850. Discovery of oil in 1930s more than trebled population of 6,000. Today not only an agricultural city, but also heavily industrialized city with oil refineries, machine shops, wholesale and jobbing houses, food processing plants, steel plant, oil field equipment, other diversified industries and is loading end of the "Big Inch" petroleum products pipeline. Home of LeTourneau College.

Annual events are many and varied: antique show in late Jan.; dog show, third Thurs. of Mar.; gem and mineral show, third weekend of Apr.; art festival, second Sat. of May; dog show on Labor Day, and a county fair and livestock exposition in early Sept.

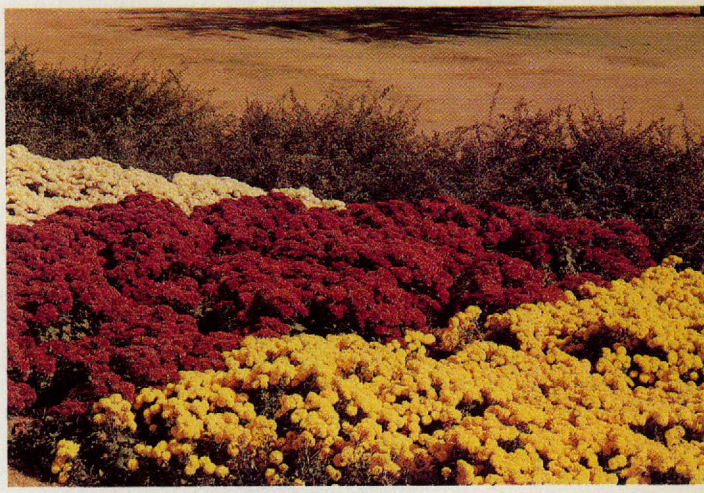
Caddo Indian Museum — Prehistoric and historic Caddo Indian artifacts including relics of stone, bone and pottery; 18th Century Spanish trade items. Open daily 9 a.m. - 6 p.m., 701 Hardy St.

Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company — Largest brewery in Texas, producing 4,500,000 barrels yearly. Tours Mon. - Fri. noon - 4 p.m. W. Cotton St.

Lakes — Cherokee, Gladewater, Lake O' the Pines. See LAKES listing.

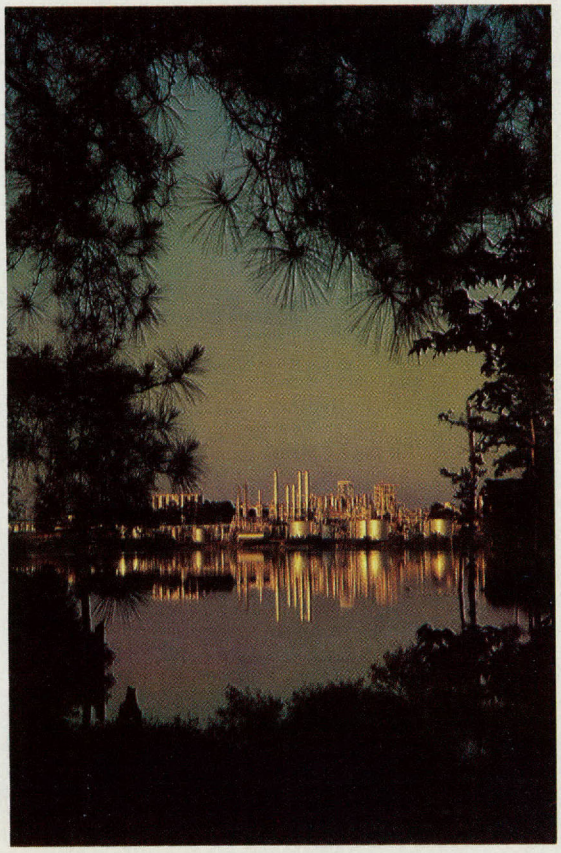
Longview Museum and Arts Center — Permanent collection of contemporary and regional American artists; changing exhibits. Open Tues. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat., Sun. 1 - 4 p.m. 200 N. Green St.

R.G. LeTourneau Museum — Houses LeTourneau's many patents and artifacts; some of his early earthmoving equipment on display. On LeTourneau College campus in R.G. LeTourneau Memorial Student Building. 2100 S. Mobberly Ave.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS FLOURISH IN LUBBOCK

PETROCHEMICAL PLANT, LONGVIEW



LUBBOCK *Pop. 165,936* *Alt. 3,241*

General — Seat of Lubbock Country and major city of the South Plains. Established 1891 as compromise between rival town builders. Slow early growth; settlers complained of prairie fires, sandstorms, tumbleweeds, and occasional droughts.

Today a city of industry, technology, oil, agriculture, warehousing, medicine and culture. Site of Lubbock Christian College, Texas Tech Univ. and School of Medicine, and Reese AFB.

Neighborhood parks dot residential sections, and a state park within the city draws more visitors than any other state park in Texas; 6 golf courses, symphony orchestra, little theater, rodeos, amusement park with Western train and other attractions.

Lubbock residents are encouraged to plant chrysanthemums to bolster city's claim as Chrysanthemum Capital of the World. There are more than 40,000 plants on Texas Tech campus, plus at least 40,000 more in city parks. Peak season is late Oct.

Major annual event is Panhandle-South Plains Fair, last week in Sept., one of largest regional fairs in state. Draws quarter million visitors to pageants, contests, and entertainment as well as traditional exhibits. Other events include junior livestock show, second week in Mar.; ABC rodeo in mid-Mar., and Coaches All-America Football Game, weekend nearest June 20.

Fair Park Coliseum — Weekly entertainment including road shows, big band dances, concerts; few blocks east of downtown.

Lake — Buffalo Springs. See LAKES listing.

Lubbock County Museum — Outdoor exhibit of vintage farm equipment used during the past century in this area. Open daily during daylight hours; 9 miles northwest of Lubbock off U.S. 84 (exit F.M. 1294 at Shallowater).

Mackenzie State Park — Operated by city, park attracts more visitors than any other state park in Texas. Prairie Dog Town in park is one of few remaining colonies of its type in nation. Visitors enjoy closeup views of the frisky little animals that once inhabited the plains by the millions. Swimming, picnicking, golf, and children's amusement park. (No overnight camping.)

PRAIRIE DOG TOWN, MACKENZIE STATE PARK, LUBBOCK

Also in park is segment of Yellow House Canyon, site of last fight in Lubbock County between buffalo hunters and Indians in 1877. Yellow House Canyon was known to Spanish explorers as early as 17th Century. Within city off I.H. 27.

Museum of Texas Tech — New, modern facility of exceptional interest and diversity. Collections focus on the environment, history, and culture of Southwest. Outstanding art, archeology, anthropology, and geology exhibits, plus modern planetarium. Closed Mon.

Ranching Heritage Center — The state's most comprehensive collection of authentic ranch structures including bunkhouses, barns, dugouts, windmills, a school, and several typical ranch homes. Restored, furnished and equipped in genuine ranch styles of the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. On a 12-acre plot of the Texas Tech campus, complete with natural landscaping. Open Apr. through Dec.; afternoon guided tours daily except Mon. Tour fee.

LUFKIN *Pop. 28,447* *Alt. 328*

General — In heart of Piney Woods region of East Texas, headquarters for National Forests of Texas, home of vast lumber and wood products industries. City lies between Angelina and Davy Crockett National Forests, and between Angelina and Neches Rivers. Central East Texas timber region includes some 12,285,000 acres of forest lands, plus rivers and lakes rich in recreational opportunities. Area produces some 1,233,900,000 board feet of saw timber annually, plus large quantity of pulpwood. Timber species include short- and longleaf pines, cypress, hickory, oak, gum and magnolia.

City parks offer picnicking and outdoor sports including golf, fishing, swimming and tennis. Lufkin City Zoo, in Ellen Trout Lake Park, includes a miniature railroad in addition to animal displays. Sites of historical interest are marked throughout city. Home of Angelina Junior College.

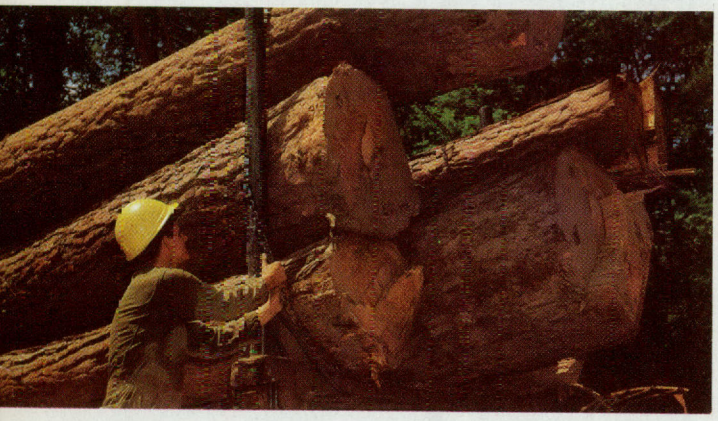
Southern Hushpuppy Olympics are usually held last weekend in May with serious competition plus zany contests and variety of events. Contact Angelina County Chamber of Commerce at 210 S. First St. for complete details on city and area attractions.

Angelina National Forest — Nearest entrance is 14 miles southeast on U.S. 69. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

Davy Crockett National Forest — Nearest entrance is about 11 miles west on Texas 94. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

Forestry Museum — Operated by Texas Forestry Association, features relics of early logging and fire fighting equipment including 1906 steam loader, 1907 logging locomotive, and 8-foot tall log cart. 1903 Atkinson Dr.

Lake — Sam Rayburn Reservoir. See LAKES listing. (Angelina County Chamber of Commerce and many local business firms can provide recreational maps of reservoir.)



TEXAS' VAST TIMBER INDUSTRY IS HEADQUARTERED IN LUFKIN

HUGE LAKE SAM RAYBURN NEAR LUFKIN

LULING *Pop. 4,506* *Alt. 418*

General — Established 1874 as terminus of a branch of Southern Pacific Railroad. In early years a cattle center, shipping point and end of freight trail from Chihuahua, Mexico. Crossroads frontier town was once known as "the toughest town in Texas." Oil discovered 1922, and today visitors will see active wells in and around the town, some on such incongruous spots as church lawns, residential back yards and city parks.

Luling Watermelon Thump and Queen Coronation, late June, pays tribute to a major crop of area. Beauty queen selection, arts and crafts exhibits, golf tournament, parade and dance are attractions, highlighted by Grand Champion Melon Auction. ($1,025 record price for the Grand Champion Melon.) Youth rodeo is held in July.

Palmetto State Park — A rare botanical garden, almost tropical profusion of plants, includes an amazing variety, many found nowhere else in Southwest. On San Marcos River, 178-acre park is used as field laboratory by several Texas universities. Descriptive folders interpret nature trails. Tent and trailer camping, rest rooms, swimming, fishing, picnicking, hiking, nature displays. 7 miles south of Luling on U.S. 183, Park Road 11. Admission.

Scenic Drive — Park Road 11 through Palmetto State Park.

McALLEN Pop. 51,629 Alt. 122

General — In Texas' lush Lower Rio Grande Valley, noted for subtropical climate, access to Old Mexico and tourist facilities catering to thousands of summer and winter visitors. Increasing numbers of midwesterners and Canadians spend entire winter here, strolling in slacks and sport shirts amid blossoming citrus groves in Dec. Tourist club caters to visitors with planned daily activities, such as dances, tours, and bridge, domino and shuffleboard tournaments. Economy based on visitor industry, citrus, vegetables, oil, gas, international trade with Mexico, and conventions that enjoy extensive facilities.

Many annual events are keyed to interests of large tourist population. In Jan. and Feb. "state" parties held on several weekends honor groups from various states.

In Mar. International Spring Fiesta with crowning of Duchess of Palms, International Pro-Am Golf Tournament, other events. International Oilmen's Golf Tourney is in June. In late Oct. or early Nov. fly-in golfers have a tourney. International Art Festival is held in Nov.

International Museum — Cooperative effort of McAllen and Reynosa citizens, museum features periodically changed exhibits. Open Tues. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. 1900 block of Nolana Loop.

Reynosa, Mexico — Charming Mexican city of 200,000 eight miles south of McAllen. Several fine restaurants long famed for elaborate wild game dinners; Sun. afternoon bullfights. Gift shops cater to U.S. visitors, with wealth of handicraft items in traditional Mexican market in midtown. Access via Texas 336 to McAllen-Hidalgo-Reynosa International Bridge. (See MEXICO: Entrance and Exit Regulations, at end of book.)

Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge — About 16 miles southeast. See ALAMO.

SUNNY CITRUS GROVES IN MCALLEN

McCAMEY Pop. 2,660 Alt. 2,441

General — Before 1920, only a lone boxcar occasionally stood on siding at this featureless site. Then a driller named McCamey brought in a gusher. Within less than a year McCamey was brawling boom town of 10,000 housed in tents and hastily constructed buildings. Much quieted, McCamey today is still a center of oil activity and livestock shipping point for surrounding ranches.

Horse racing and huge barbecue on Labor Day is annual event.

Castle Gap Park — Before earliest written history of area, Castle Gap was busy crossroads for nomadic tribes of Indians. Through it each fall, marauding Comanches followed their ancient war trail down from high plains to Northern Mexico, there to raid and pillage. Spanish explorers crossed here, as did later floods of pioneers moving west. Ruts of countless wagons and trails of Indian ponies can still be seen etched into barren surface. In 1860s Goodnight-Loving Trail was blazed and tens of thousands of Longhorns were driven to market. About this period, according to legend, Emperor Maximilian of Mexico buried gold and jewels worth a quarter million dollars in area as he fled from Mexico. 232-acre park is on all-weather road from U.S. 385 about 13 miles northwest.

Mendoza Trail Museum — In historic Adrian House, restored to 1900 period; exhibits include relics of this recent frontier: Indian artifacts, fossils, mementos of oil boom. Open Tues. - Sat. 1:30 - 5 p.m. On U.S. 67 east.

Old Fifth Street — False fronts along town's old main street recall the early days. 12 storefronts such as a general store, bakery and assay office are reminders of McCamey's boom town days.

Santa Fe Park — Huge pecan and elm trees shade areas for overnight camping, picnicking or traveling pause. Electric outlets, grills and grassy playground. At east limits on U.S. 67.

Scenic Drive — By night or day, the drive across King Mountain offers outstanding views. Mesa, at an altitude of 3,100 feet, has acres of ranchland shared by cattle, sheep and producing oil wells. Make local inquiry about county road from U.S. 67 east to U.S. 385 northwest.

McKINNEY Pop. 13,730 Alt. 612

General — Settled 1845, named for Collin McKinney, a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and leader in establishment of the Disciples of Christ (Christian Church) in Texas. A wide variety of local industries contribute to city's economy.

Finch Park — 25-acre municipal park offering tree-shaded picnic areas, playgrounds, sports fields, swimming pool, and restored historic home of town namesake, Collin McKinney. South edge of town off Kentucky St.

Heard Natural Science Museum and Wildlife Sanctuary — Natural history exhibits of flora, fauna and geology. Collection of nature prints by Bessie Heard. Nature trails through 256-acre wildlife sanctuary. Tours arranged through director (telephone 214/542-5012). Open Tues. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. South on F.M. 1378.

Lake — Lavon. See LAKES listing.

McLEAN Pop. 1,088 Alt. 2,812

General — Established 1901, grew from water well and switch on Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Texas Railroad. Now trade center for surrounding farms and ranches.

Alanreed-McLean Area Museum — Mementos of early settlers of Texas Panhandle. Several rooms furnished in pioneer style; community history. Open daily except Sun., 11 a.m. - 4 p.m., 117 N. Main St.

Lake — McClellan. See LAKES listing.

MADISONVILLE *Pop. 2,818* *Alt. 278*

General — Named for fourth President of United States; center for cotton, cattle and lumber in this local region, and is seat of Madison County.

On first Fri. in June El Camino Trail Ride opens Sidewalk Cattlemen's Association Celebration which includes horse and cattle show and rodeo.

Yesteryear — Pioneer atmosphere in re-created frontier town: barbershop, log cabin, bank, saloon, blacksmith shop, livery stable, doctor's office, general store, cobbler shop, museum-art gallery. Homemade ice cream and lemonade in summer. Free picnicking. Buffalo, bighorn sheep, pet deer. Open daily in summer; weekends in winter. 12 miles north on I.H. 45. Admission.

PRIMITIVE MOUNTAIN-DESERT LANDSCAPE NEAR MARATHON

MAGNOLIA *Pop. 557* *Alt. 271*

General — The rural community some 40 miles northwest of Houston and 22 miles southeast of Conroe was established in 1902 on a narrow-gauge line of the Houston, East & West Texas Railroad. Local economy based on agriculture and oil production.

Texas Renaissance Festival — On any weekend in October, drive north of Magnolia on F.M. 1774 and discover medieval Europe on 237 wooded acres...men wearing plumed hats and embroidered waistcoats, women in elegant long gowns with the deeply scooped necklines of the 16th Century, harlequin jesters, armored knights and raffish gypsies. There's jousting, juggling and dancing...raisin cakes and mead, fowl and beef turning on spits over open fires. There's nothing else like it in Texas, and throngs attend.

MARATHON *Pop. 800* *Alt. 4,043*

General — Indian artifacts still found in area indicate habitation for centuries prior to arrival of white man. Fort Pena established here 1879 to guard frontier against Indian uprisings; town developed 1882 with arrival of Texas and New Orleans Railroad. Name suggested by sea captain who said the area reminded him of Marathon, Greece. Today a tourist crossroads, headquarters for ranching activities and shipping point for fluorspar ore.

Big Bend National Park — Approximately 80 miles south via U.S. 385. See BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK.

Black Gap Wildlife Management Area — 100,000 acres devoted to study and development of management practices for native wildlife. Visitors welcome, though formal tours not available. Among many birds and animals, visitors may see bobcat, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, cougar, mourning dove, white-winged dove, quail, fox and coyote. No hunting permitted; excellent fishing available along a 20-mile stretch of Rio Grande. Approximately 55 miles south via U.S. 385 and R.M. 2627.

Great Marathon Basin — Widely known geologic area noted for extensive surface outcroppings of varied rocks and minerals, popular with professional geologists and amateur rockhounds. Inquire locally for directions to many interesting spots.

MARBLE FALLS *Pop. 3,629* *Alt. 764*

General — Named for Colorado River waterfalls over marble outcroppings. Hunting, fishing and camping activities are popular. Native game fish abound in lakes and streams. Fall and winter hunting seasons offer plentiful white-tailed deer, wild turkey and excellent wing shooting of migratory and native game birds.

Annual events include Howdy-Roo, 2 days in late Apr., with old-fashioned county fair, chili cook-off, parades, contests, melodrama, street dance, flea market and arts and crafts; junior rodeo in Apr. and rodeo and parade in July.

Fox Memorial Marker — A monument overlooking Colorado River and scenic Hill Country is dedicated to Oscar J. Fox, composer of the classic song, "Hills of Home." In roadside park on U.S. 281 just south of town.

Granite Mountain — Huge dome of high-quality red and pink granite, prized the world over. Quarrying was begun in 1880s for construction of Texas Capitol. An unending flow of this superb granite has continued ever since, yet bulk of mountain has hardly been touched. Half mile west off R.M. 1431.

Lakes — Buchanan, Inks, Lyndon B. Johnson, Marble Falls, Travis. See LAKES listing.

Scenic Drives — R.M. 1431 offers breathtaking scenery both northwest and southeast over winding curves and hills, with frequent glimpses of Highland Lakes. Spring scenes are exceptionally beautiful.

Both R.M. 2147 (not shown on most maps) along western shore of Lake Marble Falls, and Texas 71 through Hill Country are routes to be remembered.

MARFA *Pop. 2,441* *Alt. 4,688*

General — Established 1881 as water stop on Texas and New Orleans Railroad, now trading point for many large ranches in surrounding mountains. Superb climate makes Marfa a popular tourist center. Several large religious encampments are held each year. In season, hunters are attracted by plentiful mule deer and pronghorn antelope.

Soaring is a popular sport, and sailplanes may often be seen winging gracefully over high mesas and mile-high peaks; 3 national championships and nation's only world championship soaring contest were staged here in recent years.

Big Bend National Park — Approximately 156 miles southeast via U.S. 67 and F.M. 170. See BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK.

Highest Golf Course in Texas — Municipal 9-hole course nearly a mile high. Visitors and locals enjoy golfing in the clear, dry mountain air; several tournaments scheduled annually.

MARFA DRAWS WORLD-WIDE SOARING ENTHUSIASTS

LAKE MARBLE FALLS, ONE IN THE SERIES OF 7 HIGHLAND LAKES IN CENTRAL TEXAS

MARLIN *Pop. 6,114* *Alt. 383*

General — Established in 1830s, early settlers suffered numerous attacks by Indians, with outnumbered colonists often on losing side. Sites of such conflicts marked about town. In 1891, drillers struck hot artesian well whose curative qualities made town a health spa. The steaming mineral water still gushes 380,000 gallons a day. Now popular as vacation and retirement area where many enjoy mineral water, fishing and golf. Two miles west of city, Falls on the Brazos County Park offers fishing and camping. (Fee for overnight.)

Highlands Mansion — Although not as imposing on the outside as some mansions of its day, this 19th Century house displays exceptional elegance within. Building reflects graciousness of its era in details including a leaded stained-glass dome, cut glass china cabinet and tufted leather paneling. One mile northeast on F.M. 147. Open 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily except Sun., 1 - 4 p.m. Admission. No unaccompanied children under 12.

MARSHALL *Pop. 24,670* *Alt. 375*

General — Settled 1839, became seat of Harrison County 1842. When Texas seceded from Union in 1861, city was one of biggest and wealthiest in the state. It produced saddles, harness, clothing, powder and ammunition for Confederacy. When Vicksburg fell, Marshall became seat of civil authority west of the Mississippi River, wartime capital of Missouri and headquarters of Trans-Mississippi Postal Department. Confederate Monument on courthouse lawn. Industry today includes lignite processing and products of clay, wood, iron, steel; feed, dairy products and clothing. Home of East Texas Baptist and Wiley Colleges.

THE 19TH CENTURY HIGHLANDS MANSION IS OPEN TO VISITORS IN MARLIN

Regular events include horse shows featuring different breeds, and rodeos scheduled every month from Apr. through Oct.; Stagecoach Days, mid-May, features stagecoach rides, historical tours, arts and crafts; Citizens Band Radio Jamboree, first weekend in June; state duck calling contest in Oct., and Central East Texas Fair, first week in Dec.

Caddo Lake State Park — See KARNACK.

Franks Museum — Private museum houses thousands of historical items and special exhibit of more than 800 antique and rare dolls. 211 W. Grand Ave. Admission.

Ginocchio National Historic District — Three square blocks in the heart of old downtown centering around the 1896 Ginocchio Hotel, one of the state's finest examples of Victorian hotel architecture with magnificent interior woodwork and decorative details. Early Texas notables lodged and dined here. Visitors may tour restored portions of the Ginocchio (free) and dine in its old restaurant daily for luncheon, 11 a.m. - 2 p.m., and Tues. - Sat. for dinner, 6 - 9 p.m. Washington St. at T&P depot.

Another feature of the historic district is the nearby Allen House Museum, a typical example of early Texas architecture, circa 1877, with up- and downstairs verandas fronting the full length of the white frame house. Open for tours 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Tues. - Sat., 1 - 4 p.m. Sun.; tour fee. 610 N. Washington St.

Harrison County Historical Society Museum — Remodeled former county courthouse. Exhibits depict history of Marshall and Harrison County including Caddo Indian artifacts, pioneer and Civil War displays, Lady Bird Johnson display, and Y.A. Tittle exhibit. Open afternoons except Sat. and holidays. Admission.

Lakes — Caddo, Cherokee, Lake O' the Pines. See LAKES listing.

Marshall Pottery — Established in 1896, one of the largest manufacturers of glazed pottery in the U.S. At main showroom 2.5 miles SE Marshall on F.M. 31, visitors will see hundreds of kinds of decorative and utility pots, bowls, plaques and figurines. Regular demonstrations of pottery making and firing. Related gift items, greenhouse. Guided tours of main plant and kiln by advance arrangements. Open 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. Mon. - Sat.

MASON *Pop. 1,938* *Alt. 1,934*

General — Seat of Mason County, grew under protection of Fort Mason, one of series of Texas frontier forts. In rolling, scenic Hill Country noted for camping, hunting and fishing. White-tailed deer and wild turkey attract hunters each fall and winter; fishing in beautiful Llano River is year-round sport. Historical interest centers around Indians who once roamed area, a bloody feud known as the Mason County War, and the fort. Bluebonnets blanket surrounding hillsides and valleys during spring.

Annual events include youth stock show in Jan., rodeo in July, and county fair in Aug.

Fort Mason — A reconstructed officers' quarters on crest of Post Hill marks location of fort which commanded a wide view. A number of crumbling foundations still show sites of some of original 23 buildings which included barracks, officers quarters, storehouses, stables, guardhouse and hospital. Primarily a cavalry post, Fort Mason was duty station for such military figures as Albert Sidney Johnston, John Bell Hood and Robert E. Lee. Fort Mason was Lee's last command in U.S. Army — from here he was called to Washington where he refused command of Union army being prepared for the War Between the States. Briefly activated after that war, Fort Mason was abandoned in 1869. The reconstructed building is on original foundations; double fireplace foundations are original, and rock used was from original building materials of fort. About 5 blocks south of courthouse.

Mason County Museum — General collection of Mason County historical items are housed in old schoolhouse built in 1870s largely from material from Fort Mason buildings. The original spring for the fort still flows just east of the museum although not as strong as when it served the fort. Open summer, 1:30 - 5:30 p.m. 300 Moody St.

Rocks and Minerals — Rock collectors from throughout nation seek out Mason County for variety of rocks and minerals appearing in ancient geologic outcroppings. Prized type of topaz is eagerly sought, and often found. (See TEXAS ROCKS AND MINERALS at end of book.)

Seaquist Home — Constructed in 1880s; contains 17 rooms, 14 fireplaces; exhibits outstanding craftsmanship, unusual architecture, furnishings. Normally open for tours, but appointments advisable. 400 Broad St. Admission.

MATADOR *Pop. 1,070* *Alt. 2,347*

General — Seat of Motley County and one of Texas' most "Western" towns. Named for Matador Ranch, whose headquarters ranch house stands at southwest edge of town. When Motley County was organized in 1891, there was no town in the new county. A townsite was designated, and the necessary 20 business houses were supplied by cowboys from the Matador who set up one-day businesses so patent could be granted by General Land Office. Today town is principal trading and shipping point for Motley County.

Motley-Dickens Counties Old Settlers' Reunion is annual 3-day event starting on fourth Thurs. of Aug. Nearly a half century old, reunion recaptures pioneer history with variety of activities and displays.

TEXAS COWBOYS STILL PLY THEIR TIMELESS SKILLS

LAKE CORPUS CHRISTI STATE PARK NEAR MATHIS

MATHIS *Pop. 5,600* *Alt. 161*

General — Established in 1885, town is commercial center for agricultural area featuring livestock and cotton, also producing large quantities of grain sorghum, flax and varied truck crops. San Patricio County has extensive oil production, many petrochemical plants. Mathis is major gateway to Lake Corpus Christi and state park on its shores.

Lake — Corpus Christi. See LAKES listing.

Lake Corpus Christi State Park — On the southeastern shore of the 14,000-acre lake, the state park offers a wide variety of land and water recreation. Facilities on 350 acres of parkland include utility-equipped campsites, boat rentals, rest rooms and showers, screened shelters, a snack bar and groceries. Visitors enjoy fishing, swimming and boating. Park Road 25 off Texas 359 about 6 miles south of Mathis. Admission.

MEMPHIS *Pop. 3,206* *Alt. 2,067*

General — Seat of Hall County, leading cotton producing county in Texas Panhandle, and banking and marketing center for surrounding area. Industries include cotton storage, processing and shipping, grain and livestock. Textile and agribusiness firms located here.

Cotton Boll Enduro, annually in late Oct., is nationally recognized 125-mile cross-country motorcycle event. Route is through "Red River Valley" of Hall County.

Bob Wills Monument — In southwest Hall County on Texas 86 at Turkey. Honors "The King of Western Swing" who was reared in Hall County and developed his innovative style of music here.

City Park — Facilities include overnight camping, swimming pool, 9-hole golf course, tennis courts.

Hall County Heritage Hall — Local history displays; natural science exhibits. Open Mon. - Sat. 2 - 5 p.m. 6th and Main.

Scenic Drive — Texas 256 west traverses rolling country often cut by tributaries of Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red River. It threads among the jumbled broken remnants of the High Plains, then ascends the Cap Rock in a spectacular drive amid colorful cliffs and canyons.

MENARD *Pop. 1,704* *Alt. 1,960*

General — Established 1858 near ruins of ancient Spanish fort, Real Presidio de San Saba (see below), which had been abandoned a century before. Town early was trading post and stop on north and west cattle trails; compound of an old Spanish mission

just east of town served as corral, holding up to 3,000 cattle on way to market. Only scattered ruins of mission remain today. Currently, sheep and wool production are of primary importance, followed by beef cattle and Angora goats. Legends of lost silver mine still circulate in area. Picnic facilities in attrative, tree-shaded city park on San Saba River in midtown; public golf course adjacent to presidio ruins just west of town; camping and fishing in county park on F.M. 2292 a half-mile west of town.

Country Store — Locally produced handicrafts, arts and foods found in this quaint and interesting establishment. Open Mon. - Sat. 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., U.S. 83 north at Magnolia St.

Menard Museum — Housed in old railroad depot; local history exhibits and frontier memorabilia. Open by appointment. At intersection of U.S. 83 and Texas 29.

Ruins of Real Presidio de San Saba — Spanish fort established 1751 to protect Mission Santa Cruz de San Saba mentioned above. Mission experienced increasing hostility from Indians, and presidio commander urged missionaries to abandon their effort. They refused, and on Mar. 16, 1758, a strong force of Comanche and other Indians overran the mission, killed many occupants and burned the buildings. Only a few escaped. Small relief force of soldiers from this presidio were so fiercely attacked, they were unable to prevent mission destruction. In following years Indian depredations became so severe that supply columns and other activities outside the presidio came to virtual standstill. Presidio was abandoned in 1769. Ruins maintained as county park 2 miles west off Texas 29.

MENTONE *Pop. 50* *Alt. 2,683*

General — Noted as smallest county seat in Texas, the town was established in 1931. Loving County is state's last organized and most sparsely populated. Mentone has no bank, doctor, hospital, newspaper, lawyer, cemetery or water system. (Most water is hauled in.) Discovery of adjacent Wheat Oil Pool occurred in 1925.

PALMS AND CITRUS GROVES NEAR MERCEDES

MERCEDES *Pop. 10,354* *Alt. 61*

General — Town lies in part on Llano Grande Spanish grant settled by Mexican ranchers in late 1770s. Named for Mercedes Diaz, wife of Porfirio Diaz, Mexican president. Mercedes is in heart of rich cotton, citrus and winter garden area of Lower Rio Grande Valley. Anglo-American settlement began about 1904 through efforts of group of St. Louis financiers, who had built what was then largest privately owned irrigation system in world; remains Valley's largest irrigation district.

Rio Grande Valley Livestock Show and Rodeo is annual event in Mar. with exhibits and entertainment events in addition to rodeo and horse shows.

MEREDIAN *Pop. 1,279* *Alt. 791*

General — Established on the Fourth of July, 1854, as seat of newly created Bosque County. A small log cabin courthouse was the first structure erected in the town. Today a retail center for diversified agricultural activities. A popular state park is nearby (see below).

Lake — Whitney. See LAKES listing.

Meridian State Park — Scenic 461 acres on Bee Creek in Bosque Valley, with 70-acre lake. Facilities include camping and trailer sites, screened shelters, and opportunities for fishing, swimming, boating, and hiking. Tawakoni Indians lived in the area until the mid-1800s. 4 miles southwest of Meridian, Texas 22, Park Road 7. Admission.

MERIDIAN STATE PARK

MERTZON *Pop. 532* *Alt. 2,184*

General — Established 1910 as stop on Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad; named for a director of the road. Seat of Irion County, a rolling to hilly area devoted primarily to ranching. County is one of Texas' leading sheep producing areas.

Sherwood Courthouse — One of best examples of early Texas courthouses still stands in Sherwood, a mile north and a mile east of Mertzon. Community was seat of Irion County from 1889 until 1936. The courthouse now belongs to Sherwood Baptist Church.

MESQUITE *Pop. 63,262* *Alt. 491*

General — One of fastest-growing cities in state (1950 population was 1,684). Adjacent to east city limits of Dallas. Established 1872 as stop on T&P Railroad, named for nearby Mesquite Creek. More than 400 acres of parks, municipal golf course, public swimming pools.

The Mesquite Championship Rodeo is held every Fri. and Sat., Apr. - early Sept. Hickory Tree Rd. off LBJ Frwy.

Lakes — Lavon, Ray Hubbard, Tawakoni. See LAKES listing.

FORT PARKER STATE PARK NEAR MEXIA

MEXIA *Pop. 6,005* *Alt. 534*

General — Established 1871, named for Mexican General Jose Antonio Mexia whose family donated townsite. The general first served under Santa Anna but later joined an uprising against the Mexican dictator. The rebellion failed, and the city's namesake died before a firing squad. Natural gas discovered nearby in 1912. oil gusher blew in 9 years later. Resulting boom brought rowdy period marked by violence and martial law. As in most cases boom faded quickly, and Mexia today is a small, quiet city devoted to modern agriculture, oil and gas production.

Fort Parker State Park — 1,485 acres of wooded and open parkland offer natural beauty, varied recreational opportunities. On Navasota River and 750-acre Lake Springfield. Camping, trailers, fishing, swimming, nature study. Nearby is restored Old Fort Parker (see below). State park is 5 miles southwest on Texas 14, Park Road 28. Admission.

Lake — Mexia. See LAKES listing.

Old Fort Parker State Historic Site — Established 1834 by Silas and James Parker and other members of the family of Elder John Parker. The private fort was to protect a settlement of 8 or 9 families. However, in 1836 a mass attack by several hundred Comanches overran fort, killing 5 of Parker family and carrying into captivity 5 persons including Cynthia Ann Parker, then 9 years old. She grew up, married a Comanche chief and lived with the Indians until captured with her 2-year-old daughter, Prairie Flower, 24 years later in 1860. She was mother of the last great Comanche chief, Quanah Parker. Cynthia Ann never became reconciled to her forced return to the life of her white kinsmen and tried several times to escape. Unhappy and virtual prisoners, both she and her daughter died about 4 years after they were separated from the wild, free life of the Comanche. Restored in 1936 and again in 1967, old fort has pioneer memorabilia, authentic log blockhouses and stockade. Open during daylight hours. 8 miles southwest on Texas 14, Park Road 35. Admission.

Tehuacana Hills — Highest point between Houston and Dallas, a focal point of history for nearly 200 years. In 1797 Philip Nolan's trading expedition found peaceful Tehuacana Indians farming land. Fierce Cherokees destroyed farming tribe around 1830. Tehuacana Academy, organized 1852, provided incentive for founding of Trinity University, now located in San Antonio. Silvery-towered former administration building dominates the site.

MIAMI *Pop. 746* *Alt. 2,744*

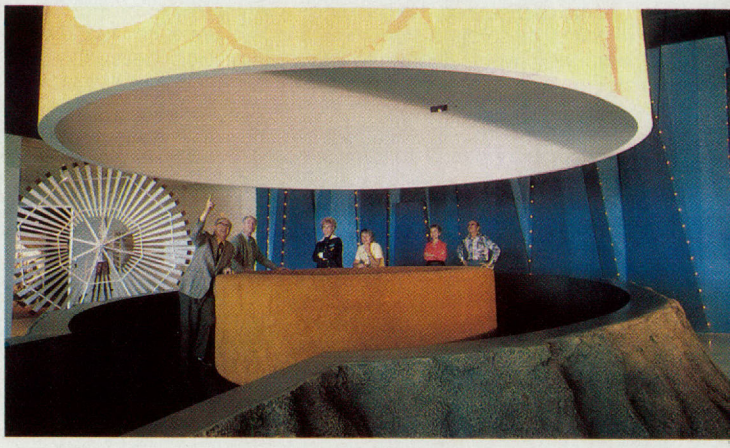
General — Seat of Roberts County, name is an Indian word for sweetheart. Originated as construction camp on Santa Fe Railroad in 1887. Now commercial, shipping and banking center for county. Hunting and fishing available in surrounding areas.

National Cow-Calling Contest and Pioneer Roundup, first Sat. in June, is annual event. The contest, which reflects city's Western heritage, attracts national attention. Frontier Follies (musical) and beauty pageant held preceding evening.

Roberts County Museum — Housed in restored Santa Fe Railroad depot; extensive collections include kitchen, household, farm and ranch antiques, pioneer documents, frontier firearms, Indian relics, large cattle brand exhibit, and portion of Meade collection of prehistoric archeological artifacts and fossils. Open 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. Mon.- Fri.; corner N. Commerical and E. Mobeetie Sts.

MIDLAND *Pop. 64,936* *Alt. 2,779*

General — City lies on former Chihuahua Trail, Emigrant Road to California, and Comanche War Trail; named for location halfway between Fort Worth and El Paso. Established before 1880 by thrifty midwestern farm families; had quiet agricultural existence until 1923 when oil was discovered in fabulous Permian Basin. Today headquarters of vast West Texas oil activity; more than 650 petroleum and related businesses. Theater center, symphony orchestra and Midland College.



MIDLAND'S SPECTACULAR PETROLEUM MUSEUM

Midland County Museum — Exhibits include Indian artifacts, pioneer relics; mementos of Civil War and World Wars I and II. Open Mon. - Thurs. noon - 6 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - noon, 1 - 4 p.m. In library at 301 W. Missouri.

Midland Man — Anthropologist Dr. Fred Wendorf authenticated remains (calvarium, upper skull) of what is known now as the Midland Man. Discovery proves existence of man in Midland area 22,000 years ago; site on Scharbauer Ranch south of city limits. Reproduction of remains on display in historical museum portion of Midland County Library.

Museum of the Southwest — Art, history and science of the Southwest. Permanent and traveling exhibits. Open Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. 1705 W. Missouri. Planetarium at Indiana and Ave. K. Call 915/683-6441 for hours.

Parks — In a city of fine parks, 3 are exceptional: Cole Park and Zoo (see above), Dennis the Menace and Hogan Parks. Dennis the Menace Park is a 3-acre duplicate of original in Monterey, Calif., with pastel colors and unusual areas of wading pools, walks, slides, playhouses and fountains. Hogan Park has excellent facilities: picnic area, playgrounds, swimming pool, ball diamonds, 18-hole golf course and driving range.

Permian Basin Petroleum Museum, Library and Hall of Fame — Opened in 1975, museum traces history of petroleum, its formation, discovery, and production in the Permian Basin through pictures, sound presentations, maps and 3-dimensional diorama. Open Tues. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. I.H. 20 west. Admission.

Pliska Museum — Blacksmith Johnny Pliska probably built and flew first airplane in Texas. Restoration of the frail craft, apparently designed by Pliska, is in glass-walled building on ramp side of Midland-Odessa Air Terminal. Airplane was flown several times in 1906, just 3 years after Wright Brothers flew at Kitty

Hawk. Exhibits include articles and historical items depicting aviation history of area including a Roberts 4-cylinder, 50-hp, 2-cycle engine. Can be viewed daily all hours. Terminal off U.S. 80 between Midland and Odessa.

MINERAL WELLS *Pop. 13,764* *Alt. 925*

General — Discovery of medicinal qualities in waters made city nationally famous in late 19th-early 20th Centuries. Was said that waters of the Crazy Well (discovered in 1885) could cure mental illness and a long list of other maladies. Today modern health seekers, conventioneers, retired persons, hunters and fishermen enjoy mild climate and surrounding Palo Pinto Mountains.
Crazy Water Well — Historical marker at intersection of U.S. 281/180 marks site of first mineral water well in county. Several other historical markers in county detail area history.
Lakes — Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto, and Possum Kingdom. See LAKES listing.
Palo Pinto Museum — Old jail and log cabin, area history and artifacts. Open weekends. One block south of courthouse in Palo Pinto, 12 miles west, U.S. 180.

TINY LA LOMITA CHAPEL NEAR MISSION

MISSION *Pop. 17,024* *Alt. 134*

General — Established in 1824 by Oblate Fathers on site 3 miles south of present town; priests said to have planted orange grove that was one of first experiments with citrus culture in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Mission advertises itself as "Home of the Grapefruit," the particular grapefruit being the famed Texas Ruby Red. Commercial center for citrus-truck crop area with more than 30 industrial plants.

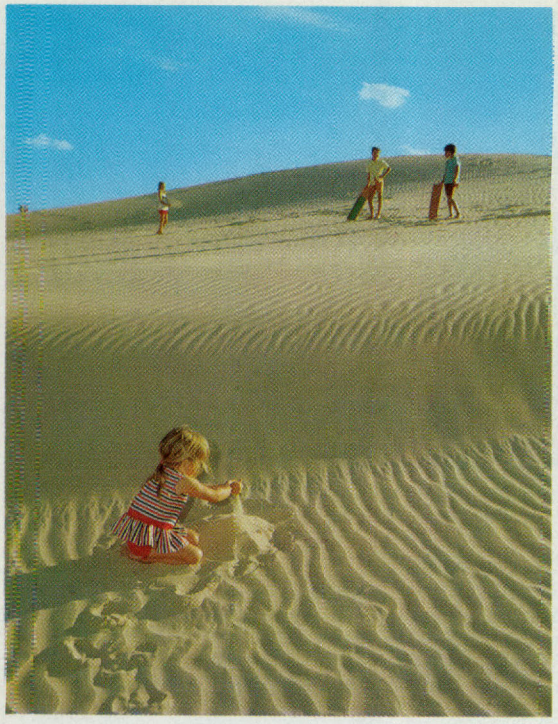
Texas Citrus Fiesta, last week in Jan., is annual salute to Texas Ruby Red grapefruit. Highlight of week-long event is style show in which all garments are made of Valley products. Queen Citriana and King Citrus reign over festivities. Golfers participate in Golden Grapefruit Golf Tournament.

Nowhere in Texas does Christmas season blossom more colorfully than at annual Poinsettia Show in Mission. Only all-poinsettia show in U.S. has been held in Dec. for more than 25 years, employing permanent theme of "Tropical Christmas." In even-numbered years banks of Mission are settings for profuse floral displays; in odd-numbered years settings are in public buildings and private homes. Show coincides with annual meeting of American Poinsettia Society, whose national headquarters are in Mission.
Anzalduas Park — Hidalgo County park at Anzalduas Dam on the Rio Grande. Rest rooms, covered observation pier, pavilion, boat dock, paved roads. Picnicking in shady wooded area; grills

POINSETTIA GARDENS IN MISSION

available. About 3 miles south, near La Lomita Chapel (see below).
Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park — 600-acre area set aside to preserve native flora and fauna of Lower Rio Grande Valley. On banks of Rio Grande, park offers camping, picnicking, rest rooms and showers, group shelter, fishing, birdwatching and nature study. Some 200 species of birds have been sighted including such rare specimens as Audubon's oriole, hooded oriole, zone-tailed hawk and red-eyed cowbird. Old Military Road of U.S. Army from Fort Ringgold to Brownsville passed close to park entrance; evidence of thoroughfare still visible. About 6 miles southwest via U.S. 83., F.M. 2062 and Park Road Rd. 43. Admission.
La Lomita Chapel — Hidden away in Texas mesquite, La Lomita Chapel was one of several later missions established in the state. Tiny (12 by 25 feet) chapel, still in use as place of worship, was built by Oblate Fathers in 1849. Town of Mission was named for this chapel. Few miles south off F.M. 1016.
La Lomita Fine Arts Museum — In historic St. Peter's Novitiate, renovated for use as museum. Graceful Spanish-style structure designed by 2 French priests, built by Oblate Fathers in 1912. Named for Father Peter Keralum who vanished in 1812 on trek through Valley. Now part of new development of La Lomita Farms where Tropical Texas Center for Mental Health and Mental Retardation trains handicapped to grow greenhouse produce which may be purchased at Country Store. 4 miles south on F.M. 1016.
Los Ebanos Ferry — Only existing hand-operated ferry on U.S. - Mexican border. In 1975 ferry recognized with state historical marker. Crosses Rio Grande from area of ebony trees (los ebanos). 14 miles west on U.S. 83; 3 miles south on F.M. 886.
Shary Estate — Was home of John H. Shary, known as Father of Texas Citrus Industry. Now Valley residence of former Gov. and Mrs. Allen Shivers. Across from house is Shary Memorial Chapel and park, maintained as memorial to Shary. The pioneer couple interred in chapel. 4 miles north, on Shary Rd. (F.M. 494).

LUSCIOUS BOUNTY OF THE TEXAS SUBTROPICS



MONAHANS SANDHILLS, LIKE THE GREAT SAHARA!

PINE-SCENTED CAMPGROUNDS IN SAM HOUSTON NATIONAL FOREST

MONAHANS *Pop. 8,151* *Alt. 2,613*

General — Spanish explorers crossed area of present Ward County more than 400 years ago, but it remained undisturbed habitat of Indians until mid-1800s. City established about 1881 as stop on Texas and Pacific Railroad building west from Fort Worth. County seat, today a financial and marketing center for more than 800 square miles of oil and cattle country.

Livestock show is usually held first week of Mar., and Pecan Perfection Day, usually last week in Nov., is showcase for prize specimens and pecan recipes.

Downtown Oil Production — Unusual example of oil drilling techniques downtown where 6 pump jacks sit side by side. Pumps are grouped for convenience, while holes slant thousands of feet down and away beneath midtown area, drawing oil from beneath city hall, courthouse, banks and business houses. On Texas 18 one block north of U.S. 80, adjacent to Texas & Pacific depot.

Lake — Imperial Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

Million-Barrel Tank — In 1928 when gushing oil fields were producing faster than oil could be hauled or stored, Shell Oil Co. constructed world's largest oil storage tank. Hundreds of men and mule-powered scrapers and wagons excavated huge oval tank. Floor and sloping walls were sheathed with concrete. Leaks, technical problems and advancement of pipelines doomed project; giant, empty reservoir is unusual sight, with floor able to accommodate nearly 5 football fields. Off U.S. 80 at east limits.

Monahans Sandhills State Park — 4,000 acres of wind-sculptured sand dunes like classical landscape of the Sahara. Park has modern museum and interpretive center, picnicking, camping, and thrilling "sand buggy" rides over steep dunes. Huge sandhills area, only part of which is in park, was formidable obstacle to pioneer travelers and wagon trains. Indians knew it better and frequently camped here because pure, fresh water could be found between dunes by scooping a trench in sand. Not apparent to eye is one of largest oak forests in nation, stretching over 40,000 acres of arid land. "Forest" is not apparent because mature trees (Harvard oaks) are seldom over 3 feet high yet they send down roots as far as 90 feet to maintain miniature surface growth. Unusual park is on I.H. 20/U.S. 80 5 miles east. Admission.

MONTGOMERY *Pop. 394* *Alt. 286*

General — Established about 1837, named for Gen. Richard Montgomery of American Revolutionary fame. Today a small retail center for surrounding farm and forest activities. Several historical markers at sites of interest in town and countryside.

Annual event is Montgomery County Texas Trek, third Sun. in Apr. (unless date is Easter, then fourth Sun.), based on tours of notable historic homes and display of antiques and pioneer artifacts.

Sam Houston National Forest — Nearest entrance approx. 6 miles north on F.M. 149. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

MOODY *Pop. 1,361* *Alt. 783*

General — Established 1881 on Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad. Diversified agriculture featuring cattle, poultry, dairying, cotton, corn and oats. Public golf course.

Mother Neff State Park — First state park in Texas, site donated by mother of former Gov. Pat Neff. Shady 259-acre site traversed by Leon River. Fishing, tent and trailer camping, nature study, hiking, bird watching. 8 miles northeast via F.M. 107, Texas 236. Admission.

MORTON *Pop. 2,602* *Alt. 3,758*

General — Founded 1923; post office established 1924. Became seat of Cochran County when county organized in 1924. Today banking, market and shipping center for county. Products include petroleum, cotton, cattle and feed.

Last Frontier Rodeo, second weekend in Aug., is annual event.

C.C. Slaughter Ranch Headquarters — Adobe buildings placed to form a quadrangle, part of complex of famous ranch and equally famous cattle baron who established ranching empire. Still in use as ranch headquarters; visitors welcome. 2 miles south on Texas 214; one mile west on F.M. 1169 (not shown on most maps).

Cochran County Historical Museum — Early telephone switchboard, memorabilia regarding county history and Slaughter Ranch. In town's first telephone office, 206 S.W. 1st St. Hours variable.

Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge — About 13 miles north on Texas 214. See MULESHOE.

MOSCOW *Pop. 170* *Alt. 310*

General — The community, established in 1846, serves lumbering and agricultural area of Polk County.
Hobby Park — County administered park honors birthplace of William P. Hobby, former governor of Texas. Attractive fountains, playground, picnic tables, barbecue grills and landscaping.
Woodland Trails — The Moscow Trail meanders along Long King Creek, named for an Indian chief. Two trail segments, 1.5 and 0.5 miles, explore an area of exceptionally tall pines and other forest growth. Entrance one mile south of Moscow on U.S. 59.

Bull Creek Trail parallels the creek, a clear, spring-fed stream among large magnolia, white oak, maple, holly, dogwood and other forest species, all identified. Entrance to trail 8.5 miles west of Corrigan on U.S. 287. (Corrigan is 5 miles north of Moscow on U.S. 59.)

MOUNTAIN HOME *Pop. 96* *Alt. 2,135*

General — Established 1890 by storekeeper Thomas A. Dowdy to serve surrounding ranchers with staple foods and supplies. Community still provides much the same service in a rather sparsely populated area of several very large ranches.
Y.O. Ranch — Established 1880 by Capt. Charles Schreiner (see KERRVILLE), the vast ranch in scenic Hill Country is one of Southwest's largest deer and exotic game preserves. Guided hunting tours throughout year (but only during seasons for native species) can produce such trophies as blackbuck antelope of India, wild Corsican ram, East African oryx, Axis deer and aoudad sheep. Both resident and nonresident hunting licenses available at ranch. Hunting fee guarantees success, or no charge. Of historic interest is substantial herd of Texas Longhorn cattle. Several historic buildings are preserved on ranch, including stagecoach stop from 1850s; Wells Fargo office from near Boerne; pioneer cabin from near Fredericksburg, and pioneer schoolhouse. 2,110-foot sod airstrip. Ranch entrance is 15 miles west of Mountain Home on Texas 41; ranch headquarters 8 miles north of entrance.

BOW HUNTING ON THE Y.O. EXOTIC GAME RANCH, MOUNTAIN HOME

MOUNT PLEASANT *Pop. 10,570* *Alt. 416*

General — Named from location on beautifully wooded hills. In early 1900s town was famous as resort because of red mineral springs nearby. Today, commercial center for farming, livestock, and oil. Industries also include poultry processing, meat packing, garments, concrete products, lignite mining, petroleum products. Several lakes near city. IRA-approved rodeo is held first week in June.
Dellwood Park — 25 acres in wooded area where mineral springs resort once stood. Picnicking and playground area, swimming pool, small stream; off Texas 49 east.

MOUNT VERNON *Pop. 1,949* *Alt. 476*

General — Seat of Franklin County, an area of many small streams through woodlands, offering wide variety of fishing spots. During season hunters take white-tailed deer and upland game birds. Name honors George Washington's home.

Annual events are rodeo in June and hay show in Sept.
Scenic Drives — Franklin County south of I.H. 30 is rolling area heavily wooded with pine, gum and hardwoods. Texas 37 south, F.M. 21 and other local roads are scenic routes through the woodlands, especially popular in fall when autumn colors are vivid.

MULESHOE *Pop. 4,552* *Alt. 3,769*

General — Seat of Bailey County, long a sparsely settled area of huge cattle ranches. Early in 20th Century the immense ranches began to break up, and farming was introduced to this area of the High Plains. Town organized in 1926, named for muleshoe brand of famous early ranch. Today a center for marketing and shipping of High Plains agricultural products.

World Championship Muleshoe Pitching Contest is part of annual July 4th celebration. Junior Livestock Show in Feb. is also annual event.
Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge — Founded 1935, oldest national wildlife refuge in Texas. Established principally for migratory waterfowl, also home of native wildlife. 3 small rainwater lakes, unusual features on the plains, attract the birds. Hunting is prohibited, but photography permitted. Among species wintering here is nation's largest concentration of sandhill cranes. Greatest numbers of waterfowl may usually be seen between late Aug. and Mar.; colony of prairie dogs are along entrance road. Open daylight hours. About 20 miles south on Texas 214.
National Mule Memorial — What better place for a monument to mules than this uniquely named town? Mules pulled the covered wagons west, plowed the first sod for pioneers, hauled freight, built the first railroads and highways. With rapid disappearance of mules from the American scene in recent decades, a group of Texas citizens determined to erect a memorial to those unsung beasts. Donations for monument were received from throughout nation; in fact, a gift of 21 cents was sent by a mule driver from Samarkand, Uzbekistan, Russia. The memorial was unveiled on July 4, 1965. It is near intersection of U.S. 70/84 in downtown Muleshoe.

NATIONAL MULE MEMORIAL IN MULESHOE

NACOGDOCHES Pop. 27,846 Alt. 283

General — Site of Indian settlement for centuries before first European arrived; named for the Nacogdoche Indians. Area visited by La Salle expedition in 1687. Spanish mission founded in 1716. For more than a hundred years town was major eastern gateway to Texas. Some of state's most historic landmarks are here. Texas' first newspaper, *Gaceta de Tejas*, was published in Nacogdoches. Home of Stephen F. Austin State University.

Adolphus Sterne Home — Built in 1828 by Sterne as home for his new bride. Pioneer merchant was active in ill-fated Fredonia Rebellion of 1826-27; helped with founding of Texas Republic. Sam Houston baptized as Roman Catholic here, possibly because Mexican government required landholders to be Catholic. Today occupied by Hoya Memorial Library. Open Mon. - Sat. 211 S. LaNana St.

HALFWAY HOUSE — Old stagecoach inn of the 1840s, maintained in nearly original condition. Famous Texans including Sam Houston, Thomas J. Rusk and James Pinckney Henderson were visitors here. On Texas 21, 18 miles east of Nacogdoches. Open daily. Admission.

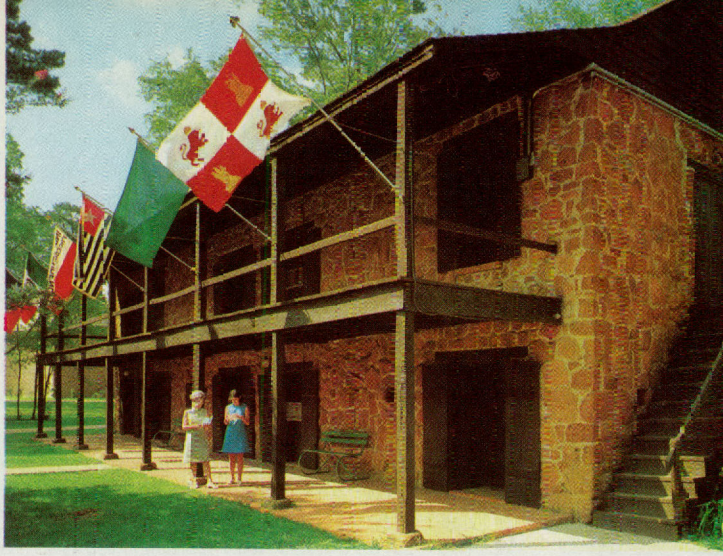
L. T. Barret Memorial and Oil Springs Marker — Honors the man who drilled Texas' first oil well in Sept. 1866. It produced 10 barrels a day. Memorial located on Stephen F. Austin State University campus. Site of well, at Oil Springs, is restored, marked and open to visitors. Southeast via Texas 21, south on F.M. 226 approx. 10 miles to Oil Springs sign. Turn left (east) on county road to Oil Springs area.

La Calle del Norte — Spanish for The Street of the North, currently North Street in Nacogdoches, believed by many to be oldest public thoroughfare in the U.S. Long before first Spanish explorers discovered and named it, route connected the major Indian community of Nacogdoches with another concentration of Indian villages to the north.

Lake — Sam Rayburn. See LAKES listing.

Millard's Crossing — A group of restored 19th Century buildings furnished with antiques and pioneer memorabilia. Guided tours Mon. - Sat. 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Sun. at 2 p.m. 6020 North St. (U.S. 59 north). Admission.

WINDMILL MUSEUM IN NEDERLAND



OLD STONE FORT IN NACOGDOCHES

Old Nacogdoches University — Built 1858, modified Grecian structure was first nonsectarian university established during Republic of Texas. Now on campus of Nacogdoches High School, stately building is museum featuring antique furniture, silver, and other relics. Open during summer Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. - noon, 2-5 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m.

Old Stone Fort — Built 1779 as Spanish trading post and fort to store supplies for trading with Indians. Was headquarters for 4 unsuccessful attempts to establish Republic of Texas; where first 2 newspapers published in Texas were printed, and where "Three-Legged Willie" Williamson held court with a pistol as "authority." Today reconstructed fort stands on campus of Stephen F. Austin State University, where students learn about 8 flags that have flown over it: Spain, Magee-Gutierrez Expedition, Long Republic, Fredonian Republic, Mexico, Republic of Texas, Confederacy and United States. Museum features Indian artifacts; gun, coin and doll collections, other historic items. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - noon, 1 - 5 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 1 - 5 p.m.

NAVASOTA Pop. 4,946 Alt. 215

General — Historic town that dates from earliest days of Anglo-American settlement in Texas. Soon after Stephen F. Austin's first advertisement for Texas colonists, issued in New Orleans 1822, settlers from Louisiana began to arrive in Navasota area. Local chamber of commerce can supply information on historical sites. Today banking and commercial center for large agricultural area.

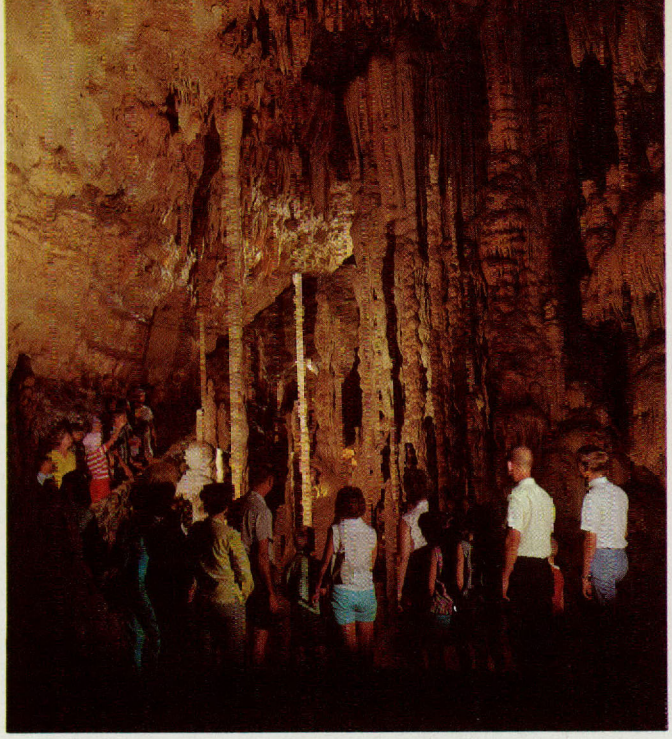
La Salle Monument — More than 130 years before first Anglo-American settlers, the French arrived in Texas led by Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle. It was a mistake: La Salle was actually seeking mouth of Mississippi River but after series of misadventures his fleet of 3 ships landed at Matagorda Bay. He established a coastal colony called Fort Saint Louis. 2 years later while exploring inland, one of his men murdered La Salle near present Navasota. The statue on Texas 90 downtown honors the noted French trader-explorer.

Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park — A few miles southwest on Brazos River, via Texas 90. See WASHINGTON.

NEDERLAND Pop. 18,195 Alt. 25

General — Founded just before turn of the century by immigrants from Holland. Early efforts at rice farming and dairying played important role but growth began in earnest with discovery of Spindletop Oil Field (see BEAUMONT). Name means "lowland" in Dutch.

Windmill Museum — Built to preserve Dutch heritage; 25-foot blades revolve. Artifacts dating from city's founding displayed on three floors. Open Thurs. - Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.; 1528 Boston Ave. in Tex Ritter Park, which honors memory of famed Western singer. Adjacent is La Maison des Acadian Museum, tribute to early French immigrants who also settled here.



NATURAL BRIDGE CAVERNS NEAR NEW BRAUNFELS

NEW BRAUNFELS *Pop. 20,067* *Alt. 720*

General — Seat of Comal County, established 1845 on Comal River by German settlers led by Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels. Successful farming, ranching, abundant water and plentiful building materials contributed to early prosperity of settlement. A weekly newspaper, the *Neu Braunfelser Zeitung*, established 1852, was published in German until just a few years ago. German influence in language, culture and traditions still strong; famous for sausages, breads and pastries.

Wurstfest (Sausage Festival), 10 days early Nov., salutes the best of the wurst. Features singing societies, traditional German bands, dancing groups and sausages of every description. Sausage king and queen are crowned; a "sausage" dog show with dachshunds, and a Sausage Golf Tourney.

Other annual events are county fair in Aug. with horse racing and rodeo, and horse racing in June, July, Aug.

Gruene — Village established by German immigrants before 1850 thrived until 1925, now a suburb of New Braunfels. Historic structures, both ruins and restored, include old homes, stores, art gallery, winery, ice cream parlor, and rustic beer hall circa 1880, still popular for Saturday night dances. On the Guadalupe River, Gruene Rd. off N. Loop 337.

Guided or rent-your-own raft trips on the beautiful Guadalupe River from the Gruene River Company, 1495 Gruene Loop Rd. The river guides also provide 6-day float trips through the lower canyons of the Rio Grande, south of Big Bend in far West Texas; power rafts and professional boatmen. NOTE: Rio Grande float trips should not be attempted without professional guides.

Historic Homes and Buildings — Many throughout town and nearby area include ancient mills, churches, business establishments and private residences. On Loop 337 first Lutheran Church in Texas, built 1851. Old Plaza Hotel dates from stagecoach era.

Lake — Canyon. See LAKES listing.

Landa Park — Exceptionally scenic city park located around crystal springs feeding the Comal River. Towering trees, spring-fed swimming pools, picnicking, boating, bicycling, hiking and golf.

Natural Bridge Caverns — Vast underground maze recently discovered and opened on ranch land some 17 miles west. Gigantic rooms and formations stretch more than a mile underground; profuse cave formations. Texas 46, F.M. 1863. Open daily; admission.

Scenic Drives — Any of several highways into the Hill Country are scenic, R.M. 32, the "Devil's Backbone," northwest of Canyon Reservoir is exceptionally beautiful as is county road from New Braunfels to Sattler along Guadalupe River.

THE ANNUAL *WURSTFEST*, NEW BRAUNFELS

Sophienburg Museum — On hilltop site where Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels built a log fortress. Displays many of the nobleman's personal effects, Indian artifacts, and household items of pioneer era. Open Mon. - Sat. 2 - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. May - Sept; Wed. and Fri. 2 - 5 p.m., Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. Oct. - Apr. 401 W. Coll St. at Academy Ave. Contributions.

NEWCASTLE *Pop. 659* *Alt. 1,126*

General — Founded 1908; because of early mining interest, named after famous English mining city. Predominantly agricultural today, area also produces significant quantities of petroleum.

Fort Belknap — U.S. Army post established in 1851 at another location by Gen. William G. Belknap; moved same year to present site. One of largest posts in North Texas prior to Civil War, it protected early settlers, travelers, and was stop on famous Butterfield Overland Mail Route. Abandoned 1867; several original buildings and replicas remain. Now recreational park with museum, archives, picnic facilities. Open daily except Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. 3 miles south off Texas 251.

Lakes — Eddleman and Graham. See LAKES listing.

NEWTON *Pop. 1,513* *Alt. 190*

General — Selected as site for new seat of Newton County in 1853. Today a commercial center for lumbering, livestock, oil and farming.

Lake — Toledo Bend Reservoir. See LAKES listing

Sylvan Nature Trail — A Texas Forestry Association Woodlands Trail, the hiking path meanders through dogwood-filled area for about one and a quarter miles. Many species of forest trees are identified by signs. 4 miles southeast on U.S. 190 opposite highway roadside park.

Wild Azalea Canyons Trail — A pocket wilderness with prolific growth of wild azaleas (most spectacular in March) and other native flowering plants. Scenic rock cliffs. 5 miles north on Texas 87; 10 miles east on F.M. 1414 (not shown on most maps).

NOCONA *Pop. 3,002* *Alt. 988*

General — Named for Chief Peta Nocona, husband of Cynthia Ann Parker (see GROESBECK), city is famed as the "Leathergoods Center of the Southwest," with several firms producing leather products. Nocona Boot Co. displays boot-making tools from the 1890s. City park has picnicking, playground facilities; adjoins 18-hole municipal golf course. Nearby Lake Nocona offers water sports and camping facilities. Self-guided historical tour available at chamber of commerce.

Annual events include foliage tours in spring and fall; pecan festival fourth week in Nov.

ODESSA *Pop. 86,798* *Alt. 2,891*

General — Established 1881 as stop on Texas and Pacific Railroad; it is said that name originated from Russian railroad laborers who compared wide, flat prairies with their homeland on steppes of Russia. City is in heart of vast area which was once an ancient sea. Area today, geologically speaking, is known as the Permian Basin, containing tremendous quantities of anhydrite, potassium salt, natural gas and oil. Oil boom beginning in 1929 brought great population growth. Symphony orchestra and chorale, Civic Music Association, Permian Playhouse Theatre and Globe of the Great Southwest. Home of Odessa College and University of Texas of the Permian Basin.

Annual events include the Sand Hills Hereford & Quarter Horse Show & Rodeo, 8 days in Jan.; Permian Basin Home Show in Apr.; Shakespearean Festival in midsummer; A.J.R.A. rodeo finals in Aug. On even-numbered years the Permian Basin Oil Show is exposition of oilfield equipment and attracts worldwide attention.

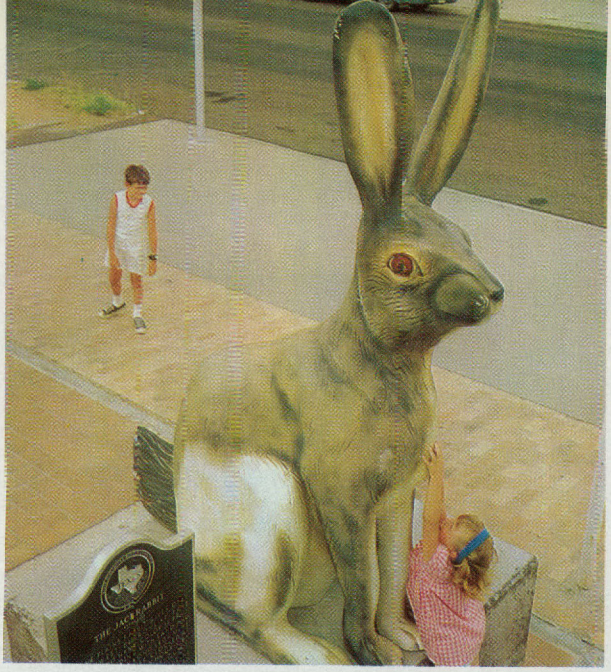
Ector County Coliseum — 10,000-seat coliseum hosts varied cultural attractions. Just north of coliseum is re-created cable tool drilling rig circa 1920. In driller's shack adjacent to rig is a collection of photographs and relics of boom days of West Texas oil industry. Andrews Highway and 42nd St.

Globe of the Great Southwest — On grounds of Odessa College, theater is authentic replica of original Shakespearean Globe Theatre. Only group in Southwest offering year-round classics with professional talent. National road shows, local productions share unusual facilities.

Jackrabbit Statue — Billed as "World's Largest Jackrabbit," 10-foot statue is in 400 block of N. Lincoln St., 2 blocks west of U.S. 385 and 2 blocks north of U.S. 80. A popular photo spot.

Odessa College Museum — Indian artifacts, mementos of Permian Basin pioneers, literary exhibits, and items of research which led to re-creation of Globe Theatre. (See above.) Open Mon. - Fri., 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Andrews Hwy. at 25th St.

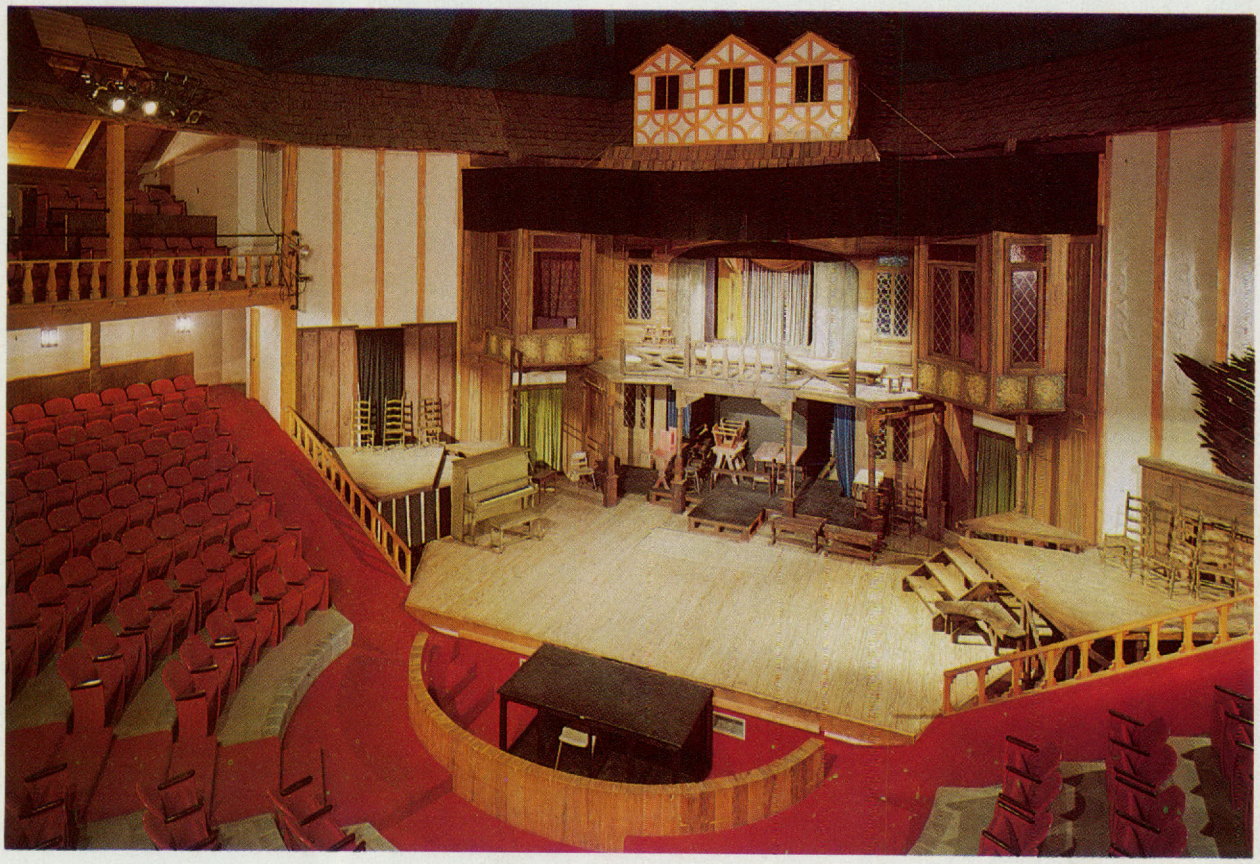
Odessa Meteor Crater — Site of the second largest meteor crater in the nation; believed formed more than 20,000 years ago; now silted almost level with surrounding plain. Smaller craters have been identified around the main one, indicating that the meteorite may have broken up on entering the earth's atmosphere. Five miles west of Odessa; 2 miles south off I.H. 20.



TRIBUTE TO THE TEXAS JACKRABBIT, ODESSA

Presidential Museum — In Ector County Library room houses furniture, documents and other relics of presidents of Republic of Texas and of United States. Open Mon. - Fri., 10 a.m. - noon; 1 - 5 p.m. 622 N. Lee St.

Time and Travel Museum — Some 30 antique and special interest cars dating back to a 1911 Buick "Gentleman's Roadster." Also over 150 rare and unusual clocks from tiny to courthouse size. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sun. 1:30 - 5 p.m. 1101 Pool (Grandview exit from I.H. 20). Admission.



ODESSA'S GLOBE THEATER ADAPTS TO ALL ERAS OF STAGE PRODUCTIONS

OLNEY — Pop. 3,850 — Alt. 1,184

General — Town grew from 1880s site where early cattlemen gathered herds for branding, forming trail outfits. Named to honor Richard Olney, Secretary of State in Grover Cleveland's cabinet. Today commercial center for surrounding agricultural, ranching and petroleum activity; industries include manufacture of aircraft, men's slacks, antique reproductions of muzzle-loading guns, livestock feeds and machine parts. Excellent hunting in fall and winter for dove, quail, migratory waterfowl, wild turkey and white-tailed deer; day and seasonal leases available. Water recreation includes swimming, boating and fishing on small Lakes Cooper and Olney a few miles northwest.

Olney Pioneer Days Celebration in June is annual event. Antique exhibits, antique auto show, parades, rodeo, cutting horse competition, dances, baking contest and prize for most impressive beard.

Buffalo — View from Texas 199 of private herd of buffalo (American bison), generally pastured across from highway rest area 8 miles east of Olney.

Space Surveillance Station — 12 miles north on F.M. 2178 is the nation's largest Naval Space Surveillance Station with a 2-mile-long horizontal antenna.

ORANGE — Pop. 25,982 — Alt. 20

General — Texas' easternmost city on the Sabine River boundary with Louisiana; established 1836, the year of Texas' independence. Named for landmark of wild orange groves on banks of the Sabine, as cited by early French and Spanish boatmen. Today Orange is both a recreational and industrial portal to Texas. Abundant fresh- and saltwater fishing; hunting and birdwatching in vast coastal marches.

Most popular annual event is International Gumbo Cookoff, first Sat. in May, attracting more than 20,000 seafood gumbo zealots.

Chemical Row — Miles-long complex of modern plants producing myriad products derived from petroleum. An impressive drive day or night on F.M. 1006 south and southwest.

Community Playhouse — Excellent 200-seat little theater with four or more productions a year plus summer children's theather. Inquire locally for current schedule. 700 Division St.

Farmer's Mercantile — Fabulous browsing among incredible variety of farm, ranch and agricultural items on display, from horse collars and 19th Century cream crocks to modern hybrid seeds and pH soil testers; 6th and Division Sts.

Heritage House Museum: — Large, rambling, two-story structure built as home in 1902; changing historical exhibits plus authentic room settings with period furnishings. Open Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; 905 Division St.

Lutcher Theatre for the Performing Arts — The 1,500-seat theater in spectacular modern design showcases concerts, musical comedies, opera and drama. Inquire locally for current schedule; 7th and Front Sts. downtown.

Port of Orange — Deepwater terminal 42 miles inland at junction of Sabine-Neches and Gulf Intracoastal Waterways. Port not open to casual visitors, but views available along Border St. from downtown.

"Rainbow Bridge" — A high, graceful arc over navigable Neches River on Texas 87 between Orange and Port Arthur. Vintage 2-lane bridge, completed 1938, spans salt marshes and industrial river channel for 1.5 miles including approaches; 177-foot clearance over water.

Stark Museum of Art — Outstanding collections in new facility created to showcase them. Changing exhibits plus paintings of Taos School of New Mexico, works of John James Audubon, Remington bronzes, Steuben crystal, poreclain sculpture and Indian art and artifacts. Open Wed.-Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed holidays.

Texas Tourist Bureau — Busiest of state tourist burearus at key highway entrances to Texas and several interior locations. Open daily year-round; trained travel counselors offer free information, maps, literature about every part of state and expert help in charting routes. At Texas-Louisiana state line, I.H. 10 about three miles northeast of downtown; operated by State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

OVERTON — Pop. 2,145 — Alt. 507

General — Laid out 1873 when Missouri Pacific Railroad was built; named for a pioneer family. In famed East Texas Oil Field discovered 1930. Present economy derived from oil, gas, ranching, pine forests, grain and cattle. Also noted for crimson clover, Coastal Bermuda, other grasses, and agricultural research center.

Community Park — 140 acres include a 9-hole golf course, 2 small lakes, swimming pool, bathhouse, community center, miniature golf, driving range, playground and picnic facilities.

RUINS OF FRONTIER FORT LANCASTER NEAR OZONA

Great East Texas Oil Field — Nearby is fabulous East Texas Oil Field which once numbered about 26,000 producing wells and covered 130,000 acres, making it largest field in Texas. Now, nearly half a century later, it still has some 18,000 wells and productive area of over 80,000 acres. Between 1930 and 1964 the wells produced more than 3.6 billion barrels of oil.

OZONA — Pop. 3,500 — Alt. 2,348

General — Seat of Crockett County, vast ranching and oil area of 3,000 square miles, and only town in entire county. One of nation's top areas in wool production; more than 2 million pounds marketed annually. In Edwards Plateau region, hunters find white-tailed deer, javelina and upland game birds.

Annual events include Quarter Horse show in May and junior rodeo in July.

Crockett County Memorial Fair Park — Playground equipment and picnic facilities; east edge of city off U.S. 290

Crockett County Museum — Frontier antiques, Indian relics, artifacts from Fort Lancaster, ranch implements and household items of the Western frontier. Open afternoons daily at 404 11th St. (U.S. 290).

Davy Crockett Monument — Statue in city park on town square honors legendary frontiersman and hero of the Alamo, for whom county was named.

Fort Lancaster State Historic Site — Established 1855 by 1st U.S. Infantry; large rectangle around parade ground was site of 25 buildings which housed 2 companies. Troopers on mules protected wagon trains on San Antonio-El Paso "lower road." Modern visitor and interpretive center. 33 mies west on U.S. 290.

Scenic Drive — Lancaster Hill, west on U.S. 290, overlooks Pecos River valley. A highway rest area provides an excellent spot for picnic lunch with panoramic view.

PAINT ROCK *Pop. 235* *Alt. 1,639*

General — Founded in 1879, present seat of Concho County. Named for extensive group of Indian pictographs painted on limestone cliffs bordering Concho River. Earliest paintings date from prehistoric times; succeeding pictographs continued until last quarter of 19th Century when Comanche Indians still hunted in area. Inquire locally about tours during summer months, or special access at other times. Pictograph site is about one mile north of Paint Rock off U.S. 83. Admission.

PALACIOS *Pop. 3,865* *Alt. 17*

General — Founded 1903, in area named by shipwrecked Spaniards who supposedly saw a vision of tres palacios (3 palaces). Fishing is dominant industry, both sport and commercial, along with seafood processing plants.

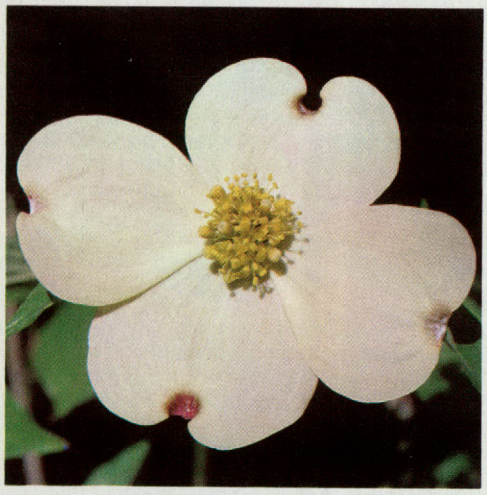
July 4th Boat Races and Carnival attract top hydro racers. Known as "Firecracker 200"; powerful boats attain speeds in excess of 100 mph. Barbecue and fireworks are part of carnival.

In late summer, usually Aug., traditional blessing of the fleet, and shrimporee are held. Procession of boats, memorial ceremony, and day-long festival.

Luther Hotel — Built 1903; a recorded Texas historic landmark; served as headquarters for early land developers. During heyday, formally attired orchestra played at mealtimes along rambling front porch (since razed), then said to be the longest in Texas. On bayshore between 4th and 5th Sts.

Marine Fisheries Research Station — Research facility where studies include adaptability of saltwater species to freshwater. Tours are of interest to those with knowledge of marine biology. Appointment advisable. West 7.5 miles on Texas 35, south 5.5 miles on Well Point Rd.

Parks — 3 free lighted fishing piers, public boat ramps, and camping areas along bayshore drive. City-operated Palacios Camper-Trailer Park, across from Luther Hotel, provides free water, electrical hookups and dump station.



TWO WEEKENDS IN MARCH ARE DEVOTED TO DOGWOOD TRAILS AT PALESTINE

PALESTINE *Pop. 15,734* *Alt. 510*

General — In 1840s it was discovered that the seat of Anderson County, a village called Houston (not the major city of Harris County) was 2 miles off center. Taking literally the legislature's general guidelines that county seats should be at center of county areas, new town of Palestine was created as county seat, while former community faded away. Today interests range from dogwood blossoms to atmospheric balloons.

Texas Dogwood Trails, usually last 2 weekends in Mar. Inaugurated 1939 to share springtime beauty of area forestlands with out-of-town visitors. Marked roads wind through rural landscapes where dogwood blossoms are most lavish, especially Davey Dogwood Park. Local events scheduled to coincide with trails period. Information available at Palestine Chamber of Commerce.

Davey Dogwood Park — 400 acres in picturesque landscape of rolling hills, clear flowing streams, forests and meadows; picnic areas and scenic overlooks from paved roads winding through the park; featured area during annual Texas Dogwood Trails. Just north of Palestine off F.M. 315.

Scientific Balloon Base — Operated by National Center for Atmospheric Research. Balloons as large as 300 feet in diameter periodically launched to make studies of upper atmosphere and outer space. Launching schedules may be obtained from Palestine Chamber of Commerce, and tours may be arranged through public relations officer at the base.

Howard House Museum — In a cottage built 1851, displays include furniture, clothing, tools, household implements and century-old relics from early days of colonization. Open Sat. - Sun. afternoons. 1011 N. Perry St.

Lakes — Jacksonville and Palestine. See LAKES listing.

Palestine Community Forest — 900 acres of pines and hardwoods with scenic drives leading to 3 lakes. Fishing, boating and picnicking. Sumac, yaupon and sweet gum trees add accents of brilliant color during autumn. Access from intersection of Texas 19/U.S. 287 a few miles northwest of Palestine.

Pilgrim Church — Authentic reconstruction of original 1833 house of worship, said to be the first Protestant church in Texas. 4 miles south of Elkhart on F.M. 861 (not shown on most maps).

Texas State Railroad — Operated by Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept., antique steam engines traverse 24-mile route to Rusk in nation's longest, thinnest state park. See RUSK.

PAMPA *Pop. 20,860* *Alt. 3,234*

General — Seat of Gray County, founded 1888 on the Santa Fe Railroad, named from Spanish word *pampas* meaning plains. Today a city of beautiful churches, large parks and fine homes. 12 municipal parks on tree-shaded draws give a spacious air to the plains city. An oil field supply point with allied industries, marketing center for agricultural and stock-raising area.

Annual events include Top o' Texas Junior Stock Show, early Mar., followed by Hereford Breeders Association show; Top o' Texas Rodeo, late July - early Aug., and Top o' Texas Golf Tournament, Labor Day weekend.

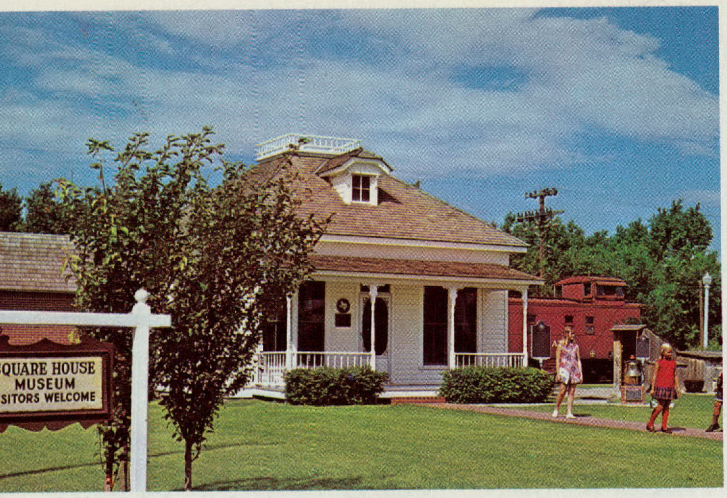
Lakes — McClellan, Meredith. See LAKES listing.

White Deer Land Museum — Period rooms, chapel, carriage house, office. Records and documents of White Deer Land Company, established 1882. Exhibits recall early ranching days. Open Fri. - Sun. 2 - 5 p.m., June. - Aug.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m., Sept. - May. 116 S. Cuyler St.

PANHANDLE *Pop. 2,298* *Alt. 3,451*

General — Named for its location in Texas Panhandle, became county seat upon organization of Carson County in 1888. Wheat, cattle and petroleum products among commodities from this marketing and shipping center.

Scenic Drive — F.M. 293 west to Texas 136 north provides views of modern High Plains agriculture contrasted with traditional ranch lands unchanged for centuries. Precise row crops are left behind as route enters rolling grasslands of broad Canadian River Valley. Fascinating historical marker beside Texas 136 some 10 miles north of F.M. 293 marks portion of trail which wound from Fort Smith, Ark. to Santa Fe, N. Mex. Though now covered by grass, wagon ruts are still visible. Texas 136 leads north to Lake Meredith and popular federal recreation areas around it (see LAKES listing).



THE SMALL, EXCELLENT SQUARE HOUSE MUSEUM IN PANHANDLE

Square House Museum — One of most attractive small museums in state. Guided lectures available through displays interpreting early Indian culture, days of immense cattle ranches, buffalo hunters, discovery of oil, and today's diversified agricultural and industrial aspects. Also antique chuck wagon, old Santa Fe Railroad caboose, buggies, ranch implements. Housed in historic Square House, oldest structure in town. On grounds is reconstructed half-dugout furnished in pioneer style, typical of first shelters built by pioneer plainsmen in area where both lumber and stone were scarce and costly. Open daily. Pioneer Park on Texas 207.

Thomas Cree's Little Tree — Set behind protective fence at south edge of U.S. 60 about 5 miles southwest of city is first tree planted throughout entire Texas Panhandle. Immense plains were once a sea of grass from horizon to horizon. In 1888 pioneer settler Thomas Cree hauled a sapling of bois d'arc from beyond the Cap Rock and planted it by his dugout home. Cree is long gone, but the tree thrived until 1969 when accidentally killed by an agricultural chemical. Natural seedlings from original tree are growing today. Site is marked by an Official State Historical Marker dedicated by governor of Texas in 1963, and by medallion from National Men's Garden Clubs of America.

PANNA MARIA *Pop. 96* *Alt. 325*

General — Reputed to be the oldest Polish settlement in America; is certainly the mother of Polish settlements in Texas. Established Dec. 1854 by Polish Catholics; in fulfillment of vow, immigrants named their new town Panna Maria, meaning Virgin Mary in Polish. Community is rich in historic buildings, churches and schools, and is said to have established the first Polish school in the United States.

PARIS *Pop. 23,138* *Alt. 592*

General — Founded 1839, became seat of Lamar County 1844. On divide between the Red and Sulphur Rivers. Retired outlaw Frank James (brother of Jesse) once worked in a dry goods store downtown. Belle Star, notorious woman outlaw of the Old West, once jailed here. Today a commercial and marketing center for a fertile agricultural region, also home of modern industries and Paris Junior College. Impressive downtown plaza features imported European fountain.

Annual events include outdoor concerts from mid-June through mid-July by a band said to be oldest municipal band in U.S. An RCA rodeo is held in June and the Red River Valley Exposition (regional fair) is in Aug.

John C. Gambill Canada Goose Refuge — Named for area farmer who, as a hobby, provided food for migrating Canada geese each fall and winter. During 35 years of feeding, thousands of geese became accustomed to visit the Gambill farm. Today refuge that bears his name is located at small Lake Gibbons, one mile from the original farm. Daily feeding at 4 p.m. Oct. 15-Mar. 15. About 5 miles northeast via F.M. 79 and F.M. 2820.

Lakes — Crook and Pat Mayse. See LAKES listing.

Two Homes on Church Street — The Maxey Home at 812 S. Church St. was former residence of Gen. Samuel Bell Maxey, CSA. Recently acquired as state historic site; not open while undergoing renovation.

Lightfoot Home is fine example of traditional architecture of Texas ranch homes. Open by appointment only. 746 Church St.

PASADENA *Pop. 103,450* *Alt. 35*

General — Name is Spanish for "Land of Flowers," so chosen for blooming meadows along Vince's Bayou. Bayou figured prominently in Battle of San Jacinto. Now a residential community occupied chiefly by employees of nearby refineries, industrial plants and Houston businesses. Town became a rural post office in 1900, mushroomed into bustling residential suburb and continued to grow with rise of Houston. Home of San Jacinto Junior College. Northeast is site of capture of Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna at Battle of San Jacinto.

Pasadena Historical Museum — Local history from pioneer times to present; displays of industrial development. Open daily 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. in summer; Sat., Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. in winter. On Tex. 225 at Pasadena Memorial Park.

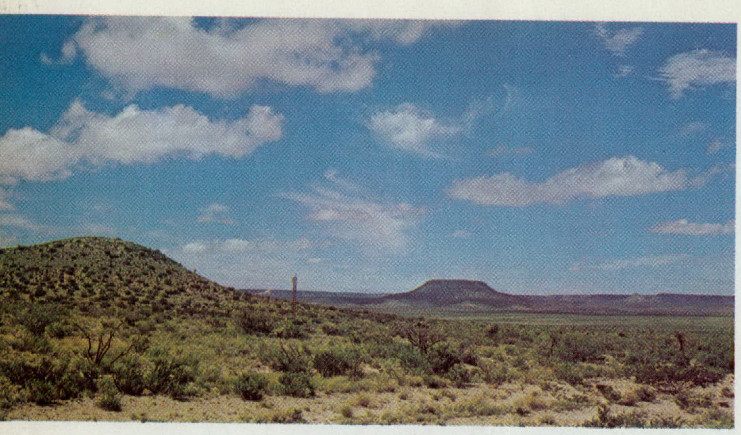
PASADENA HOSTS GIANT OIL AND PETROCHEMICAL PLANTS

PEARSALL *Pop. 6,453* *Alt. 646*

General — Established on International-Great Northern Railroad 1880; seat of Frio County and primary retail center for large area of diversified agriculture and livestock production. A giant peanut monument downtown salutes area's most important crop. County markets more than 44 million pounds of peanuts annually, plus cotton, grain sorghum and vegetables. 54 thousand acres are irrigated. Local recreational facilities include sports fields and swimming pool. Fishing is available along Frio River and smaller streams. During designated seasons hunters take white-tailed deer, wild turkey, javelina, dove and quail.

Arts and crafts fairs are held first weekend in Apr. and on first Sat. in Oct.

Old Frio County Jail Museum — Features items owned and used by Frio County early settlers; Indian artifacts. Cedar and Medina Sts.



FLAT TOPPED MESAS ACCENT LANDSCAPES AROUND PECOS

PECOS *Pop. 12,645* *Alt. 2,580*

General — Established 1881 as stop on Texas and Pacific Railroad, Pecos gained early fame as hangout for rowdy cowboys and fast-draw lawmen. One of nation's earliest rodeos was staged here in 1883 an informal contest among cowboys of early ranches like the Hashknife, the NA and the Lazy Y. Today a hub of travel both east-west and north-south; center of commerce for irrigated farming, industry, ranching, and oil production. Nearby hunting for mule deer, javelina and upland game birds. Rock collectors seek agate, jasper, desert amethyst and Indian artifacts. Visit the Pecos Chamber of Commerce, 100 block Cedar St. (U.S. 285) for details.

Usual annual events include livestock show last weekend in Jan.; Fun Fest at the city park in late June; Golden Girl of the Old West Pageant in June preceding the famed Pecos Rodeo around July 4th. Fall Fair Festival, second weekend in Oct., features world championship barbecue beef cookoff.

Lake — Red Bluff. See LAKES listing.

Old Pecos Town — An Old West atmosphere and park have been created on two downtown blocks. Moved here is first building in Pecos, which serves as a gift shop, open 10 a.m. - noon and 2 - 4 p.m., grave of Clay Allison, "Gentleman Gunfighter," replica of Judge Roy Bean's saloon, and offices of the tourist center and chamber of commerce. 111 Cedar St.

Pecos Cantaloupes — Grown in sun-drenched fields irrigated from vast underground sources of water, this luscious melon is the delight of gourmets throughout United States. Produced from a rare natural combination of alkali soil, western sunlight and altitude, Pecos cantaloupes enjoy comparable status with lobsters from Maine, wines from France and cheeses from Switzerland. Harvested from late July through Sept.

West-of-the-Pecos Museum — Occupies an historic old hotel saloon, once the area's finest. See restored ornate fixtures, accurate displays of life in the late 1800s, and site where 2 outlaws were gunned down by quick-draw bartender, Barney Riggs. Information on other Pecos tourist attractions. Open 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Tues. - Sat., Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 120 E. 1st St. Admission.

PERRYTON *Pop. 7,489* *Alt. 2,942*

General — Founded 1919, seat of Ochiltree County, northernmost county seat in Texas (545 miles from State Capitol, Austin). Locally known as "Wheatheart of the Nation," city is shipping point for one of nation's top wheat producing areas.

Buried City — Ruins of more than 1,000 rooms, once home of Pueblo Indians, discovered 1907; some 70 excavated and may be seen by visitors. About 18 miles SE off U.S. 83.

Lake — Fryer. See LAKES listing.

PHARR *Pop. 19,483* *Alt. 107*

General — Established in 1909, named after Henry N. Pharr, sugar planter from Louisiana. Center for winter vegetables, citrus, cotton and natural gas — city owns natural gas well within its limits. Access to Mexico (11 miles) via U.S. 281 and McAllen-Hidalgo-Reynosa International Bridge. (See Reynosa, Mexico, under McALLEN.)

The All-Valley Winter Vegetable Show in early Dec. teaches 4-H and FFA students how to grow, exhibit and judge vegetables. Around 1,200 students participate for substantial cash prizes.

Old Clock Museum — About 450 antique clocks dating back to 1690 are on display, including many unusual and beautiful specimens. Open daily. 929 E. Preston St.

Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge — About 12 miles southeast. (See ALAMO.)

PINE SPRINGS *Pop. 20* *Alt. 5,634*

General — The tiny community on U.S. 62/180 was the location of a station on famous stagecoach run, Butterfield Overland Mail Route. Station was established in 1858; tumbled stone ruins and a granite historical marker are all that remain today.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park — Dedicated 1972, this new park contains 77,518 acres with elevation ranging from 3,650 to 8,751 feet at the summit of Guadalupe Peak, highest point in Texas. Four of the state's highest peaks are in the park, along with deep canyons and a rare mixture of plant and animal life. Very limited visitor facilities are available.

A small, primitive "dry" campground is at The Pinery near Pine Springs on U.S. 62/180. Only containerized fuels are permitted; wood gathering is prohibited; charcoal grills available.

Access to park's scenic but wild interior is limited to hiking and backpack camping. National Park Service cautions that only experienced, well equipped backpackers should enter the rugged backcountry. Permits must be obtained for overnight trips; camping in designated sites only. All should check in and out at the Frijole Information Station near Pine Springs.

PITTSBURG *Pop. 3,804* *Alt. 398*

General — Seat of Camp County, a heavily timbered area, also a commercial center for farming, poultry and livestock.

Annual events include junior livestock show in Mar.; a rodeo in Aug., and Pioneer Days with foods, art, parade and dances last week in Sept.

Ezekiel Airship — In 1902 an inspired preacher-inventor built an airship based on description in Biblical book of Ezekiel. Said to have flown briefly, the machine was destroyed in a rail accident on way to St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Historical marker at original building site, Pittsburg Foundry, Fulton St.

Lake — Lake O' the Pines. See LAKES listing.

EL CAPITAN LOOMS ABOVE U.S. 62/180 REST AREA NEAR PINE SPRINGS

GRAIN ELEVATORS ON THE TEXAS HIGH PLAINS

PLAINS *Pop. 1,094* *Alt. 3,400*

General — First land claim filed in 1890s by family who lived in dugout, but whose possessions included piano. Designated seat of Yoakum County when county organized 1906. Oil discovered 1939, adding impetus to economy of cattle and farming; still commercial center for agricultural interests.

Tsa Mo Ga Memorial Museum — Pioneer articles including household items, farm and ranch equipment, clothing, mementos and Civil War memorabilia; displayed in first "bonus shack" in county. One-room lean-to shacks were built by homesteaders to fulfill initial requirements for land ownership. 1109-B Ave. A

PLAINVIEW *Pop. 20,020* *Alt. 3,366*

General — Seat of Hale County, founded 1887 and named for magnificent view of plains. Center of huge, shallow underground water belt, city and county have abundant water supply. County is a leader in grain and cotton production. Oil and gas also contribute to area economy. Recreational facilities include 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, swimming pools and 2 city parks. Home of Wayland Baptist College

Annual events include stock show in Mar.; Pioneer Round-Up in May; Bar-None Rodeo in June, and Running Water Arts & Crafts Festival in Oct.

Llano Estacado Museum — Bears the traditional Spanish name for the Texas High Plains. Hale County exhibits include artifacts from Plainview Man archeological site (8,000 B.C.), gems and minerals, pioneer firearms, re-created turn-of-the-century room settings, art collection. Open 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Mon. - Fri.; 1 - 5 p.m. Sat., 2 - 4 p.m. Sun. 8th and Raleigh Sts. adjacent to campus of Wayland Baptist College.

Mackenzie Statue — Honors Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, noted Indian fighter and trail blazer who established Mackenzie Trail in 1871, and ended major Indian threat at decisive battle in Palo Duro Canyon, 1874. (See CANYON: Palo Duro Canyon State Park.) Courthouse square.

PLEASANTON *Pop. 6,091* *Alt. 374*

General — Established 1858 but preceded by much earlier Spanish, Mexican and Anglo-American ranching activities, town bills itself as "Birthplace of the Cowboy," epitomized by bronze statue in front of city hall. Hunters seek white-tailed deer (among largest in Texas), dove and quail. Major annual event is Cowboy Homecoming Celebration, 3rd weekend in Aug.

Atascosa River Park — Towering oak and green pecan trees shade picnic areas; also tennis courts and athletic fields. Off U.S. 281 in town.

Longhorn Museum — Documents development of the American cowboy in area, from 1500s to present day. Indian and pioneer artifacts, ranch and farm implements, exhibits devoted to Texas Longhorns, wild mustangs, oil and coal fields. Open Mon.-Fri. 1 - 5 p.m. at 222 N. Main St.; contributions.

PORT ARANSAS *Pop. 1,630* *Alt. 20*

General — On Mustang Island, reached by causeway and free, 24-hour ferry service; one of the most popular tourist destinations on Gulf Coast. English settler built ranch house on site 1855; later developed as fishing village. Summer visitors swell population by thousands. Hotels, motels, resorts, bait and tackle shops, superb beaches, shrimp boat port, U.S. Coast Guard Station. Historic Tarpon Inn, built 1886, has withstood hurricanes and hosted celebrities including Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Fishing — Advertised as place "where they bite every day," each season offers variety of species to tempt anglers. Free fishing available from beaches, south jetty and Horace Caldwell Pier; catches may include redfish, speckled and sand trout, sheepshead, flounder, croakers, skipjack and drum. Group boats provide bay and deep-sea fishing; charter cruises available for offshore sport seeking tarpon, sailfish, marlin, kingfish, mackerel, ling, pompano, bonito, red snapper, warsaw and others. For boat owners, docking facilities and several free launching ramps.

Series of fishing tournaments span calendar from Mar. to Oct. including tarpon, billfish and surf fishing tourneys. Fiercely competitive Masters Tournament early July preludes most popular annual event, the Deep-Seat Roundup in mid-month that draws competitors from throughout nation.

Mustang Island State Park — 3,474 acres of sand dunes, sea oats and beach morning glory with five miles of Gulf beach frontage offering the best of seaside camping, surfing, fishing, swimming and shell collecting! Multiuse campsites with hookups plus large beach area for primitive camping. Other facilities include picnic arbors, rest rooms, showers, dump station, nature trail and fish-cleaning station. Rewarding birdwatching among abundant shore and migratory birds. 14 miles south of Port Aransas on Park Rd. 53; admission.

University of Texas Marine Science Institute — Laboratory and research facility. Displays include Gulf marine life, plants, and fascinating introduction to oceanography. Along ship channel between Mustang and Harbor Islands.

PICTURESQUE SHRIMP BOATS PLY THE GULF FROM PORT ARANSAS

OIL STORAGE TANKS DOMINATE PORT ARTHUR'S WATERFRONT

PORT ARTHUR *Pop. 61,362* *Alt. 18*

General — On northwest shore of Sabine Lake 9 miles from Gulf of Mexico, site of settlement known as Aurora in 1840.

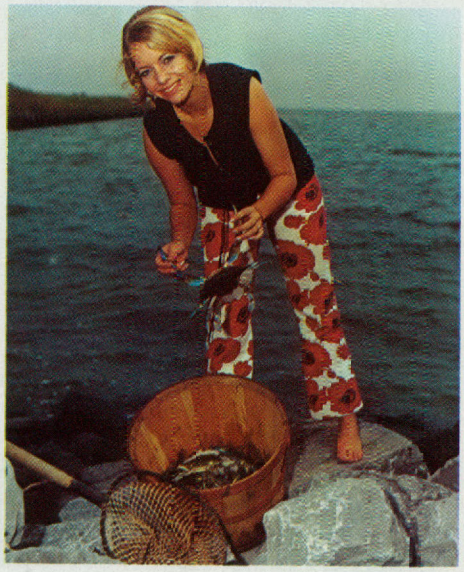
City named after Arthur E. Stillwell, Kansas City financier, who was instrumental in building railroad to edge of townsite. City is home of Lamar University at Port Arthur (formerly Fort Arthur College).

City is year-round fisherman's paradise. Average temperature varies from 55 degrees in winter to 82 in summer. Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce furnishes free fishing map showing many excellent locations to catch more than 25 varieties of freshwater and saltwater fish.

Cargo tonnage, annually averaging about 23,000,000, justifies the claim "We Oil the World," because nearly a mill on barrels of crude oil are refined in area daily.

CavOILcade, 3 days in Oct. is city's annual salute to petroleum industry. Festivities include queen coronation, downtown street parade, musical events and competition, contests, banquets, regattas and fishing rodeo on Pleasure Island.

Another annual event is the Texas-Louisiana Cajun Festival, three days preceding Memorial Day in May. Crawfish races, musical events, contests, dances, queen contest, authentic Cajun dishes.



CRABBING IS POPULAR SPORT AT PORT ARTHUR

Dick Dowling Park — About 12 miles south via Texas 87. (See SABINE PASS).

Pleasure Island — Connected to city by Gulfgate Bridge which arcs 138 feet above ship channel; access from island via toll causeway to Cameron Parish, La. Island is in Sabine Lake, 100-square-mile lake which opens into Gulf of Mexico. Golf course, marina, boat ramps and miles of free roadside fishing levees from which anglers take redfish, drum, speckled trout, croakers and other species; excellent crabbing throughout the year.

Port Arthur Historical Museum — Depicts great strides made in the span of Port Arthur's history. Relics from Battle of Sabine Pass, mortgage note issued by Santa Anna ($500 mortgage bond issued by Mexican general on his personal property to raise funds for his army), and an Edison Talking Machine. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - noon. Fifth and Austin Sts.

"Rainbow Bridge" — Crosses Neches River on Texas 87 between Port Arthur and Orange, tallest bridge in the South over a navigable stream. Span, 177 feet above water level, provides tourists with bird's-eye view of area and waterways. Total length with approaches, 5.7 miles.

PORT ISABEL LIGHTHOUSE, STATE HISTORIC SITE

PORT ISABEL *Pop. 3,603* *Alt. 15*

General — Resort and fishing town, gateway to South Padre Island. Area first settled by Mexican ranchers as early as 1770. Port was base of supplies for Gen. Zachary Taylor's army garrisoned in Brownsville (which see) during the Mexican War. In 1849 and 1850 port saw flow of gold seekers from the East, landing here to begin trek to California. Hotels, motels and fishing facilities.

Fishing — In Port Isabel-Padre Island area fishing is available from beach, piers and jetties where catches may include redfish, speckled and sand trout, sheepshead, flounder, croakers, skipjack and drum. Group boats provide bay and deep-sea fishing for half and full days; charter cruisers are available for offshore sport. Offshore species may include tarpon, sailfish, marlin, kingfish, mackerel, ling, pompano, bonito, red snapper, warsaw and others. Marinas provide fuel, bait, tackle, launching ramps and boat rentals. Small boats with guides available for bay fishing.

Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge — About 17 miles northwest. (See HARLINGEN.)

Padre Island — See SOUTH PADRE ISLAND.

Port Isabel Lighthouse State Historic Site — Built 1853, remained in use until 1905. Always a popular subject with photographers. Visitors may climb spiral staircase to top, overlooking the flat coastal plain, with a fine view across Laguna Madre to South Padre Island. Off Texas 100 downtown. Admission.

FISHING IS FABULOUS FROM PORT ISABEL

Queen Isabella State Fishing Pier — Utilizing more than a mile of abandoned highway causeway, the pier offers exceptional fishing opportunities. Facilities include fish attractor lights, fish cleaning tables, concession building, rest rooms and parking. Fishing fee valid for 24-hour period. On Texas 100, 4 miles east of Port Isabel on south end of Padre Island.

PORT LAVACA *Pop. 10,638* *Alt. 19*

General — Seat of Calhoun County, on a bluff overlooking landlocked Lavaca Bay; important center for commercial and pleasure fishing, ranching and agriculture, port facilities and diversified industries. Waterfowl hunting during season, miles of nearby swimming beaches, boat ramps.

Annual events include the Texas Water Safari in June. One of world's toughest canoe races, it begins in San Marcos and ends in Seadrift. Teams must carry all supplies on several hundred miles of river and bay paddling. A county youth rodeo is held in Aug.; a fishing festival around Labor Day, and an old-fashioned county fair in mid-Oct.

Calhoun County Museum — Relics, artifacts and mementos of early days in area. Housed in old jail next to courthouse. Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. 301 S. Ann St.

Indianola County Historic Park — At site of Old Indianola Town; down through history many ghost towns have dotted the Texas landscape, but none lived longer, thrived more successfully — nor died more tragically than Indianola on Matagorda/Lavaca Bays. For details, see INDIANOLA. Picnicking, fishing, boat ramp, camping (with hookups); 13 miles southeast via Texas 238 and 316.

La Salle Monument — Erected at site of Indianola to commemorate where La Salle is thought to have first landed in Texas in 1685. Entire memorial is of Kingsland pink granite, 22 feet in height. Highway rest area is adjacent to monument; about 14 miles south on Texas 316. (See INDIANOLA.)

Port Lavaca Causeway State Recreation Park — Old highway causeway, replaced by modern span, now popular lighted fishing pier extending 3,202 feet into Lavaca Bay. Swimming, boating and saltwater fishing. Facilities include snack bar, bait stand and rest rooms. Port Lavaca City Park at base of pier has boat ramp, picnicking and recreational vehicle facilities. Fee for pier use. Alongside Texas 35 causeway.

PORT MANSFIELD *Pop. 731* *Alt. 11*

General — Until 1948 little-used highway from Raymondville to point on Laguna Madre called Redfish Bay was traveled by occasional fishermen going to deserted beaches. No community marked road's end of water's edge. People of Willacy County, employing own financing, set about creating port; built wharves, docks and turning basin; laid out townsite, and called it Port Mansfield. Ship channel completed 1962, slicing across shallow Laguna Madre, through Padre Island into deep waters of Gulf of Mexico. Today colorful shrimp fleet plies Gulf from home docks at Port Mansfield; industries moving in, and former "occasional" fisherman has lots of company — sports editors rate Port Mansfield one of 10 best fishing spots in nation. U.S. Weather Bureau and U.S. Coast Guard Stations.

The Texas Championship Redfish Fishing Tournament, usually July 4th, is joint effort of Port Mansfield, Raymondville and Willacy County. Eligible species not limited to redfish — include drum, flounder, sea trout and other game fish. Anglers from many states and Mexico compete for prizes donated by area merchants; champion receives handsome plaque. Another highlight of fishing festival is bathing beauty contest.

Boating and Fishing — Launching ramps, marine supplies, docking facilities and both wet and dry storage available. Fishing from piers in Laguna Madre for small daily charge; fishing from popular Gulf of Mexico piers, which includes round-trip boat ride across Laguna Madre to Gulf side of Padre Island, also available. Deep-sea charter boats available for fishing in Gulf, bay or Laguna Madre. Depending upon season, fishing location and proverbial luck, catches may include redfish, speckled and sand trout, sheepshead, flounder, croakers, skipjack, drum, tarpon, sailfish, marlin, kingfish, mackerel, ling, pompano, bonito, red snapper, warsaw and others.

POST *Pop. 3,864* *Alt. 2,590*

General — Seat of Garza County, named for C. W. Post, cereal manufacturer who founded town in 1907 to demonstrate his economic ideas. Town designed to be center of a community of farmers who owned their own land and homes in region of giant ranches. All supplies were first brought in by mule train from nearest railhead, Big Spring, some 70 miles away. Between 1910-1913, city was scene of perhaps most elaborate series of experiments in rainmaking ever undertaken in U.S. Explosives were detonated in the atmosphere at timed intervals. Unfortunately, rainfall records do not indicate success. Post is at foot of majestic Cap Rock, southeastern edge of the Great Plains of the U.S. Details about city attractions at local chamber of commerce, 107 E. Main St. Junior Stock Show and Fair is held in Mar.

City-County Park — Small lake for fishing; swimming pool, picnic areas and campgrounds. At south edge of city on U.S. 84.

Lake — White River. See LAKES listing.

Llano Estacado Tourist Marker — Stretching across the horizon as a range of flat-topped "mountains" is the Cap Rock escarpment, eastern boundary of the vast Llano Estacado or "Staked Plains." Marker provides details; on U.S. 84 between Post and Justiceburg.

Old C. W. Post Home — The town founder's home is a tourist attraction at 615 W. Main.

Scenic Drive — F.M. 669 south toward Gail reaches edge of Texas High Plains called the Llano Estacado, which are southernmost extension of Great Plains of the U.S. In immensity beyond comprehension the Great Plains sweep north more than 1,600 miles thrusting deep into Canada through heartland of America that produces nation's abundance of grain, meat and fiber. Highway descends the abrupt edge where plains end, traveling through panoramas of steep cliffs and colorful canyons.

Sextuple Oil Well — Said to have been world's only pumping oil well with 6 pump jacks running head-to-head, drawing oil from 6 levels. Now produces from 5 zones. On 13th St. in northwest part of town.

POTEET *Pop. 3,145* *Alt. 525*

General — In center of truck farming region; called the "Strawberry Capital of Texas." Also extensive ranching and dairying. Large nurseries cultivate fields of flowers, almost everything from asters to zinnias.
World's Largest Strawberry — Celebrating the distinction of producing 40 per cent of Texas' strawberries is a monument to the favorite fruit. Giant replica is 7 feet tall and weighs 1,600 pounds. City Hall.

POYNOR *Pop. 244* *Alt. 402*

General — Named for D. A. Poynor, surveyor for the T&NO Railroad through the area in 1900. A sawmill and store were located here in 1860.
Milner's Mill — An operating, restored gristmill. Recipes are printed on an antique printing press. Other antique items. Open daily. West on U.S. 175.

PRAIRIE VIEW *Pop. 4,129* *Alt. 250*

General — Named for plantation home of Col. Jack Kirby; later became a girls' school. Property deeded to state in 1876; legislature established college for Negro youth on the site, now Prairie View Agricultural & Mechanical College.
St. Francis Episcopal Church — Simple frame building (c. 1870), first Texas Episcopal Church north of Houston; furnished with orignial handhewn pews made by first congregation. Moved from Hempstead in 1958 to camps of Prairie View College.

PRESIDIO *Pop. 1,000* *Alt. 2,594*

General — Isolated village on Rio Grande that grew from early Spanish settlement once protected by a presidio (fort). Surrounding terrain arid, rugged, and often spectacular (see Scenic Drive below). Mexican town south of the river is Ojinaga.

OCOTILLO AND STRAWBERRY CACTUS NEAR PRESIDIO

Fort Leaton State Park — One of Texas' most unusual historic sites, massive adobe fortess built by frontiersman Ben Leaton in 1848 immediately after Mexican War at strategic site on Chihuahua-San Antonio Trail in arid West Texas by the Rio Grande. Leaton cornered lucrative trade with area Indians, supplied far-ranging U.S. Army patrols, and was accused of encouraging Indian raids on settlements in Mexico by trading weapons and ammunition for stolen livestock. Of more than 40 originial rooms around large patio, 25 are restored and roofed with cottonwood *vigas* (beams) and *rajas* (split latticework), sheathed with adobe. Included dungeon and large granary. Interpretive exhibits trace area history and culture; guided tours available. Open daily, four miles southwest of Presidio on F.M. 170; admission.
Scenic Drive — El Camino del Rio, Spanish for "The River Road" popular name for F.M. 170 that stretches from near Big Bend National Park, northwest through Presidio into Chinati Mountains. Modern highway follows twisting bed of Rio Grande, one of most spectacular drives in the nation, plunging over mountains and through canyons in a land of primitive grandeur.

QUANAH *Pop. 3,709* *Alt. 1,568*

General — Named for Quanah Parker, last great war chief of Comanche Indians, son of a Comanche chief and captive white girl, Cynthia Ann Parker. (See GROESBECK: Old Fort Parker State Historic Site.) Seat of Hardeman County, marketing and shipping point with cottonseed oil mill, cotton compress, dairy and meat packing plants; large gypsum plant nearby.
Copper Breaks State Park — 1,933-acre park includes campsites with shade structures and utilities, picnicking, swimming, fishing, playgrounds and trails. Site is representative of stark and rugged beauty common to many parts of North and West Texas, with natural erosion of Permian red beds complementing the green of native redberry juniper. On Pease River, 13 miles south of Quanah on Texas 283 to Park Rd. 62; admission.
Lake — Pauline. See LAKES lising.
Medicine Mounds — 4 unusual cone-shaped hills that rise some 350 feet above the surrounding plains; named by Comanche Indians, held in awe and reverence by them. Indians believed the mounds were dwelling place of powerful and benevolent spirits who could cure ills, assure successful hunts and protect in battle. About 5 miles south off Texas 283.

QUITAQUE *Pop. 605* *Alt. 2,570*

General — (KIT-a-KWAY) Originally was site of trading post dealing with Plains Indians; became a stagecoach stop in 1890 and grew to village serving surrounding ranches and farms. Named for nearby Quitaque Creek and Ranch.
Caprock Canyons State Park — Recently acquired park covers 13,645 acres in one of state's most scenic regions. Landscapes carved by spectacular erosion at the edge of the Cap Rock (local terminology for the High Plains); colorful cliffs and canyons, abundant wildlife including African aoudad sheep, mule deer and white-tailed deer. Facilities limited pending development; currently open for day-use only. Sightseeing, picnicking, fishing and swimming in small lake. Free admission; 3.5 miles north of Quitaque on Texas 86.

QUITMAN *Pop. 1,484* *Alt. 414*

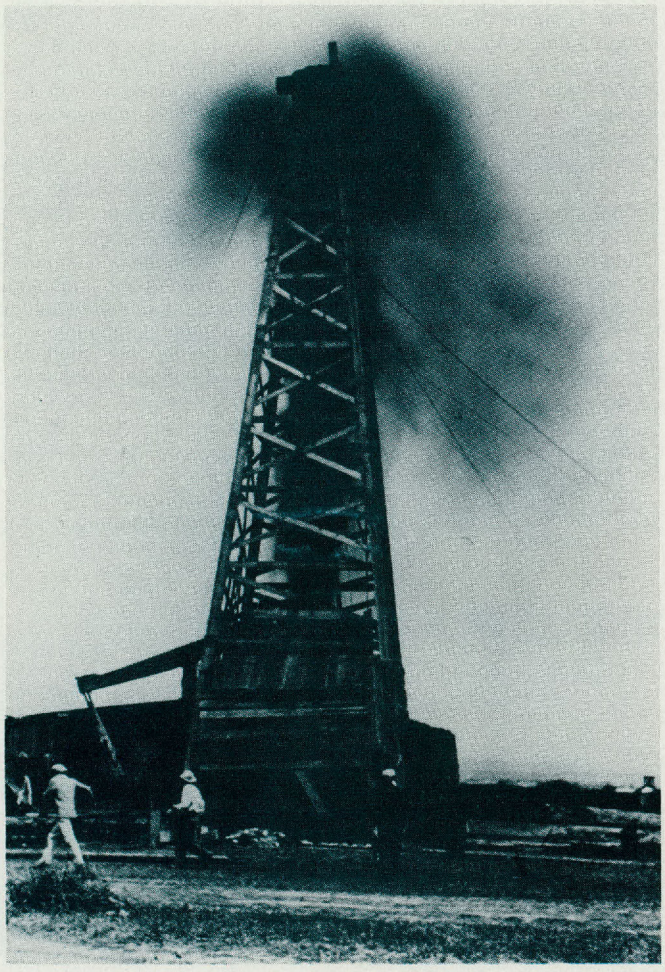
General — Seat of Wood County, commercial center for farming, livestock, oil, headquarters for electric co-op. James Stephen Hogg, one of most famous citizens, published *Quitman Daily News* in 1873, was later justice of the peace, county attorney, state attorney general, and governor of Texas 1891-1895. Historical information available at chamber of commerce.

Dogwood Fiesta, early Apr., features marked trail through most striking beauty spots of area. Activities include horse shows, trail rides, arts, crafts and antique shows, queen coronation, square dance, style show, parade. In late Apr. "Wild Flower Wonderland" trails follow routes of exceptional beauty.

Wood County Old Settlers' Reunion and Fiddlers' Contest, first week in Aug., is annual event.

Governor Hogg Shrine and State Park — Historic site with buildings, museum, and mementos related to the Hogg family, one of the foremost in Texas history and politics. Miss Ima Hogg Museum displays historical memorabilia of Northeast Texas and family. Also on site the "honeymoon cottage" of her father, James Stephen Hogg, who was first native-born governor of Texas, and Stinson House, restored home of the late Miss Ima's grandparents. Park includes tabernacle, picnic grounds. Museum open Thurs. - Mon. 518 Main St. (Texas 37).

Lakes — Holbrook, Quitman and Winnsboro. See LAKES listing.



McCLESKY 1, THE 1917 GUSHER THAT CREATED RANGER

RANGER *Pop. 3,195* *Alt. 1,429*

General — When oil boom towns are recalled, Ranger usually leads the list. It was a quiet rural community established near a Texas Ranger camp in the 1870s. In October 1917 a gusher (see McClesky Number 1 below) blew in and touched off greatest boom in petroleum history. World War I demand for oil was at an all-time high. The lure of instant riches was irresistible; the town erupted with every kind of frenzied activity. In one year population exploded from 1,000 to 30,000. Small farmers became millionaires. 4 railroads raced to complete lines, and one railroad's receipts jumped from $94,000 to $8,000,000 in two years. As in most instances, the boom was short-lived, and today there is no evidence of that bigger-than-life era. Oil activity is evident in orderly fields, while farming and ranching comprise a major interest of area citizens. Rodeo is held first Thurs. - Sat. after 4th of July. Ranger Junior College is here.

Lake — Leon. See LAKES listing.

McClesky Number 1 — Site of 1,700-barrel-per-day oil gusher that touched off Ranger's fantastic oil boom in 1917. Marked by granite monument at T&P depot downtown.

Parks — 2 city-maintained parks, with shaded picnic facilities, playground equipment, swimming pool and lighted tennis court.

Thurber Ghost Town — 16 miles east on I.H. 20. (See THURBER.)

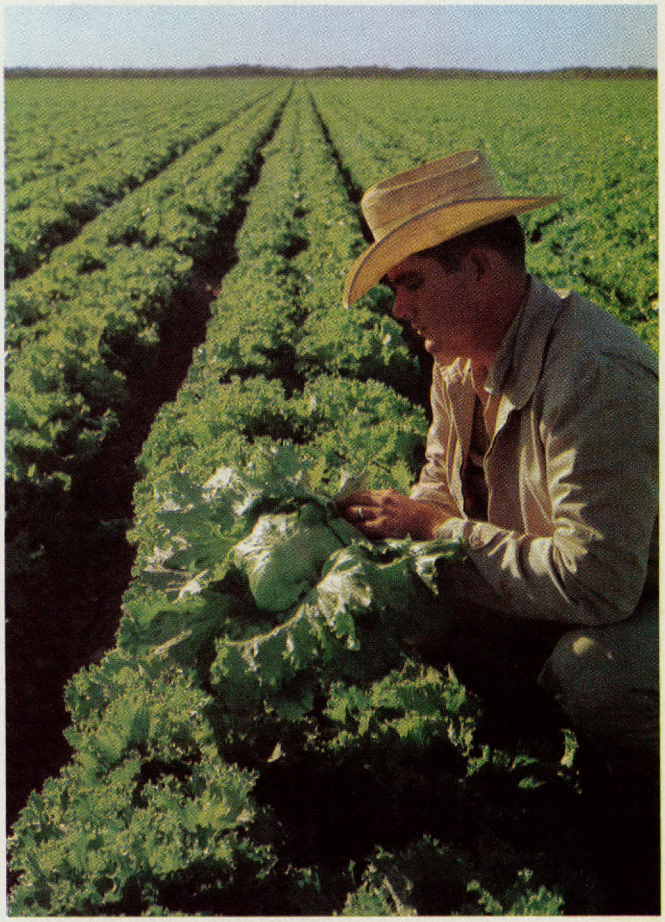
RAYMONDVILLE *Pop. 9,284* *Alt. 40*

General — Willacy County seat is commercial center for irrigated fruit and vegetable area; processing and shipping point for cotton, citrus and vegetables, especially onions and potatoes. Favorable summers and winters allow 300-day growing season. Recreation includes municipal swimming pool, golf course, city park, shuffleboard courts and saltwater fishing in Laguna Madre and Gulf of Mexico at Port Mansfield. There is planned tourist program Oct. - Mar.

Annual events include junior livestock show in Jan.; Our Little Miss of the Rio Grande Valley Pageant in Mar.; a sidewalk art show in Mar., and Winter Fun Festival in early Dec.

Lake — El Sal del Rey. See LAKES listing.

Raymondville Historical & Community Center — Local history, art, underwater artifacts from coast, natural history. Hours vary. Harris & 7th Sts.



TRUCK CROPS GROW YEAR ROUND NEAR RAYMONDVILLE

REFUGIO — Pop. 3,970 — Alt. 43

General — (Re-FURy-o) Founded 1834 at site of Mission Nuestra Senora del Refugio (see below). Seat of Refugio County, on north bank of Mission River; today a commercial center for an oil-producing, ranching and farming territory.

Situated near coastal bays which abound in fish, shrimp and oysters, the county has hunting areas for migratory fowl, deer, wild turkey, wild hogs and other game. The city of Refugio has public parks with picnicking facilities and playground equipment, lighted tennis courts and municipal swimming pool.

Many historical markers, including statue in King's Park, across from courthouse, which commemorates 1836 battle between Texans and cavalry of Mexican Gen. Jose Urrea. Inscriptions give details.

Our Lady of Refuge Church displays model of mission originally founded in swamps of Calhoun County and relocated here in 1795. Anaqua tree on grounds is world champion. Church restored to 1900s appearance; open to public. South on U.S. 77.

Ballygarrett is one of several outstanding old mansions. In 1974 the house was named Ballygarrett for the town in County Wexford, Ireland, from which Irish colonists came to Refugio in 1833. Listed in National Architectural Registry, the restored house is open as a gift shop. Original interior woodwork and prism chandeliers intact. Purisima St. 2 blocks east of U.S. 77.

The Jaycee July 4th Celebration is an annual event and includes State Championship Frog Jumping contest. A county fair and rodeo is held in late Sept. or early Oct.

Aransas National Wildlife Refuge — About 38 miles east of Refugio. (See ROCKPORT.)

RICHARDSON — Pop. 62,543 — Alt. 630

General — Founded as Breckenridge settlement before Civil War, town grew around new station on T&NO Railroad when built through area in 1872; renamed for railroad official. Remained a rural agricultural village until affected by enormous Dallas growth; as late as 1950, population was only 1,288. Now distinguished from Dallas only by municipal markers.

History of Aviation Collection — Thousands of rare aviation books, photos, paintings and hardware, including the most comprehensive lighter-than-air collection in the U.S. Excellent archives. Records of balloon flights as early as 1783, propellers from dirigibles *Shenandoah* and *Los Angeles*, zeppelin china and silver, and radio operator's chair from *Hidenburg*...only a few highlights of fascinating collection housed in some 10,000 square feet of Eugene McDermott Library, campus of University of Texas at Dallas. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; weekend group tours by appointment. Access off U.S. 75 North (North-Central Expressway) on Campbell Rd. west, to Floyd Rd. north; directions from campus gate guard.

RICHMOND — Pop. 8,993 — Alt. 104

General — Settled in 1822 by members of the Old Three Hundred (Stephen F. Austin's colony) and named by 2 of those settlers for their home in Virginia. Early settlers were largely Southern plantation owners. Jaybird-Woodpecker War pitted residents against carpetbaggers, and monument at city hall is topped with jaybird. Carrie Nation's crusade against the "demon rum" began here.

Fort Bend County Historical Museum — Artifacts from original settlement days, photographs and documents. Cited by Historical Commission as one of best small museums in the state. Open Tues. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 500 Houston St.

RIO GRANDE CITY — Pop. 5,720 — Alt. 238

General — Port of entry with international bridge between U.S. and Mexico; seat of Starr County. Area included in Jose de Escandon's Colony of 1753; when Gen. Zachary Taylor established Fort Ringgold in 1848, it added population and permanence.

Fort Ringgold — One of Texas' best preserved old military posts; named for Maj. David Ringgold, first army officer killed in Battle of Palo Alto (see BROWNSVILLE) which opened Mexican War. Fort Ringgold was established after U.S. - Mexican War, for protection against Indians and to assure integrity of Rio Grande as national boundary. Post declared surplus and deactivated in 1944. Among distinguished landmarks are Lee House, once occupied by Col. Robert E. Lee when he commanded Department of Texas before the Civil War, and old Fort Ringgold hospital. Portions of fort are now part of Rio Grande City school system. Off U.S. 83 at east limits.

Our Lady of Lourdes Grotto — Replica of venerable shrine in Lourdes, France; contains statues of Our Lady of Lourdes and famed peasant girl whose visions led to establishment of original shrine. Motion picture viewers will remember the story told in *The Song of Bernadette*. Near Starr County Courthouse.

ROBERT LEE — Pop. 1,168 — Alt. 1,850

General — Promoted as townsite in 1889 by two Confederate veterans, name honors Robert E. Lee. Graves of 34 Civil War veterans are in local cemetery. Seat of Coke County, area of rolling grasslands cut by Colorado River. Southern Overland Mail Route (Butterfield Stage) crossed county near Robert Lee. Oil discovered in 1942, and more than 200 million barrels have been produced in county.

County Park — Neat, small county park off Austin St., offers public golf course, swimming pool, shaded picnic pavilions.

Dripping Springs — Scenic spot on Salt Creek about 8 miles west on Texas 158 offers popular picnic facilities.

Ghost Town of Hayrick — In the Kickapoo Mountains, named for nearby hill shaped like a hayrick, the abandoned town was once county seat. Only a few crumbling structures remain about 8 miles northeast of Robert Lee. Inquire locally for directions.

Indian Relics — Coke County area was popular with many Indian tribes; several excellent local collections of artifacts. Flint points and other Indian items still found at numerous sites. Inquire locally and always obtain permission from landowners.

Lakes — E.V. Spence, Oak Creek Reservoirs. See LAKES listing.

PLEASURE CRAFT MOORINGS AT THE ROCKPORT YACHT BASIN

ROCKPORT — Pop. 4,904 — Alt. 20

General — Established 1867 as shipping point for wool, hides, bones and tallow. Became seat of Aransas County in 1871; today important commercial fishing area. Tourists, boaters and fishermen gather to enjoy mile-long swimming beach and abundant access to saltwater recreational opportunities; on peninsula between Copano Bay and Aransas Bay, sheltered from Gulf of Mexico by St. Joseph Island.

Annual events include an art festival, July 4th weekend, and popular Seafair, with foods, crafts and exhibits, weekend preceding Columbus Day.

HUGE REPLICA SALUTES THE CRAB INDUSTRY AT ROCKPORT

COPANO BAY CAUSEWAY STATE PARK NEAR ROCKPORT

Aransas National Wildlife Refuge — Famed as principal wintering ground for near-extinct whooping crane, refuge is on broad peninsula about 12 miles across bay northeast of Rockport. Administered by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as refuge for protection and management of various species of wildlife inhabiting this coastal area. Some 300 species of birds — Canada geese, pintail and baldpate ducks, sandhill cranes, etc. — have been recorded. Other inhabitants include white-tailed deer, javelina and raccoon. Sightseeing, nature observation, hiking and photography permitted along designated public use roads, trails, and at observation towers; also picnic areas. Most rewarding time to view wildlife: Nov. through Mar., when greatest number of species are at refuge (including whoopers). Open daily 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Access to refuge entrance about 40 miles northeast of Rockport via Texas 35 north, F.M. 774 east, and F.M. 2040 south.

One of the best ways to view wildlife, especially whoopers, is from 65-foot motor vessel *Whooping Crane*. Regular trips each Wed., Fri., Sat. and Sun. mid-Oct. - mid-Apr., cruising past tidal flats and salt marshes where many species are found. Departs 1:30 p.m. for 5-hour tour from Sea Gun Sports Inn, 9 miles north of Rockport on Texas 35. Fare.

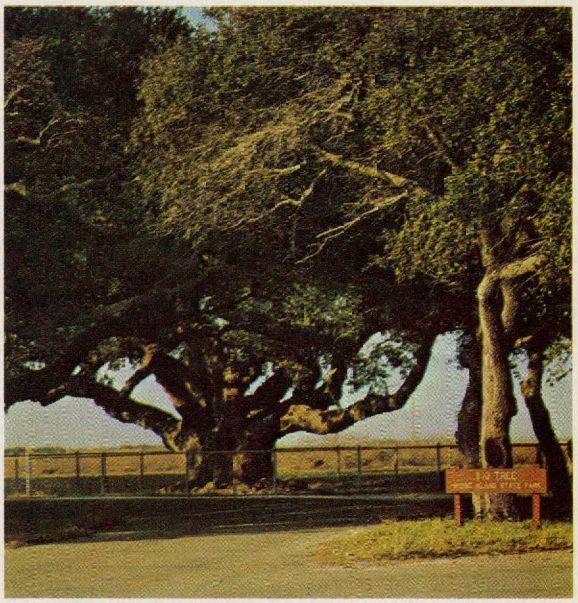
Copano Bay Causeway State Park — Former highway causeway across bay north of Rockport (replaced by a modern span) now excellent fishing piers administered by Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept. Piers extend from north and south sides (not connected), total length of both over mile and a half. Concessions on both sides provide tackle, bait, food; public boat ramp south side. Near present Texas 35 causeway. Modest fee for fishermen.

Fishing — Jetty sheltering Rockport Yacht Basin is popular spot for bay fishing; dawn hours generally most productive. Many hotels and motels on bay front maintain private fishing piers for guests. Depending upon season of the year and proverbial luck, catches may include redfish, sand and speckled trout, catfish, croaker, sheepshead, flounder and drum. Group boat fishing and deep-sea charter cruisers are also available at Yacht Basin. Offshore species may include tarpon, sailfish, marlin, ling, wahoo, king mackerel, bonito, pompano, red snapper, warsaw and others. A public fishing pier is at Fulton Yacht Basin, 4 miles north

Fulton House State Historical Structure — Completed in 1876 after four years of construction at cost of $100,000, the ornate four-story house was a showplace of its time. Included many innovations: central air conditioning, forced air heating, hot and cold running water. Currently closed pending restoration. Fulton Beach Rd. just south of Fulton.

Goose Island State Park — 307 acres on peninsula between Copano and St. Charles Bays. Rest rooms, showers, picnic sites, open shelters, children's play area, fishing pier, fish cleaning table, boat ramp. Tent and trailer camping permitted, unsupervised Gulf swimming beach. Site of "Big Tree," an immense live oak certified as largest in Texas, estimated 2,000 years old. About 12 miles north of Rockport, Texas 35, Park Road 13. Admission.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Marine Laboratory — Exhibits of Texas Gulf marine flora and fauna, open to public Mon. - Fri., 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed national holidays. Installation is center for state marine research. At turning basin.



LARGEST LIVE OAK IN TEXAS, GOOSE ISLAND STATE PARK

SOUTH LLANO RIVER NEAR ROCKSPRINGS

ROCKSPRINGS Pop. 1,248 Alt. 2,450

General — Established 1891, named for springs prized as water source by wagon trains and Indians. In highest area of rugged, scenic Edwards Plateau known locally as the Hill Country. Climate is cool and dry in summer, mild and sunny in winter. Area is popular year-round vacation spot offering camping, picnicking, hiking, rock collecting and frequent finds of Indian artifacts. During specified seasons hunters take white-tailed deer, wild turkey and upland game birds. Fishing on nearby South Llano and Nueces Rivers.
Angora Goat Breeders' Association Museum — Includes pictures, records and early history of Angora goat-raising industry. Only registry office for industry in the nation. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - noon, 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. Austin St.
Scenic Drives — Most highways from Rocksprings are scenic routes through the rugged Hill Country, especially R.M. 674 south, U.S. 377 southwest, and U.S. 377 northeast.

ROCKWALL Pop. 4,432 Alt. 596

General — Named for a subterranean dike nearby, town is seat of Rockwall County. Serving large farming area, town is site of large aluminum plant, with other industries including electronics, garments, agricultural supplies and leather goods.
Chapman Collection — Antique and classic autos; antique dolls, other antiques. Open 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. in summer; 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. winter. I. H. 30 at F.M. 740. Admission.
Lakes — Lavon, Ray Hubbard, and Tawakoni. See LAKES listing.

ROMA Pop. 2,786 Alt. 200

General — Founded in 1765, part of Jose de Escandon's Colony around mission established 16 years earlier. On banks of Rio Grande, town was important riverboat shipping point until coming of railroads and highways. (Rio Grande is no longer navigable.) Homes, stores and ancient mission resemble town lifted bodily from interior of Mexico. Producers of film *Viva Zapata* chose Roma for outdoor scenes.
Falcon State Recreation Park — 572.6 acres on shores of Falcon Reservoir offers cabins, boat docks, camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, trailer sites with electricity, rest rooms with showers, groceries, snack bar, and 3,500-foot air strip. About 14 miles northwest via U.S. 83, F.M. 2098, Park Road 46 also accessible from Zapata. Admission.
Lake — Falcon Reservoir. See LAKES listing.
Roma Historical Museum — Changing exhibits trace influence of American, Spanish and Mexican cultures. Historic arts and crafts. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

ROSENBERG Pop. 15,580 Alt. 106

General — Once shipping site on Brazos River; established upon building of Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad in 1883. Discovery of oil in 1920s brought brief boomtown flurry. Today center of rich farming and ranching area on fertile coastal plains. Industries include oil, salt and sulphur production, canned foods, mixed feeds, cottonseed processing, and steel fabrication. Chamber of commerce provides literature on recreational and historic sites. A county fair is annual event in Oct.
Thomas Barnett Home — Frame home, constructed 1836, was burned by Santa Anna's army. Rebuilt same year by Thomas Barnett, one of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred colonists, alcalde, signer of Texas Declaration of Independence, and chief justice of Austin County. 5 miles northwest off Texas 36.

ROUND ROCK Pop. 6,442 Alt. 720

General — Established 1850, named for large round rock in bed of Brushy Creek. Site of historic St. Charles Hotel, built 1850. El Milagro, rock farmhouse built in 1859, was home of Washington Anderson, veteran of Battle of San Jacinto. Best known as site of killing of notorious outlaw Sam Bass, now buried in Round Rock Cemetery. Bass's gang plagued stagecoaches, trains and banks in area, and was object of intensive chase by Texas Rangers. An informer warned Rangers and Round Rock lawmen of planned raid on a local bank. Bass gang was ambushed there on July 18, 1878. Wounded in the gun battle, Bass died 2 days later.
Frontier Days, two days in July prior to Old Settlers' Days (see below) features pageantry, dances and parades, Sam Bass Shoot-Out, trail ride and cookout.
Old Settlers' Days, 8 days in July, staged since turn of century. Festivities include old fiddlers' contest, square dances, concerts, gospel singing, and memorial programs.
El Milagro Museum — 4-generation personal collection of American and Oriental antiques, in historic 1859 structure. Open by appointment; U.S. 79. Admission.
Inn at Brushy Creek — Built about 1850 as Cole House, a recorded Texas historic landmark. Restored, today a restaurant featuring antique decor, table settings are reproductions of Colonial era patterns; Continental cuisine. Off I.H. 35 at U.S. 79 east.
Lakes — Austin and Travis. See LAKES listing.

PLANTATION HOUSE AT WINEDALE OUTDOOR MUSEUM, ROUND TOP

ROUND TOP Pop. 117 Alt. 390

General — Smallest incorporated city in Texas. Established 1835 as Jones Post Office. In 1854 Round Top Academy was founded; advertised tuition for the 5-month session was $10, with board, laundry, fuel and lights to cost an additional $12 to $15 per semester. School closed in 1861.
Community is site of International Festival-Institute founded by internationally acclaimed pianist James Dick. For 5 weeks in early summer, students in residence at Institute perform with visiting major symphony orchestras and string quartets in outdoor setting on Festival Hill, five blocks north of Henkel Square on Texas 237.

Bethlehem Lutheran Church — Center of Lutheran faith in Fayette County; dedicated 1866. Unique pipe organ of hand-shaped cedar. Stone construction and simple lines show German architectural influence. One block west of Texas 237.

Henkel Square — In split-rail fence on town square, several dwellings and structures circa 1820-1870, with superb collection of Anglo- and German-American furnishings, utinsels, and quaint decorative art of the period. Project of the Texas Pioneer Arts Foundation. Open 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; admission.

Moore's Fort — Built in 1828 by famed Indian fighter Col. John Henry Moore at bend in Colorado River that is present site of La Grange. Moved to Round Top and restored, 1975. Serves as information center for Texas Pioneer Arts Foundation. Open daily 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. On Texas 237.

Winedale Historical Center — Restored 19th Century farmstead with plantation homes, log cabins, fireplace kitchen, smokehouse, barns and cribs. A center for study of ethnic cultures of Central Texas; operated by the University of Texas at Austin. Open weekends: Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. noon - 5 p.m. Special group tours Mon. - Fri. by advance arrangements (minimum two days notice). Located four miles east of Round Top via F.M. 1457 and F.M. 2714 (not shown on most highway maps). Admission.

RUSK *Pop. 4,096* *Alt. 489*

General — Although only one family was living here in 1846, site was chosen as seat of Cherokee County. Named after Thomas Jefferson Rusk, a signer of Texas Declaration of Independence. Town famed as birthplace of James Stephen Hogg and Thomas Mitchell Campbell who were first and second native-born Texans to serve as governor.

Annual events are Cherokee Independence Day Festival, early July, and Indian Summer Festival, first weekend (Fri. - Sun.) in Oct. which includes arts and crafts fair, armadillo race.

Bonner Bank Building — Cherokee County's first bank, established 1884, was at corner of U.S. 69 and Euclid St. in 1865 building. Now occupied by the Flower Factory (dried arrangements), antiques, and tourist information center.

Footbridge Garden Park — Wooded setting for 546-foot footbridge, said to be nation's longest, originally built 1861 for crossing valley during rainy season. 2 blocks east of town square.

Fairchild State Forest — 13 miles west of U.S. 84 (See STATE FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

Jim Hogg State Historic Park — 175-acre scenic forest area of towering pines. Dedicated as memorial to Governor Hogg, attractions include restored birthplace, picnic areas, museum and family cemetery. 2 miles northeast off U.S. 84.

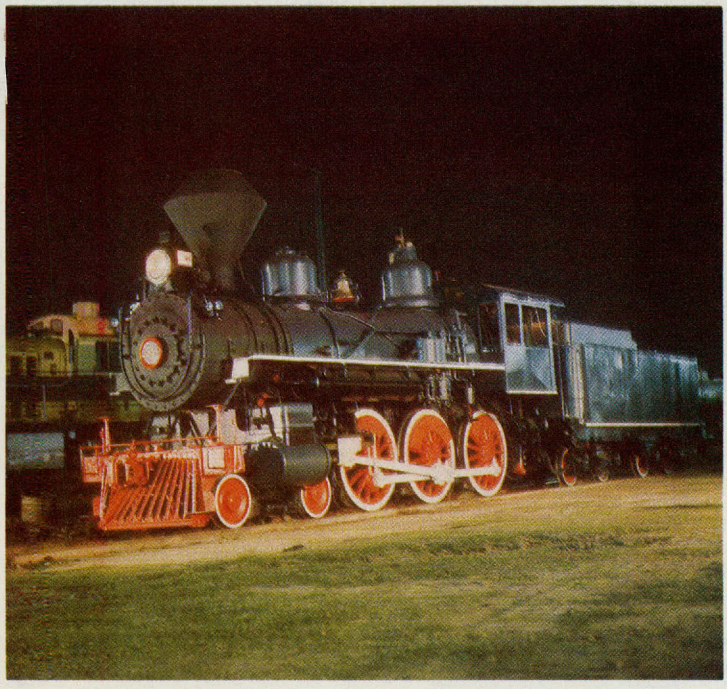
Lakes — Jacksonville and Striker. See LAKES listing.

New Birmingham Trail — 2.6-mile walking trail follows route which in 1880s was major artery between booming city of New Birmingham and rest of state. City was headquarters for early iron industry, but with financial panic of 1893 and a furnace explosion, the industry died. Walking trail is north of old townsite, which the forest has reclaimed. Trail is southeast of Rusk off F.M. 343 from U.S. 69 south.

Rusk City Park — 100-acre park around the Rusk terminal of Texas State Railroad (see below). On well-stocked fishing lake, paddle boats. Commissary in Admissions Building, activity center, group shelter, bathhouse, tennis courts, picnic area, primitive and hook-up camping. In naturally scenic area of towering pines. 2 miles west on U.S. 84.

Scenic Drives — Several routes near Rusk offer excellent woodland scenery: U.S. 69 both north and south; also F.M. 347, F.M. 747 (neither shown on most maps) which lead north from U.S. 84 west.

Texas State Railroad — Antique steam engines power the train on 24-mile scenic route between Rusk and Palestine in nation's longest, skinniest state park. Operates Fri. - Sun. late May - early Sept. with departure from Rusk at 11 a.m. (Schedule subject to change.) Operated by Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. Rusk terminal 2 miles west on U.S. 84. Fee for train ride.



"BEEHIVE"-STACKED STEAM LOCOMOTIVE PULLS EXCURSION TRAINS ON THE TEXAS STATE RAILROAD

SABINE PASS *Pop. 1,500* *Alt. 8*

General — Sabine City laid out in 1836 by Sam Houston and Philip A. Sublett. Name changed to Sabine Pass in 1839. At one time population numbered around 6,000 but storms in 1886, 1900 and 1915 took heavy tolls in community. Commercial fishing and marine repair are significant industries. Historical significance lies in Battle of Sabine Pass during Civil War.

Battle of Sabine Pass — Occurred on Sept. 9, 1863; was attempt by Union forces to invade Texas. Lts. Richard Dowling and N.H. Smith with 6 cannon and 42 men successfully defended the fort and Sabine Pass, capturing 3 attacking Union gunboats. So successful was rout that no more attempts were made to invade Texas by Sabine Pass.

Sabine Pass Battleground State Historical Park — Statue of Dick Dowling, hero of the Battle of Sabine Pass, stands on a base of Fredericksburg pink granite at Dowling Point dominating the park. Boat ramp, fish cleaning shelter, rest rooms, picnic facilities with water and grills. Fine view of ships entering and leaving Gulf of Mexico.

Sea Rim State Park — A 2.5-mile beach and marsh area, home of several rare and endangered species of wildlife. Headquarters southwest on Texas 87. Admission.

DICK DOWLING MONUMENT RECALLS INCREDIBLE CIVIL WAR BATTLE OF SABINE PASS

SAINT JO — Pop. 962 — Alt. 1,146

General — Originally known as Head of Elm when established in 1856 on springs which were headwaters of Elm Fork of the Trinity River. Renamed for Joe Howell who laid out the townsite. Howell allegedly opposed the sale of liquor in town, thus giving both himself and town the name of "Saint Jo." The community was important watering stop where Chisholm Trail and California Road crossed. Indian raids took place as late as 1874.

An amateur rodeo, 3 days around first Fri. of Aug., is annual event.

Stonewall Saloon Museum — Authentically restored saloon displays historic items related to era of cattle drives, and other pioneer artifacts. Open daily 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. North corner of town square.

TEXAS SCOTS GATHER EACH NOVEMBER AT SALADO

SALADO — Pop. 400 — Alt. 695

General — Established prior to 1860; location of first Grange formed in Texas; home of early Salado College (1860-85) which was unique in that tuition supported operation. Ruins of college are amid trees on hill east of F.M. 2268 at south limits.

Events usually scheduled include Pilgrimage to Old Salado, weekend in Apr.; Salado Art Fair, first weekend in Aug.; and Gathering of Scottish Clans of Texas, weekend nearest Nov. 11. For details on all events, contact Central Texas Area Museum.

Central Texas Area Museum — Across from Stagecoach Inn (below). Depicts area history with documents, antiques and exhibits. Open Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 6 p.m. Admission.

Historic Homes and Buildings — Local inquiry will provide directions to several historic residences, mills and sites dating from early pioneer days. Most contain authentic furnishings, household articles, clothing and documents of a century ago. Some can be visited by appointment.

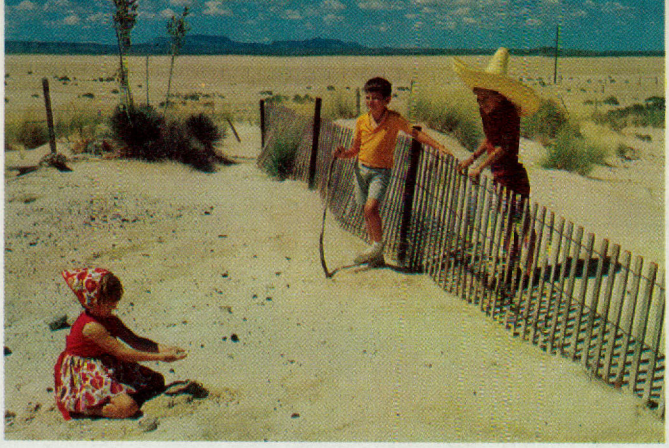
Lake — Stillhouse Hollow. See LAKES listing.

Salado Creek — Historically an Indian campground, the spring-fed creek determined town's location. Name, meaning "salty," given by Spanish explorers. Designated as Texas' first natural landmark; historical marker just east of I.H. 35.

Stagecoach Inn — Historically Shady Villa Inn, now Stagecoach Inn, included among early guests Robert E. Lee, Jesse James and Shanghai Pierce. The restored old structure, a recorded Texas historic landmark, today houses a restaurant. F.M. 2268 (off I.H. 35) immediately south of Salado Creek.

SALT FLAT — Pop. 35 — Alt. 3,715

General — Small community grew up near extensive surface salt deposits left by intermittent lakes near foot of Guadalupe Mountains. Area was cause of a bloody dispute known as the Salt War in 1860s and 70s. Before the dispute reached a confused, tragic end, it had involved both Mexican and U.S. citizens, political parties, judges and legislators, mob action, army troops and Texas Rangers. Murder, assassination and revenge killings took place on both sides. Some of the gray-white salt deposits may be seen today from U.S. 62/180.



SALT FLATS BELOW THE GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS

LAKE NASWORTHY NEAR SAN ANGELO

SAN ANGELO — Pop. 68,751 — Alt. 1,847

General — Community grew around frontier site of Fort Concho, established 1867 at junction of north and middle branches of Concho River. Became early ranching center for cattle and sheep; today largest primary wool market in U.S.; also area oil production. Diversified industries include oil field equipment, plastics, medical supplies and jet aircraft. In season, hunters take white-tailed deer, wild turkey, javelina, migratory waterfowl and upland game birds. Excellent fishing on nearby lakes and rivers. Symphony orchestra and home of Angelo State University.

Annual events include stock show and rodeo in Mar.; Lamb Blast 2 days mid-Apr. showcasing outdoor lamb cookoff and zany contests; Fiesta del Concho late Jun. with river parade, canoe races and country fair activities; San Angelo Roping Festival (largest event) draws thousands for 2 days of cowboy roping competiton mid-Nov.

Fort Concho — Among the best preserved of Texas frontier military forts, with 18 original buildings still standing and in use.

WELL PRESERVED FORT CONCHO IN SAN ANGELO

Established 1867 as pivot post on frontier line replacing Fort Chadbourne (see BRONTE). Most stone structures built with pecan wood beams and rafters by skilled German craftsmen from Fredericksburg.

Frontier troops protected stagecoaches and wagon trains, escorted U.S. mail, explored and mapped new territory and occasionally clashed with Indians. Many well-known infantry and cavalry officers commanded the fort, including Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, Col. William R. Shafter and Col. Benjamin H. Grierson. Both black and white troops took part in their campaigns.

The bluecoats were no longer needed when the frontier moved farther west. In a sentimental ceremony the colors were struck and the last company of the 16th Infantry moved out of Fort Concho on June 20, 1889, as the regimental band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Seven of the original buildings have been restored to their original appearance and 2 others have been reconstructed on ruins. Exhibits tell the story of fort, Indian campaigns and of San Angelo. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.; closed most holidays. The fort is just east of S. Oakes St., between Aves. C and D. Admission.

General Telephone Exhibit Museum — Models of telephones from Alexander Graham Bell's "Gallows Frame Phone" (only 5 ever built) to present models. Open Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. 2701 Johnson St.

Lakes — Nasworthy, O.C. Fisher and Twin Buttes. See LAKES listing.

Parks — 7 city parks covering 124 acres; golf, tennis, fishing, swimming and picnicking.

SAN ANTONIO *Pop. 783,765* *Alt. 701*

General — An area of pleasant, wooded springs at southern edge of Central Texas Hill Country has long been popular with Indians of region, and was site of Indian village in 1691 when area became of interest to Spanish officials for future development. Spain took first steps in 1718 with establishment of a mission called San Antonio de Valero and customary accompanying presidio (fort) called San Antonio de Bexar. Although several other missions were soon established nearby forming the nucleus of a community, the city's growth actually dates from establishment of a villa (civil settlement) in 1731, the first Spanish effort to implement colonization of Texas

SAN ANTONIO

The settlement was called San Fernando de Bexar, and original colonists were Canary Islanders. From its beginnings, town suffered great difficulty from Indian raids, but remained chief Spanish, then Mexican stronghold in Texas until the Texas Revolution.

Today the state's third largest city - and the nation's tenth largest - remains indelibly stamped with the colorful flavor of its multicultural heritage. It is a bilingual city, both Spanish and English being heard at every hand. Institutions of higher learning include Incarnate Word College. Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio, St. Mary's University, St. Phillips College, San Antonio College, Trinity University, and University of Texas at San Antonio. Art museums and theaters are among finest in the state; symphony orchestra rates with the nation's best, and love for fiesta is unsurpassed!

Some of those popular events include junior stock show and rodeo in late Jan.; San Antonio Livestock Show and Rodeo in mid-Feb., and Charity Horse Show in mid-Apr.

At Easter, Starving Artists Show is held at La Villita along the River Walk, and Fiesta San Antonio spans 10 days the third and fourth weeks of Apr. This major event includes art exhibitions, coronation of King Antonio, Pilgrimage to the Alamo, concerts, band festivals, Battle of Flowers Parade, King's River Parade, Fiesta Flambeau (night) Parade, flower and fashion shows, musical productions, balls and street dancing, fireworks- and the fabulous series of "Nights in Old San Antonio."

Fiesta Noche del Rio, each Tues., Fri. and Sat. evening from early June to late Aug., features colorful shows of authentic Spanish and Mexican dances, music and songs at the open-air Arneson River Theater at La Villita.

Fun-tier Nights at La Villita, each Wed. in Aug., feature close harmony groups, Dixieland jazz, and singers. Also snack and Mexican food booths.

Aug. 6 is El Dia de Las Misiones (The Day of the Missions), a salute to the 5 historic missions of San Antonio.

Texas Folklife Festival, 4 days in early Aug., features traditional foods, music, dances, arts, crafts, games and contests of the 26 ethnic groups that make up Texas.

Mexican-American Friendship Week, around Sept. 16 (Mexican Independence Day) includes Diez y Seis Fiesta and Parade.

The River Art Show is held on an early Oct. weekend, and a Christmas Pilgrimage at the Garden Center is in early Dec.

For details on city attractions, events, maps to the missions and other information, visit San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, corner of Commerce and S. Alamo Sts., or the Convention and Visitors Bureau at 210 S. Alamo or 321 Alamo Plaza.

THE ALAMO IN SAN ANTONIO

The Alamo — Mission San Antonio de Valero was first of 5 Spanish colonial missions established in San Antonio in first part of 18th Century to Christianize and educate Indians. In 1718 Spanish Viceroy of Mexico authorized Father Antonio de Olivares to establish the mission that was to become internationally famous as the Alamo. The church structure, standing today in downtown San Antonio, was begun about 1755. Less than a century later, in 1836, it established undisputed claim as the "Cradle of Texas Liberty." During 13 days to glory — Feb. 23 to Mar. 6 — it became the focal point of one of the most heroic struggles in the annals of mankind. Outnumbered Texans at the Alamo gallantly challenged a seasoned Mexican army — but in vain. The defenders died to the last man, among them such storied names as William Travis, Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie. Open Mon. - Sat. 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Alamo Plaza.

Alamo Cenotaph — Erected in memory of heroes of the Alamo, monument dominates Alamo Plaza. Names of those who fell defending the Alamo are inscribed in marble.

Alamo Museum — D.R.T. Library — Located on grounds of state park surrounding the Alamo. On view are relics of famous Battle of the Alamo, and others associated with days of early colonization and Republic of Texas period. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Remember the Alamo — Theatre/museum presents multiscreen slide show of siege and fall of the Alamo. Program every 30 minutes, 9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Across Plaza from Alamo entrance. Admission.

Brackenridge Park — Includes rustic stone bridges and winding walks, gleaming pools, and Chinese Sunken Garden. On occasion the Sunken Garden Theater presents entertainment. An aerial skyride and the Brackenridge Eagle, one-fifth scale model of diesel train. Innumerable picnic spots; bridle paths. (See San Antonio Zoo.)

Buckhorn Hall of Horns — Formerly in heart of San Antonio, Buckhorn Saloon developed one of world's finest animal horn collections. When time caught up with old Buckhorn, the Lone Star Brewery intervened, and today the saloon's famous horn and mounted animal collection is on display at brewery, along with comparable "Hall of Fins," and famous collection of custom and antique firearms. Also preserved is home in which O. Henry lived. House is stocked with authentic copies of *The Rolling Stone*, newspaper the short-story writer published in San Antonio. Brewery at 600 Lone Star Blvd. Admission.

General Cos House — Oustanding example of early San Antonio dwelling located in La Villita (see below). Was scene of signing on Dec. 9, 1835, of Articles of Capitulation by Gen. Perfecto de Cos after Texans had captured San Antonio from Mexican forces.

HemisFair Plaza — Site of 1968 Texas World's Fair, now a focal point of downtown entertainment and recreation. The 750-foot Tower of the Americas offers two sky-high dining levels plus an observation deck with panoramic view of the city; open daily; admission. Also open daily is the San Antonio Museum of Transportation with antique autos, trolleys, other vehicles; admission. In the Hall of Texas History, life-sized dioramas depict scenes from Texas' colorful past; open Mon. - Thurs. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.; Fri. - Sun. to 10 p.m.; admission. Also in the plaza is the noted Institute of Texan Cultures (see below), the Casa San Miguel Philippine Restaurant, boutiques, food stands, aerial tramway, monorail and amusement rides. Tree-shaded walks edge scenic waterways and flower beds.

Hertzberg Circus Collection — Vividly depicts, for "big top" fans of all ages, evolution of "the greatest show on earth." Festive oil paintings, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb's carriage, antics of a mechanical Viennese clown! It's all in miniature, but would win P. T. Barnum's unqualified approval. 210 W. Market St. Open daily except Sun., 9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Institute of Texan Cultures — Here's history that's not concerned with a chronicle of events, but with the people who made it...the kind of people who contributed to the amazing kaleidoscope that is Texas today. Twenty-seven ethnic and cultural groups are featured in a rich variety of exhibits...where they came from and what they did, their food and clothing, their music and festivals. Don't miss the multimedia show three times daily in the institute's central dome. It's a great place to discover the roots of Texas, and it's free, open Tues. - Sun., 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. HemisFair Plaza.

Jersey Lilly Hospitality Center — Replica of Roy Bean's establishment (see LANGTRY); 1886 Room has memorabilia of brewery's early days, period furnishings, stein collection. Open June - Aug., Mon. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sept. - May, Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. At Pearl Brewery, off 1700 block of Broadway.

La Villita — (The Little Village) A re-created genuine Mexican

ALAMO PLAZA IN SAN ANTONIO

HEMISFAIR PLAZA, DOWNTOWN SAN ANTONIO

village captures charming past of a century ago amid narrow streets shaded patios and authentic adobe houses. Romantic setting for fiestas as well as art and recreational center.

Arneson River Theatre in the open air presents Latin-flavored performances several times weekly during much of the year.

Old San Antonio Museum is in one of oldest houses in city. Guided tour of 12 life-size displays of Texas and San Antonio historic events. Open Tues. - Sun. 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. 511 Villita St. Admission.

McNay Art Institute — Works of artists who charted course of 20th Century painting. Once occupied by Marion Koogler McNay, patroness of modern art, institute houses post-Impressionistic paintings of Cezanne, Gauguin (one a self-portrait), Toulouse-Lautrec and Van Gogh. Winslow Homer and John Marin number among Americans, but the international collection also includes works of Diego Rivera and El Greco. Two galleries devoted to Indian arts and crafts from New Mexico. Open Tues. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. 2- 5 p.m. 6000 N. New Braunfels St.

Mexican Market — Colorful area of small shops and stalls offering local handicrafts and imports from Mexico including wrought iron, leather goods, pottery, glassware, wood carvings, paintings, curios and fresh farm produce. Santa Rosa and Commerce Sts.

Military Bases Complex — Since San Antonio's founding as a presidio more than 2 centuries ago, the military has been an integral part of the city. Most military installations require a visitor's pass, which may be obtained at the gate. For security reasons, some areas are restricted.

Brooks Air Force Base — Founded in 1917 and scene of history's first mass paratroop drop; present home of U.S. Air Force School of Aviation Medicine. Also headquarters of Aerospace Medical Center, first institution of its kind in world. Scientists and researchers at the aerospace facility engaged in studies of high altitude problems encountered in space flight. Regular tours of the center are on first 2 Fridays of the month at 1 p.m.

Hangar 9, Edward H. White II Memorial Museum - Displays medical research and testing equipment for aviation medicine from 1917 to present. Also Curtiss J-1 trainer, aircraft engines, propellers, bombs, aircraft photos and paintings. Open Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.; third Sat. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Fort Sam Houston — Established 1876, has witnessed evolution of military from cavalry and foot soldier to today's airborne and motorized might. Dominated by famous watchtower, historic quadrangle which once detained Geronimo and his renegade Apache band, now confines only tame deer and peacocks. Today, Fort Sam Houston headquarters both Fifth Army and Brooke Army Medical Center.

Kelly Air Force Base — Young aviator named Charles Lindbergh trained here, as did Billy Mitchell and "Hap" Arnold. Both the San Antonio Air Materiel Area, one of world's largest aircraft repair and supply depots, and the Air Force Security Service are headquartered at Kelly, nation's oldest military airfield.

Lackland Air Force Base — History and Traditions Classroom, the small air museum at Lackland, is open free to the public daily. Collections include aircraft equipment dating from World War I to current operational turbojet engines and aircraft displays. "Gateway to the Air Force" aptly describes Lackland, where most airmen first train.

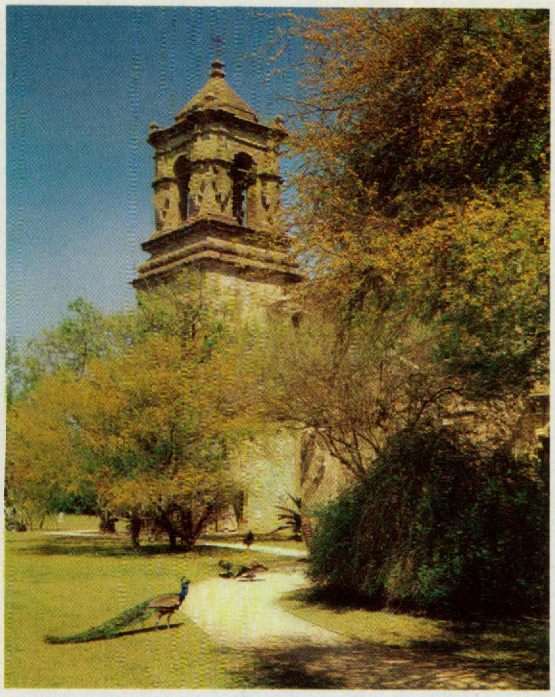
Randolph Air Force Base — Official Air Force Records Center, also provides pilot training. The base's famous landmark, dubbed the "Taj Mahal," has become a symbol of professional flying training to thousands of Air Force pilots.

Missions of San Antonio — In addition to the Alamo, 4 other San Antonio missions were established by Franciscan friars in the early 18th Century. "El Dia de las Misiones" (The Day of the Missions) is an annual Aug. 6 salute to these historic structures.

Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion — Established in 1731, more than 20 years under construction. Massive church with twin towers and cupola is oldest unrestored stone church in U.S., standing as completed in 1755. Beside it is a cloister arcade, partly restored. Church acoustics are equated with the Mormon Tabernacle. 807 Mission Rd. Admission.

Mission San Francisco de la Espada — Also established 1731, favorite of many students of Spanish period in Texas, and popular with photographers. The little church building dating from 1745 has been restored several times, is still in use. Ruins of walls which once surrounded the mission compound; foundations of a granary; baluarte, or fortified tower, can still be seen. Espada Rd. south. Admission.

STUDENTS PRACTICE THEIR SKILLS AT McNAY ART INSTITUTE, SAN ANTONIO



MISSION SAN JOSE IN SAN ANTONIO

Near the mission is an aqueduct over Piedra Creek, part of mission's irrigation system built in 1740s. System includes dam on San Antonio River and acequia (irrigation ditch) still in use after more than 200 years. The aqueduct is a National Historic Landmark.

Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo — Known as "the Queen of Missions," is both a State and National Historic Site. Founded 1720, with church constructed between 1768-82. Entire mission compound has been restored, including outer wall with Indian dwellings, granary and workshops. An old flour mill outside north wall was built about 1790, first in Texas. Visitors are fascinated by rich facade of domed church, and by famous sculptured exterior of sacristy window known as "the Rose Window," or "Rosa's Window." Legend has it that an artisan named Pedro Huizar spent 7 years embellishing that stone masterpiece. In granary is model of mission as it looked in late 1700s. 6539 San Jose Dr. at Mission Rd. Admission.

Mission San Juan Capistrano — Like both Espada and Concepcion, was established 1731. Extensive restoration work, based on archeological excavations, has been carried out. Besides charming little chapel with open bell tower, there are ruins of a more elaborate church which was never completed. Restored missionary residence houses displays and artifacts from Spanish colonial period. Church still serves community of Berg's Mill, now part of city. Graf Rd. off Mission Rd. Admission.

River Walk — One level below busy streets of San Antonio, the Paseo del Rio is a picturesque retreat in time . . . and a world away. Walk meanders for several miles through heart of San Antonio, following bends of the river under graceful trees, past tropical foliage and flowering shrubs that scent the air. Gift shops and sidewalk cafes offer authentic wares and foods of faraway lands.

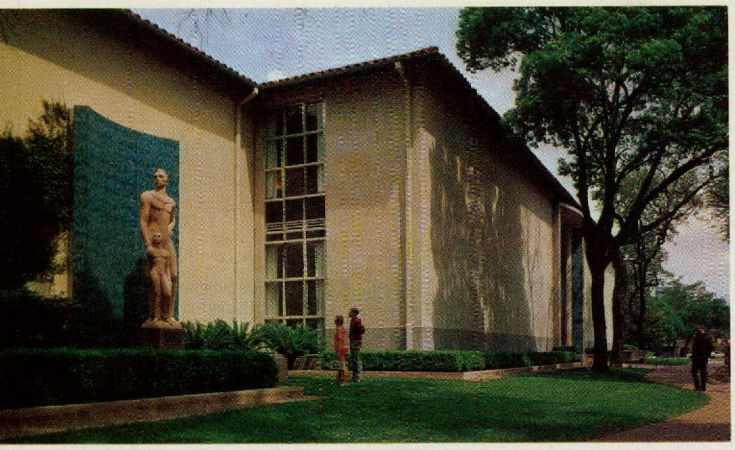
San Antonio Zoo — Ranked as one of finest zoos in world, sprawls across 70 acres adjacent to Brackenridge Park. Re-created habitat for many species of animals and birds; baboons scamper over Monkey Island, formally attired penguins converse in realistic, chilly setting, and exotic flamingos preen. They're all here — from antelope to zebra — plus a modern aquarium. Tour of rolling terrain and high limestone cliffs designed to simulate native habitats requires leisurely day. Admission.

Spanish Governor's Palace — In 1772 San Antonio became seat of Spanish government in Texas, headquartered at 10-room Spanish Governor's Palace on Military Plaza. It was to this adobe-walled structure that Moses Austin came in 1820 for permission to bring a colony of U.S. citizens into Spanish Texas. Many commandants of Presidio de Bexar and Spanish governors lived and ruled here. Building is typical of colonial Spain with carved doors, low-beamed ceilings, grape arbor, and mosaic-tiled patio. Date of construction is uncertain, ranging from 1749 (date carved on entrance arch keystone along with Hapsburg coat of arms) to 1772, when government was officially established. Camaron St. at Military Plaza. Admission.

The *Jose Antonio Navarro State Historic Site,* 3 limestone structures circa 1850, a block northeast of the Governor's Palace, have been restored and are operated by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. The home, office and separate kitchen of the Texas patriot and signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence display authentic period furnishings. Open 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. 228 S. Laredo St. Admission.

Steves Homestead — Elegant furnishings of bygone era preserved in historic Victorian mansion which was fashionable German residence in 1870s. Open daily 1 - 5 p.m. 509 King William St. Admission.

SIDEWALK CAFES LINE EL PASEO DEL RIO, THE RIVER WALK IN SAN ANTONIO



THE WITTE MUSEUM IN SAN ANTONIO

Water Museum — Displays of ancient acequias, Edwards Aquifer; relics of early distribution systems. In historic (circa 1860) house. Open business hours. 1000 Commerce St.

Witte Memorial Museum — An original stagecoach, a Curtiss "Jenny" of World War I and the 49.40-carat Myrtle McFarlin Canary Diamond are among diversified exhibits. Archeological examples of Oriental, Negrito and Incan Tribes. Rebuilt on grounds are 4 early Texas houses and furnished log cabin. Open weekdays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; weekends 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. 3801 Broadway.

SAN AUGUSTINE *Pop. 2,573* *Alt. 304*

General — Known as "The Cradle of Texas," history walks the streets here. On historic El Camino Real (the Royal Highway, now Texas 21 in this area). Sam Houston walked here; Davy Crockett was feted on his way to the Alamo; and C. Pinckney Henderson Texas' first governor, lived here when San Augustine was the eastern gateway to Texas. Several church congregations here lay claim as Texas' oldest: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist (24 miles east, 5 miles north of Milam). All features are too numerous to mention, but a significant representation would include those listed below. Modern accommodations in city and at lakeside of area lakes.

Annual events include the Dewberry Festival, last weekend in Apr., and Tour of Medallion Homes and Historical Places, first weekend in June. There are 36 homes and buildings with historical medallions in San Augustine; antique show and sale on town square an associate event.

WILD AZALEAS FLOURISH IN FORESTS NEAR SAN AUGUSTINE

Angelina National Forest — Nearest entrance about 11 miles south on Texas 147. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

El Camino Real — Spanish for the Royal Highway, also called Old San Antonio Road, the first "interstate" (actually international) highway system in North America. In this area Texas 21 follows the old route laid out about 1690 from St. Augustine, Fla., to San Antonio and Mexico City.

Ezekiel W. Cullen Home — An early judge of the First District Court, Cullen lived in this large house of Greek Revival style, the entire upper floor a ballroom. The 1839 structure is now a community house, museum and headquarters for chapter of Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Among paintings is collection by S. Seymour Thomas, renowned artist and native of San Augustine. Congress and Market Sts.

Lakes — Sam Rayburn and Toledo Bend Reservoirs. See LAKES listing.

Mission Senora de los Dolores de los Ais — Also known as Dolores Mission, was established 1716 by the Domingo Ramon expedition. Abandoned due to French invasion in 1719; restored in 1721 and became headquarters for Zacatecan missions in East Texas. Abandoned 1773 when Spanish abandoned all East Texas missions. Site is 4 blocks south of courthouse on Texas 147.

Old Garrett House — Fine example of indigenous pre-Republic architecture built about 1829, oldest house in San Augustine County. On Texas 21, 11 miles west.

Old Town Well — Dug to a depth of 27 feet by slave labor in 1860, supplied citizens as well as travelers on El Camino Real (the Royal Highway). Restored, complete with sweet gum roller, hand-wrought iron handle and oaken bucket, located in R.N. Stripling's downtown drug store.

Sabine National Forest — Nearest entrance about 5 miles east on F.M. 353. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

PALM FRINGED RESACA IN SAN BENITO

SAN BENITO *Pop. 17,197* *Alt. 33*

General — Settled by ranchers of Jose de Escandon's Colony around 1770, community developed slowly until introduction of irrigation. Known today as the "Resaca City," noted for gracious residential areas edging beautiful resacas which loop and wind through town. (A resaca is a former course of Rio Grande. With shiftings of river channel, placid lakes remain.)

Tourist Festival and Shuffleboard Tourney is held for winter visitors in Jan.

Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge — Some 24 miles northeast of San Benito. See HARLINGEN.

SANDERSON — Pop. 1,500 — Alt. 2,780

General — Seat of Terrell County, established with survey of Texas and New Orleans Railroad prior to 1881. In early days frontier town was infamous for its population of outlaws, gunmen, border renegades and cattle rustlers. Roy Bean operated a saloon in the rough town along with his operation in Langtry, 60 miles away. Today a railroad center and supply point for surrounding sparsely settled ranching areas where fine-wooled sheep and cattle are grown. Hunters take both mule deer and white-tailed deer in season.

SAN DIEGO — Pop. 4,771 — Alt. 312

General — San Diego, near junction of San Diego and Rosita Creeks, was founded about 1858 some 7 miles from present location. Now Duval County seat and principal commercial center for farm and ranch products. Oil also contributes to economy.

SAN FELIPE — Pop. 428 — Alt. 155

General — Known as the "Birthplace of Anglo-American Settlement in Texas," San Felipe de Austin was named for Stephen F. Austin, who located his first Texas colonists here in 1823. Historic village was home of Texas' first newspaper (the *Gazette*, 1829), origin of Texas postal system, and saw beginning of legendary Texas Rangers. Location of Conventions of 1832 and 1833, and Consultation of 1835 — meetings which led to Texas Declaration of Independence. Community razed by fire and occupied by Santa Anna's invading Mexican army in 1836; restored after Texan victory at San Jacinto. Stephen F. Austin Park Association operates information center at San Felipe Post Office where literature and information are available.

Stephen F. Austin State Park — 664-acre park is in 2 sections, historical and recreational. Historical section is near an old ferry crossing of Brazos River; includes replica of Austin's dog-run log cabin where he conducted business of the first colonists. Dominating many monuments and historical markers is magnificent statue of Stephen F. Austin, "The Father of Texas." Restored J. J. Josey Store, built in 1847, is now museum displaying merchandise of pioneer era. (Open Sat., Sun. and holidays; admission.) Recreational portion of park offers picnic, camping and trailer sites, screened shelters, swimming pool and golf course. Interpretive center open Memorial Day to Labor Day. Nature trail, and fishing in Brazos River. Just north of San Felipe on Park Road 38. Admission.

SAN JUAN — Pop. 7,083 — Alt. 102

General — In irrigated valley of Rio Grande on Missouri Pacific Railroad; organized 1909, name derived from Spanish name given town organizer John Closner. One of South's largest plants for manufacture of concrete irrigation pipe here. Colorful banks of scarlet bougainvillaea edge the highway. On special days San Juan invites visitors to "pick a grapefruit" free.

Sport Shirt Festival in Feb. is annual event. Visitors from throughout Valley, tourists from northern states and Canada converge each Washington's Birthday for carefree festival. Prizes awarded winter visitors both for important and humorous reasons. Picnic lunch, shuffleboard contest and other competitions.

Shrine of Our Lady of San Juan of the Valley — The elaborate Catholic church, completed in 1954, included many imported objects of art. The church was destroyed by fire after an airplane crash (apparently deliberate) in 1970. The wooden statue of Our Lady of San Juan was, however, undamaged. A parish church is being rebuilt on original site; a separate shrine is to house statue. North of downtown on Business U.S. 83.

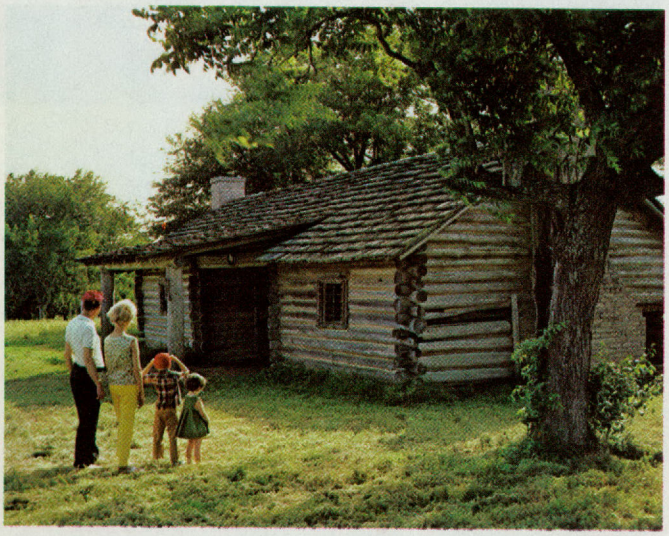
SAN MARCOS — Pop. 23,168 — Alt. 581

General — Seat of Hays County at edge of the Hill Country; was once temporary site of 2 Spanish missions being relocated from East Texas because of French and Indian difficulties. Laid out for Anglo-American settlers in 1851. Clear, cold San Marcos River rises from mammoth springs within town; noted for profusion of both plant and animal aquatic life, river is ranked as one of world's most fertile. White-tailed deer are so numerous they plague suburban residents' lawns and gardens. Hunters also take dove, quail, squirrel, fox and an occasional bobcat. Fishing is enjoyed year round in the San Marcos and nearby Blanco Rivers.

Home of San Marcos Baptist Academy and Southwest Texas State University, alma mater of Lyndon B. Johnson, which commands impressive view of city.

Texas Water Safari, 8 days in June, one of world's toughest canoe races, is annual event. Entrants must carry all supplies with them from San Marcos down hundreds of miles of rivers and across saltwater bays to finish at Seadrift. Grueling race draws canoe teams from as far away as Alaska. Start is at Aquarena Springs.

Republic of Texas Chilympiad, state chili cooking contest, is held in Sept. to select champion chili chef to represent Texas in World Chili Cook-off each Nov. at Terlingua (which see). Chili chefs from throughout state concoct their fiery stews for a panel of judges from the Chili Appreciation Society, International.



DOG-RUN LOG CABIN, STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE PARK

AQUARENA SPRINGS IN SAN MARCOS

SKY RIDE AT AQUARENA SPRINGS

Aquarena Springs — One of Texas' most popular commercial attractions, on Spring Lake where huge springs form beginning of San Marcos River. Submarine theater features underwater shows daily; glass-bottomed boats cruise over an aquatic wonderland of the crystal lake; aerial tramway lifts visitors over lake and cliff to hillside gardens featuring Mexican market, old mill. Re-created frontier village with authentic structures, mission ruins and nature trail. At lakeside, Aquarena Hotel overlooks the beautiful setting. Open year round. Admission.
City Park — Playground equipment, water, picknicking facilities. Open year round.
Lake — Canyon. See LAKES listing.
Scenic Drive — F.M. 12 northwest to junction with R.M. 32, the winding ridge route called the "Devil's Backbone," offers exceptional views of Hill Country scenery.
Wonder World — Includes earthquake-formed cave, wildlife park, observation tower, gift shop. Discovered 1893; cave tours every 15 minutes; Anti-Gravity House, elevator from cave to Texas Tower. Miniature train through park; feeding and petting areas. Open daily; summer 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. winter 9 a.m - 5 p.m. Bishop St. within city. Admission.

EARTHQUAKE-FORMED WONDER CAVE IN SAN MARCOS

SAN SABA — Pop. 2,492 — Alt. 1,210

General — Settled 1854 and named for scenic river on which it is located. Seat of San Saba County, agricultural area producing wool, mohair, cattle, horses, hogs and poultry; also pecans and peaches. San Saba and Colorado Rivers popular with campers and fishermen. In fall hunters take white-tailed deer, wild turkey, squirrel and native game birds.

Annual events include junior livestock show in Jan.; rodeo in June, and Pecan Festival in late Nov. or early Dec.
Municipal Park — 24 acres of shady parkland include small lake, swimming pool, picnic sites, and 9-hole golf course.
Rocks and Minerals — Noted for rich variety of native stone building materials, and an even greater variety of mineral specimens attractive to collectors. Details may be obtained by inquiry at chamber of commerce.
San Saba County Historical Museum — Items from ranch, farm and Western life. Household relics and period clothing. Housed in two 100-year-old log cabins. Open Sun. 1:30 - 4 p.m. In Mill Pond Park, 5 blocks east of courthouse.

SARATOGA — Pop. 1,000 — Alt. 83

General — Settled decade before Civil War, named after Saratoga, N.Y., because of medicinal springs. Health resort fell into disuse after discovery of oil in 1901. Currently a small retail center in heart of the Big Thicket.

Big Thicket Retreat, annually weekend early Apr., features guided group field trips into the dense wilderness preserve; reservations required. Big Thicket Day, first Sat. in June, schedules country fair-type activites, entertainment and crafts.
Big Thicket Museum — Backwoods memorabilia from butter molds to logging tools, pioneer artifacts and documents, 19th Century log cabin, interpretive material on Big Thicket flora and fauna. Open daily except Mon., 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Small group tours into woodlands by advance arrangements.

SARITA — Pop. 185 — Alt. 34

General — County seat and only town in Kenedy County, an area devoted entirely to immense ranches. Named for Sarita Kenedy, granddaughter of Mifflin Kenedy who was associated with Richard King, founder of King Ranch(see KINGSVILLE). Kenedy was among first Texas ranchers to fence land; financed 700 miles of San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad. Community remains headquarters supply center for the ranching area.

SEGUIN — Pop. 16,718 — Alt. 520

General — Founded as Walnut Springs in 1838 by members of Mathew Caldwell's Gonzales Rangers, name changed in 1839 to honor Juan N. Seguin, distinguished Mexican-Texan who served in Sam Houston's army which won Texas independence; later Texas senator and mayor of San Antonio. Fishing, swimming and water sports are popular in area, with 5 hydroelectric power dams on Guadalupe River within 6 miles of town. Home of Texas Lutheran College on whose campus is Fiedler Museum with archaeological and mineral exhibits, outdoor rock garden and nature trail. Open during college hours. 102-acre campus is between U.S. 90 and U.S. 90A.

Annual events include a 3-city Central Texas Golf Fest in late Apr.; Mayfest, first Sun. in May featuring arts and crafts; Freedom Fiesta and Miss South Texas Pageant around July 4th, and county fair in Sept.
Historic Homes and Buildings — Many pre-Texas Revolution buildings designated by historical markers. Among them a Texas Ranger station built 1823, Magnolia Hotel of 1824, and restored Juan Seguin Post Office (see Los Nogales Museum below).
Lake — McQueeney. See LAKES listing.
Los Nogales Museum — Built 1823 by Mexican government for use as post office, building was known as Juan Seguin Post Office 1835-1870. Museum contains Texas historical papers, pictures and furniture. Open by appointment. E. Live Oak and S. River Sts.

Max Starcke Park — One of finest municipal parks for a city of this size in nation. River Drive along Guadalupe River, beneath towering oak, live oak and pecan trees. Golf course, swimming pool and picnic area. At Guadalupe River off Texas 123 south.
Sebastapol House State Historic Structure — Also known as Zorn Home; built early 1850s, fronted by traditional high-columned porch. Unusual feature is V-shaped roof forming water tank which cooled house and stored water. Structure received U.S. Department of Interior's Award of Merit, and plans are on file with Library of Congress. Operated by Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept. Open 8 a.m.-5 p.m. daily May - Labor Day; closed Sun. balance of year. 704 W. Zorn St. Admission.

SEYMOUR *Pop. 3,369* *Alt. 1,291*

General — Seat of Baylor County, grew at site where old Western Trail was crossed by a major trail route to California. The Western Trail, also called the Dodge Trail, was main route for great Texas cattle drives to Dodge City, Kan., and other northern markets. Town experienced years of traditional rivalry between landowning settlers and open-range cowboys. Rich oil discovery early 1900s added growth and industry.

On first Mon. in May entire town closes down and everybody "goes fishin'" on Lake Kemp. Festivities include beauty pageant, boat and motorcycle races, skiing contests. Tagged fish are good for prizes until next "Fishin' Day."

Annual rodeo (one of oldest in Texas), early July, is also occasion for old-timers' reunion.
Lake — Kemp. See LAKES listing.
Park — Spacious 87-acre city park includes broad tree-shaded areas for picnicking, plus swimming pool and variety of playground equipment.

SHAFTER *Pop. 31* *Alt. 4,000*

General — Established as silver mining town, early 1880s. Mines produced silver for many years, reaching peak of 1,000,000 troy ounces annually in late 1920s. Mining activities slowly dwindled thereafter, and no production has been reported by U.S. Bureau of Mines since 1952. Scenic ruins.

SHAMROCK *Pop. 2,477* *Alt. 2,310*

General — Established as a post office in 1890 at dugout home of George Nichols, an Irish sheep rancher. Incorporated in 1911; oil discovered in 1926, highly productive natural gas wells in recent decades. Cattle, agriculture, oil and gas are primary economic factors. During seasons, hunters take quail, mourning dove, wild turkey and white-tailed deer.

Major annual event is St. Patrick's Celebration on weekend nearest Mar. 17. Some 40,000 attend two-day event featuring Irish food, fun and festivities; parade, banquet, entertainment and crowning of Miss Irish Rose.
Blarney Stone — Appropriate to the town's ethnic orientation, a fragment of the genuine Blarney Stone from ruins of Blarney Castle, County Cork, Ireland, is mounted on pillar in Elmore Park.
Pioneer West Museum — Housed in the former Reynolds Hotel, typical drummers' hotel of 1920s and 30s, museum fills some 20 rooms with fascinating variety of exhibits from Plains Indian culture to NASA moon-mission articles. Emphasis is on regional history, cowboys, farm and ranch artifacts, pioneer weapons. Room settings include vintage doctor and dentist offices, general store, schoolroom, pioneer kitchen. Outdoor oilfield collection includes examples of drilling rig, pumping unit, "christmas tree" valves and pipeline equipment. Open Mon.-Fri. 1 - 5 p.m. at 204 N. Madden St.

SHERMAN *Pop. 27,101* *Alt. 728*

General — Established as county seat when Grayson County organized in 1846. First laid out a short distance west of present location, but because of scarce firewood and water, moved to present site in 1848. Early establishment of several colleges, as well as a dramatic club, earned Sherman title of "Athens of Texas." Today an industrial-commercial-medical-educational center with two colleges and a wide variety of industrial products. Numerous historical markers in and around city. Major events include the Mickey Mantle World Series, the third week of Aug., the national championship of amateur baseball, and the international aerobatic championships the third week in Oct. An air show follows on Sun.

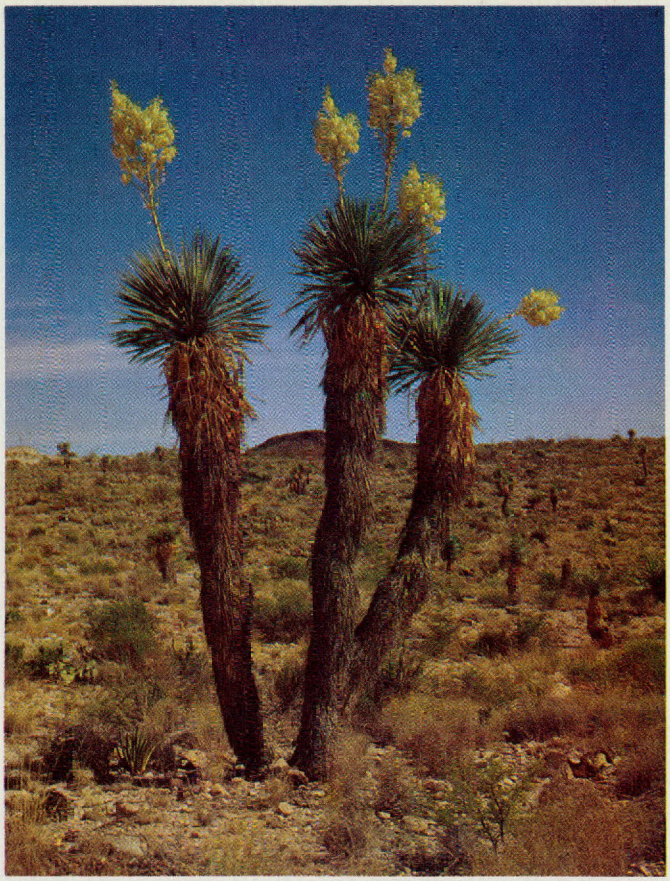
Historical film shows of the city and county are shown at the public library (421 N. Travis) and the chamber of commerce (306 N. Travis).
Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge — On Lake Texoma approximately 15 miles northwest. See DENISON.
LAKE — Texoma. See LAKES listing.
Sherman Historical Museum — In old Carnegie Library with preserved 1933 murals. History of Grayson County; pictures and artifacts. Open Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat., Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 301 S. Walnut.

GHOST MINING TOWN OF SHAFTER

SPECTACULAR BLOSSOM OF DEVIL'S HEAD CACTUS

SHINER *Pop. 1,917* *Alt. 350*

General — Founded in 1887; a trade center for Czech and German farmers. Cotton still king in area although beef and dairy cattle play important roles in economy. Several industries include the only brewery whose product is made, bought and consumed in Texas — almost all of the annual 25,000 barrels marketed in surrounding area. Brewery tours Mon. - Thurs. 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Edwin Wolters Memorial Museum — Displays include guns, furniture, utensils, natural history and memorabilia of early Shiner history. Open second and fourth Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. 609 L St. Contributions.



GIANT YUCCAS ON SCENIC DRIVE NEAR SIERRA BLANCA

SIERRA BLANCA *Pop. 700* *Alt. 4,512*

General — Established as railroad town 1881, named for Sierra Blanca Peak (6,950 feet) northwest of town. Seat of Hudspeth County. Both central and mountain time are used. Federal offices and railroad use central time; city, county and schools use mountain time, zone in which the town is actually located.

A golf and tennis tournament, Labor Day weekend at Sierra Blanca Country Club and at Diamond Head-Mile High Country Club, is an annual event. Open to all.

ADOBE REPLICA OF FRONTIER FORT QUITMAN NEAR SIERRA BLANCA

Fort Quitman Replica — Authentic adobe replica of frontier Fort Quitman recalls primitive conditions of Old West military service. Weapons and artifacts span period from prehistoric Indians to 20th Century. West 18 miles on I.H. 10 at F.M. 34. Admission.
Scenic Drive — F.M. 1111 north 43 miles to intersection with primary east-west route of U.S. 62/180. Generally flat ranching areas edged by mountains on the horizon. Profuse stands of giant yuccas growing 15 to 20 feet high. These desert "forests" are most spectacular in March and April when each stalk is topped by huge cluster of white blossoms.

SILVERTON *Pop. 961* *Alt. 3,261*

General — Established as county seat when Briscoe County organized in 1892. One of only 2 towns in county, a commercial center for immense farming-ranching area which includes some spectacular scenery in Palo Duro Canyon, Tule Canyon, and at edge of Cap Rock.
Briscoe County Museum — Antique dresses, barbed wire, china, farm tools, household items, gold panning equipment, and archives. Open Tues. 2 - 5 p.m., basement of county courthouse.
Lakes — Burson and Mackenzie. See LAKES listing.
Scenic Drives — Vivid illustrations of High Plains topography along Texas 86 and Texas 207 north. Travelers will see immense proportions of High Plains agriculture where the land is typically flat — then in startling contrast, the effect of erosion where watercourses have carved plunging, colorful canyons. Drive between Silverton and Claude crosses both Tule and Palo Duro Canyons.

Texas 256 east reaches edge of the High Plains, or as local residents say, edge of the Cap Rock, and spirals down jagged escarpment amid feast of scenic vistas. This dramatic change in scenery marks eastern edge of Great Plains of the United States.

Texas 86 east offers another scenic route down edge of Cap Rock and through the town of Quitaque.

SINTON *Pop. 5,425* *Alt. 48*

General — San Patricio County seat established 1885 as station on San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad. Greatest population surge came 1909 when several large ranches divided into smaller farms; resulting diversity of agriculture still apparent. There is small downtown park with picnic area and zoo; 300-acre Rob and Bessie Welder Park with playground, golf, tennis, swimming pool and small lake; west of U.S. 181 north.

Usual annual events are the San Patricio County Agricultural and Homemakers Show, Thurs. - Sun. following Jan. 20.; TYRA youth rodeo, third weekend in Apr., and Old Fiddlers' and Arts and Crafts Festival, Sat. before Halloween.
Welder Wildlife Refuge — Largest privately endowed wildlife refuge in world; provisions for sanctuary made in rancher Rob Welder's will. Acreage and large administration-museum building occupy portion of Welder Ranch established from Spanish land grant more than 150 years ago. Tours on Thurs. 3 p.m. Group and special tours may be requested from Sinton Chamber of Commerce, 512/364-2307. Refuge north of city off U.S. 77.

SMITHVILLE *Pop. 3,272* *Alt. 324*

General — Established about 1827 in rich farming area, still devoted to agriculture. A large, popular state park is nearby. Events include a Jamboree Celebration in Apr. and antique show in May.
Buescher State Park — 1,730 acres of rolling, scenic parkland in "Lost Pines" region, also includes groves of huge live oaks festooned with Spanish moss. Lake Buescher. Camping, shelters, trailers permitted, rest rooms, picnicking, fishing, nature study, hiking. 3 miles north via Texas 71/95, F.M. 2104. Scenic Park Road 1 connects this park with Bastrop State Park 15 miles west. Admission.

WHITE BUFFALO STATUE IN SNYDER

SNYDER *Pop. 13,165* *Alt. 2,316*

General — Settled 1878 by W. H. (Pete) Snyder, who opened trading post. Townsite laid out 1882, county organized 2 years later. Present seat of Scurry County. In 1953 city grew from 4,000 population to more than 12,000 after discovery of Canyon Reef Oil Field. Now center of largest unitized (operated by a single operator) oil field in the world. Industries include magnesium production, petroleum processing, brick, tile, concrete products, livestock feed and cottonseed breeding. Home of Western Texas College.

Annual events are rodeo in mid-July, American Junior Rodeo Association finals, second week in Aug., and county fair in Oct.

Diamond M Foundation Museum — Permanent collection of paintings and bronzes by such noted artists as N.C. Wyeth, Peter Hurd, Andrew Wyeth, C.M. Russell, Frederic Remington and George Phippen; Helena Rubinstein ivory and jade collection. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - noon; also Wed. 1 - 4 p.m. 907 25th St.

Lake — J. B. Thomas. See LAKES listing.

Towle Memorial Park — Popular municipal park with playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pool, picnic areas, courts for croquet and tennis, fishing lake for youngsters and prairie dog town where the now rare little animals can be seen at close hand. South side of city on Texas 350.

Western Heritage Museum — County history rich in lore and legends of the Old West. Includes Indian relics, early box-and-strip house, chuck wagon, pioneer ranch and home articles. Open Mon. - Thurs. 9 a.m. - noon, 1 - 5 p.m.; Fri. 9 a.m. - noon, 1 - 4 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. Western Texas College, Texas 350 South.

White Buffalo Statue — Recalls frontier days and rare albino buffalo killed near here. On courthouse square. Several historical markers on square detail area history.

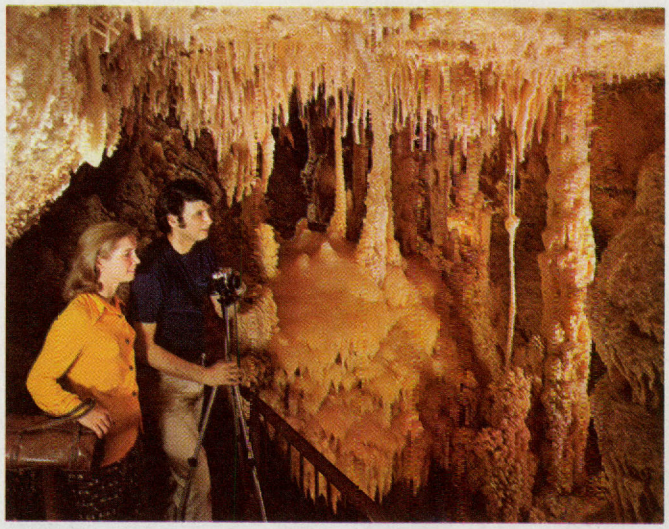
SOMERVILLE *Pop. 1,333* *Alt. 250*

General — Railroad division point and trade center for surrounding agricultural areas, plus gateway to huge Somerville Reservoir. Attesting to fact that railroading has always been an important feature in Somerville is an unusual motel. Its units, modern in furnishings and decor, are remodeled boxcars. A caboose serves as refreshment-recreation room.

Lake — Somerville. See LAKES listing.

Lake Somerville State Park — 2 sites on Lake Somerville offer camping areas, boat ramps, fishing, swimming, trail bike area. Birch Creek Area on north shore some 15 miles west via Texas 36 north, F.M. 60 west, Park Road 57 south. Nails Creek Area on south shore some 32 miles southwest via Texas 36 south and F.M. 390 west to Burton, F.M. 1697 northwest and local road northeast. Admission.

LAKE SOMERVILLE STATE PARK



THE CAVERNS OF SONORA

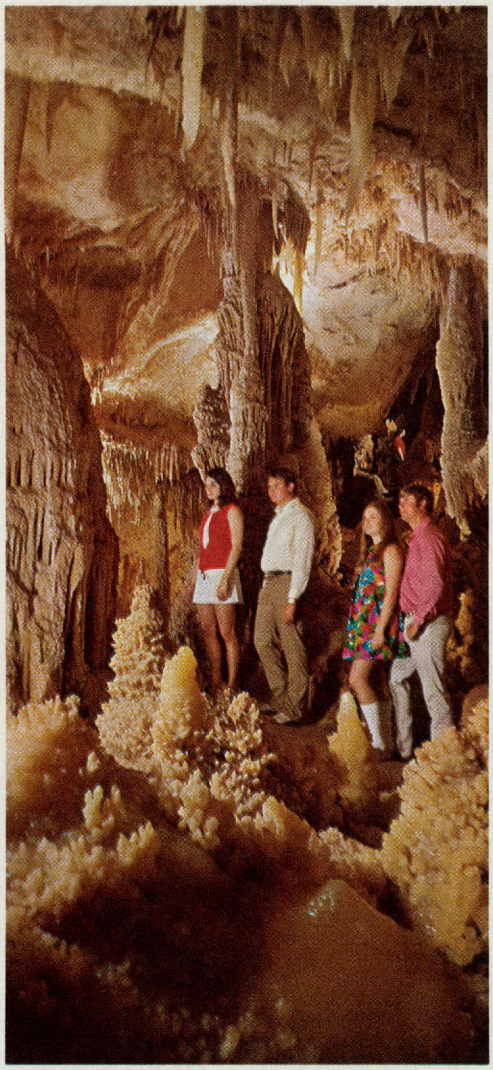
SONORA *Pop. 3,423* *Alt. 2,120*

General — On western slope of the Edwards Plateau, Sonora began as trading post on Old San Antonio-El Paso Road with Anglo-American settlement beginning about 1890, was connected by stage to San Angelo until 1935, and Western heritage is reflected still.

The longest fenced cattle trail in the world once extended from a railhead at Brady to Sonora. Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad purchased 250-foot wide right of way and fenced it for the 100-mile distance. Holding pastures and windmills were along route that operated profitably for decade — until another railroad completed a line to Sonora. In addition to petroleum production, the Sutton County seat is a leading wool, mohair and registered livestock center. A wool and mohair show is usually held in mid-June. Hunting seasons bring sportsmen for white-tailed deer and wild turkey.

Caverns of Sonora — Discovered and opened to public only a few years ago, fantastic caverns are called unbelievable by cave experts. Formations called "impossible" grow in delicate crystal beauty and amazing profusion. Every hue of rainbow shimmers from intricate networks of cave growth. A past president of the National Speleological Society has said. "This is the most indescribably beautiful cavern in the world. Its beauty cannot be exaggerated, even by Texans!" About 15 miles southwest via U.S. 290 and R.M.1989. Camping area with hookups available. Admission.

Miers Home Museum — Ike Miers House, built 1888, furnished as pioneer home. Miers came to county in covered wagon, figured in area history. Open Tues. 2 - 4:30 p.m. Oak St., across from jail.



THE CAVERNS OF SONORA

SOUTH PADRE ISLAND *Pop. 534* *Alt. 5*

General — Incorporated in 1974, small city is on southern tip of storied Padre Island just across Laguna Madre, the body of water separating island from mainland. Access is via free causeway on Park Road 100. Starting point for guided beachcombing tours.

County Parks — Near city limits are Isla Blanca and Andy Bowie Parks with opportunities for camping, fishing, swimming, picnicking. Isla Blanca has starlight amphitheater.

Padre Island — The long, narrow sand island sweeps in a golden arc north more than 110 miles to Corpus Christi. Visitors find wide range of accommodations; boatels, motels, marinas and seaside leisure homes. Restaurants specialize in delicious seafood harvested fresh daily from Gulf of Mexico. Miles of beautiful gently sloping beaches are perfect for swimming and surf fishing. Beachcombers will find bright shells, perhaps floats from Portugal or the Orient, driftwood, and occasionally flint points of Karankawa Indians who once roamed area.

Queen Isabella State Fishing Pier — More than a mile of abandoned highway causeway available for bay fishing. Operated by concessionaire; bait and fishermen's supplies, rest rooms, lighted, open 24 hours. Off Park Road 100. Admission.

UNCROWDED BEACHES EDGE SOUTH PADRE ISLAND

OIL AND WHEAT SHARE THE SAME LANDSCAPE NEAR SPEARMAN

SPEARMAN *Pop. 3,289* *Alt. 3,105*

General — Established in the 1920s when North Texas and Santa Fe Railroad built across Hansford County; named for railroad executive. Today the county seat; industries include grain storage, shipping, gas, oil, refineries, irrigated farming and cattle.

Hansford County Celebration, annually on first weekend in June, features coronation of Miss Hansford County, dances, carnival, parade and barbecue.

Battle of Adobe Walls — Site of 2 Indian battles. See STINNETT.

Rolling Plains Mule Train Association — Group of area residents who maintain mule teams and covered wagons assemble several times a year for old-fashioned wagon trail rides across the plains. Trips range from local parades and overnight campouts to week-long treks of 60 miles or more.

Stationmaster's House Museum — 3 exhibit rooms in restored depot agent's home, featuring home life, general history of Hansford County, and industry (petroleum, ranching and farming). Open 2 - 5 p.m. Tues. - Fri. 30 S. Townsend St.

STAMFORD *Pop. 5,582* *Alt. 1,614*

General — Retail, banking and commercial center for 3-county area. Business facilities include grain elevators, cotton gins, delinting plant, cotton compress, clothing factory, cotton seed oil mill, feed mill, oil well machinery, and wholesale outlets. Developed in 1899 as project of Texas Central Railroad Co. named after Connecticut hometown of the railroad president.

THE FAMED TEXAS COWBOY REUNION RODEO, STAMFORD

City is known for its Texas Cowboy Reunion, 3 days around July 4, dedicated to the Old West. The Reunion was started in 1930 as nonprofit community enterprise, and is unchallenged as greatest amateur rodeo in the world. Population of city more than triples when 500-plus rodeo contestants converge — drawn by prizes of handmade saddles and cash. Food served from chuck wagons. Western art show, rodeo ground pavilion.

Lake — Stamford. See LAKES listing.

Mackenzie Trail Monument — Large hand-carved marker erected by descendants of early ranchers, summarizes the famous Mackenzie Trail and what it meant to area pioneers in the late 1800s. Intersection of U.S. 277/380 north.

STANTON *Pop. 2,302* *Alt. 2,664*

General — Settled 1881 by German Catholics, originally named Mariensfeld (field of Mary). Name changed 1890 in honor of Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. In 1882 Carmelite Monastery opened a boarding school for elementary and junior high students. Kelly home is only structure that remains of school which was called Convent and Academy of Our Lady of Mercy. Half-mile north on Texas 137 is small adobe building said to be oldest hospital in West Texas. City is cotton compressing center for area. An annual event is the Old Settlers' Reunion in mid-July, held for more than 40 years.

Martin County Historical Museum — In old jail, retains old sheriff's office and cell block. Furniture, branding irons, barbed wire, Catholic and railroad heritages emphasized. Open Sun. 3 - 5 p.m. Courthouse Square.

STEPHENVILLE *Pop. 9,885* *Alt. 1,283*

General — Seat of Erath County, began in 1850 with settlement by Stephens brothers in area; one, John, donated original townsite. Industry includes poultry dressing, meat packing, creamery, cheese processing, feed mills, garment factory and one of largest tree nurseries in the Southwest, specializing in pecan trees. Area is state's leading producer of popular Coastal Bermuda range grass. Home of Tarleton State University.

Historical House Museum Complex — Includes 1869 Victorian home with period furnishings and relics of area history. Also carriage house, reconstructed log cabin circa 1854, 19th Century church. Open Tues. - Sun., 1 - 1:45 p.m. 525 E. Washington St.

STERLING CITY *Pop. 756* *Alt. 2,294*

General — Grew from ranch headquarters of W. S. Sterling, Indian fighter and buffalo hunter in late 1880s. Designated Sterling County seat in 1891. Rolling prairie land of the area had long been popular with Indians before coming of white men. Was location of several huge cattle companies before influx of settlers and introduction of barbed wire forced reduction in giant cattle operations. County remains ranching area today, with extensive oil production. City is principal retail center and shipping point.

STINNETT *Pop. 2,050* *Alt. 3,173*

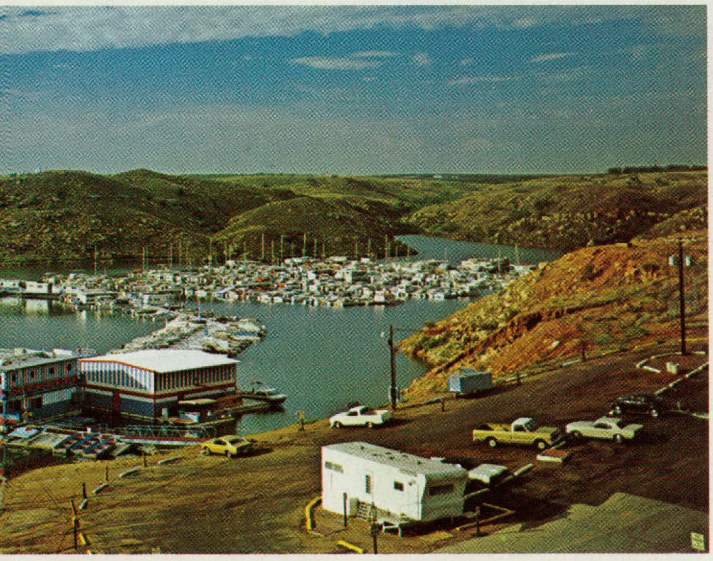
General — Established 1901, a trade center and livestock shipping point at north edge of Canadian River Valley which cuts broad swath through High Plains of the Texas Panhandle.

Battle of Adobe Walls — Site where 2 famous Indian battles were fought. Col. Kit Carson (in his last fight) and his U.S. troops in 1864 narrowly escaped defeat by Kiowa and Comanche Indians who had been molesting wagon trains and settlers. 10 years later, in 1874, Indians under Quanah Parker attacked a buffalo hunters camp at second battle of Adobe Walls near first site. A fierce dawn attack opened the siege, and though Indians were repulsed, the small party of hunters was surrounded, and it seemed only a matter of time before the superior number of Indians would prevail. On the second day a group of Cheyenne appeared on a high mesa overlooking the camp, setting the stage for William (Billy) Dixon's famous shot. From within the stockade he shot an Indian from his horse at a distance approaching seven-eighths of a mile! The Indians were so shocked at the white man's shooting ability that they staged only desultory attacks thereafter and soon withdrew. Site is some 18 miles northeast of Stinnett on private ranch lands off highways; not readily accessible. Local directions and permission required. Historical markers at site.

Isaac McCormick Pioneer Cottage — Restored home of area's first settler, built 1899. Furnished in pioneer style displaying artifacts from 1890s. Inquire locally for hours. On town square.

Lake — Meredith/Sanford Recreation Area. See LAKES listing.

Scenic Drive — A 25-mile loop south and east to Borger crosses rough, canyon-cut landscapes of Canadian River brakes, and leads across dam impounding Lake Meredith. South on F.M. 687, F.M. 1319, and east on Texas 136.



FEDERAL RECREATION AREAS SURROUND SCENIC LAKE MEREDITH NEAR STINNETT

LBJ STATE PARK IN STONEWALL

STONEWALL *Pop. 245* *Alt. 1,512*

General — Established 1870, named for Confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Known as peach center and location of LBJ Ranch, home of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Stonewall Peach JAMboree is annual 2-day celebration in June. Queen's pageant and coronation, rodeo, parade, barbecue, peach displays and eating contest, fresh peach ice cream!

Lyndon Baines Johnson National Historic Site — Replica of 4-room birthplace of the late President is operated by National Park Service as part of National Historic Site which includes Johnson Boyhood Home (see JOHNSON CITY). Free Park Service tour buses operate from LBJ State Park headquarters (below) 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Tour includes the birthplace, LBJ Ranch, 1-room Junction school, and the President's grave in Johnson family cemetery. Park Road 49, which leads to those sites, is closed to private vehicles 8:30 a.m. - 5:15 p.m.

LBJ State Park — 710-acre park, open daylight hours only, is boarding point for NPS tours (see above). Visitor center presents interpretive exhibits of storied Texas Hill Country. Picnic facilities, swimming pool, tennis courts, nature trail. Wildlife displays include Texas Longhorns, white-tailed deer and buffalo. Historic buildings include 2 restored dogrun cabins of area pioneers, furnished in frontier style, and the Sauer-Beckman Farmstead where rural life of the early 1900s is interpreted by living history demonstrations. Open daily. U.S. 290 just east of Stonewall.

BUSES TOUR LBJ RANCH AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, STONEWALL

THORNY DESERT SPECIES THRIVE AROUND STUDY BUTTE

STUDY BUTTE *Pop. 120* *Alt. 2,500*

General — The wild, harsh area of the Big Bend region was for centuries only the retreat of bandits, smugglers and fierce Apache and Comanche warriors. Civilization came slowly, was admitted grudgingly, and at the first opportunity was swept away as an intruder in this primitive land. Rich deposits of mercury were discovered here about 1900, and the mining town of Study Butte came into being around the Big Bend Cinnabar Mine, managed by W. H. Study. But fame and progress elusive as the quicksilver itself, faded as the mine became less and less profitable and was closed in the early 1940s. A later attempt to reestablish production failed. Today a few families live among old stone and adobe structures. Visitors pause to absorb silent impressions of a colorful past, and occasional rockhounds search tailing heaps for fragments of cinnabar, agate and other colorful rocks. Located on Texas 118 at western edge of Big Bend National Park.

Scenic Drive — F.M. 170 or El Camino del Rio, Spanish for "The River Road." See LAJITAS.

SULPHUR SPRINGS *Pop. 11,111* *Alt. 530*

General — First known as Bright Star, named changed in 1871 when mineral springs were advertised. Present seat of Hopkins County, leading Texas county in milk production with more than 600 dairies.

City's major annual event is Fall Festival, third week in Sept., highlighted by World Championship Hopkins County Stew Cook-off. Includes arts and crafts, livestock and dairy shows. Other events are Dairy Festival, 3 days in May, and rodeo in early July.

Hopkins County Museum — Major exhibit is collection of more than 300 music boxes, started in 1919 when Belgian royal family gave Leo St. Clair a music box. Includes many sizes, varieties. In City Library, N. Davis St.

SWEETWATER *Pop. 11,829* *Alt. 2,164*

General — A store established in a dugout to accommodate buffalo hunters was beginning of city in 1877. Today seat of Nolan County is banking and commercial center. Industrial firms include 2 gypsum plants, cement plant, 3 meat packing facilities, cottonseed oil mill, travel trailer and garment manufacturers.

Junior indoor rodeo, usually held in late Mar. or early Apr., is one of world's largest junior events and one where many famous rodeo stars began their careers. Another annual event is rattlesnake roundup, second weekend in Mar. Prizes awarded to hunters bringing in the most snakes by weight. No firearms allowed; all snakes brought in live. Venom is extracted for snakebite serum and medical research; demonstrations and displays. Gun and coin show held in adjacent building.

Pioneer City-County Museum — 10 display rooms depict lives of early settlers with period rooms, photographs, furniture, farm and ranch exhibits, Indian artifacts. Open 2 - 5 p.m. except Mon. 304 Locust St.

Lakes — Sweetwater, Trammell, and Oak Creek Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

TAHOKA *Pop. 2,946* *Alt. 3,090*

General — Named for nearby Tahoka Lake, a natural spring-fed lake whose Indian name meant fresh or clear water. Seat of Lynn County since 1903, today a cotton marketing and shipping point with gins and compress.

Tahoka Daisy — First discovered at Tahoka Lake, the lavender wild flower spreads over plains to rival the bluebonnet (state flower) and wild verbena.

T-Bar Ranch Headquarters — This ranch on the plains south of Lubbock was headquarters for famous Tahoka Cattle Company. Still owned by members of founding family.

BOOT HILL CEMETERY AT VANISHED TASCOSA TOWN

TASCOSA (Boys Ranch) *Pop. 410* *Alt. 3,176*

General — Settled in early 1870s by Mexican colonists. Sheepmen and freighters built adobe huts and irrigation ditches along creeks in area. After 1875 town became shipping and supply point for several big Texas ranches, including the LIT and XIT

spreads. In 1876 a blacksmith shop, general store, and saloon were established. When Oldham County was organized in 1880, Tascosa became county seat — and "Cowboy Capital of the Plains." The famous and infamous — from Kit Carson to Billy the Kid — once strode the wooden sidewalks. Bypassed by Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad, the town declined steadily; site was deserted by 1939.

In June 1939, Cal Farley established a ranch for homeless youngsters at old courthouse and townsite (see below). Newer Tascosa, on railroad, is small supply point for agricultural and ranching area.

Boys Ranch Rodeo is held annually Sun. and Mon. of Labor Day weekend.

Boot Hill Cemetery — When Tascosa was the wide-open, riotous cowboy capital of the 1880s, gunfights were traditional means for settling quarrels, and Boot Hill Cemetery was essential part of the town. Today cemetery is maintained by Boys Ranch. U.S. 385.

Cal Farley's Boys Ranch — A highly successful home for homeless boys established in 1939 by the late Cal Farley, North Texas businessman, who dominated the sport of welterweight wrestling in the 1920s.

The first Boys Ranch building was renovated courthouse of Old Tascosa.

The physical plant today consists of more than 45 buildings and some 1,010 acres of land on the headquarters spread, plus 3,100 acres in nearby parcels. Most of the land, structures and operating equipment have been donated outright by individuals, civic clubs and church groups.

Current population is more than 360 boys who operate ranch, attend school and vocational training, and participate in wide variety of sporting activities. Though more than 40 per cent of the boys were in serious trouble with the law before coming to Boys Ranch, about 95 per cent stay and "graduate," entering the adult world as useful, self-reliant citizens. J. Edgar Hoover called Boys Ranch a blueprint for prevention of crime. Visitors always welcome.

Julian Bivins Museum — Items and artifacts pertaining to pioneer, early Indian and prehistoric cultures of the Panhandle; housed in old courthouse on Boys Ranch (see above). Also photographs and documents relating to Boys Ranch history. Open daily 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. May - Aug; by appointment Oct. - Apr.

TEAGUE *Pop. 2,802* *Alt. 499*

General — Dating from establishment of machine and car shops by Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway, city is named for niece of railroad magnate B.F. Yoakum. The T&BV was known as the "Boll Weevil Line" because so many special trains ran to conferences about combating the insect menace in Texas cotton fields.

Horse shows in Apr. and Aug., and Western Days Celebration, 3 days around July 4 with rodeo, parade, entertainment at Golden Garter Saloon and Olde Opry House are annual events.

Burlington-Rock Island Railroad Museum — Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway was purchased by Burlington and Rock Island lines in 1905; in 1936 inaugurated first streamlined passenger train in Texas, the "Sam Houston Zephyr" between Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston. The old 2-story brick station is now museum with varied relics from golden age of railroads, plus county historical items. Open 1 - 5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Admission.

TEMPLE *Pop. 39,473* *Alt. 736*

General — Established 1880, first years of growth as railroad town on Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas line. Today prosperous retail trade and agricultural center, one of Southwest's leading medical centers, and growing industrial producer. Medical facilities include Santa Fe Hospital, King's Daughters Hospital, and Scott-White Hospital and Clinic. Location of Temple Junior College. Diversified industrial products include furniture, builders' insulation, shoes and leather products, railroad shops, electronic equipment, plastics, clothing and oil field equipment.

Events usually scheduled are junior livestock show and fair in Jan.; Pioneer Day Celebration on Sat. nearest June 29, and Texas Bird Breeder's and Fancier's Show in Nov.

Czech Heritage Museum — City's large Czech community's contribution is recalled in small but comprehensive display at SPJST (Czech) Insurance Co. Building. Open 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. weekdays; 520 N. Main.

Lakes — Belton and Stillhouse Hollow. See LAKES listing.

Railroad & Pioneer Museum — Old Moody railroad depot was moved to Temple, refurbished, and displays memorabilia of railroad era. Steam engine, other equipment. Open daily; South 31st at Ave. H.

Temple Lake Park — 172 acres on Belton Reservoir features camping, picnicking, swimming, boating and fishing.

TERLINGUA *Pop. 25* *Alt. 2,720*

General — In the late 1800s area around Terlingua was inhabited by a few scattered Mexican herders, living in a precarious relationship with Apache and Comanche Indians who regularly moved through the wild country. Mercury was discovered in 1890, and soon thriving city of almost 2,000 was devoting its energies to extracting the rich red ore from beneath barren hills. Millions of dollars worth of quicksilver were marketed before the boom tapered off, but today the stillness of Terlingua is

RUINS OF FORMER MINE OWNER'S HOME AT TERLINGUA GHOST TOWN

broken only by the footsteps of curious visitors. The hundreds of wooden shacks are gone entirely; scores of rock and adobe buildings stand roofless, walls crumbling. The ghost town is near western edge of Big Bend National Park, off F.M. 170.

On a Sat. in fall, however, thousands gather here for the World's Championship Chili Cook-Off which decides the champion chili cooker. Up to 5,000 contestants, hecklers and spectators converge on downtown Terlingua for the unpredictable event. Dirt airstrip hosts planes from throughout the nation, and since there are no accommodations in Terlingua, campers and makeshift facilities are much in evidence. Texas is represented by winner of earlier state chili cook-off; other contestants include individuals and representatives from worldwide chapters of Chili Appreciation Society International. Event is controlled by CASI and members of Terlingua "city council," composed of columnists, writers and humorists — all nonresidents. Every contest sees heated debate, charges of fraud and skullduggery, and occasional masked "outlaws" stealing or switching ballot boxes.

Rio Grande Float Trips — Guided Rio Grande raft trips are available through the spectacular canyons of Big Bend; transportation and all equipment furnished for trips ranging from 8 hours to several days. Contact Villa de la Mina (below), or Far-Flung Adventures in Terlingua. NOTE: Never attempt river trip without professional guide.

Scenic Drive — F.M. 170 or El Camino del Rio, Spanish for "The River Road." See LAJITAS.

Villa de la Mina — Visitors may tour inactive Terlingua Mercury Mine; rockhounds and cactus collectors welcome to search tailing heaps and rugged landscapes on thousands of acres; guided Rio Grande float trips (see above). Accommodations, restaurant and camping area. Three miles west of Terlingua off F.M. 170.

COTTON FIELD AND GIN NEAR TERRELL

TERRELL *Pop. 12,169* *Alt. 530*

General — First settlers in the area 1848; town organized about 1873 when railroad built through. Currently banking-market center for agricultural area featuring cotton, beef cattle and dairying. Industries include garments, cottonseed products, steel and aluminum fabrication. Home of Southwestern Christian College.

Dr. L.E. Griffith Homeplace — Historic house of personal friend and physician of Sam Houston. Dr. Griffith also ministered to citizens of San Antonio after the fall of the Alamo. Open by appointment; contact local chamber of commerce.

Lakes — Cedar Creek, Tawakoni, and Ray Hubbard. See LAKES listing.

TEXARKANA *Pop. 34,416* *Alt. 325*

General — Commercially one city, but 2 separate municipalities, one in Texas, one in Arkansas. The Federal Building has distinction of being only one of its kind situated in 2 states. Within a 30-mile radius are 70 Indian mounds — reminders of Caddo Indian occupation and culture. Home of Texarkana Community College and East Texas State University at Texarkana.

Annual event is Four States Fair and Rodeo, 6 days mid-Sept.

OIL AND PETROCHEMICALS TOP LIST OF PRODUCTS SHIPPED FROM PORT OF TEXAS CITY

Lake — Wright Patman. See LAKES listing.

Red River Army Depot — Occupies 50-square-mile area with 3,000 buildings and structures connected by all-weather road systems and railroad. Depot's primary missions are to receive, store, recondition, and issue general supplies and ammunition for the Armed Forces, and to rebuild and maintain all types of ordnance equipment and aircraft components. Special arrangements can be made for tours by contacting Public Affairs Officer.

Texarkana Historical Society and Museum — Archeological, pioneer, early medical, and farm tool displays; Caddo Indian artifacts; period parlor, kitchen and office. Housed in first brick structure (1879) in city. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sat. & Sun. noon - 3 p.m. 219 State Line Ave.

Tourist Bureau — One of 11 bureaus provided by state at key highway entrances to Texas, in State Capitol, and at Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center in Langtry. Bureaus are operated daily throughout year, staffed by uniformed, trained travel counselors. Services free to all visitors include information, maps, literature on every part of state, and expert assistance in charting routes. On I.H. 30 west of U.S. 59; operated by State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

TEXAS CITY *Pop. 41,580* *Alt. 12*

General — Originally bay front community called Shoal Point, real growth began in 1891 when financiers from Minnesota purchased site for real estate and port development. Today city between Houston and Galveston is both a pleasant residential area and site of major industrial and port facilities. Industries include tin smelter, oil refineries, metal fabrication and chemical plants. Port ships grain, cotton, sulfur, petroleum and chemical products. Location of College of the Mainland. Recreational opportunities include boating, fishing, swimming, picnicking and golf. During seasons hunters take plentiful ducks, geese and other waterfowl.

Tackle Time Festival from mid-June to July 4 is citywide festival featuring water ski shows, beauty contests, golf tournament and fishing contests.

Dike and Marina — Texas City Dike extends 5 miles into Galveston Bay with complete boat launching and service facilities, and motel accommodations. Other services include ship's store, groceries, bait, tackle and 2 municipal piers.
Parks — 12 municipal parks offer playgrounds, swimming pools, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and picnic grounds.

THREE RIVERS *Pop. 1,807* *Alt. 145*

General — First called Hamiltonburg, name changed to cite location near confluence of Atascosa, Nueces, and Frio Rivers. Commercial center for farming and ranching, uranium mining, oil refineries and boat factory. First glass factory in Texas established here in 1913.
Tips State Recreation Park — 31-acre park one mile west off Texas 72 on Frio River. Camping, fishing, picnic areas.

THROCKMORTON *Pop. 1,143* *Alt. 1,441*

General — Established 1879; seat of Throckmorton County, vast agricultural and oil-producing area. The town serves as shipping point and retail center for surrounding ranches, one of which is huge 96,000-acre spread. Excellent fishing for catfish, crappie, bass and bluegills at small Throckmorton Lake, just south of town.
Throckmorton County Pioneer Day Celebration and Rodeo, 3 days mid-June, is annual event; includes parades (one features vehicles and costumes of early West), tours, costume and old fiddlers' contests.

THURBER *Pop. 8* *Alt. 1,100*

General — Ghost town. Founded 1888 by Texas & Pacific Coal Company (now Texas Pacific Oil Company); flourished as coal mining town; reached a population of 10,000. Town was totally owned by company; believed to have been first city with totally unionized industries. Electricity provided in 1895, one of first towns in world with complete electric service. Miners recruited from throughout world; 17 nationalities represented. With discovery of high grade clay, brick manufacturing added. The mines closed in 1921; brick plant in 1930. City was abandoned in 1933 and almost entirely razed. Former company store building now serves as restaurant displaying photos of Thurber in its heyday. Adjacent service station is replica of a tipple mine. About 16 miles east of Ranger; intersection I.H. 20, Texas 108. Appropriately for a ghost town, there is a ghost story: A pretty young woman is said to walk the old streets some nights, singing in a foreign language. When approached, she disappears.

TILDEN *Pop. 500* *Alt. 245*

General — In bend of Frio River, originally called Dog Town from local ranchers' habit of using packs of dogs to round up cattle in the brush country area. Now seat of McMullen County, town probably named for Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic candidate for president in 1876. Commercial center for ranching area, location of natural gas processing plant. Rodeo is held in late Aug.
McMullen County Historical Museum — General collection of items, including old newspapers, locks, irons, branding irons. Open by request. Second floor, courthouse. Contributions.

CAMPING IN SAM HOUSTON NATIONAL FOREST NEAR TRINITY

TRINITY *Pop. 2,539* *Alt. 226*

General — Settled 1868 on land of New York and Texas Land Company. Current industries include forest products and electronics. During seasons hunters take white-tailed deer and upland game birds. 3-day community fair and horse show is annual event in late Sept.
Davy Crockett National Forest — Nearest entrance about 17 miles northeast on Texas 94. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)
Lake — Livingston. See LAKES listing.
Sam Houston National Forest — Nearest entrance about 17 miles southwest on Texas 19. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)
Scenic Drives — Four routes through scenic areas of Trinity County, especially popular during spring and fall. Trails vary in length from 2 to 28 miles. Inquire locally for route directions.

TULIA *Pop. 5,486* *Alt. 3,501*

General — Designated county seat when Swisher County was organized in 1890. Today a commercial center for diversified farming area featuring cotton, grain storage, livestock marketing and farm-ranch agribusiness.

Annual Picnic Celebration and Rodeo mid-July, includes an "old-timers" reunion.

Swisher County Fair in Sept. is also annual event.

Swisher County Historical Museum — Pioneer and Indian relics, including cooking utensils, dishes, photographs, paintings, Bibles, saddles, guns, plus historical papers and documents, log cabin and windmill. Open Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. On S. Bowie St. one block south of Texas 86.

TYLER *Pop. 61,941* *Alt. 558*

General — Chartered 1870, named for President John Tyler. Diversified economy based on oil, manufacturing and agriculture. A famous product is the Tyler rosebush (see Municipal Rose Garden below). Site of Texas College, Texas Eastern University, and Tyler Jr. College, home of "Apache Belles," famous precision dance-drill team.

Azalea Trails and Spring Flower Show, late Mar. or early Apr., herald arrival of spring. Private gardens are open to public; visitors see azaleas ranging from crimson to purple to white. Redbud, dogwood, wisteria and other blooms add color. Hoop-skirted young ladies are hosts at art shows and historical exhibits.

East Texas Fair, 6 days late Sept. draws some 100,000 visitors. Outstanding livestock event; large variety of beef and dairy cattle, ponies, swine, sheep, industrial displays and midway attractions.

Texas Rose Festival, 5 days in Oct., honors Tyler rosebushes. One of state's greatest floral pageants, event features coronation of Rose Queen, parade of floats, rose gardens tours and show where thousands of blooms are arranged in magnificent displays.

Camp Ford — At its zenith in spring of 1864, Camp Ford stockade contained some 6,000 Union troops — largest prisoner of war compound west of the Mississippi. An historical marker in rest area on U.S. 271 two miles northeast provides details.

Goodman-LeGrand Home — Built 1859 by Gallatin Smith, wealthy young Tyler bachelor and Confederate officer. The stately colonial mansion is now city museum housing artifacts of antebellum years, 18th Century dental and medical tools, medicines, antique dressers and period furniture. Open daily, 1 - 5 p.m. Closed holidays. 624 N. Broadway.

AUTUMN IN TYLER STATE PARK

TYLER MUNICIPAL ROSE GARDEN

Hundall Planetarium — At Tyler Junior College, planetarium is one of Texas' largest. Among exhibits are replicas of exploratory space vehicles. Campus east of downtown just off Texas 64.

Lakes — Palestine, Tyler and Tyler East. See LAKES listing.

Municpal Rose Garden — More than 35,000 rosebushes in nearly 400 varieties, at their floral peak from Apr. through Oct. Garden is one of the nation's largest. More than half the fieldgrown rosebushes in the U.S. come from the immediate vicinity of Tyler. Rose fields surrounding city give appearance of immense gardens themselves. Municipal garden is on W. Front St.

Tyler Museum of Art — Features changing displays focusing on special artist or collection. Modern museum building on Tyler Junior College campus. Open Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. 1300 S. Mahon Ave.

Tyler State Park — 994-acre scenic playground is one of finest forested sections of Texas. Facilities include camping, picnicking, nature trail, screened shelters, rest rooms and showers, snack bar, miniature golf, fishing, swimming, and boats; 10 miles north via F.M. 14, Park Road 16. Admission.

World of Wildlife Museum — Mounted animal and fish specimens of many varieties; African, North American, Texan. Natural habitat dioramas. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 12; 1 - 4 p.m. S. Southwest Loop 323 at Old Jacksonville Highway.

UVALDE *Pop. 12,632* *Alt. 913*

General — First settled 1853, and in 1855-56 known as Encina. Once domain of notorious frontier sheriff and outlaw, J.K. "King" Fisher. Historical marker on Fisher, and graves of early settlers killed by Indians, in city park, 500 block N. Park St. Today a retail center for extensive cattle, sheep and goat ranching; also truck farming area and noted honey center. Industries include vegetable packing, processing and garment making. Home of Southwest Texas Junior College.

Major annual event is World's Championship Cow Country Barbecue Cookout and A-Rama Festival, first weekend in June, with many and varied events. Other events recognize the Spanish heritage; Cinco de Mayo (May 5) and Diez y Seiz (Sept. 16); rodeo, third weekend in Aug. and Junior College Rodeo in Apr.

Garner Memorial Museum — Former home of John "Cactus Jack" Garner, vice president under Franklin D. Roosevelt. Miscellaneous historical material and special displays associated with Garner and area history. Open daily 9 a.m. - noon, 1 - 5 p.m. Closed holidays. 333 N. Park St. Contributions.

Garner State Park — 31 miles north via U.S. 83. See CONCAN.

Scenic Drives — U.S. 83 north through Concan, past Garner State Park to Leakey, then west on F.M. 337 and south on Texas 55; some of the most spectacular scenery in Texas Hill Country.

VAN HORN *Pop. 2,996* *Alt. 4,010*

General — Grew at junction of historic Bankhead Highway and Old Spanish Trail in mid-1800s. Still a primary road junction of I.H. 10 (U.S. 80), U.S. 90 and Texas 54; in a broad basin devoted to irrigated farming, surrounded by Van Horn, Sierra Diablo and Apache Mountains. Mining includes talc, sulfur and marble, plus undeveloped indications of copper, uranium and feldspar. A popular stop for east-west or north-south travelers; caters to longer staying vacationers with sunny climate, camping areas in the nearby foothills and mountains, interesting rock and mineral deposits, hunting for white-tailed deer, mule deer, pronghorn antelope and upland game birds.

Frontier Day Celebration in June is annual event with junior rodeo, parade, barbecue and dance.

Culberson County Historical Museum — Local history, arrow heads, items used by pioneer families. Open Thurs. - Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. June - Sept; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. Oct. - May. Behind courthouse at Fourth and Austin Sts.

VERNON *Pop. 11,293* *Alt. 1,205*

General — First called Eagle Flats because of eagles nesting nearby. Seat of Wilbarger County, headquarters for huge W. T. Waggoner Ranch, and commercial center for rich farming, ranching and oil area. About 15 miles north is Doan's Crossing, one of most famous of historic cattle crossings on Red River. Industries include agricultural supplies and processing, seed breeding, drylot feeding, textiles, meat packing, cottonseed and alfalfa milling. Rodeo is usually held in late Apr. or early May.

Lakes — Diversion, Kemp and Pauline. See LAKES listing.

R.L. More Sr. Bird Egg Collection — 10,000-egg collection and taxidermy exhibit. More than 750 kinds of eggs and 150-plus specimens of taxidermy in collection started in 1888. 1905 W. Wilbarger St.

Red River Valley Museum — Archeological exhibits and Indian artifacts with interpretive displays. Housed in old (c. 1920) hospital. Open daily, 1 - 5 p.m. 2030 Cumberland St.

VICTORIA *Pop. 47,490* *Alt. 93*

General — Scattered Anglo-American settlers lived in area when Don Martin de Leon founded townsite with 41 Spanish families in 1824. Named for Gen. Guadalupe Victoria, who became Mexico's first president. Historical markers and graves in Evergreen Cemetery (Red River and Vine Sts.) cite the de Leon family, prominent in early Texas colonization. Was one of the first three towns incorporated by the Republic of Texas. Today a major industrial and agriculture crossroads of South Texas; home of Victoria College.

The Open Door Creativity Center exhibits art of local talent; unusual gift shop. 202 S. Main, across from de Leon Plaza and "Street of Ten Friends."

McNamara Historical Museum — Collections of Texana, documents and artifacts from Spanish, Mexican and Texan historical eras, plus antique furnishings in the charming Victorian homestead, circa 1869. Open Tues., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m. - noon, and 3 - 5 p.m.; Sun 3 - 5 p.m. 502 N. Liberty St.

Nave Museum — Named for Royston Nave, Texas artist who achieved distinction in New York art circles in 1920s, and painted extensively in and around Victoria. Greco-Roman hall built by his widow in 1931 houses Nave's paintings. Also features contemporary art, sculpture and traveling exhibits. Open Wed. - Sun. 1:30 - 5:30 p.m. 308 E. Commercial St.

Riverside Park — 400 acres of woodland bordered by Guadalupe River; 200 picnic areas with tables and barbecue pits; several locations provide playground equipment. Beautiful trees border fairways of 18-hole Riverside Golf Course.

The Texas Zoo — Devoted exclusively to native Texas species; displayed in natural environment with no cages. Open daily 10 a.m. - dusk. In Riverside Park. Admission.

Victoria Memorial Square — Landmark is old grist mill; handshaped logs fastened by wooden pegs and homemade nails of early German farmers. South Texas winds once turned giant blades, grinding corn into feed for livestock, or cornmeal for family table. Mechanical parts of mill brought from Germany before 1860; park also features Southern Pacific oil-burning locomotive. E. Commercial and De Leon Sts.

A 60-MILE VIEW FROM U.S. 80 NEAR VAN HORN TO EL CAPITAN MOUNTAIN, CENTER LEFT

CAMERON PARK IN WACO

WACO *Pop. 103,374* *Alt. 427*

General — One of Texas' major cities, located in rich agricultural region of the Brazos River Valley. Modern industry thrives, but city retains flavor of its past when 5 "C's" were its support: cattle, cotton, corn, collegians and culture. Large, cold springs on the Brazos River were long popular with the Waco Indians. First white men to see area were remnants of DeSoto's band in 1542. Texas Ranger fort established near Indian village in 1837; first white settlers came 12 years later. Great plantations along the Brazos prospered briefly, but Civil War wrecked plantation economy and scattered population. Renewed Western movement and Chisholm Trail through Waco brought another boom — and frontier wildness that nicknamed the town "Six-shooter Junction." Today known for educational, cultural, convention and recreational facilities.

Institutions of higher learning are Baylor University, McLennan Community College, Paul Quinn College, and Texas State Technical Institute.

Brazos River Festival & Pilgrimage, Cotton Palace Pageant, last weekend Apr., is annual event. Pilgrimage visits 5 historic houses, museums from Waco's early days, plus other historic sites; features outdoor art shows, food booths, children's center, "Thieves' Market," and old-fashioned melodrama. Cotton Palace Pageant depicts early Waco and Texas history plus coronation of Cotton Palace royalty.

TEXAS RANGER STATUE AT FORT FISHER MUSEUM, TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER IN WACO

Usually held in mid-May, the Highland Games, Scottish gathering on the bonnie banks o' the Bosque, features genuine Scottish entertainment, music, dancing and contests. On McLennan Community College campus.

Heart O' Texas Fair, 5 days early Oct., is among the state's largest fairs; traditional livestock, farm and home exhibits plus national championship rodeo and midway.

Armstrong Browning Library — On campus of Baylor University, world's largest collection of works and memoirs of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - noon, 2 - 4 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - noon.

Brazos Queen — Replica of 18th Century river boat. Scenic excursions at 2:30 p.m. daily; also 9:30 a.m. Sat. Dinner cruises (reservations required) daily at 6:30 p.m.; also 8:30 p.m. Fri., Sat. Fare. Lake Brazos at I.H. 35.

Central Texas Zoo — Informality and enchantment, with special planning for children. Selected animals may be hand fed. Near Municipal Airport and Lake Waco.

DOWNTOWN PEDESTRIAN MALL IN WACO

Heart O' Texas Coliseum and Fairgrounds — 11,000-seat auditorium-coliseum features ice shows, athletic events, stage productions, rodeos, industrial shows and is setting for giant Heart O' Texas Fair first week in Oct.

Historic Homes — Superb group of classical Southern homes restored and preserved, open by appointment throughout year and during annual Brazos River Festival & Pilgrimage; supervised by Heritage Society of Waco.

Two special homes are museums: Fort House, 504 S. 4th St., and East Terrace, 100 Mill St. Both open Sat. - Sun. 2 - 5 p.m., feature period furnishings and memorabilia. Admission.

Homer Garrison Memorial Texas Ranger Museum (Fort Fisher) — Replica of original Texas Ranger fort established 1837. Displays commemorate history and heritage of Texas Rangers. Headquarters for present Company F, Texas Rangers. Also houses Texas Ranger Hall of Fame and Waco Tourist Information Center. In 35-acre park along I.H. 35 at Riverside Dr. On Lake Brazos. Camping, picnic sites. Museum open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sun. 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Lakes — Brazos, Waco. See LAKES listing.

Old Suspension Bridge — Still in use crossing Brazos River in downtown Waco, was nation's largest suspension bridge when built in 1870 and became vital avenue over which passed much of great Western movement. The famous Brooklyn Bridge later patterned after it; both built by Roebling of New York.

Parks — A network of 16 spacious, beautiful municipal parks unrivaled in Southwest, led by 680-acre Cameron Park with profuse flowering plants, scenic vistas and miles of quiet bridle paths and footpaths — all in heart of city.

Strecker Museum — Indian life and lore, geological, biological, anthropological collections. Electronically guided tours. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - noon, 1 - 5 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. Richardson Science Building, Baylor University campus.

THE BRAZOS RIVER SOUTH OF WACO

Texas History Collection — Relics of early Texas and Southwestern pioneers, extensive archival materials. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - noon, 1 - 5 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - noon. Carroll Library Building, Baylor University campus.
Waco Art Center — Formerly Waco Creative Art Center, now housed in restored Cameron home on campus of McLennan Community College. Exhibits, gift shop, classes. Open Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

WASHINGTON *Pop. 265* *Alt. 200*

General — Usually known as Washington-on-the-Brazos, dates from 1822, when ferry was operated across Brazos River just below mouth of Navasota River. A significant part of early Texas history was written here. Provisional government of Texas organized here March, 1836; Texas Declaration of Independence and Constitution were written in 1836, and a full corps of executive officers was created. A year later Washington was incorporated, and in 1842 was briefly capital of Texas.
Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park — Extensive restoration program underway at historic site on Brazos River. Several old structures are in place; an unusual new museum is focal point. Star-shaped, 2-level museum contains auditorium, special showcase on Anson Jones (last president of Republic of Texas), biographies and pictures of signers of Texas Declaration of Independence, library. Glass-walled second level features exhibits on colonial influences in Texas. Open daily except Mon., Tues., Thanksgiving and Christmas. Landscaping in park based on flora common to Texas in 1836. Additional reconstruction will include pioneer homes, shops and stores along original village streets. Extensive picnic areas in groves of trees along Brazos. Admission.

WASKOM *Pop. 1,679* *Alt. 371*

General — Established 1850, originally known as Powellton. Name changed to Waskom Station in 1872 to honor man who was instrumental in bringing Southern Pacific Railroad through the community. Waskom Gas Field discovered in 1924.
T. C. Lindsey & Co. — Part old-fashioned general store, part museum, this establishment offers a wide variety merchandise as well as nostalgia. Store has been used in several Disney films. Closed Sun. On Texas 134, west 3 miles.
Tourist Bureau — One of 11 bureaus provided by state at key highway entrances to Texas, in State Capitol, and at Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center in Langtry. Bureaus are operated daily throughout the year, staffed by uniformed, trained travel counselors. Services free to all visitors include information, maps, literature on every part of the state, and expert assistance in charting routes. At Texas-Louisiana state line on I.H. 20; operated by State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

TEXAS TOURIST BUREAU ON I.H. 20 AT WASKOM

WAXAHACHIE *Pop. 13,577* *Alt. 585*

General — Name derives from Indian word meaning "cow (or buffalo) creek." Now seat of Ellis County, town was once squarely on the Chisholm Trail. Trade center of a fertile blackland belt producing cotton, grain and cattle, and site of more than a dozen major industries.
Chautauqua Auditorium — Although operational, restoration work continues on this rare survivor of the buildings built to bring culture and religious events to outlying towns and cities around the turn of the century. Caravans of live talent toured the circuit, but with advent of radio, Chautauqua movement waned, and died in 1930s. Auditorium built in 1904, and is listed on National Register of Historic Places. Situated in 55-acre Getzendaner Park on S. Grand Ave. off W. Main.
Ellis County Courthouse — At heart of city is red sandstone and granite courthouse. Cornerstone laid July 4, 1895; contract price $150,000. 3 artisans brought from Italy to do exterior carvings. (Recurring face said to be Myrtle Frame, railroad telegraph operator with whom one sculptor became enamored.) Clock uses wind-up mechanism weighing 250 pounds with bell striking weight exceeding 800 pounds.
Ellis County Historical Museum — In historic Mahoney-Thompson home, features local history, special exhibits, art by local artists. A second facility is the downtown Eastham Building featuring its Masonic Lodge builders' history. Open Wed. 10 a.m. - noon, 2 - 5 p.m.; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. 604 W. Main.
Nicholas P. Sims Library — Original structure built 1904, is classic example of Roman Doric architecture. Gold leaf and Carrara marble used in interior; exterior features enameled brick, copper cornices and a carved replica of the Greek torch of knowledge over front entrance. Contains more than 33,000 volumes. 515 W. Main.
Lake — Bardwell. See LAKES listing.

WEATHERFORD Pop. 12,253 Alt. 1,052

General — Originated in 1850s when selected as seat of Parker County. Named after Jefferson Weatherford, member of the Texas Senate when county was created. In early years town was last settlement on the Western frontier, on route of wagon trains operating between Fort Worth and Fort Belknap. Today a market and shipping point; industries include oil field equipment, brick, stone, silicone, and plastic products. Home of Weatherford Junior College. An annual event is the Parker County Frontier Days Rodeo and Livestock Show, last week of July.

Holland Lake Park — Municipal, a 10-acre living museum of nature with marked nature trail that explores 3 different ecosystems. An original dog-run log cabin, the first built in the county, is restored, furnished, and on display. Playground and picnic facilities. Off Clear Lake Road exit from I.H. 20.

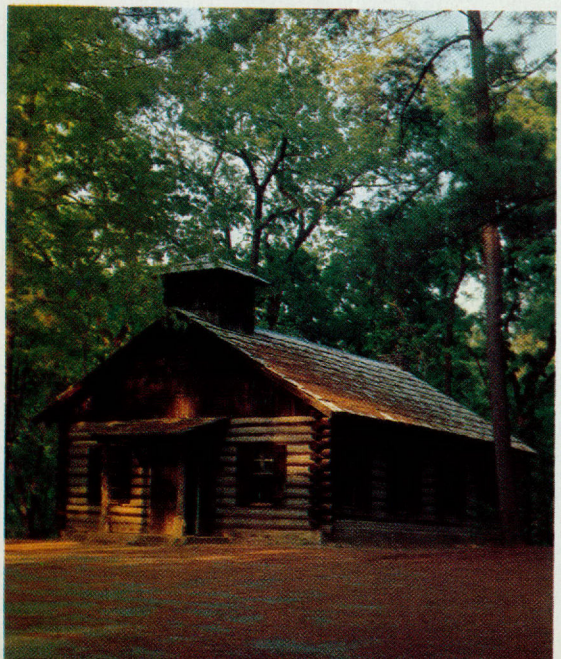
Mary Martin Home and Statutes of Peter Pan — Childhood home of Mary Martin at 314 W. Oak St.; not open to the public. Nearby, a small statue of Peter Pan, dedicated to Miss Martin who created the role on Broadway and for TV, is in Cherry Park playground on W. Columbia St. A handsome bronze statue of the star is near the library in the civic center on Charles St.

Texas Railroad Museum — Sponsored by Trinity Valley Railfans, Inc., exhibition includes private presidential car from the Texas and Pacific line, a San Francisco cable car, streetcar from New Orleans, and a vintage steam engine. Open by appointment only through chamber of commerce, 817/594-3801. Santa Fe depot two blocks east of Courthouse Square on E. Fort Worth St.

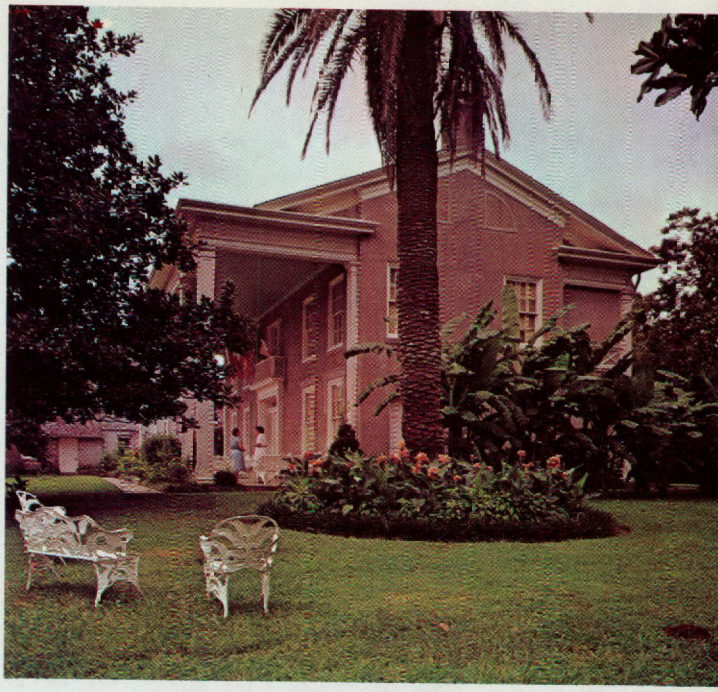
WECHES Pop. 26 Alt. 450

General — A rural community first settled before 1847. Originally called Neches, the citizens chose Weches when a post office application revealed the first name was already in use. A Spanish mission (see below) had been established 150 years earlier at large Tejas Indian village nearby. Town is within boundary of Davy Crockett National Forest (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book).

Mission San Francisco de los Tejas State Historic Park — Landmark in 118-acre state park is replica of Mission San Francisco de los Tejas, first Spanish mission in East Texas, built in 1690 to stem tide of French settlement. Also in the park is Rice Stagecoach Inn, one of many originally along El Camino Real (the Royal Highway). Started as a one-room building in 1828, hostile Indians forced abandonment for 2 years, but Joseph Raymond Rice, Sr. returned and built this substantial way station. Park is just southwest of Weches off Texas 21. Camping, picnicking and nature study. Admission.



MISSION TEJAS NEAR WECHES



VERNER-HOGG PLANTATION STATE PARK, WEST COLUMBIA

WELLINGTON Pop. 2,931 Alt. 2,078

General — Seat of Collingsworth County, named for the Duke of Wellington. Before 1890 it was one of the estates on Rocking Chair Ranch which was known to Texas cowboys as "Nobility Ranch" because of ownership by the Baron of Tweedmouth (Sir Dudley Coutts Majoribanks) and the Earl of Aberdeen (John Campbell Hamilton Golden) Economy based on grain elevators gins, cotton compress, and small manufacturing plants.

Collingsworth County Museum — Exhibits trace history of area. Open Sun. 2 - 5 p.m. 1404 Fifteenth St.

Recreational Sites — Picnic areas and hiking paths along Salt Fork of the Red River at each of 3 bridges near town. Indian artifacts often found in area; U.S. 83 bridge north, F.M. 1547 bridge northwest and Texas 203 bridge east. Overnight camping at Pioneer Park at U.S. 83 bridge.

WESLACO Pop. 19,966 Alt. 70

General — Name from initials of W. E. Stewart Land Company which promoted the townsite in the irrigated Rio Grande Valley in 1919. Located in heart of immense citrus, vegetable and cotton producing area. Food processing industries include world's largest grapefruit juice canning plant.

Usual annual events are Sugar Cane Festival, third week in Feb. with foods, zany contests, pageants, exhibits; and Doubles Shuffleboard Tourneys, third Tues. in Dec. and Tues., Wed. from last week in Jan. through Feb.

Bicultural Museum — Artifacts relating to the dual cultural heritage of the area. Open Wed., Thurs. and on Sat. afternoon. 529 S. Kansas Ave.

World's Smallest Telephone Museum — Displays museum-type telephones and related items in tiny, interesting building made of handset native pebbles. Roof is oldest thin shell concrete roof (Dutch barn fashion) in South Texas. Open business hours. 535 S. Missouri.

WEST COLUMBIA *Pop. 3,546* *Alt. 40*

General — During Texas Revolution known simply as Columbia; town figured importantly in history of Texas: from Sept. - Dec. 1836, was capital of Republic, period when first Congress convened and Sam Houston inaugurated president; late that year, Congress decided to move seat of government to Houston because Columbia did not have adequate accommodations. Today a center for farming, livestock and oil. Area known for white-tailed deer, waterfowl and upland game birds. Fishing available in nearby San Bernard River.

Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historic Park — Feature is dignified Greek Revival plantation home built mid-1830s on rich Brazos River lands by Columbus R. Patton, planter from Mississippi. Land originally obtained in early grant from Stephen F. Austin Colony by Martin Varner, pioneer who established first rum distillery in Texas. Last private owner was James Stephen Hogg, first native governor of Texas. Filled with period furnishings and relics of epic past, house and 53 surrounding acres donated to state by Hogg heir. Open daily except Mon. and Wed., tours 10 a.m. - noon, 1 - 5 p.m. Admission. One mile north via county road off Texas 35.

WHARTON *Pop. 7,778* *Alt. 111*

General — On east bank of Colorado River, established as Wharton County seat when county organized in 1846; today serves farming-oil area. Home of Wharton County Junior College. Principal industries are rice storage, milling, sulfur processing, hides, concrete.

The Wharton County Junior College Open Rodeo is held the last Thurs. and Fri. in Apr.; a junior rodeo is held the first Thurs. - Sat. after July 4. July 4 is celebrated as All Nations Day with ethnic food, music and dances.

Dickson Monument — Granite shaft honors Sheriff Hamilton B. Dickson, killed in 1894 in attempted capture of murder suspect. Lawman was so widely respected, trains were chartered from distant points to accommodate huge attendance at funeral.

WHEELER *Pop. 1,143* *Alt. 2,520*

General — Post office established when area became "thickly settled" by 5 families living in dugouts within 2-mile radius. Town became seat of Wheeler County 1906.

Old Mobeetie Museum — Housed in restored jail; early-day sheriff's quarters authentically furnished. Displays of historical items from Wheeler County; antiques. Open daily except Tues. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. In Mobeetie, 11 miles west via Texas 152.

WHITNEY *Pop. 1,668* *Alt. 585*

General — Established 1879 when the Texas Central Railroad crossed Hill County; named for Charles Whitney of New York, a major railroad stockholder. Now an agricultural/recreational center, gateway to immensely popular Lake Whitney, one of the leading water sport and lake resort areas of Texas; 18-hole golf course 3 miles northwest on F.M. 933. The Lake Whitney Beauty Pageant is held in the spring, and a rodeo is scheduled the third weekend in June.

Cycle Ranch — Internationally recognized race facility. Open year round for family cycle recreation and camping. 6 miles southwest.

Lake — Whitney. See LAKES listing.

Lake Whitney State Park — 1,315 acres on eastern shore of Lake Whitney. Facilities and features include camping areas and trailer sites, screened shelters, 2 airstrips, 3 boat ramps, docks, picnicking, swimming and fishing. Access via F.M. 1244, 2.5 miles west. Admission.

CAMPING AT LAKE WHITNEY STATE PARK NEAR WHITNEY

WICHITA FALLS *Pop. 96,897* *Alt. 946*

General — Wichita County seat, named for small falls on Wichita River. Leading gateway to Texas on U.S. 277/281; major trade and industrial center with economy based on oil processing, manufacture of oil field equipment and other varied manufacturing. Cultural aspects include a symphony orchestra, ballet, little theater and activities at Midwestern State University.

Sheppard Air Force Base is a technical training center, including jet pilot training with many military students from foreign countries.

Annual events include the Spring Fling on a weekend in late Apr., a regional arts and crafts fair with exhibits, demonstrations and music. The Red River Rodeo is held first week of June. On the first Fri. in Aug. high school all-stars compete in Oil Bowl football game.

Heritage Hall — World War II artifacts from the Pacific campaign with emphasis on the "Lost Battalion" of the 131st Field Artillery of Texas National Guard. Overwhelmed On Java 1942, nothing was heard from unit for 42 months. Open weekdays; 3701 Armory Rd.

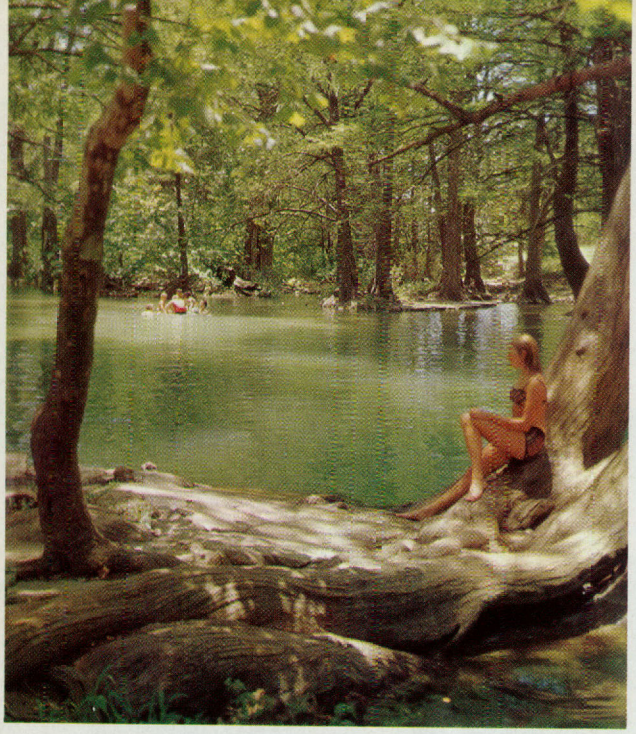
Lake Arrowhead State Park — Water-oriented recreation is the feature at this 524-acre state park. Visitors will find campsites with utility hookups, rest rooms with showers, groceries, a boat ramp, and a dump station. Activities include fishing, swimming and water skiing. Approx. 14 miles south of Wichita Falls via U.S. 281 south, F.M. 1954 east. Admission.

Lakes — Arrowhead, Diversion, Kemp, Kickapoo and Wichita. See LAKES listing.

Museum and Art Center — Features, planetarium, scientific, art and historical subjects. Open Mon. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m. at No. 2 Eureka Circle.

Parks — Fifty-nine city parks offer abundant facilities for swimming, golf, tennis, picnicking, boating, and camping, plus playgrounds and a children's fishing pond. Also amusement park with rides for children and adults.

Tourist Bureau — One of 11 state tourist bureaus at key highway entrances to Texas, in State Capitol, and at Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center in Langtry. Open daily throughout the year, staffed by uniformed, trained travel counselors. Free services include information, maps, literature about every part of the state, and expert assistance in charting routes. Located in northern part of Wichita Falls on U.S. 277/281/287; operated by State Department of Highways and Public Transportation.



VISITORS ENJOY OLD FASHIONED SWIMMING HOLES NEAR WIMBERLEY

WIMBERLEY *Pop. 3,065* *Alt. 967*

General — Established 1848, a center of resort and retirement development in beautiful Central Texas Hill Country. In area are countless cool, shady pools beneath towering cypress trees, frothy cascades on Blanco River and sparkling Cypress Creek, green meadows and majestic hills. Recreational communities, vacation resorts and youth camps dot area. Climbing, hiking, fishing, swimming, boating, golf, tennis, arts and crafts, and camping are popular activities in picturesque and serene setting. Many artists make their homes here.

First Sat. of every month from May through Oct. is Market Day, with 125 booths displaying antiques, crafts, paintings and flea market items. One mile northwest on F.M. 2325.

Arts and Crafts Galleries — Hill Country scenes captured in oils; handcrafts, hobbies and souvenirs, all available in several quaint shops and studios throughout the Wimberley business community.

Devil's Backbone — One of Texas' most scenic drives, officially R.M. 32,. the "Devil's Backbone" is a winding, razor-backed ridge overlooking Hill Country vistas.

Lake — Canyon, 16 miles southwest. See LAKES listing.

Pioneertown — A village of the Old West re-created at 7-A Ranch Resort. Furnishings and details of saloons, general store, post office, hotel, opera house, log fort and other buildings. Medicine shows and old-time melodramas are regular summer fare. Open daily 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. summer; winter, weekends 1 - 5:30 p.m. 7-A Ranch, one mile from Wimberley. Admission.

WINNSBORO *Pop. 3,258* *Alt. 533*

General — Although named for John E. Wynn, an 1854 settler, spelling was supposedly changed by a newspaper editor in the 1870s because of a shortage of "Y's" in his type. Poultry, beef and dairying are important agriculturally.

Autumn Trails weekends from late Sept. to early Nov. Special routes through autumn beauty of forestlands. Associate attractions include century-old cider mill (free cup for visitors!), Queen Autumn coronation, one-act plays, Gospel Songfest, Pilgrimage of Early Texas Homes, barn and square dances, turkey shoot, and round trip Horseback Trail Ride to Duncanville. Art and flower shows also lend color to the popular event. Another annual event is Fiddlers' Contest July 4.

Lake — Winnsboro. See LAKES listing.

WOODVILLE *Pop. 2,549* *Alt. 232*

General — A commercial center for lumbering and forest products; seat of Tyler County, an area more than 90 per cent forested. Named for George T. Wood, second governor of Texas.

Dogwood Festival, late Mar. - early Apr., relives area history in pageant, story and song as landscape is dotted with beautiful white blooms. Western Weekend with trail rides and horsemanship competition followed by dancing is last Sat. in Mar. Queen's Weekend, first Sat. in Apr., features historical pageant and coronation of Festival Queen.

Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation — Home of Alabama and Coushatta Indians, part of Southern forest tribes, in dense, wooded area known as the Big Thicket. Sam Houston, a staunch friend of Indians, was influential in having reservation created in 1850s. Excellent visitor program today features Living Indian Village where tribal members employ traditional skills to make jewelry, basketry and leather items; Big Thicket tours via swamp buggy and miniature railroad; museum and crafts shop; colorful tribal dances; reptile garden; petting zoo, and Inn of 12 Clans Restaurant offering customary fare plus pit-cooked barbecue, traditional Indian foods. Scenic camping areas, fishing lake, swimming. Open. Jun.-Aug. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Mon.-Sat.; Sun. 12:30-6 p.m. (Mar.-May & Sept.-Nov. close at 5 p.m.) Also closed Mon.-Tues. during Mar. & Nov; closed Mon. only Apr. & Oct. Closed entirely Dec.-Feb.

"Beyond the Sundown" — Historical outdoor drama; dramatic story of Alabama and Coushatta Tribes; nightly except Sun., late June through late Aug. on reservation; admission.

Big Thicket National Preserve — Approximately 85,000 acres will be under control of National Park Service as a biological preserve. Park will consist of 12 units, each an ecological pocket with its own unique collection of compatible birds, animals and rare plant life. Four units are in Tyler County with about 13,300 acres. Woodville, the "Northern Gateway to the Big Thicket," has excellent accommodations and is a good location from which to visit the northern units.

Heritage Garden — Texas' past preserved in unusual setting created by ceramist Clyde E. Gray, honored by the Texas Heritage Society for his efforts in historical preservation. Open--airdisplay features old buildings, shops, homes and vehicles, plus pictures, historical documents, maps and pictorial records of everday life from pioneer days through the Roaring Twenties. Outstanding among the buildings is a log cabin built in 1866 and in continuous use through 1960. Restored to originial condition,

SIDEWALK ART DURING WINNSBORO AUTUMN TRAILS FESTIVAL

REMINDERS OF THE PAST AT HERITAGE GARDEN, WOODVILLE

cabin has handmade pegged windows and wooden door hinges oiled with washers of bacon rind. A clock display is highlighted by the world's largest mantel clock (55 feet high) whose working mechanisms can be viewed. Housed in an ancient schoolhouse, the Pickett House serves family-style meals weekdays 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.; weekends 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. Garden open daily, 9 a.m. - sundown. One mile west of Woodville on U.S. 190. Admission.

Kirby State Forest — 14 miles south on U.S. 287. (See STATE FORESTS OF TEXAS at end of book.)

Lake — B. A. Steinhagen. See LAKES listing.

Martin Dies Jr. State Park — See JASPER.

Scenic Drives — In an area of rolling hills, lively springs and streams, thousands of wild flowers and 250 species of trees, any highway provides scenic treasures.

Shivers Library and Museum — Former Texas Governor and Mrs. Allan Shivers made a gift of this restored Victorian home to the people of Woodville. Among handsome furnishings is carpeting from France. Vementos and historical documents of Shivers administration are among many items on display. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. 302 N. Charlton. Admission.

YOAKUM — Pop. 5,926 — Alt. 322

General — In early years, ranchers used site as gathering grounds for herds of Texas Longhorns that were driven to northern and western markets over famous Chisholm Trail. Today's economy based on tannery and leather factories, canning and meat packing, plus farming, cattle and oil.

On 3 Sundays in Apr. wild flower trails are charted through surrounding areas, and youth rodeo is held in July. Major annual event is Tom Tom Rodeo and Celebration in June. Name relates to tomatoes, not Indians, and event began some 50 years ago when Yoakum was tomato-producing center. Festivities include rodeo and parade.

YSLETA — See EL PASO.

ZAPATA — Pop. 3,500 — Alt. 311

General — Earliest civilized settlement in present Zapata County was Hacienda Dolores — founded by Jose Vasquez Borrego in 1750. (Ruins designated a state historical site.) Zapata named in honor of Antonio Zapata, hardy pioneer and fierce Indian fighter. When historic town of Zapata on banks of Rio Grande was flooded by Falcon Reservoir, new Zapata was built. Zapata County seat is headquarters for large ranching area and Falcon Reservoir visitors.

Falcon State Recreation Park — 572.6 acres on shores of Falcon Reservoir. Facilities include cabins, boat docks, camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, trailer sites with electricity, rest rooms with showers, groceries and snack bar, and 3,500-foot air strip. About 28 miles south via U.S. 83, F.M. 2098, Park Road 46. Admission.

Lake — Falcon Reservoir. See LAKES listing.

ZAVALLA — Pop. 610 — Alt. 228

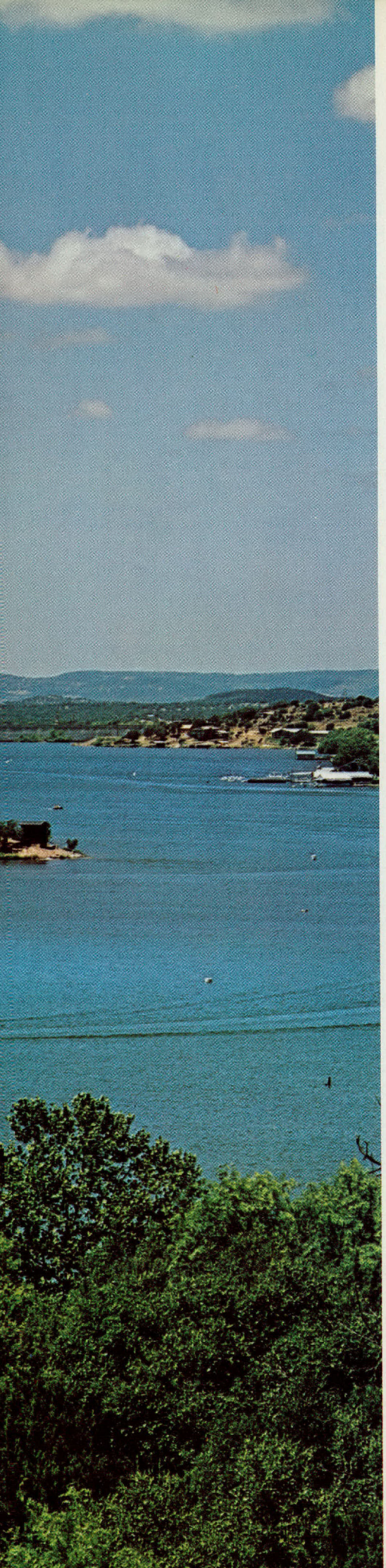
General — Rural community which grew around Concord Church before the Civil War; once an important shipping point for forest products on Texas and New Orleans Railroad. In Angelina National Forest, town is a gateway to several recreation areas on Sam Rayburn Reservoir (which see).

Angelina National Forest — Town is within the forest boundary. (See NATIONAL FORESTS IN TEXAS at end of book.)

Havard Home Museum — Log cabin, circa 1853, oldest house in county. Display of pioneer furnishings and artifacts. Open daily June-Aug.; 2 miles south via U.S. 69 and F.M. 1270.

Lake — Sam Rayburn. See LAKES listing.

SPRING WILD FLOWER TRAILS ATTRACT SIGHTSEERS TO YOAKUM



lakes of texas

Abilene, Lake — Adjacent to Abilene State Park, 640-acre lake offers fishing, swimming, boating and other water sports as well as lakeside camping. About 15 miles southwest of Abilene. Also accessible from Buffalo Gap.

Alcoa Lake — 860-acre lake operated by Aluminum Company of America for plant cooling and recreation. Excellent fishing, especially for bass and catfish. (Swimming and skiing not permitted.) Not shown on most maps; about 10 miles southwest of Rockdale via F.M. 487 south and F.M. 2116 south, or from U.S. 79 west of Rockdale, F.M. 1786 south.

Amistad Reservoir — Joint project of United States and Mexico, Amistad (friendship) Dam impounds waters of the Rio Grande just below its confluence with Devils River. Huge reservoir covers some 67,000 acres at normal level, extending 74 miles up the Rio Grande, 25 miles up the Devils River, and about 14 miles up the Pecos River. International boundary is marked by buoys on huge lake which hosts sportsmen from both countries. Fishing, boating and sightseeing are superb on clear blue waters. The U.S. side is controlled by National Park Service; 2 marinas currently available, others planned. Diablo East Marina near southeast end of U.S. 90 bridge over Devils River arm of reservoir; Rough Canyon Marina off U.S. 277/377. For details about reservoir facilities and regulations, contact U.S. project headquarters at the dam, 12 miles northwest of Del Rio via U.S. 90, Spur 349. Tollfree access to Mexico across dam.

Amon G. Carter Lake — 1,540-acre reservoir named for noted Fort Worth philanthropist and publisher. Provides variety of water sports including boating, skiing, swimming and fishing, plus picnicking and camping facilities at lakeside. Serves as flood control on Big Sandy Creek and as City of Bowie water supply. Historical marker at Hudspeth Beach, popular sand beach recreation spot, notes crossing of Butterfield Overland Mail Route. About 6 miles south of Bowie.

Arlington, Lake — Scenic 2,275 acres owned and operated by the city. Popular for boating, sailing and skiing; home of Arlington Yacht Club. Fishing good for white bass and black bass; facilities for boaters and fishermen, plus municipal and commercial parks. Not shown on most maps. In southwest Arlington off Loop 303.

Arrowhead, Lake — On Little Wichita River, covering 13,500 acres at spillway crest behind earthen dam more than 3 miles long; one of several municipal water sources for Wichita Falls. Visitors will see more than a dozen steel derricks over oil wells in lake itself. Recreational areas around Lake Arrowhead offer swimming, fishing, boating and picnicking. About 20 miles southeast of Wichita Falls, also accessible from Archer City and Henrietta.

Austin, Lake — 1,830-acre Lower Colorado River Authority impoundment begins within western edge of Austin, winds 20 miles up the Colorado. Very popular for boating and skiing; shoreline dotted with marinas, clubs and leisure home developments. Lake Austin City Park at lakeside.

B. A. Steinhagen, Lake — 13,700-acre Corps of Engineers impoundment also known as Dam B and Town Bluff Reservoir. Modern public parks, marinas and camps are at lakeside. Popular for fishing, boating and swimming. Also location of Martin Dies Jr. State Park (see JASPER). For details on lake facilities contact project headquarters at dam off F.M. 92. Midway between Jasper and Woodville.

Bachman, Lake — Small lake in northwest Dallas popular for afternoon or weekend outings, picnics. Paddle boats for rent; no water skiing. Not shown on most maps; located in Bachman Lake Park near Love Field, accessible off Denton Dr., Bachman Blvd. and Loop 12 north.

Balmorhea, Lake — Impoundment on Sandia Creek covering 573 acres. Boating and fishing are permitted on lake which provides water for irrigating thousands of surrounding acres. 3 miles southeast of Balmorhea.

Bardwell, Lake — 3,750-acre Corps of Engineers impoundment on Waxahachie Creek offering full range of water sport activities. At lakeside are parks with boat launching ramps, camping, and picnic areas. Fishing, swimming, boating and water skiing. Obtain details at project headquarters, north end of dam via local roads about 4 miles southwest of Ennis. Also accessible from Bardwell, Corsicana and Waxahachie.

Bastrop, Lake — 1,000-acre constant-level lake set amid low hills. 2 recreational areas, on north and south sides of lake, operated by Lower Colorado River Authority. Picnic areas, fishing, swimming, boating, water skiing, boat launching ramps. About 5 miles northeast of Bastrop. Admission.

Belton, Lake — Scenic 7,400-acre reservoir with numerous arms and coves along 110-mile shore. Corps of Engineers lake with boat ramps, picnicking, camping, trailer sites. Details at headquarters, F.M. 2305 at dam. Just northwest of Belton, also accessible from Killeen and Temple.

Benbrook, Lake — 3,770-acre Corps of Engineers impoundment on the Clear Fork of the Trinity River. As at all such projects, fine Corps of Engineers parks at lakeside offer wide range of facilities for outdoor recreation: camping and trailer areas, rest rooms, drinking water, boat rentals and launching ramps, fishing supplies, snack bar. Obtain details from project headquarters at the dam. Lake Shore Dr. from U.S. 377 at Benbrook. A few miles southwest of Fort Worth, also accessible from Cresson and Crowley.

Bonham, Lake — Recently completely 1,015-acre lake on Timber Creek to provide water for City of Bonham. Park near dam on south shore provides picnic sites, camping, rest rooms and dump station. 4 miles north on Texas 78.

Brady Reservoir — 2,020-acre reservoir on Brady Creek affording a wide range of water sports activities near the scenic Hill Country area. Fishing throughout year. Lakeside facilities include boat ramps, docking and service, resorts, camps, plus vacation and retirement homes. About 3 miles west of Brady.

Braunig, Lake — 1,350-acre reservoir on Arroyo Seco, tributary of the San Antonio River, owned and operated by City of San Antonio for recreation and cooling in power generation plant. Fishing, boating and lakeside picnic areas. A few miles southeast of San Antonio; accessible from Floresville and Elmendorf.

Brazos, Lake — Stabilized course of Brazos River through Waco. Parks and campsites on lake.

Bridgeport, Lake — 10,400-acre impoundment on the West Fork of Trinity River. Swimming, excellent year-round fishing, campsites, picnic areas, boat rentals, launching ramps and services at lakeside. Site of 3,000-acre Sid Richardson Boy Scout Camp, largest wilderness Scout camp in Texas. 4 miles west of Bridgeport, also accessible from Decatur.

Brownwood, Lake — 7,300 acres among pleasant hills, 95-mile shoreline. Commercial camps and boat docks at many locations; swimming, fishing, boating, water skiing and camping. Noted for excellent black bass and white bass fishing, plus crappie, catfish and bream. Location of several religious and youth camps; also Lake Brownwood State Park. About 23 miles north of Brownwood.

Buchanan Lake — 23,060-acre Lower Colorado River Authority impoundment, the highest and broadest in series of 6 Highland Lakes. Water sports and fishing are superb with generous space for boating, skiing, sailing. Innumerable beaches, docks, marinas, and leisure home developments at lakeside. Public and commercial camps, boat ramps. Many water-related festivals staged on lake during summer months. At community of Buchanan Dam, also accessible from Llano and Burnet.

Buffalo Springs Lake — Formed by dam on Double Mountain Fork of Brazos River; facilities for fishing, boating, picnicking and weekend outings. About 9 miles southeast of Lubbock.

Bull Lake — Small lake of 500 acres locally popular for fishing, boating and water skiing. (Not shown on most maps.) About 9 miles west of Littlefield off F.M. 54.

Burson Lakes — Group of small, beautiful blue lakes set amid colorful steeps of canyon country. (Not shown on most maps.) Excellent fishing plus swimming, camping and hunting facilities, several cabins, bait shop-general store, and small cafe. Plentiful quail and white-tailed deer may be hunted during season. About 18 miles east of Silverton off Texas 256.

Caddo Lake — Huge expanse of 32,700 acres spreads over portions of both Texas and Louisiana. It is rich in Indian legends which say the lake was formed at night, in the dark of the moon, by powerful shaking earth spirits who were angered at a Caddo Indian chief. There could be a factual basis for the legend because the lake may have resulted from the great New Madrid (Mo.) earthquake of 1811. Steamboats from New Orleans and elsewhere regularly plied the lake in mid-1800s. In 1869 a tragedy took 60 lives when riverboat *Mittie Stevens* burned near

Swanson's Landing. Had victims known water was only a few feet deep, they would have waded to shore. Pearls in freshwater mussels brought a swarm of pearl hunters about the turn of the century. Today lake has a primeval aura, edged by dense forests which frequently invade the waters; Spanish moss drapes the trees, and lush aquatic growth appears jungle-like. Because maze of channels can be confusing, state has marked 42 miles of "boat roads" on Caddo. Fishing is superb, and many camps and marinas are at lakeside, including Caddo Lake State Park (see KARNACK). Lake is a few miles north of Karnack, also accessible from Jefferson.

Calaveras Lake — 3,450-acre impoundment on Calaveras Creek, owned and operated by City of San Antonio for recreation, and cooling in power plant generation. Fishing, boating and lakeside picnic areas. A few miles southeast of San Antonio, also accessible from Floresville, Elmendorf and La Vernia.

Canyon Lake — 8,240-acre Corps of Engineers lake, one of most scenic in Texas, spreading among steep-shouldered, evergreen hills. Public parks along shore offer camping/trailer areas, picnicking, and boat ramps. 2 yacht clubs, 2 marinas, a ski club, and fishing groups schedule a host of activities including annual Wurstfest Canoe Races on Guadalupe River below dam. Lake fishing is excellent and in the river anglers take rainbow and brown trout. About 20 miles north of New Braunfels, also accessible from San Marcos and Blanco.

Casa Blanca, Lake — 1,656-acre lake built as recreational facility also supplies water for excellent Casa Blanca Public Golf Course. Lake, 10 minutes from downtown Laredo, offers boating, complete bait-tackle shop, boat rentals, skiing and good fishing; experimental stocking with walleye in 1973 apparently successful; picnic grounds and swimming area.

Cedar Creek, Lake — Huge 33,750-acre impoundment operated for recreation and Fort Worth municipal water supply. Nestled among post oaks and pines, the lake offers numerous campsites, picnicking areas, excellent fishing, swimming and boating; one of the most popular in North-Central Texas. About 10 miles west of Athens, also accessible from Malakoff, Trinidad, Kemp and Mabank.

Champion Creek, Lake — 1,560 acres with lake campsites and picnic areas, boat docks, swimming and fishing facilities. About 7 miles south of Colorado City.

Cherokee, Lake — 3,987 acres popular with residents and tourists who enjoy boating, skiing, fishing and other water sports. Lake also provides power generation and municipal water for Longview. 12 miles southeast of Longview off Texas 149, also accessible from Henderson and Tatum.

Childress and Baylor, Lakes — Adjacent lakes are used as water supply for Childress; provide boating, fishing and hunting recreation, plus small area for water skiers. About 9 miles west of Childress off U.S. 287.

Cisco, Lake — A 1,050-acre lake in the shape of an irregular cross between scenic hills. Excellent fishing and all water sports; camping and picnicking in lakeside parks; swimming in gigantic pool immediately below dam. Unusual rock formations in area are of interest to mineral collectors. About 4 miles north of Cisco.

Coleman, Lake — 190-acre Press Morris Park (City of Coleman) on 2,000-acre lake enhances visitor enjoyment of water sports, fishing, camping, picnicking, and glimpses of wildlife. About 17 miles south of Coleman.

Colorado City, Lake — Dotting the shore of this 1,655-acre lake are popular fishing camps, boat ramps, picnic and camping areas, and 500-acre Lake Colorado City State Park. Fishing and most water sports enjoyed year round. About 7 miles southwest of Colorado City.

Conroe, Lake — 18,000-acre impoundment on the West Fork of the San Jacinto River. Development of public access and facilities are planned for that portion of the lake in San Jacinto National Forest.

Corpus Christi, Lake — 22,050-acre reservoir on Nueces River; popular South Texas water sports and recreational area also provides Corpus Christi municipal water supply. Swimming, boating, sailing and skiing. Large areas of submerged brush in upper reaches of 27-mile long lake provide prime fish habitat. All fishing good; noted especially for excellent catfishing — channels, flatheads and blues. Fishing camps and marinas accessible at several spots around shore, plus fine facilities at Lake Corpus Christi State Park (see MATHIS). A few miles west of Mathis, also accessible from Corpus Christi and Alice.

Crook, Lake — 1,226-acre lake operated by City of Paris for recreation and water supply; lighted picnic areas and playgrounds. Water skiing is popular sport, and anglers find excellent fishing. The scenic lake is about 3 miles northwest of Paris.

Daniel, Lake — A beautiful small lake of 950 acres which supplies Breckenridge municipal water system; known for catches of huge catfish. Many of the big ones weigh in at over 50 pounds. Picnic areas available along the lake shore; full-time lake keeper issues passes and permits. About 8 miles south of Breckenridge.

Diversion Lake — Owned by City of Wichita Falls, on Wichita River (tributary of Red River). Popular for water sports and fishing. About 27 miles southwest of Wichita Falls, also accessible from Mankins, Electra and Vernon.

E.V. Spence Reservoir — 14,950-acre lake west of Robert Lee offers wide range of water sport activities.

Eagle Lake — 1,200-acre impoundment widely known in goose and duck hunting circles. Each year thousands of hunters visit area (see EAGLE LAKE). Also fishing and boating. Lake is adjacent to town of Eagle Lake.

Eagle Mountain Lake — 8,500 acres on West Fork of Trinity River for recreation and Fort Worth water supply. All water sports plus extensive service and recreational facilities: trailer areas, rest rooms, snack bars, boat rentals and launching ramps, fishing supplies. Home of Fort Worth Boat Club. Fishing good year round, a hot spot for schooling white bass in spring. 12 miles northwest of Fort Worth, accessible from Azle and Rhome.

Eddleman and Graham, Lakes — On Salt Creek, tributary of Brazos River, the two connected by canal form impoundment of more than 2,600 acres. Fishing, boating and lakeside campsites. 2 miles northwest of Graham, also accessible from Newcastle and Olney.

El Sal del Rey, Lake — Name translates as "The King's Salt"; intermittent salt lake that was personal property of King of Spain during Spanish colonial period. Water accumulates in shallow depression during wet seasons, evaporates to leave deposits of crystallized rock salt. For 2 centuries salt was mined here; very important to Confederacy during Civil War. Salt lake is some 20 miles west of Raymondville off Texas 186. Local inquiry will provide directions to site via county roads.

Falcon Reservoir — Owned jointly by U.S. and Mexico; 78,340-acre impoundment on Rio Grande built for conservation, power, irrigation, flood control and recreation. Dam is almost 5 miles long, averages 100 feet high. Lake has numerous private and public facilities, including excellent Falcon State Park (see ROMA or ZAPATA). Famed for excellent fishing, especially black bass and huge catfish. About 14 miles northwest of Roma, also accessible from nearby towns of Falcon, Lopeno and Zapata.

Fort Phantom Hill, Lake — Covers 4,200 acres with 29-mile shoreline. Encircled by paved highways, lake south of old fort ruins (see ABILENE) has numerous campsites, marinas and other facilities for water sports and outdoor recreation. 10 miles northeast of Abilene, also accessible from Anson.

Fryer, Lake — Pleasant recreation spot along beautiful Wolf Creek in county-owned 700-acre Wolf Creek Park. Popular with fishermen, boaters, swimmers, campers and picnickers. (Not shown on most maps.) 12 miles southeast of Perryton.

Gladewater, Lake — 800-acre impoundment on Glade Creek offers fishing, water sports and sites for weekend outings. Northern edge of Gladewater.

Granbury, Lake — 8,500-acre impoundment at De Cordova Bend on Brazos River. Parks, camps and service facilities for outdoor recreation dot the 103-mile shoreline. The lake courses by the city for which it is named, following the looping channel of the Brazos. Jacob de Cordova, for whom the dam is named, was a man of unusual abilities. He accumulated land scrip for more than a million Texas acres, and billing himself as "Publicity Agent for an Empire," lectured throughout the East in 1859 to stimulate interest in Texas. Lake also accessible from Cresson.

Grapevine, Lake — 7,380-acre Corps of Engineers reservoir with a 60-mile shoreline. Parks at lakeside offer campsites, picnic areas, boat ramps, marina service, swimming, and fishing supplies. Home of the Dallas Water Ski Club; many ski shows and competitions staged throughout the spring and summer. For details on facilities contact project headquarters at south end of dam off Texas 21. About 27 miles northeast of downtown Fort Worth. Also accessible from Arlington, Dallas, Denton, Grapevine, Irving and Lewisville.

Greenbelt Lake — Recently completed reservoir on Salt Fork of Red River, offering water recreational pleasures to large area. Fishermen who frequent the 2,500-acre lake call it "Northern Pike Capital of Texas." Also boating, water skiing. 5 miles north of Clarendon off Texas 70.

Hawkins, Lake — One of 4 small Wood County lakes for flood control and recreation, 1,064 acres. Lakeside facilities cater to boaters, fishermen and campers at Lake Hawkins Camp Park. A few miles northwest of Hawkins; also accessible from Mineola.

Holbrook, Lake — 653-acre Wood County lake designed for recreation and flood control. A county-operated campground is at lakeside. All water sports and fishing. On Keys Creek, 4 miles northwest of Mineola, also accessible from Quitman.

Hords Creek Lake — 510-acre conservation reservoir popular for all water sports, fishing, camping and picnicking. Three Corps of Engineers-administered parks offer excellent facilities. Boat rental and launching ramps, nature trail, fishing supplies and other services available. About 8 miles west of Coleman.

Houston County Lake — A small impoundment of 1,300 acres on Little Elkhart Creek, popular with area fishermen and boaters. Lakeside picnic and camping areas. Inquire locally for details of facilities. About 7 miles southwest of Grapeland, also accessible from Crockett.

Houston, Lake — 12,240 acres, owned by City of Houston, popular with residents of upper Texas coast. Fishing, water sports. About 18 miles northeast of Houston.

Hubbard Creek Lake — Huge impoundment covering 15,250 acres with picturesque shoreline of 100 miles. Fishing excellent all year; visitors may rent boats or launch their own at several public or private ramps. Other activities include swimming, water skiing, sailing, camping and picnicking. About 6 miles northwest of Breckenridge, accessible from Albany and Fort Griffin.

Imperial Reservoir — Storing 17,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation, reservoir affords fishing, swimming, boating and related water sports. About 35 miles north of Fort Stockton, 25 miles south of Monahans, also accessible from Crane.

Inks Lake — 803-acre Lower Colorado River Authority reservoir, one of series of Highland Lakes. Very scenic; excellent year-round fishing; popular for boating and water sports. Lakeside docks, marinas and leisure homes; also Inks Lake State Park and Highland Lakes Golf Course (see BUCHANAN DAM). South of Buchanan Dam, also accessible from Llano and Burnet.

J.B. Thomas, Lake — Large lake of 7,820 acres on Colorado River whose waters and 75-mile shoreline attract thousands. Wide range of water sports and recreational activities includes swimming, boating, skiing, camping and excellent fishing. About 32 miles northeast of Big Spring, accessible from Colorado City, Gail and Snyder.

Jacksboro, Lake — Small reservoir immediately east of Jacksboro on Lost Creek; boating, swimming, fishing, picnic and camping areas. (Not shown on most maps.)

Jacksonville, Lake — 1,760 acres rated by area fishermen as one of best bass lakes in Texas. Water skiers and boaters enjoy waters, while picnicking and camping are popular along scenic wooded shore. About 4 miles south of Jacksonville, also accessible from Rusk.

Kemp, Lake — Wichita Falls municipal lake on Wichita River, a tributary of Red River. Many campsites available around the 20,620-acre lake, as well as service facilities for boaters and fishermen. Site of annual Fish Day on first Mon. in May when nearby town of Seymour practically closes up to "go fishin'." About 48 miles southwest of Wichita Falls, also accessible from Seymour and Vernon.

Kickapoo, Lake — Popular water sports facility for large surrounding area, covers 6,200 acres at spillway crest. Swimming, fishing, boating, water skiing, camping, and picnicking. On North Fork of Little Wichita River about 12 miles northwest of Archer City; 27 miles southwest of Wichita Falls.

Lake O' the Pines — Large 38,200-acre Corps of Engineers reservoir amid scenic rolling forestlands; one of the most attractive lakes in East Texas. Modern Corps of Engineers public parks, commercial marinas and camps at lakeside. Excellent fishing, boating, sailing, water skiing, swimming and camping. For details on facilities contact reservoir headquarters at east end of Ferrell's Bridge Dam, F.M. 726. About 10 miles west of Jefferson, also accessible from Gilmer, Ore City, Lone Star, Daingerfield and Avinger.

Lavon, Lake — Large Corps of Engineers reservoir with about 22,000 surface acres. Four large parks with hookups for campers;

also day-use parks, motorcycle riding trail, one park (Caddo) especially for handicapped. Boat ramps, marina services, swimming beaches, duck hunting in specified area. Obtain details at project headquarters, west end of dam off Texas 78 about 10 miles north of Rockwall; also accessible from Dallas, Plano, McKinney, Farmersville, Lavon and Wylie.

Leon, Lake — 1,590 acres hosting fishermen, water sport enthusiasts, campers. Country club and golf course at lakeside, plus boat docks, fishing and marina services. About 6 miles southeast of Eastland, also accessible from Ranger.

Lewisville, Lake — Formerly Garza-Little Elm Reservoir. Huge 23,280-acre Corps of Engineers reservoir immensely popular for water sports and outdoor recreation in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area. More than score of public parks operated by Corps of Engineers at lakeside. Marinas, boat rentals, launching ramps; excellent fishing and anglers' supplies; swimming, water skiing, sailing, camping, trailer and picnic areas. Home of Dallas Corinthian Yacht Club and two Coast Guard Auxiliary flotillas. For details on facilities contact project headquarters at west end of dam off I.H. 35-E about 27 miles north of downtown Dallas. Also accessible from Lewisville, Denton, Frisco and McKinney.

Livingston, Lake — Huge new 84,800-acre reservoir on the Trinity River, spreads into four counties. Operated by Trinity River Authority and City of Houston. Stretching 52 miles long, the lake has a timbered shoreline of 452 miles devoted mainly to recreation. A host of lakeside parks, camps and marinas offer complete range of services for camping, boating, fishing and other water sports. About 6 miles west of Livingston, also accessible from Coldspring, Huntsville and Trinity.

Long, Walter B., Lake — 1,300-acre City of Austin impoundment (not shown on most maps). Excellent fishing; also popular for boating and sailing. All lands around lake administred as city park; boat ramp. 5 miles east of Austin. Admission.

Lyndon B. Johnson, Lake — 6,375 acres, one of most scenic in series of Highland Lakes on Colorado River. Edged by steep hills; granite domes found in several places at shoreline. Lakeside marinas, boat rentals, launching ramps. Fishing is rated excellent; water skiing and sailing popular. Just southeast of Kingsland, also accessible from Marble Falls.

McClellan, Lake — Popular with area boaters, fishermen and water sports enthusiasts, about 25 miles south of Pampa, also accessible from Clarendon and McLean.

Mackenzie, Lake — Small lake in scenic and historic Tule Canyon provides water for Silverton, Tulia, Lockney and Floydada. Fishing, boat ramp, picnicking and camping (hookups but no water). About 12 miles northwest of Silverton.

McQueeney, Lake — Small 396-acre lake on Guadalupe River, long popular as weekend and leisure home spot. Especially noted for champion water skiers who developed there. Ski shows, both day and night, are presented weekly during summer months. Fishing, boating and swimming available at several facilities. About 4 miles northwest of Seguin, also accessible from New Braunfels.

Marble Falls, Lake — Small 780-acre impoundment on Colorado River, one of series of Highland Lakes. Scenic blue waters wind among hills; fishing good year round; boating, sailing, swimming and skiing very popular. Launching ramps, tackle-bait shops and boat service facilities at lakeside. Lake is impounded within city of Marble Falls, winds nearly 6 miles up the Colorado.

Martin Lake — Also known as Martin Creek Lake. Fishing reported excellent on new 5,000-acre impoundment. Boat ramp, marina; day-use only pending development of state park. About 4 miles southwest of Tatum, also accessible from Carthage and Henderson.

Marvin, Lake — In National Grassland area administered by U.S. Forest Service. A popular site for water sports and camping with cottages, boat rentals, picnic grounds. Abundant deer and wild turkey attract hunters during fall season. About 11 miles east of Canadian via F.M. 2266.

Medina Lake — 5,570-acre impoundment on Medina River, long popular for water sports and excellent year-round fishing. Lakeside facilities include camping, service establishments, marinas and resorts. About 23 miles southeast of Bandera, 20 miles north of Castroville.

Meredith, Lake/Sanford Recreation Area — Built by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, beautiful blue lake spreads among colorful buttes and cliffs of Canadian River Valley, covering 21,600 acres. Sanford Recreation Area comprises 7 federally supervised parks around lake shore. Facilities include marina, boat launching ramps, camping and picnicking areas. Fishermen take walleye, bass, crapple and catfish. For details contact National Park Service headquarters at south end of dam off F.M. 687. About 10 miles west of Borger, also accessible from Amarillo and nearby towns of Stinnett, Sanford, Fritch, Dumas and Pampa.

Mexia, Lake — Navasota River and lesser streams form the 1,200-acre recreational spot for boating, swimming, skiing, lakeside camps, and excellent year-round fishing. One of smaller streams is Baines Creek. (George Washington Baines, great-grandfather of the late President Lyndon Baines Johnson, was circuit-riding Baptist preacher in area during Civil War years.) About 10 miles southwest of Mexia, also accessible from Groesbeck.

Mineral Wells, Lake — Small 646-acre lake popular for picnics, weekend outings and water sports. Boating and fishing throughout most of year; no water skiing. Approximately 5 miles east of Mineral Wells.

Moss Lake — 1,125-acre Gainesville municipal lake for recreation and water supply, in an area of native grasslands just south of the Red River. Public parks and lakeside developments offer boat ramps, picnic areas, and fishing supplies. About 12 miles northwest of Gainesville.

Mountain Creek Lake — 2,940-acre lake primarily for power generating plant use; also popular for fishing and boating. Not shown on most maps; in southwest Dallas near Dallas Naval Air Station and Grand Prairie. Accessible off U.S. 80.

Murvaul, Lake — 3,820 acres, built for industrial purposes, but also furnishing recreational facilities for residents and visitors. Excellent fishing, water skiing, boating and swimming, plus campsites at lakeside. Waterfowl hunting during winter season. 12 miles southwest of Carthage, also accessible from Henderson, Tenaha and Mount Enterprise.

Nasworthy, Lake — 1,596-acre municipal lake provides water supply, flood control and recreation for San Angelo area. Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming and other water sports available. About 6 miles southwest of San Angelo.

Navarro Mills, Lake — 5,070-acre Corps of Engineers impoundment on Richland Creek, a tributary of the Trinity River. Several public parks offer camping, trailer and picnic areas, boat rentals and launching ramps, rest rooms, drinking water and fishing supplies. Fishing very good; black bass on rods and reels, catfish on trot lines. About 18 miles southwest of Corsicana, also accessible from Hillsboro and Hubbard.

O.C. Fisher, Lake — (Also called North Concho Lake or Lake San Angelo.) Reservoir on North Concho River, completed 1960, serves flood control, conservation and recreational capacities. Covering 5,440 acres with ample room for camping, fishing, swimming and other water sports. 3 miles northwest of San Angelo.

Oak Creek Reservoir — Largest of 3 lakes supplying Sweetwater's municipal needs, 2,375 acres; wide range of water sports including fishing, swimming, boating. Services and accommodations at lakeside. About 30 miles south of Sweetwater.

Palestine, Lake — 25,500-acre impoundment for recreation, municipal and industrial water supplies, on Neches River in hilly timber area. Popular for boating, water sports and fishing. Facilities include marina, bait and tackle shops, swimming beach, boat launching ramps and camping areas. Some 13 miles northwest of Jacksonville, also accessible from Palestine, Tyler, Frankston and Bullard.

Palo Pinto, Lake — On Palo Pinto Creek, tributary of Brazos River; 2,661 acres offering water sports and excellent fishing. About 25 miles southwest of Mineral Wells, also accessible from Palo Pinto.

Pat Cleburne, Lake — 1,545-acre municipal lake owned by City of Cleburne. Locally popular for water sports including fishing, swimming, skiing, power boating and sailing. Several lakeside service facilities for boatmen and anglers. About 5 miles west of Cleburne, also accessible from Glen Rose.

Pauline, Lake — Small lake on Wanderers Creek offering fishing, boating, swimming, camping and picnicking. 5 miles east of Quanah, also accessible from Chillicothe and Vernon.

Pat Mayse, Lake — 5,993-acre Corps of Engineers impoundment on Sanders Creek, a tributary of the Red River. Along 62 miles of shoreline, public parks offer boat ramps, picnic and camping areas. Boating and fishing very popular. Food, tackle and bait available nearby. For details on area facilities contact project office at dam, F.M. 906. About 13 miles north of Paris, also accessible from nearby towns of Arthur City and Chicota.

Possum Kingdom Lake — Dotted with lakeside resorts and camps, the 19,800-acre reservoir is a favorite for swimmers, skin divers, boaters and fishermen. Scenic woodlands surround lake offering good hunting during season. Possum Kingdom State Park (see CADDO) is located on southwestern shoreline. About 30 miles northwest of Mineral Wells, accessible from Breckenridge, Caddo, Graford and Graham.

Proctor, Lake — U. S. Corps of Engineers conservation, flood control and recreational impoundment on Leon River covering 4,610 acres. Lakeside camps, resorts, marinas and services. Boating and water sports, plus excellent fishing. For details on facilities contact reservoir headquarters at dam; 8 miles northeast of Comanche, 8 miles south of De Leon, also accessible from Dublin.

Quitman, Lake — 814 acres, one of 4 small Wood County lakes for flood control and recreation. All water sports, fishing, and county-operated campground. At east end of dam is large Caddo Indian burial ground. 4 miles north of Quitman.

Ray Hubbard Lake — Large new 22,745-acre reservoir on the East Fork of the Trinity River, owned by City of Dallas for municipal water supply and recreation. Lakeside marinas, camps, leisure home areas are rapidly developing; fishing and boating excellent. About 10 miles east of Dallas, also accessible from Mesquite, Garland, Rockwall and Forney.

Red Bluff Lake — Water conservation/irrigation project on Pecos River, just south of Texas-New Mexico line. The 11,700-acre impoundment provides a variety of water sports in this arid region, excellent fishing for native catfish and white bass, and is the site of an unusual fisheries experiment. Waters contain a significant amount of salt, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has stocked Red Bluff with several species of fish from the Gulf of Mexico. Recovered saltwater species such as redfish, flounder and speckled trout have shown remarkable growth characteristics — the largest weighing more than 20 pounds. However, reproduction of those saltwater species has not yet been confirmed. 5 miles north of Orla, 43 miles north of Pecos.

Rita Blanca, Lake — Covering 560 acres; camping, boating, fishing, skiing and picnic facilities; favorite for weekend outings. Immediately south of Dalhart.

Sam Rayburn, Lake — Giant lake in heart of Angelina National Forest, one of most popular recreation areas in East Texas. Largest body of water wholly within state, it covers 113,410 acres at normal capacity. Corps of Engineers and National Forest Service parks, camps, marinas and recreational areas dot 560-mile shoreline. Open water for all types of boating activities, plus huge areas of flooded timber providing prime fish habitat. Boat roads through flooded timber areas. Fishermen take black bass, white bass, crappie, catfish, and bream. For details on facilities, contact project headquarters at west end of dam on F.M. 255, or chambers of commerce in nearby towns. Huge lake is about 20 miles north of Jasper, and also accessible from Zavalla, Huntington, Lufkin, Etoile, San Augustine, Broaddus, Hemphill, Pineland and Brookeland.

Scarborough, Lake — Small fishing lake providing a portion of Coleman's water supply. 4 miles north of Coleman. (Not shown on most maps.)

Somerville, Lake — 85-mile shoreline around 24,500 acres of water. Corps of Engineers lake has numerous camping and park areas, commercial marinas and public areas. Obtain details at headquarters, north end of dam off Texas 36. Also, Lake Somerville State Park on north and south shores has facilities for camping and water sports. About 13 miles northwest of Brenham, 18 miles southeast of Caldwell, also accessible from Somerville.

Stamford, Lake — 5,125-acre impoundment popular for fishing, boating and water skiing; campsites and vacation cabins at lakeside. Stamford municipal park includes concessions, lodges, cabins and docks. About 15 miles northeast of Stamford, 14 miles southeast of Haskell.

Stillhouse Hollow Lake — Corps of Engineers project impounds Lampasas River to form 6,430-acre lake. 58-mile shoreline has recreational and picnic areas, campsites, boat ramps, marina facilities. Details at headquarters at dam, F.M. 1670 off I.H. 35, or off U.S. 190. 8 miles southwest of Belton, also accessible from Killeen, Salado and Temple.

Striker, Lake — (Formerly Striker Creek Reservoir) 2,400 acres used for recreation, power generation and industrial water supply. A great bass lake with marina services and boat launching facilities, plus picnicking and camping areas. 18 miles southwest of Henderson, also accessible from Jacksonville, New Salem and New Summerfield.

Sweetwater, Lake and Park — Spacious municipal park surrounds meandering 630-acre impoundment. Fishing, water sports, and golf course on lakeshore. About 8 miles southeast of Sweetwater.

Tawakoni, Lake — 36,700-acre Sabine River Authority reservoir, one of the larger lakes entirely within Texas; spreads over portions of 3 counties with 200-mile shoreline. Hosts of marinas, camps and parks along wooded shores with boat ramps, weather reporting station and designated water ski areas. Some of the state's best fishing in countless coves and inlets; more than 5

square miles of submerged timber provide prime habitat. For information on facilities contact Sabine River Authority at north end of Iron Bridge Dam, off F.M. 47 south of Point, Tex. Lake is some 16 miles southeast of Greenville, also accessible from Commerce and nearby towns of Wills Point, Quinlan, Edgewood, Emory, Point and Lone Oak.

Texoma, Lake — One of the largest reservoirs in Texas or on its borders, spreads over 89,000 acres of Texas and Oklahoma; impoundment of the Red River. Shoreline of 580 miles includes innumerable scenic coves and inlets. One of the most popular Corps of Engineers lakes in the nation, logging more than 9 million visitors annually. Modern facilities include 57 campgrounds, scores of trailer parks, 110 picnic areas, more than 100 shelter buildings, and over 80 boat ramps. Superb marinas and luxury resorts on both the Texas and Oklahoma shores. Room for every kind of boating activity; 10,000 boats are registered on Texoma, and thousands more are trailered in. Fishing is some of best in nation. Popular species are black bass, crappie, white bass (called sand bass or sandies), plus lunker catfish. Several enclosed docks provide fishing in air-conditioned comfort. Reservoir maps and information on facilities available at project headquarters, south end of the dam on U.S. 75A. A few miles north of Denison, also accessible from Sherman and Whitesboro.

Toledo Bend Reservoir — Gigantic impoundment on Sabine River between Texas and Louisiana, 65 miles long, covering 186,500 acres with 650 miles of shoreline. Joint project of the 2 states, largest lake in Texas or on its borders. Parks of Sabine River Authority and National Forest Service at lakeside, plus almost unlimited commercial camps, resorts and marinas. Vast open water areas provide room for sailing and boating of all kinds; equally large regions of submerged timber are prime fish habitat. Fishing is superb with black bass the favorite game fish, plus white bass, crappie, catfish, bluegills and bream species. Maps and information about lakeside facilities available at nearby towns and at 7 offices of Texas Sabine River Authority: at dam north of Burkeville, F.M. 692 and F.M. 3125 (not shown on most maps); off Texas 87 south of Hemphill; off Texas 21 as it crosses lake east of Milam; southeast of Patroon on local roads; east of Shelbyville on F.M. 2694 (not shown on most maps); northeast of Shelbyville via F.M. 417, F.M. 139 north; and southeast of Joaquin off F.M. 139. Lake is accessible from Center, San Augustine, Hemphill and other nearby towns.

Town Lake — Stabilized course of Colorado River through Austin. Scenic, site of Aqua Festival boat races and water parade. (See AUSTIN.) Fishing available from city parks at lakeside. Sailing and canoeing; no swimming or power boats permitted. (Not shown on most maps.)

Trammell, Lake — Smallest of Sweetwater's lake system, a quiet fisherman's lake. No swimming, skiing or boating; bait and permit service at the lake shore. About 10 miles south of Sweetwater. (Not shown on most maps.)

Travis, Lake — 18,960-acre reservoir of Lower Colorado River Authority, one of famous Highland Lakes that stair-step up the Colorado from Austin. Winds between steep, scenic hills for 65 miles; 270 miles of shoreline largely devoted to camps, marinas, resorts and leisure home developments. Immensely popular for boating, skiing, sailing and fishing; interesting mineral outcroppings and fossils. Several resort airstrips near lake. For maps and information on facilities contact LCRA headquarters, 3700 Lake Austin Blvd. in Austin, or Box 220, Austin 78767. Also, Highland Lakes Tourist Assn., 901 W. Riverside, Austin 78704.

Twin Buttes Lake — Impoundment on Middle and South Concho Rivers has one of longest earthfill dams ever built by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation: 8.1 miles long with maximum height of 131 feet. Conservation pool covers 8,400 acres; offers boating, swimming, fishing and other water sports, lakeside camps and service facilities. About 8 miles southwest of San Angelo.

Tyler and Tyler East, Lakes — Municipal lakes, both are water supply impoundments and provide public recreation sites. Lake Tyler East, formerly Mud Creek Dam Lake, has an area of 2,580 acres; Lake Tyler, 2,450 acres. Both about 12 miles southeast of Tyler, also accessible from Arp, Troup and Whitehouse.

Waco, Lake — 7,260-acre impoundment, 60 miles of shoreline, much within the city limits of Waco. Boating of all kinds, long sand beaches, swimming, year-round fishing, lakeside camps, marinas and parks. Northwest edge of Waco.

Weatherford, Lake — 1,280-acre municipal lake owned by City of Weatherford on Clear Fork of Trinity River. Several public fishing areas are designated, and commercial facilities are easily accessible. About 7 miles east of Weatherford.

White River Reservoir — 1,808 acres, supplies water for Crosbyton, Post, Spur and Ralls; features camping areas, lakeside cabins, boat launch and rental; picnic areas and fishing supplies. On tributary of Salt Fork of the Brazos about 16 miles southeast of Crosbyton. Accessible from Post, Dickens and Spur.

White Rock Lake — Scenic lake in White Rock Lake Park, northeast Dallas; city's most popular lake. Fishing, boating, lakeside picnic and park facilities. No skiing. Trailside Museum open daily 8:15 a.m. - 5:15 p.m. (except Christmas) displays animals, birds, flowers, minerals and fossils of the area. Lake usually shown only on city maps. 830 E. Lawther Dr.; accessible off Texas 78 and Loop 12.

Whitney, Lake — 15,760-acre Corps of Engineers impoundment on the Brazos River, one of most popular water recreation areas in nation. Attendance figures show more than 4 million visitors annually, but there is ample room on the lake which stretches 45 miles up the Brazos River Valley. Scores of campsites, marinas, parks, recreation areas, and leisure home developments along the shore. Fishing excellent in innumerable sheltered coves and inlets; towering cliffs often edge the clear blue waters, and scuba divers explore the depths which range to nearly 100 feet. Lake Whitney State Park is on the eastern shore (see WHITNEY). A few miles west of Whitney, also accessible from Clifton, Meridian and Hillsboro.

Wichita, Lake — Small 2,200-acre lake at south limits of Wichita Falls, popular for swimming, picnicking, weekend outings; on Holliday Creek.

Winnsboro, Lake — 806 acres, designed primarily as recreational lake. Fishing, water sports, camping. 6 miles southwest of Winnsboro, also accessible from Quitman.

Worth, Lake — 3,267 acres in northwest Fort Worth, noted for scenic vistas along Meandering Drive which wanders nearly all around it. Locally popular for boating, skiing and sailing. City parks and picnic areas edge the shoreline. Location of Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge (see FORT WORTH). Accessible via local streets and roads from Texas 199.

Wright Patman Lake — 20,000-acre Corps of Engineers lake on Sulphur River, an immensely popular recreation area of northeast Texas. Many public parks and commercial facilities are along shoreline. Water sports, camping, picnicking, and hiking trails; fishing consistently good. Atlanta State Park is on southern shore (see ATLANTA). About 12 miles southwest of Texarkana, also accessible from Atlanta, Douglassville, Linden, Maud and Queen City.

texas: a quick look

HISTORIC ERAS OF TEXAS

Texas Under Spain: 1519-1685; 1719-1821

Imperial Spain, first of six nations claiming Texas, flew her banner here for more than three centuries. Familiar early figures were legendary Conquistadores, in shiny armour and plumed helmets, and solitary missionaries who worked among the Indians, building a chain of mission-schools throughout the land.

Texas Under France: 1685-1690

France claimed the new territory in 1685 when explorer-nobleman Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle landed here. La Salle's colony, Fort St. Louis near Navasota, was short-lived. He was murdered, and his colony had dwindled to a handful of survivors when found by the Spanish four years later.

Texas Under Mexico: 1821-1836

For more than a decade, Mexico's tricolor witnessed the intermingling of cultures — on one side, newcomers from the United States; on the other, spirited adventurers from Old Spain. The historic rift in 1836 freed Texas politically, but Latin influences remained prevalent in both thought and speech.

Texas as a Republic: 1836-1845

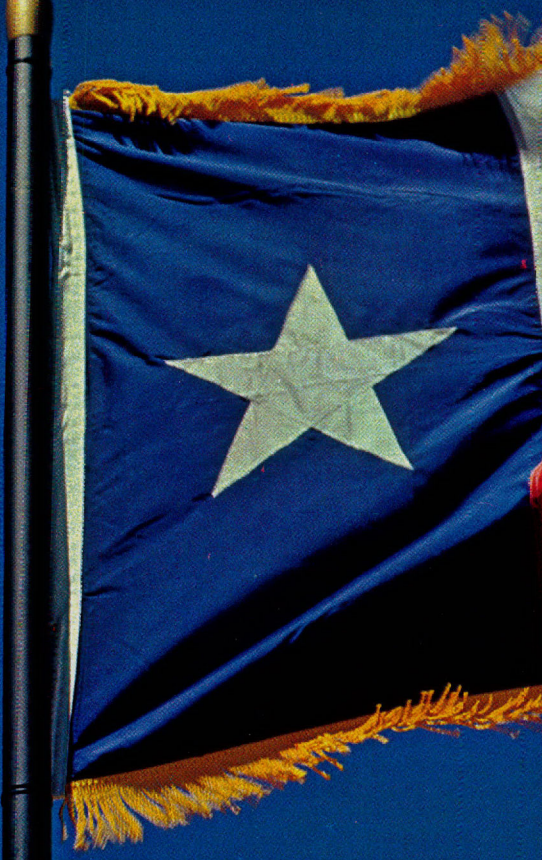
The unique flavor of many a Texas yarn even today took root during nearly a decade of Texas independence. While the Lone Star heralded the new Republic of Texas, tough cowboys, fast stagecoaches and faster guns branded a colorful and indelible imprint on this legendary land.

Texas in the Confederacy: 1861-1865

When clouds of national dissension erupted into Civil War, the Stars and Bars were raised to signal Texas' lot with the Confederacy. As in other Southern states, war brought devastation and economic collapse. But at its end, returning Texans found one thing of immense promise: Longhorns!

Texas in the United States: 1845-1861; 1865

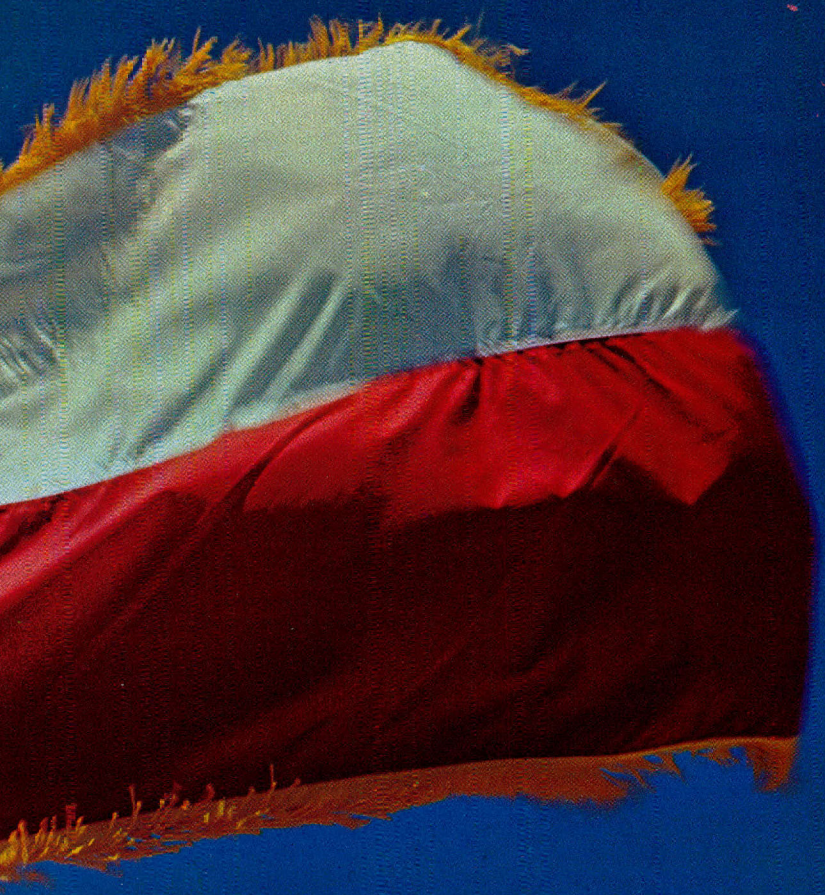
Shrugging aside defeat and bitter reconstruction, Texas marshalled its forces for the climb to greatness. First, the fabled Longhorn — providing beef for a growing nation. Then black gold from deep underground, and a bounty of agriculture from rich topsoil. Today Texas looks up — to outer space.



Name: Texas, from Indian word meaning "friends." **Motto:** Friendship. **Sobriquet:** Lone Star State.

Capitol: Dedicated in 1888, the traditional pink granite structure is the nation's largest statehouse. Austin.

State Flower: The Bluebonnet. Many varieties of this native lupine blanket hillsides and valleys each spring.



Forests: Mainly in East Texas, some 23.4 million acres of forest and woodland, including four national forests.

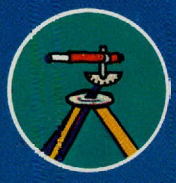
Seashore: 624 miles of coastline along the Gulf of Mexico. Major islands include Padre Island National Seashore.

Parks: Some 80 state parks and two national parks offer scenic, historical and recreational opportunities.

Hunting & Fishing: Native and exotic wildlife, waterfowl and upland game birds. Licenses required.

Climate: Year-round sunshine, with mild winters. Annual average temperature in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, 73.

State Tree: The Pecan, officially adopted in 1919.



Area: 276,000 square miles, which is approximately 1/13th or 7½ per cent of total U.S. land area.

Petroleum: More than one-third of nation's oil production. Texas natural gas serves three-fourths of the U.S.

State Bird: The Mockingbird, officially recognized by the Legislature in 1927.

Cities: 29 cities over 50,000 population, of which 13 exceed 100,000 population.

Inland Water: A total of 6,300 square miles of lakes and streams...surpassed only by Alaska.

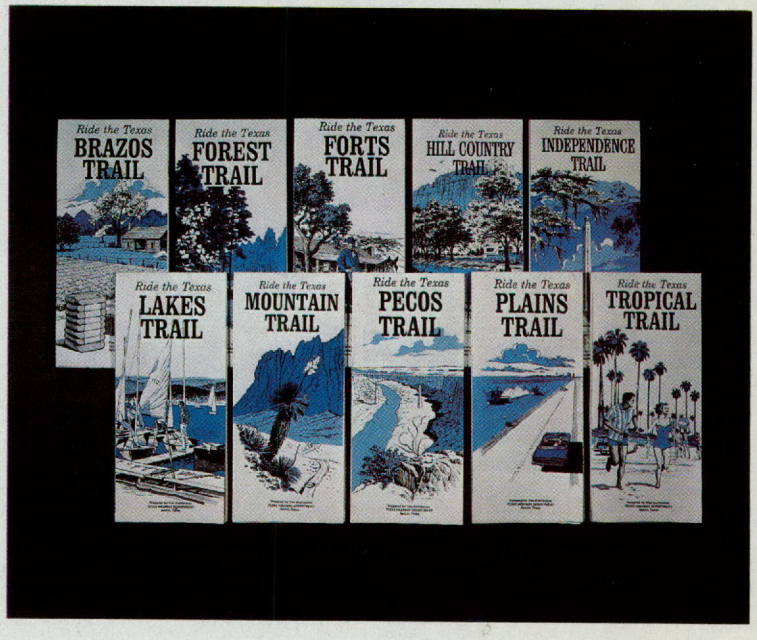
State Song: "Texas Our Texas," officially adopted by an act of the Forty-first Legislature in 1929.

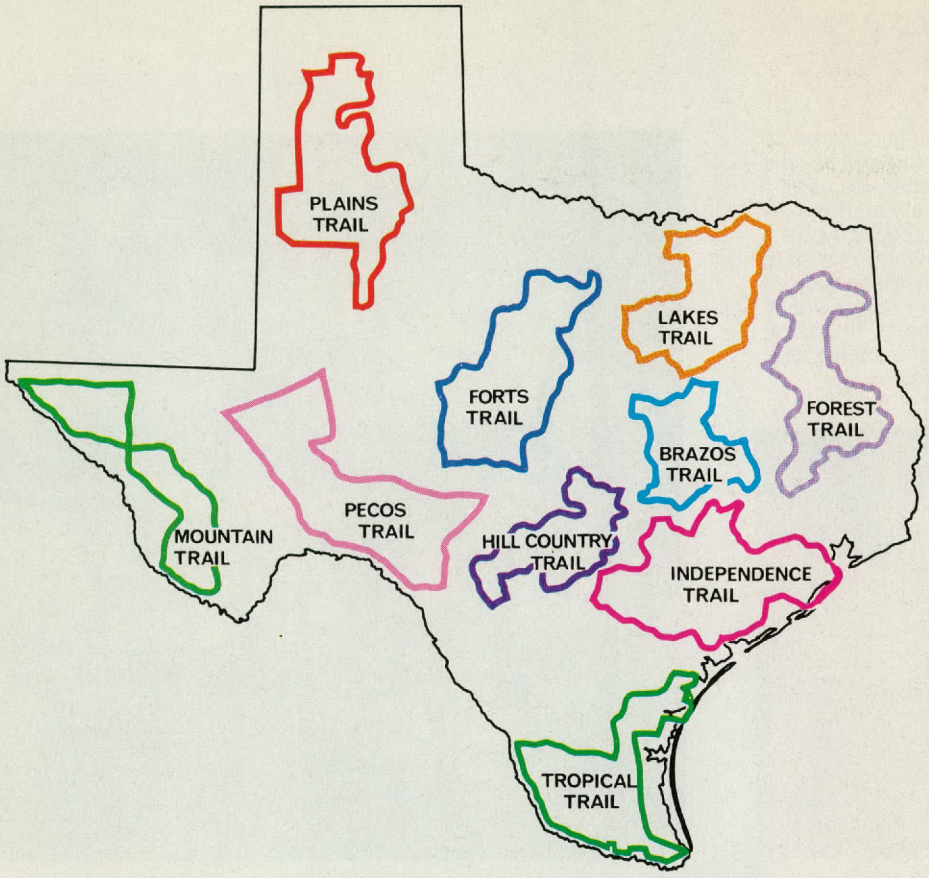
Mountains: Rugged, lofty ranges rise dramatically in far West Texas. More than 90 peaks above a mile high.

State Highways traverse more than 70,000 miles...more than the total highway mileage of Russia.

travel trails

For the utmost in driving efficiency, 10 state-designated Travel Trails will guide you effortlessly to major points of scenic, historical and recreational interest throughout much of Texas. These modern trails are fine, paved roads which generally avoid crowded freeways and Interstate Highways, offering leisurely paced explorations along Texas' most charming byways. Special signs mark each route, and detailed driving-guide folders are available free. You can spend a fascinating week on any trail, select a portion for a weekend jaunt, or drive segments of several on a cross-state trip. Trail folders may be obtained at chambers of commerce along the routes, at Texas Tourist Bureaus, or by writing the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation. Try a Texas Travel Trail...and make the most of every mile!




PLAINS TRAIL
LAKES TRAIL
FORTS TRAIL
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BRAZOS TRAIL
PECOS TRAIL
MOUNTAIN TRAIL
HILL COUNTRY TRAIL
INDEPENDENCE TRAIL
TROPICAL TRAIL

TEXAS PECOS TRAIL
TEXAS PLAINS TRAIL
TEXAS MOUNTAIN TRAIL
TEXAS LAKES TRAIL
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TEXAS TROPICAL TRAIL
TEXAS BRAZOS TRAIL
TEXAS HILL COUNTRY TRAIL
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TEXAS FOREST TRAIL

TEXAS
FOREST
TRAIL

state parks

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department maintains some 80 state parks as scenic attractions, recreational areas and historic sites. State parks shown in the accompanying chart are usually described under the city listing. No hunting of any kind is permitted in state parks, although fishing is permitted, and boats, fishing licenses and supplies are normally available. The state park system preserves much of Texas' historical heritage such as San Jacinto Battleground, frontier military forts, 18th Century Spanish missions. Preserved also are unique areas of natural phenomena such as the vast dunes of Monahans Sandhills State Park, and the rugged beauty of Palo Duro Canyon.

NAME	NEAR THE TOWN OF:	Camping	Screened Shelters	Group Facility	Camp Sites Elec/Sewage	Camp Sites Water/Elec.	Restrooms	Showers	Cabins	Picnicking	Groceries	Fishing	Swimming	Water Skiing	Boat Ramp	Museum or Exhibit	Historic Structure	Day Use Only	Miscellaneous
Abilene	Buffalo Gap	●	●	GT		●	●	●		●			●						LZ
Acton	Granbury	BURIAL SITE OF DAVY CROCKETT'S WIFE																●	
Atlanta	Atlanta	●			●	●	●	●		●		o	c	o	●				N
Balmorhea	Balmorhea	●				●	●	●	COURTS				●						Z
Bastrop	Bastrop	●		H	●	●	●	●	●	●		o	●						GD
Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley	Mission	●		P	●		●	●		●		o							NPZ
Big Spring	Big Spring			P			●			●						●		●	D
Blanco	Blanco	●	●	P	●		●	●		●		o	c						
Bonham	Bonham	●		C		●	●	●		●		●	●						Z
Brazos Island	Brownsville	o	UNDEVELOPED GULF BEACH							o		o	o						
Bryan Beach	Freeport	o	UNDEVELOPED GULF BEACH							o		o	o						
Buescher	Smithville	●	●	H		●	●	●		●		●							DZ
Caddo Lake	Karnack	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●		o	o	o	●				NZ
Caprock Canyons	Quitaque						CT			o		o	o		●			●	
Cleburne	Cleburne	●	●	C		●	●	●		●	●	o	●		●				
Copper Breaks	Quanah	●				●	●	●		●		●	●		●	●			LZ
Copano Bay Fishing Pier *	Rockport						●					●			●				
Daingerfield	Daingerfield	●		P	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●				N
Davis Mts.	Ft. Davis	●		P	●	●	●	●	LODGE	●						●			D
Dinosaur Valley	Glen Rose	●		P		●	●	●		●	PREHISTORIC FOOTPRINTS IN RIVERBED								LZ
Eisenhower	Denison	●	●	GT	●	●	●	●		●		●	o	o	●				Z
Eisenhower Birthplace	Denison						●									●	●	●	
Enchanted Rock	Fredericksburg	o					CT			●									
Fairfield Lake	Fairfield	●				●	●	●		●		●	o	o	●				Z
Falcon	Zapata	●	●	H	●	●	●	●		●		o	o	o	●		AIRSTRIP		Z
Fannin Battleground	Goliad			P			●			●								●	

NAME	NEAR THE TOWN OF:	Camping	Screened Shelters	Group Facility	Camp Sites Elec/Sewage	Camp Sites Water/Elec.	Restrooms	Showers	Cabins	Picnicking	Groceries	Fishing	Swimming	Water Skiing	Boat Ramp	Museum or Exhibit	Historic Structure	Day Use Only	Miscellaneous
Ft. Griffin	Albany	●		P		●	●	●		●		o				●	●		LZ
Ft. Lancaster	Ozona						●									●	●	●	
Ft. Leaton	Presidio						●									●	●	●	
Ft. McKavett	Ft. McKavett						●			●						●	●	●	
Ft. Parker	Mexia	●	●	C		●	●	●		●		●	o	o	●				Z
Ft. Richardson	Jacksboro	●		P		●	●	●		●		o				●	●		Z
Fulton Mansion	Rockport	(CLOSED PENDING DEVELOPMENT)															●		
Galveston Island	Galveston	●	●	GT		●	●	●		●		o	o	SUMMER DRAMA					NZ
Garner	Concan	●	●	S		●	●	●	●	●	●	o	o						MZ
Goliad	Goliad	●	●	GT	●	●	●	●		●		o				●	●		Z
Goose Island	Rockport	●		H		●	●	●		●		●	o	o	●				XHZ
Governor Hogg Shrine	Quitman			P			●			●						●	●	●	
Hueco Tanks	El Paso	●				●	●	●		●					INDIAN PICTOGRAPHS				Z
Huntsville	Huntsville	●	●	P	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	o		●				BMNZ
Inks Lake	Burnet	●	●			●	●	●		●	●	●	o	o	●				GBZ
Jim Hogg	Rusk						●			●						●	●	●	
Jose Antonio Navarro Site	San Antonio						●									●	●	●	
Kerrville	Kerrville	●	●	H	●	●	●	●		●		o	o		●				
Lake Arrowhead	Wichita Falls	●				●	●	●		●	●	●	●	o	●				Z
Lake Brownwood	Brownwood	●	●	S	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	o	●				Z
Lake Colorado City	Colorado City	●				●	●	●		●		●	●	o	●				Z
Lake Corpus Christi	Mathis	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●	o	o	●				
Lake Livingston	Livingston	●	●	GT		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	o	●				Z
Lake Mineral Wells	Mineral Wells	(CLOSED PENDING DEVELOPMENT)																	
Lake Somerville	Somerville	●		GT		●	●	●		●		●	o	o	●				Z
Lake Whitney	Whitney	●	●	C	●	●	●	●		●		o	●	o	●		AIRSTRIP		
Landmark Inn	Castroville	(CLOSED PENDING DEVELOPMENT)															●		
Lockhart	Lockhart	●		H	●	●	●	●		●			●						G
Longhorn Cavern *	Burnet	DAILY CAVERN TOURS					●			●						●		●	
Lyndon B. Johnson	Stonewall			S			●			●		o	●			●	●	●	LNA
Mackenzie*	Lubbock						●			●			●						
Magoffin House	El Paso						●									●	●	●	
Martin Dies, Jr.	Jasper	●	●	S	●	●	●	●		●		●	o	o	●				Z
McKinney Falls	Austin	●	●	●		●	●	●		●		o				●	●		NZ
Meridian	Meridian	●	●	C	●	●	●	●		●		o	o		●				N
Mission Tejas	Weches	●		P	●	●	●	●		●		o					●		N
Monahans Sandhills	Monahans	●				●	●	●		●						●			Z
Monument Hill	La Grange						●			●							●	●	
Mother Neff	Moody	●		X		●	●	●		●		o							Z
Mustang Island	Port Aransas	●				●	●	●		●		o	o						NZ
Old Ft. Parker	Groesbeck						●									●	●	●	
Palmetto	Luling	●				●	●	●		●		o							NZ
Palo Duro Canyon	Canyon	●			●	●	●	●		●	●	SUMMER DRAMA "TEXAS"						●	RDLZ
Pedernales Falls	Johnson City	●				●	●	●		●		o	o						CZ
Port Isabel Lighthouse	Port Isabel															●	●	●	
Port Lavaca Fishing Pier*	Port Lavaca						●					●			●				
Possum Kingdom	Caddo	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	o	o	●				LBZ
Queen Isabella Fishing Pier*	Port Isabel						●					●							
Sabine Pass Battleground	Sabine Pass						●			●		o			●		●	●	
San Jacinto Battleground	Houston	BATTLESHIP TEXAS					●			●		●				●	●	●	
San Jose Mission	San Antonio						●									●	●	●	
Sea Rim	Sabine Pass	●				●	●	●		●		o	o						
Sebastapol House	Seguin						●									●	●	●	
Stephen F. Austin	San Felipe	●	●	P	●	●	●	●		●		o	●			●	●		G
Texas State Railroad	Rusk	●*		S*		●*	●*	●*		●*	●*	●*		RAILROAD RIDE					GT,HPZ*
Tyler	Tyler	●	●	CGT	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●				NBZ
Varner-Hogg	West Columbia	GUIDED TOURS					●			●						●	●	●	
Washington-on-the-Brazos	Washington						●			●						●	●	●	A

* Facility Not Operated by Parks and Wildlife Department

o Permitted but Facilities Not Provided ● Facilities or Service Provided for Activity

A - Auditorium	D - Scenic Drive	L - Texas Longhorn Herd	R - Rental Horses
B - Boats for Rent	G - Golf	M - Miniature Golf	S - Screened Group Hall
C - Group Camp	GT - Group Trai er	N - Nature Trail	X - Open Shelters
CT - Chemical Toilets	H - Group Hall	P - Group Picnic Shelter	Z - Trailer Dump Station

national forests

Referred to collectively as the National Forests in Texas, the Angelina, Sabine, Davy Crockett, and Sam Houston National Forests are in the heavily forested "Piney Woods" of East Texas. They are comprised of 665,729 acres of federally owned land, intermingled with private holdings, scattered throughout 12 counties. The National Forests are administered by the U. S. Forest Service under the multiple use principle with each natural resource — timber, water, forage, wildlife and recreation — managed under a coordinated, balanced plan. Developed recreation areas have varying facilities as shown in the chart below; access to areas follows chart. Designated fee areas require self-deposit of daily use fees for overnight camping or day use of developed swimming beaches.

NATIONAL FOREST RECREATIONAL AREAS	Designated Fee Area	Picnicking	Camping	Swimming	Boating	Shelters	Concessionaires	Camp Trailer Parking (No Hookups)	Sanitary Facilities	Hiking Trails	Drinking Water	Scenic Area
ANGELINA NATIONAL FOREST	(Ranger office in Lufkin)											
Boykin Springs	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Letney	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Townsend	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
Harvey Creek	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
Caney Creek	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Sandy Creek	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Bouton Lake		X	X		X			X	X		X	
DAVY CROCKETT NATIONAL FOREST	(Ranger offices in Crockett & Apple Springs)											
Ratcliff Lake	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Neches Bluff		X							X			
Kickapoo		X							X	X	X	
Big Slough Canoe Trail					X							X
SABINE NATIONAL FOREST	(Ranger offices in San Augustine & Hemphill)											
Boles Field		X							X		X	
Indian Mounds	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X
Lakeview		X	X						X		X	
Ragtown	X	X	X		X			X	X		X	
Red Hills Lake	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Willow Oak	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
SAM HOUSTON NATIONAL FOREST	(Ranger offices in Cleveland & New Waverly)											
Double Lake	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Stubblefield Lake	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	
Big Creek Scenic Area										X		X
Scott's Ridge					X				X			
Lone Star Hiking Trail										X		

ANGELINA NATIONAL FOREST — Smallest with 156,153 acres in Angelina, Jasper, Nacogdoches and San Augustine Counties, with these recreational areas:

Boykin Springs — About 14 miles southeast of Zavalla via Texas 63, Forest Service Road (FSR) 313.

Letney — On Lake Sam Rayburn about 25 miles southeast of Zavalla via Texas 63, F.M. 255, FSR 335.

Townsend — On Lake Sam Rayburn about 5 miles northwest of Broaddus via Texas 147, F.M. 1277, F.M. 2923.

Harvey Creek — On Lake Sam Rayburn about 9 miles east and south of Broaddus via F.M. 83, F.M. 2390.

Caney Creek — On Lake Sam Rayburn about 14 miles southeast of Zavalla via Texas 63, F.M. 2743.

Sandy Creek — On Lake Sam Rayburn about 21 miles southeast of Zavalla via Texas 63, FSR 333.

Bouton Lake — About 15 miles southeast of Zavalla via Texas 63, FSR 303.

DAVY CROCKETT NATIONAL FOREST — 161,478 acres in Houston and Trinity Counties, containing these recreational areas:

Ratcliff Lake — Between Kennard and Ratcliff; FSR 520 loops area.

Neches Bluff — On Neches River about 7 miles southwest of Alto via Texas 21, FSR 511.

Kickapoo — About 3 miles southeast of Groveton via U.S. 287.

Big Slough Canoe Trail — On Neches River near Neches Bluff. See Forest Ranger in Crockett for location map.

SABINE NATIONAL FOREST — Largest with 189,451 acres in Jasper, Sabine, San Augustine, Newton and Shelby Counties with these recreational areas:

Boles Field — About 7 miles east of Shelbyville via F.M. 417, F.M. 2694.

Indian Mounds — On Toledo Bend Reservoir, east of Hemphill via F.M. 83 about 5 miles, and 7 miles southeast and south on FSRs 115 and 115A.

Lakeview — On Toledo Bend Reservoir, primitive camping area, 16 miles southeast of Hemphill via Texas 87 and local road.

Ragtown — On Toledo Bend Reservoir about 15 miles southeast of Shelbyville via Texas 87, F.M. 139, and FSRs 101 and 1262.

Red Hills Lake — About 3 miles north of Milam via Texas 87.

Willow Oak — On Toledo Bend Reservoir about 14 miles southeast of Hemphill via Texas 87, FSR 117.

SAM HOUSTON NATIONAL FOREST — 158,647 acres in Montgomery, San Jacinto and Walker Counties with these recreational areas:

Double Lake — About 4 miles south of Coldspring via Texas 150, F.M. 2025.

Stubblefield Lake — On West Fork of San Jacinto River about 12 miles north and west of New Waverly. From I.H. 45: F.M. 1375 northwest 7.8 miles; FSR 208 southwest 3.3 miles.

Big Creek Scenic Area — About 8 miles south of Coldsprings via Texas 150, FSR 217.

Scott's Ridge — About 8 miles west of Willis interchange of I.H. 45 on F.M. 1097 1 mile north of FSR 212.

Lone Star Hiking Trail — Twenty-six mile segment of 100-mile forest hiking route is designated National Recreational Trail. Begins near Montague Church on F.M. 1725 approx. 6.7 miles northwest of Texas 105 from Cleveland. Obtain map from forest ranger.

state forests

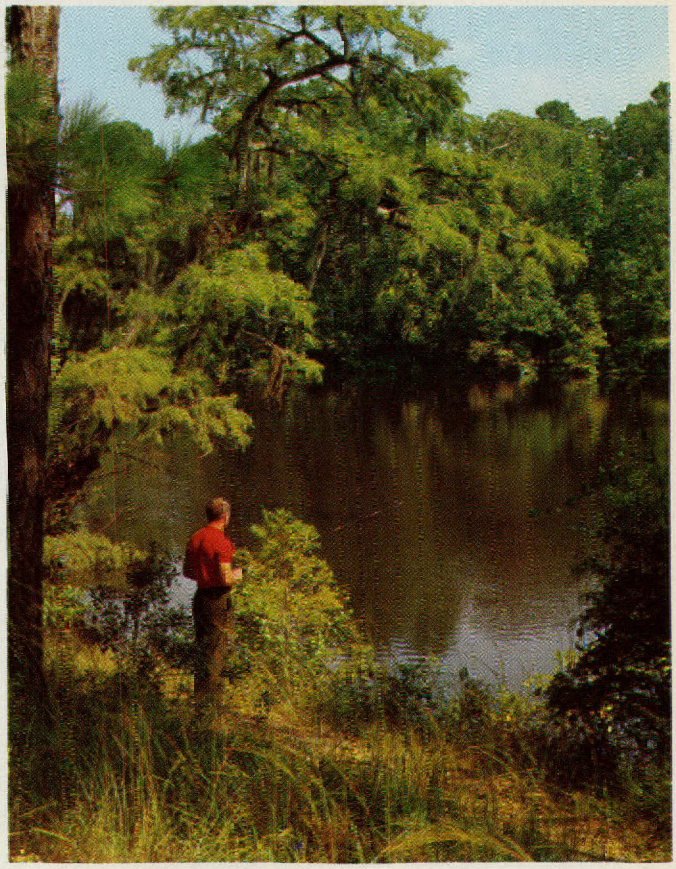
Texas' 4 state forests, managed by the Texas Forest Service which is part of the Texas A&M University System, display results of modern forestry techniques. State Forests are wildlife refuges; hunting is prohibited. Fishing is permitted in designated areas. Information concerning forestry demonstrations available from district foresters and Forest Service headquarters. Fire lookout towers may be visited when personnel are on duty.

Fairchild State Forest — Named for State Senator I. D. Fairchild of Lufkin; 2,896 acres in 6 tracts — largest 13 miles west of Rusk along U.S. 84. Originally owned by state prison system, most of area was first logged over in 1909-10. Small day-use area with fishing, swimming, picnicking and self-guided nature trail in main tract one-quarter mile south of U.S. 84.

Jones State Forest — Purchased in 1926 and named for founder of Texas Forestry Assn. W. Goodrich Jones; 1,725-acre area 5 miles south of Conroe was first logged in 1892; 1923 fire burned over entire area. Self-guided nature trail of interpretive forestry in northwest corner of forest, and small pond near district headquarters offers fishing, swimming, picnicking.

Kirby State Forest — Donated in 1929 by John Henry Kirby, pioneer lumberman; 600-acre area 14 miles south of Woodville off U.S. 287 has self-guided nature trail, picnicking.

Siecke State Forest — 1,722-acre forest is named for E. O. Siecke, State Forester 1918-1942. Main tract 5 miles southeast of Kirbyville via U.S. 96 and F.M. 82; 100-acre adjunct a mile west. Fishing permitted in small pond near entrance to district headquarters and in Trout Creek; picnic shelters and fireplaces along creek open year round. Area plant and wildlife along self-guided nature trail.



hunting and fishing

Hunting and fishing in Texas rank with the best in the nation. The variety of fish and game is great, and is often abundant.

Fishermen may try some 6,000 square miles of inland freshwater — hundreds of creeks, rivers and lakes — plus scores of tidal bays and 624 miles of shoreline along the Gulf of Mexico.

Native freshwater game fish include black bass (largemouth), spotted bass, crappie, bluegills (bream) various other sunfish, white or sand bass, and catfish including channel, blue and flathead (yellow). In recent years, outstanding success has been achieved with exotic species stocked in lakes and rivers statewide. They include smallmouth bass, walleye, striped bass, northern pike, rainbow trout, and even saltwater redfish and flounder.

Along the Gulf Coast some 250 different species await lure or bait. Among the most popular are speckled trout, king and Spanish mackerel, wahoo, bonito, tuna, sailfish, marlin, pompano, flounder, grouper, jewfish, red snapper, sheepshead, redfish and drum. Many can be taken from beach, jetty or pier

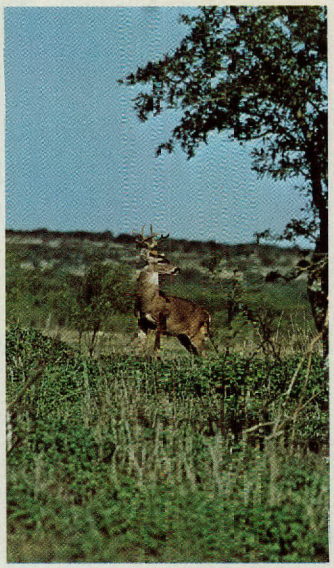
The feature Texas game animal is the white-tailed deer, found almost statewide, but most densley in the Hill Country of Central Texas where they live in greater numbers than anywhere else in the nation. Mule deer and pronghorns are found in West Texas. Other game animals include javelinas, wild boars and squirrels.

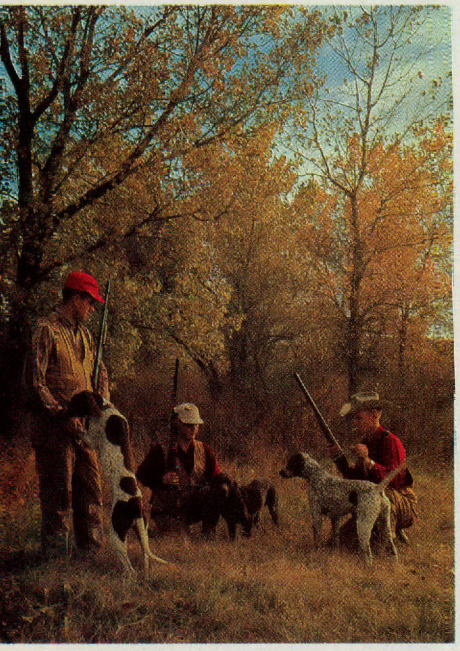
Game birds include a great variety of migratory waterfowl which winter in Texas, plus wild turkey, several types of quail, mourning and white-winged doves, pheasants, prairie chickens, sandhill cranes and chachalacas.

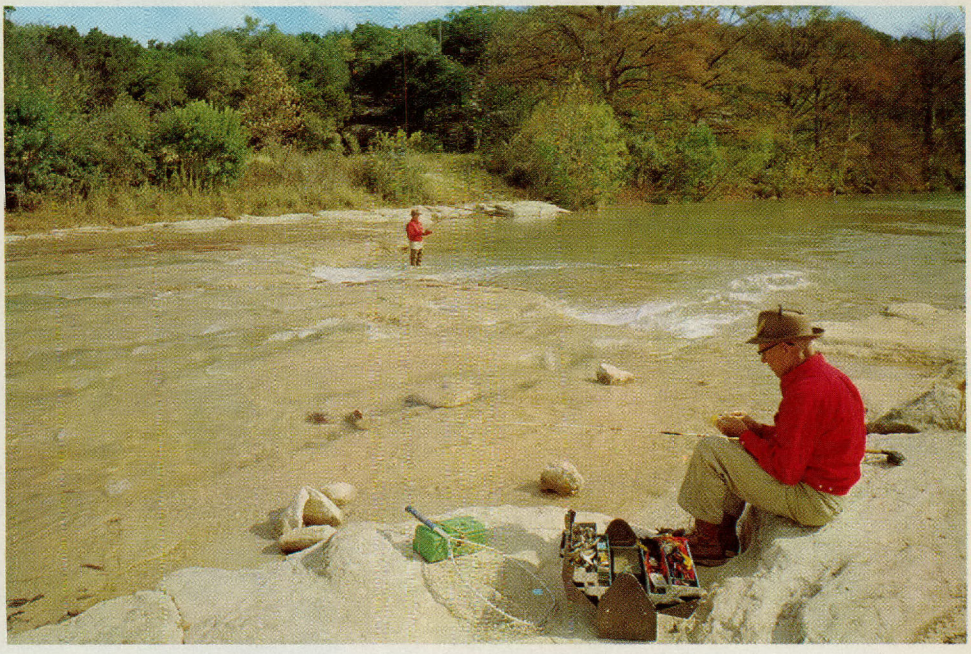
Of unusual interest are several ranches where exotic game animals are stocked for year-round hunting. Among popular species are Indian blackbuck antelope, wild Corsican rams, African aoudad sheep, axis and sika deer.

Hunting in Texas can be very rewarding, though recuiring some special arrangements for the nonresident. Texas has no large areas of public lands freely accessible for hunting. Almost all lands are privately owned, requiring authority from the landowner before entering or hunting.

The situation has given rise to the hunting lease system: fees paid landowners for permission to hunt. Some leases may be had on a daily basis. No central list of leases is available from the state; inquiries should be made locally.







Hunting arrangements can be made by contacting individual ranchers and landowners, or through Guides, Outfitters & Resorts, 3444 Northhaven Road, Dallas 75229.

REGULATIONS

The following is only a general summary of Texas hunting and fishing regulations. All persons intending to hunt or fish should obtain the free pamphlet, *A Guide to Texas Hunting and Sport Fishing Regulations*, from the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, Texas 78744. The guide provides seasonal dates, size, bag and possession limits, and special provisions of fishing and hunting laws. In addition, questions about Texas hunting and fishing may be answered by use of a free WATS line: 1-800-252-9327.

Licenses are sold at most sporting goods and tackle stores, county courthouses, Parks & Wildlife Dept. offices, and by local game wardens. All annual licenses are valid from Sept. 1 through the following Aug. 31, no matter when purchased.

LICENSES - COMBINATION

Available for Texas residents only, a combination hunting and fishing license costs $8.75.

FISHING LICENSES

RESIDENT: $4.50 Required of all persons fishing in Texas fresh or salt waters. No license is required for residents under 17 or over 65 years of age, for residents who fish in private waters, or for residents who fish in the country of residence with trotline, throwline or ordinary pole having no winding device.

NONRESIDENT ANNUAL: $10.50 (No age exemptions.)

TEMPORARY NONRESIDENT: $4.50 Valid for 5 days anywhere.

TEMPORARY SALTWATER: $1.25 Valid for 3 days saltwater fishing by residents or nonresidents.

HUNTING LICENSES

RESIDENT: $5.25 Required of all Texas citizens who hunt outside the county of their residence, or who hunt deer or turkey (anywhere). Texans under 17 or over 65 years of age, and persons hunting on land where they reside, do not need a regular hunting license, but must have a $1.25 Resident Exempt Hunting license for deer or turkey.

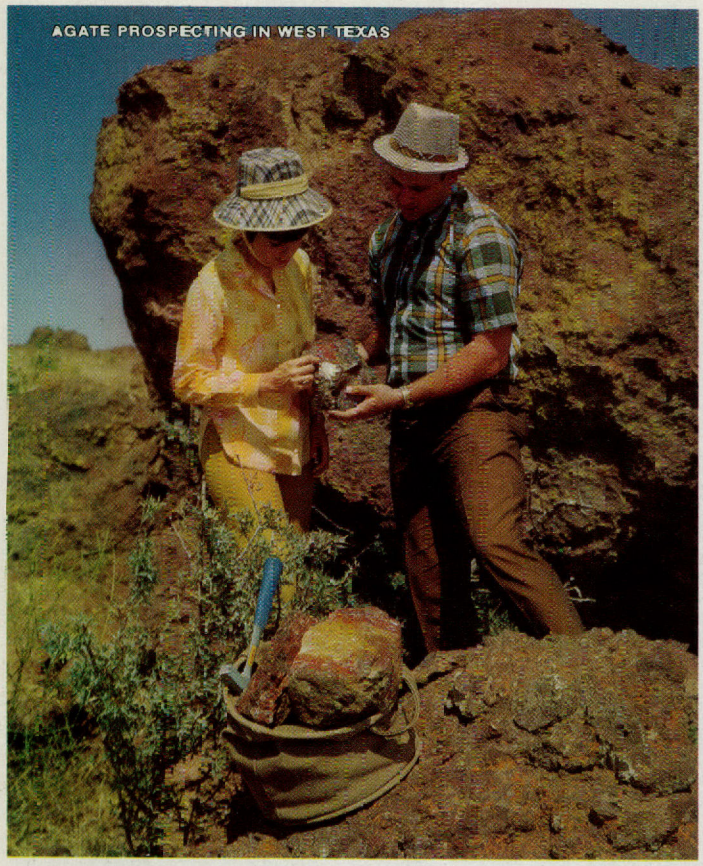
NONRESIDENT GENERAL HUNTING: $100.75 Valid for all game species.

NONRESIDENT SMALL GAME: $37.75 Not valid for deer, turkey, or any game animal except squirrel.

NONRESIDENT 5-DAY MIGRATORY GAME BIRD: $10.25 Not valid for chachalaca, pheasant, prairie chicken, quail or turkey.

NONRESIDENT SHOOTING RESORT LICENSE: $5.00 For use on a licensed shooting resort only.

Hunting and Fishing in Mexico: See MEXICO at end of book.

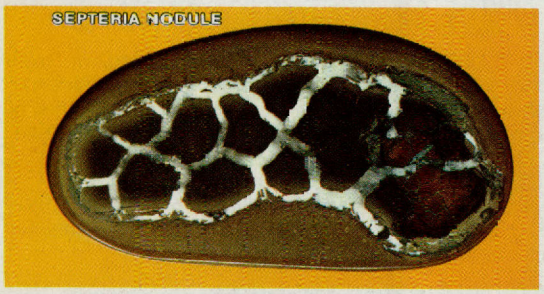

AGATE PROSPECTING IN WEST TEXAS

TOPAZ, TEXAS STATE GEM

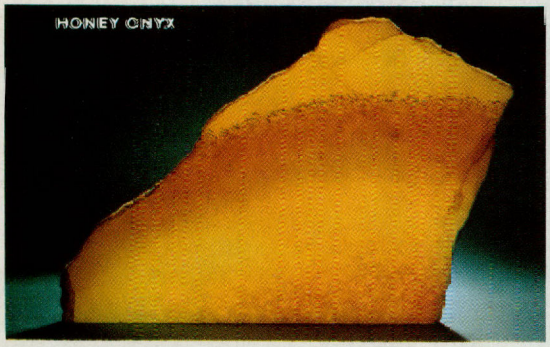
PETRIFIED PALM WOOD, TEXAS STATE STONE

AGATE

TOPAZ, NATURAL SPECIMEN


SEPTERIA NODULE

QUARTZ CRYSTALS


HONEY ONYX

rocks and minerals

With its diversity of geography, Texas is a bonanza for amateur rock and mineral collectors. Terrain ranges from sea level to mountains, with outcroppings in a multitude of types and ages from Quaternary to Precambrian. Localities in every part provide exciting specimens.

Among the most popular mineral regions are the Trans-Pecos of West Texas and the famous Llano Uplift of Central Texas. The Trans-Pecos (west of the Pecos River) includes vast volcanic igneous deposits, deserts, mountains, and ghost mining towns. The Llano Uplift is a region of ancient intrusive igneous and metamorphic rocks, now lifted to the surface with a glittering array of mineral specimens. It is roughly bounded by Brady, San Saba, Burnet, Johnson City, Fredericksburg and Mason.

Local inquiry is the best method to obtain information about specific collecting areas. Visit rock shops, and ask about local gem and mineral societies. Remember that the landowner's permission is always required before entering private property, and that collecting is not permitted in national or state parks.

Listed below are just a few of the interesting specimens found in Texas, and some areas where they appear. An excellent amateur's guide, *Texas Rocks and Minerals*, Guidebook 6, is available by mail from the University of Texas for $1.81. Orders (and remittance) should be addressed to the Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas, University Station Box X, Austin 78712. *Gem Trails of Texas*, a field guide for collectors that includes maps of popular localities, is available for $4.20 from Gem Trails Publishing Co., Box 157, Glen Rose, Texas 76043.

Agate — Banded, red plume, pom pom, thistle, zebra and other superb varieties. Abundant in areas around Alpine, Marfa, Sierra Blanca; Hovey Flats west of Fort Stockton, and along much of the Rio Grande, especially near Laredo and Falcon Lake.

Alibates Flint — Beautiful, variable-colored flint in shades of red, rose, white, cream, blue and gray. Located in only one area of Texas, once traded and prized throughout North America. Mined by prehistoric cultures and later Indians for 12,000 years. Found near Lake Meredith north of Amarillo; ancient quarry sites are in Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument (see index); no collecting permitted on monument lands. Additional flint outcroppings occur on local lands and highway cuts in the area.

Asbestos — Silky gray-green specimens found in small veins among Precambrian metamorphic rocks south of Llano.

Amethyst — Prized purple or violet gemstones commonly in six-sided prisms found at Amethyst Hill northeast of Fredericksburg; also in the Sierra Blanca and Quitman Mountains near Sierra Blanca, and around Alpine.

Calcite — Widespread in Texas, including popular dog-tooth spar of the Big Bend region. Crystals often of optical quality.

Celestite — Clear to blue crystals found in Mount Bonnell area of Austin, also around Lampasas, and Georgetown. Also found in geodes.

Cinnabar — Red, heavy, soft mercury ore (mercuric sulfide), found around ghost mining towns of Study Butte and Terlingua immediately west of Big Bend National Park.

Feldspar — Found in a great range of colors — white, cream, yellow, brown, red, blue, green and gray — among intrusive igneous rocks at the surface in the Llano uplift region, also in the Van Horn Mountains near Van Horn. Crystals more than 12 inches long are occasionally found.

Garnet — Two types, almandite (deep or brownish red), and grossularite (pale green), most often found in Texas. Several crystal forms in regions near Llano and Burnet, northeast of Mason and northeast of Fredericksburg. Also in the Quitman Mountains southwest of Sierra Blanca, and in the Franklin Mountains north of El Paso.

Geodes and Nodules — Specimens from the size of walnuts to basketballs, lined or filled with beautiful crystals including amethyst, calcite, celestite, jasper, opal, onyx or quartz. Found in many localities including areas around Alpine and Marfa in West Texas, and around Austin, Georgetown, Lampasas, Roby, Robert Lee and Sweetwater in the central portion of the state.

Granite — Huge domes at the surface in the Llano uplift region; much red and pink granite prized for monuments and building material. (See FREDERICKSBURG, MARBLE FALLS and LAKE LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Ranch & Hill Country section.) Also found in the Big Bend region.

Graphite — Found in extremely old Precambrian rocks of the Llano uplift; some fine quality specimens. One of the country's most important graphite mines is located northwest of Burnet, but mine area is not ordinarily open to amateur collectors.

Gypsum — Mined in several places in Texas. Rock gypsum found in layers in Palo Duro Canyon southeast of Amarillo, also in many places along the edge of the Cap Rock (High Plains). Selenite gypsum rosettes near Sweetwater; gypsum crystals at Gyp Hill southeast of Falfurrias.

Jasper — Very attractive red, brown and yellow varieties, frequently banded. Found in stream gravel at several localities on and near the Rio Grande throughout its length.

Llanite — Beautiful mineral found only in Texas, Llano uplift area, a form of granite of gem quality. Mixture of crystals of sky-blue quartz and pink feldspar. Prized for cabochons.

Marble — Large outcroppings of many different colors and varieties in the Llano uplift region of Central Texas. Also found near Van Horn and Big Bend National Park.

Onyx — Honey (rich yellowish gold) and banded varieties, valued for cutting, carving and spheres. Often found in abundance at localities around Ozona, Pecos and Sanderson.

Opal — Almost every color of common opal in many localities from the Panhandle to the Gulf coastal plain and the Trans-Pecos. Superb precious opal in the Alpine region, milky white with fiery orange, red, blue and green interior colors.

Petrified Wood — Abundant in many localities; certain types eagerly sought by collectors. Agatized, carbonized, silicified and opalized. Petrified palm wood is the official state stone; takes a lustrous polish with beautiful dot pattern (called "straws"). Found in broad areas of East Texas, South Texas and the Trans-Pecos.

Quartz — Abundant in many forms; found in the Llano uplift region and throughout much of the Trans-Pecos. Rock crystal prized for jewelry, milky quartz and delicate rose quartz often found in masses. Smoky quartz frequently in six-sided prisms, especially beautiful specimens from Lake Buchanan area.

Tektites — One of the mysteries of geology, uncertain whether of earth or from outer space. Some specimens show heat pits and molten surface flow of a body that has moved through the atmosphere at extreme speed. Small marble-sized black glass, rare and highly prized. Found in stream gravel, weathering from highway cuts, and exposed by rains on soil surfaces; in a broad band roughly from Trinity to Gonzales, including areas near Hallettsville, La Grange, Giddings, Caldwell, Bryan and Navasota.

Topaz — The official Texas gem, eagerly sought by collectors. From colorless to the prized blue variety. Found in several localities in the Llano uplift region; the most famous area for gemstone specimens is west to northwest of Mason.

Tourmaline — Dark colored varieties, black and brown. Occurs both as masses and crystals. Often found in masses of milky quartz in the Llano uplift region, especially at Town Mountain north of Llano. Also in the Carrizo, Eagle, Van Horn and Wylie Mountains of West Texas.

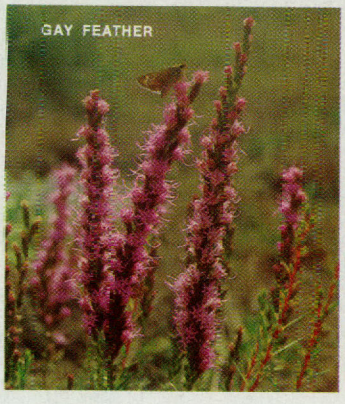
PITAYA CACTUS

INDIAN PAINTBRUSH

BLUEBONNETS AND YUCCA

SWAMP IRIS

PASSION FLOWER

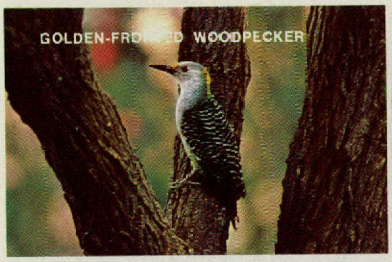

GAY FEATHER

flowers of texas

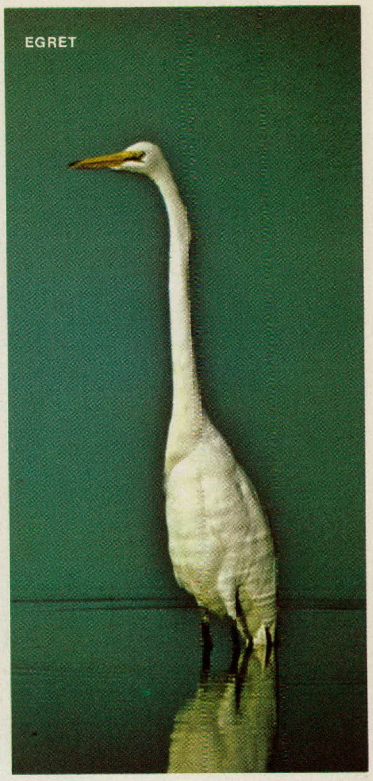
In East Texas' humid marshlands, carnivorous pitcher plants trap unwary insects. Far across the state, rare, red Mexican silenes seek the seclusion of cool canyons. On sun-swept Padre Island, beach morning glories race across lonely dunes. Such is the story of Texas' 5,000 wild flower species — products of the state's diverse environment. More gregarious types such as bluebonnets, buttercups and Indian paintbrushes roam statewide, draping festive serapes over highway shoulders each spring.

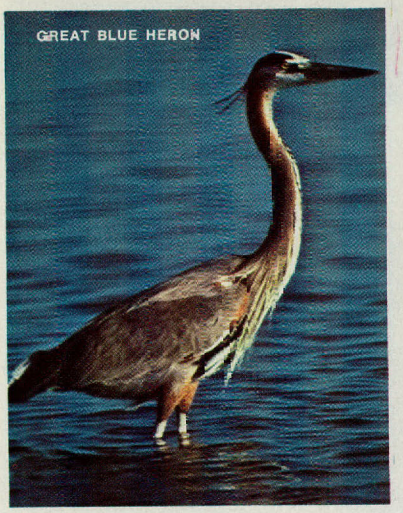
While spring is the most spectacular season, other times offer their own specialties. The sun-drenched western desert can blithely ignore the calendar. In almost any month "spring" follows each rare, welcome rain. Thirst quenched — yucca, ocotillo and cacti erupt in a brief frenzy of blooms.

Throughout the year in the Lower Rio Grande Valley towering palms parade down bougainvillea-draped boulevards. In winter citrus orchards are heady with the scent of orange blossoms and giant poinsettias decorate homes to the eaves for the holiday season.


GOLDEN-FRONTED WOODPECKER

SCISSORTAIL FLYCATCHER


EGRET


GREAT BLUE HERON

WHOOPING CRANE

birds of texas

ROADRUNNER

With three-fourths of all known American birds represented in Texas, anywhere in the state, any time of the year, there are birds for the watching.

No other state offers the birding variety (or challenge) that Texas does. Varied vegetation, altitudes from sea level to over 8,000 feet, rainfall from less than 10 inches annually to more than 55 inches, and a strategic position on the North American continent, combine to provide a diversity of birdlife unapproached by any other state. In addition, Texas' large resident bird population is augmented by hosts of migrating species.

Refuges offer exceptional viewing of both rare specimens and large concentrations of familiar species. (See WILDLIFE REFUGES, Index.)

The 624-mile Texas coastline teems with shorebirds — gulls, pelicans, egrets and roseate spoonbills, plus the world's few remaining whooping cranes which winter at the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge.

The Lower Rio Grande Valley area hosts tropical birds, Inca and white-winged doves, and is the only place in the nation where such species as white-fronted doves, chachalacas, and green jays may be observed. Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge is an ideal spot to add those visitors from south of the border to a life list.

The Texas Panhandle is home to horned larks, kites and prairie chickens. Lakes attract mallard, baldpate and pintail migrants. Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge is a haven for thousands of wintering sandhill cranes.

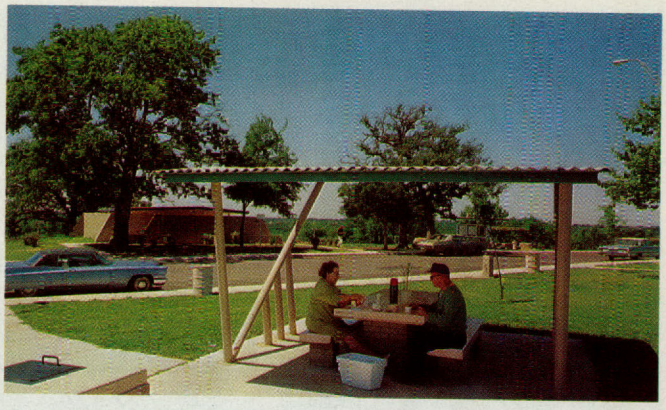
In West Texas are rare Colima warblers and eagles, canyon wrens, desert-dwelling flycatchers and tiny verdins.

The Hill Country hosts large flocks of wild turkeys, almost countless resident and migrant species, and is the nesting place of rare golden-cheeked warblers. More open terrain is habitat of fleet-footed roadrunners.

The East Texas pine forests are the home of several eastern species including the wood thrush, Acadian flycatcher and Kentucky warbler. A few swallow-tailed kites may live here with, perhaps, the once-thought-to-be-extinct ivory billed woodpeckers.

Birding in Texas can be a rewarding experience!

tourist bureaus and highways



TOURIST BUREAUS

The State Department of Highways and Public Transportation operates 11 tourist bureaus for the convenience of the traveling public. Trained travel counselors welcome visitors and provide a wealth of literature, information, and suggestions to make every Texas trip more pleasant.

Working with the Official State Travel Map, counselors expertly chart routes to any area of Texas. They point out the most convenient short line directions, or leisurely scenic drives. They supply comprehensive statewide travel publications, plus detailed brochures about your destination. And they'll advise about points of interest, attractions, and recreational areas along the way.

All those travel services are free. Their business is your travel pleasure.

The bureaus are open daily year round. Nine are at major highway entrances to Texas; one is in the State Capitol in Austin, and one is the fascinating Judge Roy Bean Visitor Center at Langtry, an attraction in itself. Visit a tourist bureau to discover some fabulous details about Texas, Land of Contrast!

Amarillo	I.H. 40 (from Oklahoma & New Mexico)
Anthony	I.H. 10 (from New Mexico)
Austin	State Capitol
Denison	U.S. 75 & 69 (from Oklahoma)
Gainesville	U.S. 77, I.H. 35 (from Oklahoma)
Langtry	U.S. 90, Loop 25
Laredo	I.H. 35 (from Mexico)
Orange	I.H. 10 (from Louisiana)
Texarkana	I.H. 30 (from Arkansas)
Waskom	I.H. 20 (from Louisiana)
Wichita Falls	U.S. 277, 281 & 287 (from Oklahoma)

ROADSIDE PARKS

Throughout the superb system of Texas highways, motorists find extra bonuses of pleasure at roadside parks. Texas pioneered the concept of miniature parks along travelways, an idea that has been adopted nationally.

Today more than a thousand Texas roadside parks, rest areas, and scenic turnouts invite motorists to pause in pleasant settings, and relax from the concentration of driving. Each of the small parks is landscaped to complement individual surroundings. They are equipped with shaded arbors, tables, benches, and cooking grills. Quite often the site has been selected for its impressive landscape views.

Along Interstate Highways many rest areas are equipped with drinking water, comfort station/rest rooms, and *InfoBord* display cases with travel information. Those *InfoBords* provide details about nearby attractions and others in your direction of travel.

Pause and enjoy Texas roadside parks. They will enhance the pleasure of your trip.

SPEED LIMITS

Speeds, caution areas, stops and directions are marked along 70,000 miles of Texas highways by over half a million signs. Passing is illegal when there is a continuous yellow stripe on the driver's side of the center line. Center lines are yellow dash stripes. White dash stripes separate dual lanes of traffic in the same direction. Painted or reflectorized pavement arrows often show approved directions or turns. Arrows pointing toward you or showing red reflectors indicate you are driving the wrong way on a freeway ramp or one-way street. Except where otherwise posted, the maximum speed is 55 m.p.h. (Speed limit for house trailers over 4,500 pounds or 32 feet long is 45 m.p.h.)

TRAILERS

Towing vehicle and trailers more than 55 feet long or 8 feet wide, require permits to travel on Texas highways. Permits are available at all State Department of Highways and Public Transportation district offices and at Texas Tourist Bureaus. Permits are for single trips not exceeding 10 days of continuous movement. The $5 cost is payable only by cashier's check or money order. Applicant must have license number, make, model and weight of trailer, plus license and engine number of towing vehicle.

TEXAS

climate

Like other attributes of the state, Texas climate is varied, but with one predominant characteristic — sunshine. Texas is sunland from the Gulf Coast to mile-high mountains, and in every season of the year. Native and visitor alike enjoy the vitamin D abundance — living keyed to the great outdoors — places to go, miles to cover, and things to see. What's more, air pollution doesn't stand a chance in Texas. Here you can count on fresh breezes and clear skies.

WINTER

Winter comes late to Texas, and leaves before wearing out its welcome. Only January and February can really be called winter, and depending on when and where you are, you might not recognize it. This is the season of "northers," cold fronts that sweep rapidly through the state bringing sudden drops in temperature. Then within a day or two, warming trends under sunny skies. Snow may powder the High Plains, but down in the Border Tropics they've never seen a snowflake, and it's sport shirt weather beneath evergreen citrus trees. Texas "winter sports" include golf, fishing, sailing, shuffleboard, and picnics on the beach.

SPRING

Spring in Texas is a Sigmund Romberg musical: Blossom Time. During March and April bluebonnets, Indian paintbrush and a thousand other wild flowers splash meadows with carpets of color. Temperatures are warm, bringing out shorts and bikinis that were hardly packed away from the previous sun season.

SUMMER

With a minimum of fanfare, spring blends into summer. Long, lazy days stretch from horizon to horizon. Silvery bass drift beneath lily pads, awaiting a tempting lure. Swimmers plunge into cool lake depths, and bronze themselves along uncrowded beaches beside the Gulf of Mexico.

Sure, temperatures climb on a summer afternoon. After all, this is sunland. But humidity is low, living's casual, and Texans revel in the ultimate season of the sun. Comes time to relax with a frosty glass, there's always air conditioning. In Texas, almost every place under roof is air conditioned.

FALL

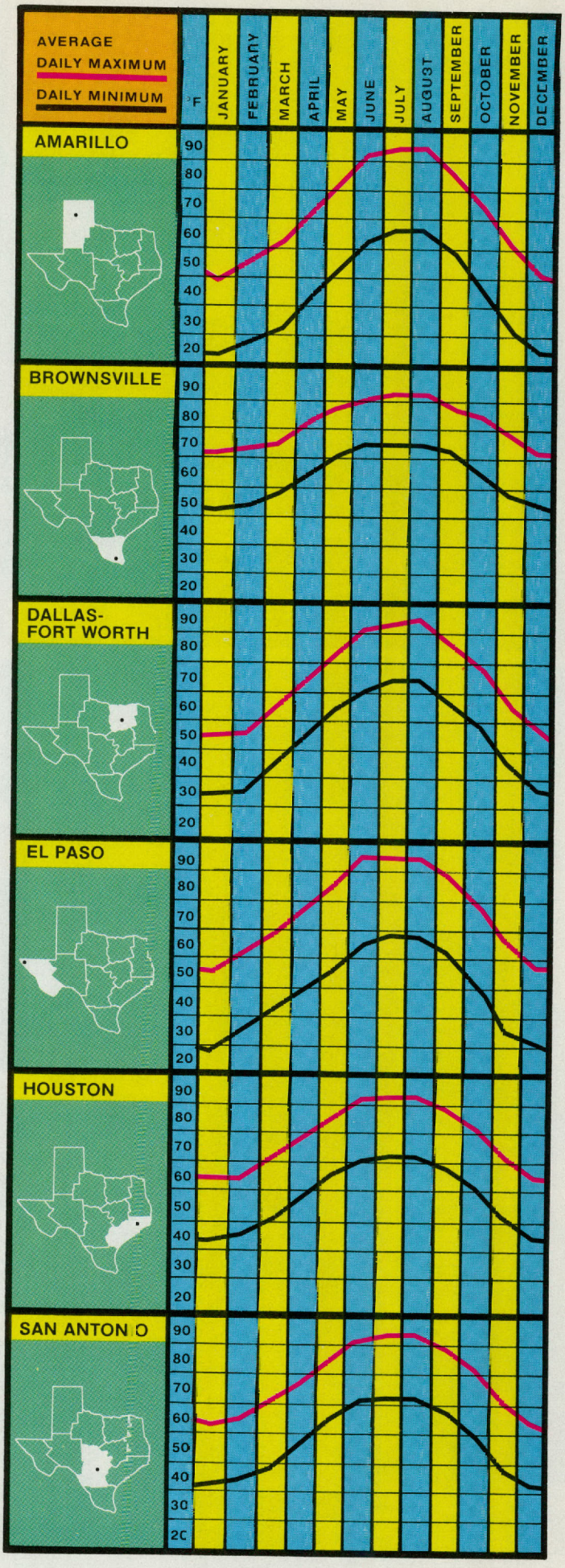
Delightful! October through December feature mild, sparkling days under the bluest skies, and cool nights accented by the notes of a Spanish guitar. This is another season of color — golden in the woodlands, and green on Astroturf gridirons. You'll want a sweater or light jacket for evenings at hillside theaters. And if a norther arrives around Christmas, so much the better for tradition.

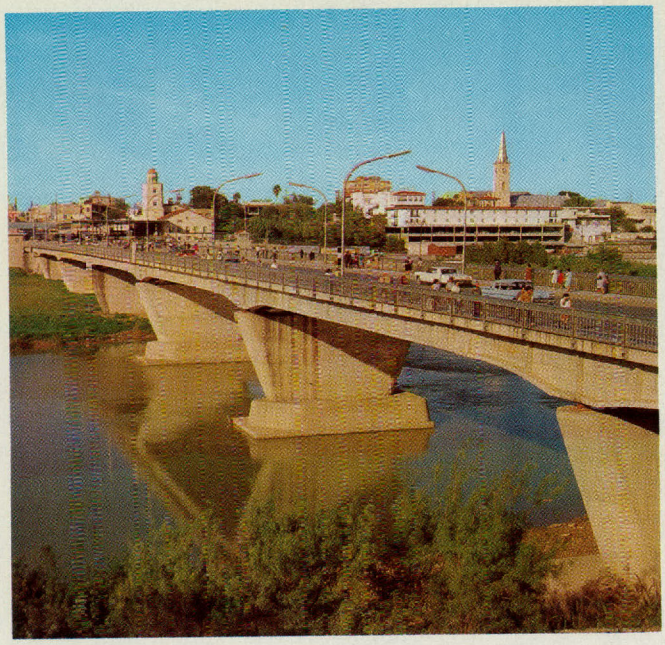
"OTHER" WEATHER

You've heard about Texas hurricanes and tornadoes. Relax. An occasional good, salty hurricane gives Gulf Coast residents something to talk about — sort of breaks the monotony of perfection. But if you'd just as soon pass up that kind of spice, there's always plenty of warning so you can travel inland. Of course if you do, you'll miss the beachcombing and fishing. Beachcombing is best after a hurricane, and fishing is absolutely fantastic.

Without question, tornadoes are fierce, but this is one category Texas can't claim the most of. In fact, on an average square-mile basis, Indiana, Massachusetts, Florida, Iowa, and that many other states average more tornadoes than Texas. Texans don't waste much time worrying about them.

Enjoy the Texas sunland. Enjoy the place where the good old summertime really is. Enjoy the freshness of spring and fall. Enjoy winter that's not a battle for survival. Enjoy the climate that's a way of leisure life.





mexico

Entrance and Exit Regulations

The enchantment of Mexico is but a bridge away from much of Texas. Visitors find Mexican shops and markets colorful and fascinating, filled with a variety of gift, handicraft and art items at attractive prices. The people of Mexico are gracious and friendly.

Border crossing is easy and simple: there are no fees other than for auto insurance or special permits such as hunting and fishing licenses, and for U.S. Customs duties as mentioned below.

General

No visas, passports or other documents are required of U.S. citizens to visit the border cities of Mexico. A statement to the Mexican customs official (who meets your car at the border) that you intend to visit only the border city is all that is required for entrance.

On returning to Texas from Mexico, a stop at U.S. Customs is required, stating nationality and declaring any Mexican purchases.

A Mexican tourist card is required for visiting in Mexico beyond the border cities, or for stays longer than 72 hours. The free tourist cards are available from Mexican immigration authorities at the border, and also from Mexican consulates and Mexican Government Tourist Offices in the U.S. A birth certificate or other proof of U.S. citizenship, such as voter registration certificate, is required to obtain the tourist card.

Canadian citizens who visit Mexico from Texas should have a passport or birth certificate. Other foreign nationals should have a passport and appropriate visas both for entering Mexico and returning to the U.S.

Driving Into Mexico

An automobile permit is required when driving into the interior of Mexico beyond the border cities. The free auto permits may be obtained at the border after the tourist card has been stamped by Mexican immigration officials. Vehicle Title of Ownership is required. If the vehicle owner is not in the party, written permission from the owner must be presented. The individual to whom the car permit is issued will have his tourist card stamped to that effect, and it is mandatory that he accompany the auto upon leaving Mexico.

Auto tourists must stop at Mexico's Federal Inspection Points located on all principal highways to the interior, usually about 12 miles from the border. There the auto permit must be presented for inspection, and baggage inspection may also be required.

Mexican Auto Insurance

According to recent changes in Mexican civil statutes, it is *unlawful* to operate a motor vehicle in Mexico without automobile insurance issued by a Mexican insurance company. In the past, most U. S. insurance companies offered provisions to adjust claims arising from auto accidents in the immediate border cities of Mexico (Endorsement 74). Although that endorsement may still be carried on U. S. policies, Mexican authorities no longer recognize it, and their law is explicit: drivers *must* be covered by Mexican insurance.

Short-term Mexican auto insurance is available from numerous agencies and travel services on the Texas side of the border.

Returning to the U. S.

Each U.S. Citizen may bring back Mexican purchases valued to $300 retail, duty free every 30 days, or on any one re-entry. Federal duty fees will be assessed on the value of articles above the $300 exemption. NOTE: Many items of Mexican manufacture, such as handicrafts and jewelry, may qualify for exemption even above the $300 limit; ask for GSP brochure from U.S. Customs.

Federal law permits only one quart of duty-free alcoholic beverages to be brought back by each adult U. S. citizen each 30 days. Alcoholic beverages in excess of the one quart limit are subject to duty and internal revenue tax. In addition, Texas law requires a state tax on all alcoholic beverages brought in from Mexico. NOTE: Texas law prohibits importation of alcoholic beverages in containers smaller than one-half pint. This is a point of frequent embarrassment for returning visitors because miniature bottles, widely available in Mexico, are often bought as souvenirs, but by law must be confiscated at the border.

Foreign-Made Articles Taken Into Mexico

Foreign-made articles such as cameras, watches, and jewelry previously acquired in the U. S. or elsewhere, should be registered with U. S. Customs *before* entering Mexico. Without proof of prior possession, such articles may be dutiable when brought back into the U. S.

Mexican Currency

Visitors to Mexican border cities will seldom need Mexican currency. U. S. dollars are readily accepted at the current exchange rate. Mexican banks, large hotels-motels and tourist service facilities provide currency exchange if needed.

Pets

Both Mexico and the U. S. enforce rather stringent regulations about animal pets, and many visitors to Mexico find it more convenient to leave pets at veterinary boarding facilities in Texas border cities. For pets taken into Mexico and returned to the U. S., owners must present a rabies vaccination certificate dated not less than one month nor more than 12 months previously.

Prohibited Imports

Upon entering the U. S. from Mexico, certain articles are either prohibited or subject to various quarantines, limitations or special permit requirements. Those articles include all narcotics or drugs, weapons, certain trademarked articles, most fruits, vegetables, plants, animals, birds and meats.

Hunting and Fishing in Mexico

Mexican authorities must be contacted for current regulations, hunting and fishing licenses, and procedures for taking in firearms and ammunition. Game taken in Mexico may be returned to Texas with a $1 importation permit obtained in advance from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. There no no restrictions on bringing fish caught in Mexico into Texas, but such fish must be declared at the Texas port of entry.

NOTE

The above information is only a general summary of primary travel regulations between the U. S. and Mexico. For further details or significant changes that may have been effected since this printing, contact the Immigration and Customs authorities of the appropriate country.

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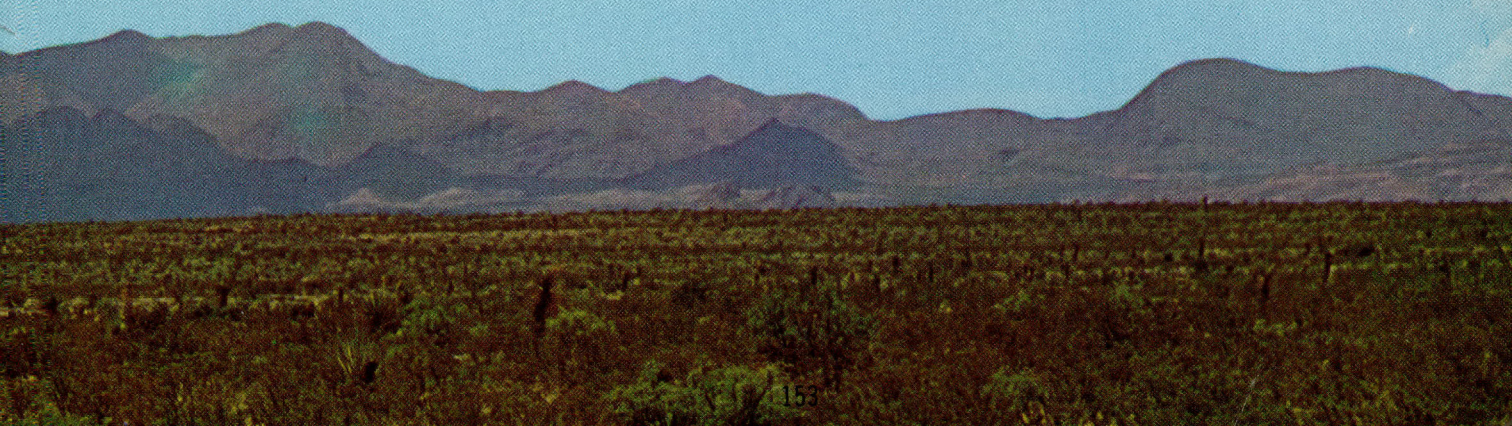

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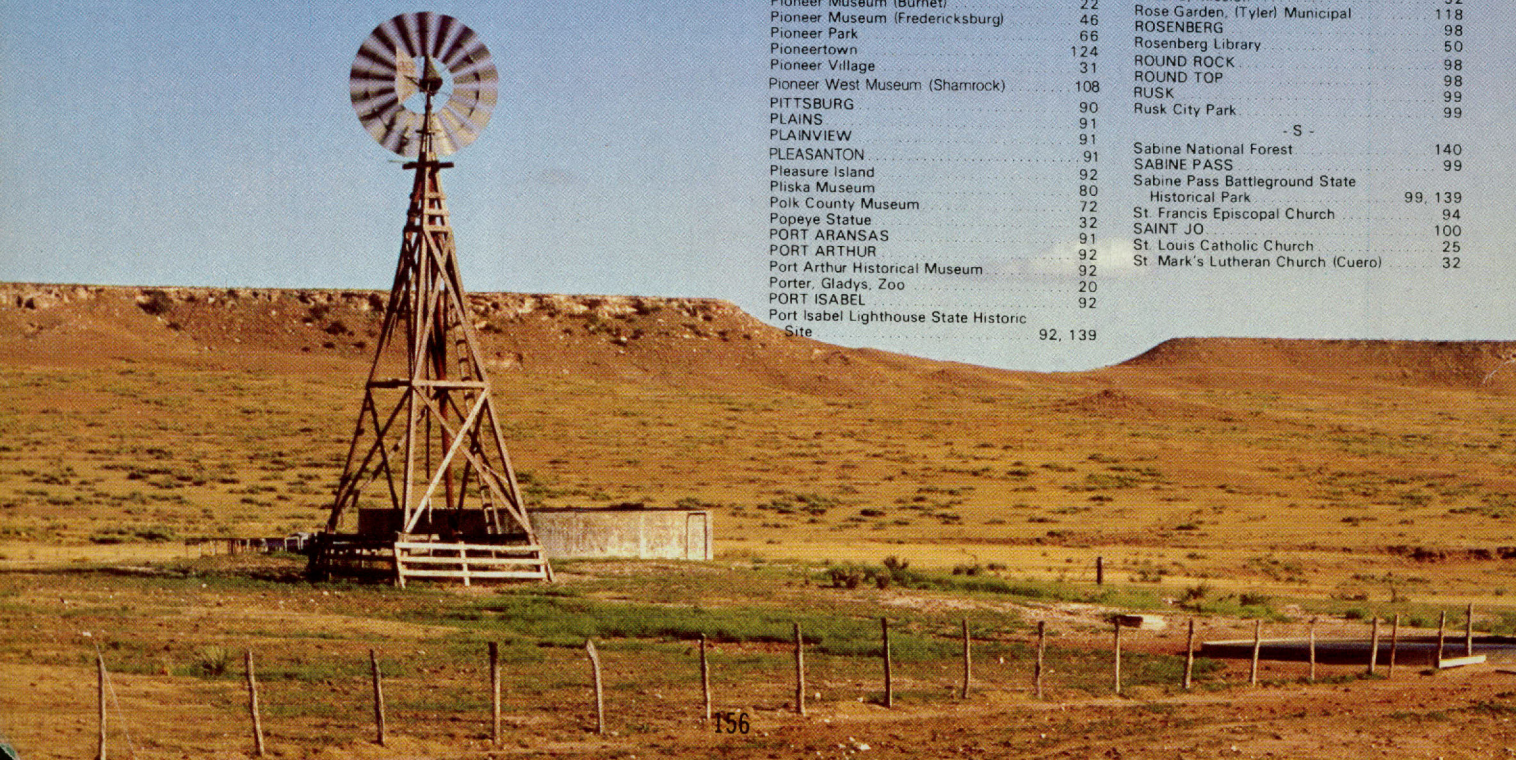

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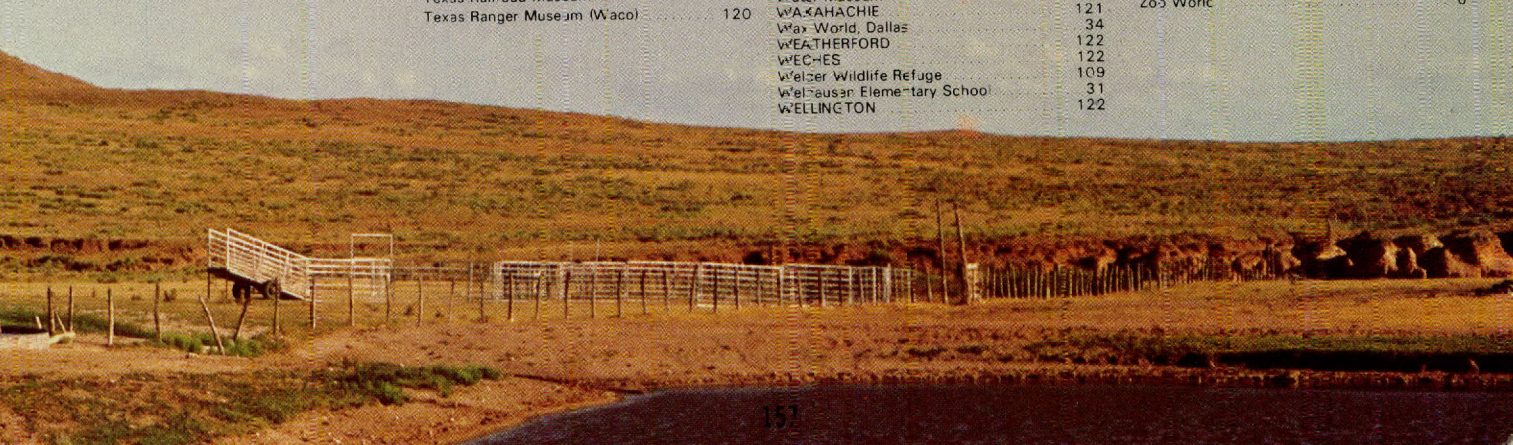

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mileage chart

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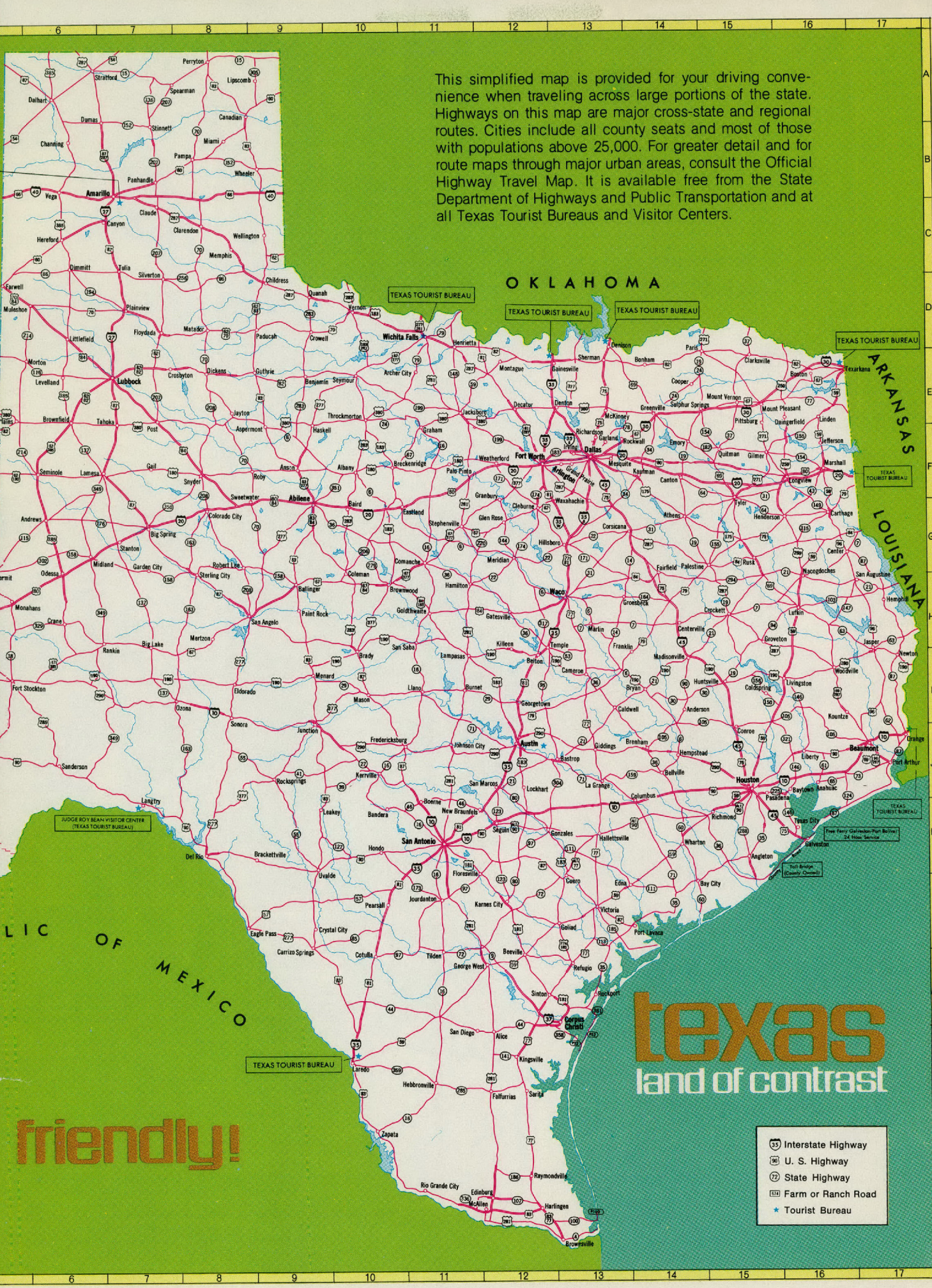
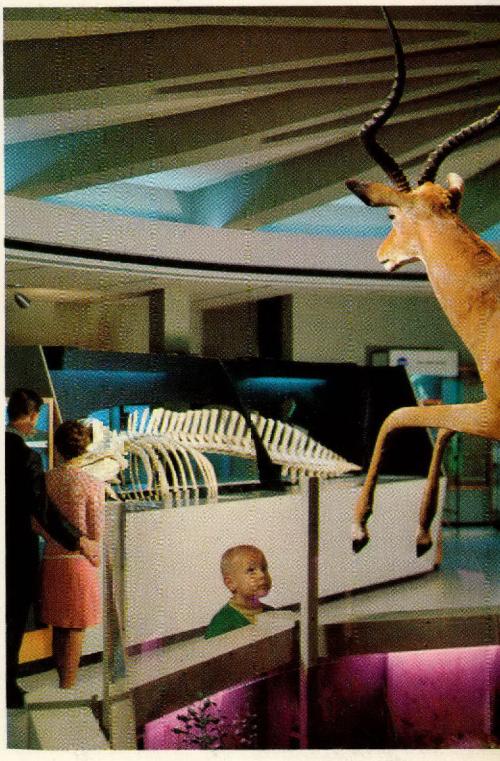
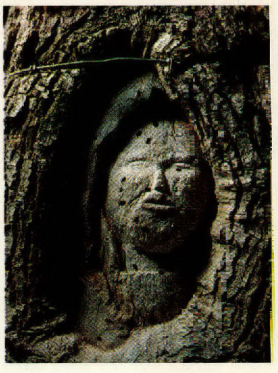
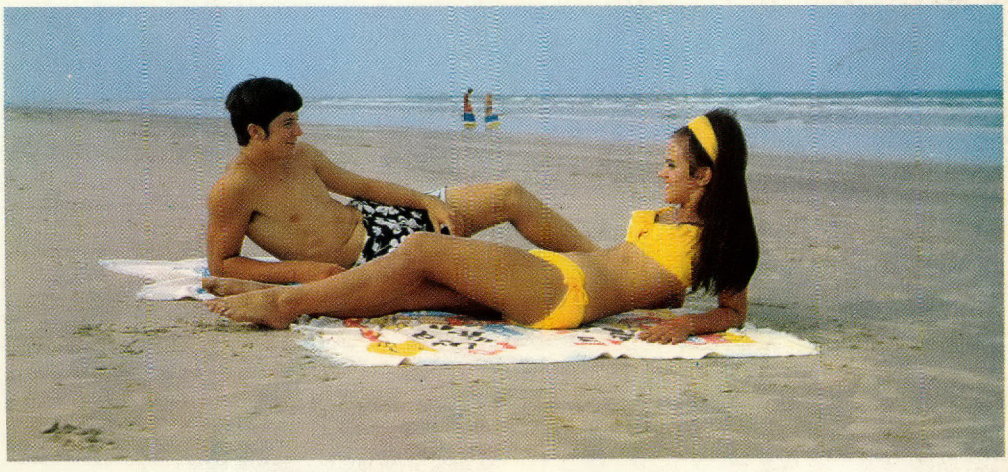
Abilene		269	473	216	432	524	392	183	248	242	304	453	151	200	402	351	381	167	485	168	458	247	182	367	186	349	143
Amarillo	269		452	485	651	792	661	369	455	355	511	432	345	313	659	608	630	122	754	260	664	520	451	503	431	536	229
Anthony	473	452		605	854	832	726	656	446	705	502	20	624	673	810	765	627	359	773	295	880	595	637	840	641	829	565
Austin	216	485	605		249	332	197	203	233	278	222	585	191	259	211	160	233	390	303	339	276	80	69	341	105	298	286
Beaumont	432	651	854	249		444	306	279	437	323	426	834	306	349	74	87	399	598	436	588	26	284	249	272	253	209	422
Brownsville	524	792	832	332	444		160	535	384	610	328	812	523	591	408	357	203	679	59	633	469	276	404	648	437	586	614
Corpus Christi	392	661	726	197	306	160		396	281	471	225	707	384	452	248	218	144	548	152	495	332	145	265	509	298	447	483
Dallas	183	369	656	203	279	535	396		406	75	425	636	32	70	291	240	436	325	508	351	295	283	134	184	98	166	142
Del Rio	248	455	446	233	437	384	281	406		481	56	426	373	441	402	350	181	333	325	249	463	153	302	574	338	531	391
Denison	242	355	705	278	323	610	471	75	481		500	695	101	42	366	315	511	332	583	410	339	358	209	157	173	192	126
Eagle Pass	304	511	502	222	426	328	225	425	56	500		482	408	476	440	339	125	389	269	305	452	142	291	563	327	520	447
El Paso	453	432	20	585	834	812	707	636	426	695	482		604	653	790	745	607	339	753	275	860	575	617	820	621	802	545
Fort Worth	151	345	624	191	306	523	384	32	373	101	408	604		68	314	263	419	293	494	319	327	266	122	216	86	198	116
Gainesville	200	313	673	259	349	591	452	70	441	42	476	653	68		360	309	487	290	562	368	364	334	190	190	154	225	84
Galveston	402	659	810	211	74	408	248	291	402	366	440	790	314	360		51	365	561	397	550	96	249	220	342	234	283	430
Houston	351	608	765	160	87	357	218	240	350	315	339	745	263	309	51		312	510	349	499	113	197	169	291	183	229	379
Laredo	381	630	627	233	399	203	144	436	181	511	125	607	419	487	365	312		508	144	426	425	153	302	574	339	531	491
Lubbock	167	122	359	390	598	679	548	325	333	332	389	339	293	290	561	510	508		641	138	620	403	349	480	355	491	206
McAllen	485	754	773	303	436	59	152	508	325	583	269	753	494	562	397	349	144	641		570	462	238	372	640	408	578	576
Odessa	168	260	295	339	588	633	495	351	249	410	305	275	319	368	550	499	426	138	570		614	350	342	535	346	517	296
Orange	458	664	880	276	26	469	332	295	463	339	452	860	327	364	96	113	425	620	462	614		310	275	264	279	198	437
San Antonio	247	520	595	80	284	276	145	283	153	358	142	575	266	334	249	197	153	403	238	350	310		149	421	185	378	338
Temple	182	451	637	69	249	404	265	134	302	209	291	617	122	190	220	169	302	349	372	342	275	149		280	36	241	238
Texarkana	367	503	840	341	272	648	509	184	574	157	563	820	216	190	342	291	574	480	640	535	264	421	280		244	86	274
Waco	186	431	641	105	253	437	298	98	338	173	327	621	86	154	234	183	339	355	408	346	279	185	36	244		205	202
Waxahachie	349	536	829	298	209	586	447	166	531	192	520	802	198	225	283	229	531	491	578	517	198	378	241	86	205		307
Wichita Falls	143	229	565	286	422	614	483	142	391	126	447	545	116	84	430	379	491	206	576	296	437	338	238	274	202	307	


This simplified map is provided for your driving convenience when traveling across large portions of the state. Highways on this map are major cross-state and regional routes. Cities include all county seats and most of those with populations above 25,000. For greater detail and for route maps through major urban areas, consult the Official Highway Travel Map. It is available free from the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation and at all Texas Tourist Bureaus and Visitor Centers.
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
TEXAS TOURIST BUREAU
JUDGE ROY BEAN VISITOR CENTER (TEXAS TOURIST BUREAU)
texas
land of contrast
friendly!
Interstate Highway
U. S. Highway
State Highway
Farm or Ranch Road
Tourist Bureau

Plan your next adventure in the land of contrast







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