WEST TEXAS 1776 1976 Pioneers in cattle, cotton, & oil

Colorado City Record

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Mitchell County Bicentennial 1776-1976

Jubilee, Barbeque Also Set

Heritage 76, Fly-In Part Of Busy Weekend



Wm. Robert Smith

The Heritage 76 program celebrating Mitchell County's historical heritage is set for 3 p.m. Saturday in the air-conditioned Colorado High School auditorium.

William Robert Smith, Colorado City native and son of the late W. R. Smith, first president of City National Bank, lawyer, Congressman from this district, an early District Judge and later a Federal District Judge at El Paso, will give a talk on the county's early history, starting with the Indian and Spanish trails and continuing through 1918, his cut-off point.

Smith is an attorney from San Antonio and will be introduced by Heritage Committee Chairman J. Lee Jones Jr., who was also a San Antonio attorney before his retirement when he returned to Colorado City and is currently a city councilman.

Colorado City Schools Superintendent Lloyd McKee will serve as Master of Ceremonies and special introductory music will be provided by Frank Bassham at a lighted electric organ.

Before Smith's talk, Horizons Committee Chairman George Womack will announce the winner of the $1,000 prize in a play writing contest sponsored by the Mitchell County Bicentennial Commission and the Horizons Committee. Mrs. Charles C. Thompson is head of the Mitchell County Bicentennial Commission.

The winning play will be produced by Colorado City Playhouse Inc. this fall.

Also on Saturday, the Loraine Boy Scouts will hold their annual barbeque fund-raiser and serving will be from 2-8 p.m. in the Loraine Lions Building. Tickets are $3 for barbeque and all the trimmings. There will also be musical entertainment provided by a local group and a Sweetwater square dance group will perform, inviting anyone interested to participate.

Another event set for Saturday is the Bicentennial Jubilee planned at Wallace Center by the Senior Citizens group. They have set up a Country Store with items for sale including homemade bread, soap, arts and crafts articles, homegrown produce from the Center's vegetable garden free lemonade and cookies and other items.

A red, white and blue anvil pattern quilt will be raffled and tickets are being given for a $1 donation.

During the 9:30 to 7 p.m. Jubilee, the Looney Home Demonstration Club will be serving food, ham and turkey plates and snack food.

Then early Sunday morning, starting at 7 and continuing to 10 a.m., the Colorado City Chamber of Commerce will be serving breakfast of bacon and eggs, toast and jelly with coffee to all the fly-ins and anyone else for a charge of $2 each plate at the city-county airport during the annual Chamber sponsored Fourth of July Fly-In.

Parachute jumps are scheduled for 9, 10 and 11 a.m. and there will also be aerobatic stunts performed by a daredevil in a DeHavilland Chipmunk.

Also during the Fly-In, the popular airplane rides over the city and two lakes will be offered again this year with four planes available to give rides at $3 each ticket.

At 2 p.m. Sunday, all the church bells in the city will ring, part of a nationwide observance of the nation's birthday.



HERITAGE PROGRAM at Colorado High School air conditioned auditorium this Saturday starting at 3 p.m. will feature the historical heritage of Mitchell County, presented by William Robert Smith. Smith will be introduced by J. Lee Jones Jr. (seated), chairman of the Heritage Committee. Lloyd McKee, standing left, will serve as Master of Ceremonies and George Womack, chairman of the Horizons Committee, will announce the winner of the $1,000 prize in the play writing contest being sponsored by the Mitchell County Bicentennial Commission and his committee.

Collector's Edition

A special Collector's Bicentennial Edition featuring Mitchell County history is included with this issue of the Record.

The 24-page edition includes a history of Mitchell County and Colorado City from the years 1876-1885, written by Mrs. J. Lee Jones Sr. and O. W. Cline, printed with permission of Mrs. Jones' son, J. Lee Jones Jr. of Colorado City.

Along with photos of the historical markers in the county and the stories they tell, there is also a history of Loraine by Susan Mahon, a history of Westbrook taken from a recent talk given by Mrs. Mattie Hines at the Westbrook Golden Age Club and the story of Chief Lone Wolf by Ann Nobles.

Crowd Expected At Park

A big crowd of campers, swimmers and picnickers is expected at Lake Colorado City State Park over the four-day Fourth of July holiday weekend, says Park Superintendent Joe Robinette.

"There were 13,000 people who visited the park during the four-day Fourth of July weekend last year," he said, and there will probably be as many this year."

"However, the Bicentennial events being planned in most of Texas cities and towns might keep the crowd from being as large as it was last year," he said. "There are so many activities being planned that people may stay at home to attend the various functions."

Violators To Get Tickets

Colorado City Police Chief Jesse Browning announces that starting Wednesday, the police department has begun issuing tickets to dog owners who permit their dogs to run loose in violation of the city ordinance prohibiting dogs running loose in the city.

Dogs are to be kept on leash or penned at all times.

A violation could be subject to from $1 to $100 fine each day the violation occurs and for each ticket issued, the police chief warns.

All-Stars Selected, Teams Tied

In Little League action, the final games were played Monday night as the Pirates won over the Dodgers 14-3 and Yankees edged the Tigers 12-11.

A makeup game between the Dodgers and Indians was played Tuesday and the Dodgers took the final decision 10-8.

The regular season has ended with a tie for the first half champs between the Yankees and Rangers and a tie between the Yankees and Indians for the second half title.

The Yankees and Rangers will square off tonight (Thursday) at 7:30 to decide the first half winners and the other playoff game has not yet been set.

All-Stars, A and B teams, were announced following the final Little League game of the season Monday night and includes the following:

--A Team, Victor Jackson, Indians; Tim Nobles, Tigers; Mark Lewis, Tigers; Kim McElligott, Yankees; Robert Gomez, Yankees; Ricky Alvarez, Rangers; Mitch Williams, Rangers; Jesse Bodine, Dodgers; John Johnson, Indians; Todd Neff, Astros; Gary Rowe, Giants; Michael Scott, Yankees; Lonny Wyrosdick, Indians; Bobby Arispe, Pirates; alternates Willie Martinez of the Yankees and Dane Powell of the Indians.

--B Team, Lee Wallace and Tom Rees, Indians; Kim Feaster, Yankees; Chris Norris, John Horton and Dalton Maddox, Dodgers; Eddie Rivera, Pirates; Doug Tucker, Astros; Tim Fredenburg and Jerry Phariss, Giants; Marty Martin and Doug Smith, Rangers.

The two teams will play a practice game 6 p.m. July 10, a game which preceeds the Farm League All-Star game.

$$$$$$$$$$

Colorado City merchants are once again sponsoring Dollar Days sales Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Check ads of the following businesses in this issue of the Record:

Western Auto, E-Z Way Superette, Landau's, Sparks Hardware, Ben Franklin Variety Store, Safeway, White's Auto, Barbara Ann's and Anthony's.

$$$$$$$$$$

Melodrama To Open Tonight

Curtain time for the opening night performance of an old-fashioned melodrama, *Dirty Work at the Crossroads, or Tempted, Tried and True,* is set for 8 p.m. today (Thursday) in the Colorado Opera House.

Directed by Porter Richardson, the cast includes the following:

--Nellie Lovelace, Susanne Morgan.

--Adam Oakhart, Mark Reynolds.

--Munro Murgatroyd, Glenn Polk.

--Ida Rhinegold, Trina Taylor.

--Mookie Magugins, Joe Vincent.

--Leonie Asterbilt, Twila Polk.

--Widow Lovelace and Mrs. Asterbilt, Montie Foster.

--French maid Fleurette and Little Nell, Midge Ledbetter.

The play is being staged by Colorado City Playhouse Inc. as their part of the Bicentennial celebration and will be performed Thursday, Friday and Saturday and again July 8, 9 and 10.

All seats are reserved for Playhouse productions and the box office will be open from 1-5 p.m. each weekday afternoon for the duration of the play. Tickets are $2 each and may be reserved by phoning 728-3491, or by going by the Opera House.

Stage designer George Womack has effected a false proscenium arch with an outdoor scene and house exterior, complete with railroad tracks and approaching train in the final scene. One character even makes her stage appearance paddling a canoe.

The Gay 90's melodrama will be staged in the old Opera House which has been restored by the Playhouse group. Originally built at the turn of the century as an opera house, the stage will once again reverberate with such lines as "Curses, foiled again," and "Oh, you cad, you villain!"

The restored Opera House exterior and lobby are in the decor of the late 90's but the auditorium and stage are modern.

Farm League Season Ends

Final games in the Farm League were played Saturday night with the following winners:

--Colts 9, Lions 7.

--Steers 13, Blue Sox 3.

--Mets 9, Cubs 1.

Following the last game, All-Stars were announced with All-Stars from the Steers, Lions and Mets making up the White team and All-Stars from the Colts, Cubs and Blue Sox composing the Gold team.

The Farm League All-Star game will be played at 8 p.m. Saturday, July 10.

Daring Dollies vs. Bruising Beauties

At 8 p.m. July 8, the Daring Dollies will take on the Bruising Beauties to decide the all-important championship of mothers of Little League and Farm League players.

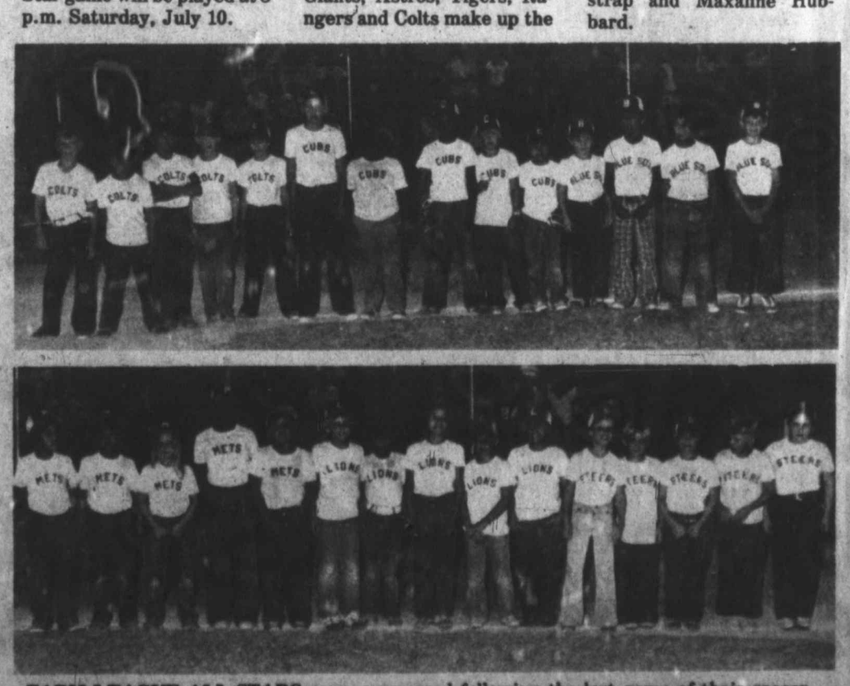
The game is being played to benefit both leagues and any mother who has not signed up, can still get on a team, says Carol Dakan.

The Daring Dollies will consist of mothers of Dodgers, Pirates, Yankees, Lions, Mets, Cubs, Blue Sox and Steers. They have set a practice game for 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the old junior high field.

Mothers of the Indians, Giants, Astros, Tigers, Rangers and Colts make up the Bruising Beauties and they will practice starting 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Little League practice field.

Members of the Daring Dollies are Mary Gaona, Mavis Marsh, Carol Dakan, Trudy Bodine, Faye Nell Herm, Tina Raschke, Edith Womack, Janett Cannon, Kathy Rich, Amelia Franco, Janet Free, Joy Piland and Gayla Proctor.

Bruising Beauties include the following: Judi Powell, Margaret Rees, Daisy Jackson, Faye Jackson, Marie Wyrosdick, Pat Lindsey, Tuki Iglehart, Bunnie Freelen, Mrs. Don Kelley, Mrs. Walraven, Mrs. Bynum, Queetie Ausbie, Delores Gilstrap and Maxaline Hubbard.



FARM LEAGUE ALL-STARS were announced following the last game of their season Saturday night and are pictured here. Top photo is of the Gold team All-Stars from the Colts, Cubs and Blue Sox and bottom photo is of the White team All-Stars from the Steers, Lions and Mets. The All-Star game is set for 8 p.m. Saturday, July 10.

Tennis Tourney Brackets Drawn

Finals were played Saturday and Sunday in the Student Division of the Fourth Annual Lions Club Tennis Tournament and brackets have been set up by Tournament Director Ken Burnam in the Adult Division which will continue the next two weeks.

Trophies were presented to winners in the Student Division.

Tony Franco won the Junior Boys Singles over second place Freddy Alvarez as Jim Bobo was third and Otis Ruffin, fourth.

Tony Love defeated Terry Culbertson for the Senior Boys Singles title, taking wins over Ivy Johnson and Mark Miles in the semi-finals.

The Girls Singles champ was Lisa Bobo as she defeated Sherri Williams and Malinda Cook for the title. Sherri Williams was second place winner.

Ivy Johnson and Terry Culbertson teamed up to take the Boys Doubles trophy over Otis Ruffin and Freddy Alvarez. Jim Bobo and Kirk Evans played to a third place finish over the team of Don Jones and Rod Reeves.

"The tournament was enjoyed by many of the players from previous years and a host of new players," Burnam said. "Some of the new players are Bruce Bobo, Tim Nobles, Andy Swinney, Lori Norris, Liz Terry, Diane Kelley and Malinda Cook."

The tournament was a culmination of the professional tennis lessons, he added, saying that 25 persons took the lessons and all said that they improved their tennis play.

The Lions Tennis Tournament continues for the next two weeks in the Adult Division. Draws show that a lot of serious and comical tennis is in store for participants, Burnam said.

"The sore muscles will be forgotten as each player remembers the fun of each match," Burnam concluded.

First round in the Men's Singles has David Hargrove meeting Ken Burnam, Larry Hamner vs. Steve Smith, Don DeLaney vs. Bobby Nobles, Walter Hargrove goes against Charles Clark, Manuel Jimenez vs. John Williamson and Billy Gavin to meet the winner of that match.

Four teams are entered in the Men's Doubles bracket: David Hargrove-Walter Hargrove vs. Larry Hamner-Steve Smith and Ken Burnam-Bill Gavin vs. Don DeLaney-Mel Palmer.

In Mixed Doubles, the teams are matched up like this: Bobby Nobles-Carol Dakan vs. Mary Margaret Sparks-Ricky Spann; Eddie Piland-Joy Piland vs. Billy Gavin-Martha Gavin; Ken Burnam-Donna Burnam vs. Larry Hamner-Nancy Hamner; Don DeLaney-Jackie Palmer vs. Dave King-Shirley Swinney.

Act Quickly

David Allen Smith, 20 of South Austin, was arrested by Police Chief Jesse Browning and Patrolman Kenneth Abbott about ten minutes after a complaint was made from City National Bank that he allegedly had cashed a forged check earlier and had attempted to pass another.

A bank teller called the police dispatcher at 9:23 last Thursday and gave a description of the man to Chief Browning and Abbott.

Smith was arrested about ten minutes later and admitted attempting to pass the check after pieces of it were found thrown from Lone Wolf Bridge on Highway 80.

He was charged before Justice of the Peace Henry Doss and bond set at $2,500. He later waived an appearance before the Grand Jury and pled guilty before 32nd District Judge Weldon E. Kirk. He was given a two-year probated sentence, paid $155 in court costs and must make restitution of over $90.

Teacher Turnover In City's Schools

Arnold Parker, teacher in the Colorado City school system for the past 13 years, has submitted his resignation subject to board approval during the next meeting and will become principal at Matador.

Also, high school counselor Claude Woolsey has resigned the position he has held for the past five years to become counselor at Round Rock.

Hired as speech and drama teacher at Colorado High School, Gwen Landers will be moving to the city soon. A native of Sweetwater, she has a B. A. degree from Angelo State University with a major in speech and minor in English. This will be her first regular teaching assignment but she has completed student teaching at Lakeview High School in speech and drama and CISD Superintendent Lloyd McKee says she comes highly recommended.



Gwen Landers

Leslie Schnaufer, CHS speech and drama teacher for the past five months, has been offered the position as head of the speech and drama department at Clarendon College, Clarendon, Texas.

Application Deadline 5 p.m. Today

Today (Thursday) is the deadline for submitting a written statement to County Democratic Chairman T. L. Rees to be considered as a candidate on the November general election ballot for the office of County Attorney.

The deadline is 5 p.m. today and the Mitchell County Democratic Executive Committee meets at 5 p.m. in the Charles C. Thompson meeting room of City National Bank annex in order to choose a party nominee.

The Democrat nominee, incumbent County Attorney Perry O. Barber, died a few weeks before the primary election but after the ballots had already been printed.

Members of the executive committee are precinct chairmen as follows: Precinct 1, G. D. Foster; Precinct 2, Gwan Strange; Precinct 3, Jimmy Harrison; Precinct 4, Ray Preston; Precinct 5, Truman Bodine; Precinct 7, Eddie Gregory, along with county chairman Rees.

MITCHELL COUNTY COMMUNITY CALENDAR

THURSDAY

Noon-4 p.m. - Transportation will be provided by the Wallace Center for senior citizens to do shopping in town.

2 p.m. - Domino Party at Root Valley Fair Lodge.

6 p.m. - Women's Church League Game: Calvary vs. Loraine Catholic "B" team.

6:30 p.m. - Texas Junior Teenage League Baseball Game: Colts vs. White Sox.

6:30 p.m. - Weight Watchers will meet at the First Christian Church.

7:45 p.m. - Men's Church League Softball Game: Loraine "B" team vs. First Baptist "B" team.

8:30 p.m. - Texas Junior Teenage League Baseball Game: Lions vs. Braves.

9 p.m. - Men's Church League Softball Game: Oak St. Baptist team vs. Calvary Baptist team.

FRIDAY

Noon - Noon Lions Club will meet in the Civic Center.

3:15 p.m. - Self Culture Club will meet in a member's home.

7 p.m. - Claxton Lodge Musical.

SATURDAY

2 p.m.-8 p.m. - The Loraine Boy Scout Barbecue will be held in the Loraine Lions Club Building. Plates are $3 each and proceeds for the barbecue will go toward purchase of equipment for the Scouts. Entertainment for the afternoon and evening will include music and Square Dancing by a group from Sweetwater.

9:30 a.m.-7 p.m. - A Jubilee will be held at the Wallace Center sponsored by the Senior Citizens. Events will include art exhibits of paintings, crafts, demonstrations, a flag patterned after the original thirteen colonies flag, a Country Store where handmade items and garden vegetables may be purchased.

3 p.m. - Bicentennial program will be presented at the Colorado High School Auditorium featuring the historical heritage of Mitchell County in a talk by W. R. Smith, an attorney from San Antonio.

SUNDAY

7 a.m. - The Annual Fly-In will be held at the city-county airport and will offer breakfast free of charge to all fly-ins and at a charge of $2 each to others. Aerobatics, parachute jumping and rides will be a part of the program as well as stunt flying.

MONDAY

8 a.m.-11 a.m. - Dr. Jack Gordon, Houston psychiatrist, will be in the Mitchell County Mental Health Clinic.

6 p.m. - TOPS TX691 will meet in the Texas Electric Reddy Room.

6:30 p.m. - Texas Junior Teenage League Baseball Game: Braves vs. Colts.

7 p.m. - Evening Lions Club will meet in the Civic Center.

7:30 p.m. - Open Duplicate Bridge will meet in the Wallace Center.

7:30 p.m. - Volleyball in the Wallace Gym for teens and adults. Charge of 25c per week.

7:45 p.m. - Men's Church League Softball Game: First Baptist "A" team vs. Baptist Mission team.

9 p.m. - Men's Church League Softball Game: Loraine Catholic team vs. Loraine "A" team.

TUESDAY

10 a.m. - Mitchell County Ministerial Alliance will meet.

Noon - Wesley Bible Class will meet in the First United Methodist Fellowship Hall.

Noon - Kiwanis Club will meet in the Civic Center.

1 p.m.-4 p.m. - Transportation will be provided by the Wallace Center for senior citizens to do grocery shopping.

2:30 p.m. - Baumann Home Demonstration Club will meet in a member's home.

6 p.m. - Women's Church Softball League Game: Calvary vs. Loraine Baptist Church team.

7 p.m. - Loraine CB Club will meet in the Loraine City Hall.

7 p.m. - Westbrook Golden Age Club will meet in the Golden Age Building.

7 p.m. - Family Planning Service will meet in the Rhode-Chinn Clinic.

7 p.m. - Oak St. Baptist Church has sining at Root Valley Fair Lodge.

7:30 p.m. - Stated meeting of the Mitchell County Lodge #563, AF&AM.

7:45 p.m. - Women's Church Softball League Game: Calvary Baptist Church team vs. St. Ann's Catholic team.

9 p.m. - Women's Church Softball League Game: First Baptist "B" team vs. Church of Christ team.

WEDNESDAY

9 a.m.-4 p.m. - Transportation will be provided for Senior Citizens to keep doctor's appointments, medical trips to drug stores and to the hospital.

9:45 a.m. - Faith Circle will meet in the First Methodist Church.

10 a.m.-Noon - A representative of the Big Spring Social Security Office will be in the Chamber of Commerce Office to assist in any applications or questions.

Noon - Circuit Riders have their trip to Big Spring and will meet in the Mental Health Clinic.

Noon - Jaycees will meet in the Civic Center.

7 p.m. - First Christian Church will have their covered dish supper.

Colorado City Savings & Loan

Will Be CLOSED

Monday May 31

In Observance Of INDEPENDENCE DAY

HOLIDAY

Colorado City Record

MAC McKINNON *Publisher*

Published every Sunday and Thursday morning by Colorado City Record at Colorado City, Texas. Second class postage paid at Colorado City, Texas. Mailing address, Colorado City Record, P.O. Box 92, Colorado City, Texas 79512.

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Dale Byrd Places 1st In Tourney

Results of the tournament held by the Colorado City Bass Club at Lake Champon are: Dale Byrd, first place, for his 4½ pounder and Alvin Byrd, placing third with an eleven pounder and Matt Hart of Colorado City for his four ten pounders.

A good catch was reported by all the club members participating in the tournament.

WE ARE GOING TO MARKET

We Will Be **CLOSED** July 3, 4, 5 & 6

the Occasion!

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Heavy Storm Doors
WITH SAFETY GLASS
32"x80" & 36"x80" $41.95

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WITH SAFETY GLASS
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Solid Safety Glass
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Aluminum Window Units
With ½ Screens
24"x36" $18.95
32"x36" $19.95
36"x36" $21.95
32"x44" $23.95
32"x52" $24.95
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Disappearing Stairway $49.95
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Camper Window 18"x12" ..... Each $9.95

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July Dollar Days Food Buys

Specials Good Thursday, Friday & Saturday — We Redeem Food Stamps

Libby's Cut **CUT BEETS** ..... 2 303 Cans 49¢

Ranch Style **BEANS** ..... 2 300 Cans 49¢

Mission **SWEET PEAS** ..... 2 303 Cans 49¢

Swift Wafer Thin Sliced Smoked **MEATS** 3 Oz. Pkg. 49¢

Pork **RIBS** ..... Lb. $1.29

Armour Star **BACON** 1 Lb. Pkg. $1.39

Decker's **HOT LINKS** ..... Lb. 89¢

It's Better **GROUND BEEF** Lb. 59¢

Gooch's **GERMAN SAUSAGE** ..... 12 Oz. Ring 89¢

Red Rind Longhorn **CHEESE** ..... Lb. $1.29

Pace Gold Crown **WIENERS** ... 12 Oz. Pkg. 59¢

Morton's **POTATO CHIPS** 8 Oz. Bag 59¢

Del Monte Cream Style **CORN** ... 2 303 Cans 69¢

Armour **VIENNA SAUSAGE** 3 5 Oz. Cans 98¢

Kraft **FRENCH DRESSING** 8 Oz. Bottle 43¢

Del Monte **CATSUP** ..... 20 Oz. Bottle 49¢

Sunshine Saltine **CRACKERS** 1 Lb. Box 49¢

Morton's **SALAD DRESSING** Qt. Jar 59¢

Gandy's All Flavors **FRO-ZAN** ½ Gal. Carton 79¢

Del Monte **FRUIT COCKTAIL** ... 2 303 Cans 79¢

Trophy Sliced **STRAWBERRIES** ..... 2 10 Oz. Cartons 69¢

Whole Sun **ORANGE JUICE** ..... 3 6 Oz. Cans 69¢

Parkay Quarters **OLEO** ..... 1 Lb. Pkg. 39¢

Fresh PRODUCE Daily

Long White **POTATOES** 10 Lb. Bag 69¢

Texas Green **CABBAGE** ..... Lb. 8¢

Charlston Gray 15 Lb. - 20 Lb. Avg. **WATERMELON** Lb. 8¢

Yellow **ONIONS** ..... Lb. 10¢

Presidio **CANTALOUPES** Lb. 29¢

Gladiola All Purpose **FLOUR** ..... 5 Lb. Bag 69¢

Hershey's **COCOA** ..... 8 Oz. Can 69¢

Bama Apple **JELLY** ..... 18 Oz. Jar 49¢

Kraft Miniature **MARSHMALLOW** ... 6 Oz. Pkg. 29¢

Coca-Cola **COCA-COLA** ... 6 10 Oz. Cans 98¢

Pineapple-Grapefruit **DRINK** ..... 46 Oz. Can 43¢

Nestea **INSTANT TEA** ..... 2 Oz. Jar 98¢

Delsey **BATH TISSUE** 4 Roll Pkg. 69¢

E-Z WAY Superette

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Thursday, Friday & Saturday

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New Merchandise coming in every day. Lay away now for fall while selection is complete.

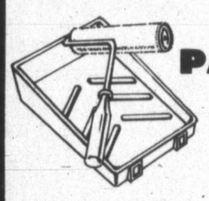
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ARRANGEMENTS
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With Exchange
$5.99

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CONSOLE STEREO..... $299.99



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MEN'S LEISURE SUITS
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Landau's
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DOLLAR DAYS SIDEWALK JUNK SALE

MANY ITEMS
1/2 PRICE OR LESS



ALL TOYS
1/2 PRICE



White's Auto Store
249 Walnut 728-3849

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OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
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10% - 50% Off





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Raid Yard Guard Spray
16 Oz. Aerosol $1.97

20 Inch 3 Speed Breeze
Box Fan..... $16.66

Wrigley's Ten 5 Stick Packs
Gum..... A Bag 76¢

PLASTIC ASSORTMENT THAT CONSISTS OF:
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Plastic 1 Pint
Freezer Containers.... 10 Per Pkg. $1.47

Plastic One Quart
Freezer Containers.... 6 Per Pkg. $1.47

One Pint Economy Packed
Freezer Bags..... 80 Ct. Pkg. 87¢

1 Qt. Economy Packed
Freezer Bags..... 80 Ct. Pkg. $1.17

Ben Franklin
Variety Store
185 E. 2nd 728-2292

July Dollar Days

Thursday, Friday & Saturday

City National Bank & Colorado City Chamber Of Commerce

Invite You To Shop The Tremendous Bargains Thursday, Friday & Saturday During Colorado City's Dollar Days Sale.

Participating Merchants Are:

Anthony's

Sparks Hardware

E-Z Way Superette

White's Auto

Barbara Ann's The Miss, Ms., & Mrs. Shop

Safeway

Western Auto

Landau's

Ben Franklin Variety Store

JULY 01 76

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Cathryn Carter Earns Masters Degree At WSU

Margaret Cathryn Carter of Colorado City received her Master of Arts degree in political science from Wichita State University, one of more than 900 associate, bachelor's, and graduate degrees of graduates who completed work at the end of the 1976 Spring Semester.

May graduates include 50 students who were awarded associate degrees, including associate of arts degrees in social sciences, humanities and natural sciences and mathematics, awarded by WSU for the first time this year.

More than 600 earned bachelor's degrees, and 12 received certificates of applied science in administration of justice.

There were also more than 200 graduate degrees awarded, including two doctoral degrees in logopedics.

America: Past, Present & Future.
Here's To Our Next 200!

Our Bicentennial. It means more to Americans than just a celebration. It serves as a stepping stone to the future. It's a door leading to bigger and better achievements.

It's an opportunity for all of us to look back at our great historial struggle for Democracy. To look at the present and see how much has been accomplished in only 200 years.

And, perhaps most important, it enables us to see that the future of America now lies in OUR hands. And all of us, as Americans, have the knowledge and foresight to make the next 200 years even better than the first.

Happy Birthday America!

COLORADO DRUG
CORNER DRUG
Eddie's of Colorado City
Will Be CLOSED
Monday
July 5
In Observance Of
INDEPENDENCE DAY
HOLIDAY

Vaughan Funeral In Denver

Nelson Vaughan, 81, the brother of Mrs. J. F. Quinney of Colorado City and a former resident of the city, died in Denver, Colorado June 28.

Vaughan was in business with John S. Vaughan in the operation of a livery stable in Colorado City and was the person who discovered ancient bison bones on Lone Wolf Creek which are now on display in the Denver Museum.

Born Nov. 22, 1895 in Colorado City, he worked as a palentologist for the Denver Museum and later for the American Museum in New York City.

Burial will be in Fairview Cemetery in Denver.

He is survived by his wife of Denver, his sister of Colorado City and a daughter, Mrs. Winnie Frances Higdon of North Hollywood, Calif.

CHINA GROVE NEWS

By MRS. N. F. HALL
Record Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Baird of Beaumont spent the week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charlie West and family.

***

Mrs. Pete White and Mrs. Bill Buckley and Laurie of Dhahran, Saudi Arabia visited Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Jones, Regina and Sarah of Garland over the weekend.

***

Mrs. Jess Brown spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Merket of Colorado City.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Don Goss and family of San Angelo visited Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Cotton over the weekend.

***

Weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd W. Merket were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hunter of Colorado City.

***

Weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Hall were Mr. and Mrs. Rayburn White of Abilene and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rainey of Colorado City and Pete White.

Wilkinson Rites Held Tuesday

Anna Florence Wilkinson, 93, mother of Ben Wilkinson of Colorado City, died at 11 p.m. Sunday at Throckmorton County Memorial Hospital.

Services were at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the First United Methodist Church.

Burial was in the Throckmorton Cemetery, under the direction of the Merriman Funeral Home.

Born October 13, 1882 in Throckmorton County, she was a lifetime resident of the county. Her parents were the late Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Reynolds.

She married William Clark Wilkinson September 6, 1905. He died in April of 1961.

Survivors include five daughters, Caroline Kunkel, Zada Hethcock, Dorothy Neely and Elinor Cogburn, all of Throckmorton and Lucy Moberly of Plainview; two sons, Ben of Colorado City and Harry of Houston; two sisters, Caroline Wilkinson of Olney and Ivy Reynolds of Sherman; 10 grandchildren and 18 great grandchildren.

College & Dallas Street
Church Of Christ 728-8291
You know-when you go to church-going home ought to be a happy time-because of the lift you got at church.
Church can be happy, exciting, rewarding and uplifting.
How has your going home time been lately? Visit with us.
College & Dallas Church Of Christ
Eddie Swinney, Minister

Security Corner
Will Be Closed Monday
July 5
In Observance Of
Independence Day
Holiday

The City National Bank
Will Be CLOSED
Monday
July 5
In Observance Of
Independence Day
HOLIDAY

The City National Bank

When utilities get squeezed too hard the local economy feels the pinch.

Right now, Lone Star, like all Texas gas companies, is caught in a squeeze. The average cost of the gas we buy from over 500 suppliers has skyrocketed. Yet we're meeting some strong resistance to recovering these costs from our customers.

Today, most cost recovery has to come through the gas cost adjustment. But, even with this pass-through, we have been forced to initially *absorb* 15% of every price rise. This is a serious loss that must eventually be recovered.

So ask yourself: what will happen if Lone Star is unable to recover its costs?

The answer: we won't be able to buy the future supplies of natural gas this area needs. Already Lone Star is unable to add reserves of gas at the same rate it is being used. The thought of running out of reserves is not as far-fetched as you might think.

What will happen if this area runs short of natural gas? First, industry would be affected, since natural gas supplies about 50% of the energy for industry nationally, and even more in this area. With insufficient energy, industry could have to curtail production. Jobs could begin to disappear. Economic growth could slow down, even halt.

What can you do about it? Discuss it with friends, neighbors and business associates. Write to your local officials. Support a fair rate of return for your gas company, to which it is entitled by law.

Think of it as your own problem. Because when you get right down to it, it is.

Lone Star Gas Company

Anthony's C.R. ANTHONY CO.
200 YEAR SALE-ABRATION
10 to 50% OFF
3 BIG DAYS — THURS., FRI. & SAT

Large Group **DOUBLE KNITS** $1 Yd.
DENIM FABRICS $1.27 Yd.

Ladies' **HANDBAGS** Summer Styles **1/3-1/2 OFF**

Playtex **ODDS & ENDS 1/3 OFF**

Men's Women's Or Children's **HOSIERY 1/2 OFF**

Men's & Boy's **SWIMWEAR 1/2 PRICE**

Short Sleeve **DRESS SHIRTS 20% OFF**

Group **LEISURE SHIRTS 1/2 OFF**

Rack Of **TIES & BELTS 1/3 OFF**

Straw **WESTERN HATS $2 - $5**

LEISURE SUITS $23.88

Rack Of Men's Double Knit **SLACKS 1/2 PRICE**

All Children's Summer **PLAYWEAR 20% - 50% OFF**

Juniors & Misses Ready-To-Wear
1 RACK 1/2 OFF
1 RACK 1/3 OFF
1 RACK 20% OFF

JEANS Odds & Ends **$5**

203 E. 2nd 728-5517
Anthony's C.R. ANTHONY CO.

Westbrook Attends Ca

The Acteens a First Baptist Ch Stanton this wee through Thursda camp at the Per Encampment.

Those attendin and Teresa Baco Pat Harris, De Lynn Dawson, Rice and Mrs. L son, leaders.

They were a by Dawn Lemo Frizzell, Tina Ta Mrs. Bobby Lem Baptist Church City.

PAL THEA
Open 7:30
Thursday, And Sat
DAVID NIVEN in "O with TERESA
OL DRAC

LAKE FISHING REPORT

LAKE COLORADO CITY

COOPER'S COVE - Crappie up to 1¼ lbs. have been caught, mostly in the pan-size range and quite a few in numbers.

Catfish are mostly in the 2 lb. range with as many as 100 caught in one bunch.

Trotline fishing is slow because of the slack in fishermen.

Black bass are sparce and weighed in at 1-2 lbs. each.

STATE PARK - Mr. Bailey caught a 6½ lb. black bass off of the bank and Mr. Byrd of Westbrook caught several nice bass up to 6¼ lbs.

Debby Carlock reported some nice catfish in her haul off of the pier. They weighed in at 1½ lbs. each.

LAKEVIEW CAMP - Fishing is slow at this part of the lake with the majority of catches consisting of pan-size crappie and channel cat, in the fisherama.

LOUIE'S LAKESIDE LODGE - Nice sized black bass were caught on Marvin and Cherry Creeks in the reeds as well as some small catfish and crappie.

LAKE CHAMPION

FISHER PARK - L. F. Johnson and Karl Cotton hooked a lot of channel catfish up to 1½ lbs. with shiners. Mr. Thien caught 16 channel catfish off of a barge weighing up to 1-1½ lbs.

B. L. Kensil of Houston caught 19 channel catfish averaging 1-1½ lbs. each. Eddie, Vicky and Donna Gannon of Post caught 7 channel cat and 17 bluegill weighing up to 2 lbs. each.

Gary Millicon of Odessa caught a nice stringer of crappie and nine channel catfish up to 1-1½ lbs. and a 7½ lb. yellow catfish on goldfish.

Randy Karo and Bill Pool of Lubbock caught 2 channel cat weighing 2 lbs. each and two others weighing 1½ lbs. each.

Donnie Jones and Freddie Ward of Big Spring caught a 23 lb. yellow cat on a trotline using goldfish for bait.

LAKE SPENCE

The winds have made the lake rough this week but the coves have supplied shelter and catfish fishing. The catfish are biting anywhere from 8 ft. to 14 ft. deep. Good baits are shad and shrimp. Stripers are also biting but the lake was a little rough to go trolling except for in the coves and up the river.

Catches include: Richard Kennison of Odessa caught 20 channel catfish up to 3 lbs.; Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Williams of Odessa caught 28 channel cat up to 2 lbs. on a rod and reel; C. D. Martin of Big Spring caught 2 yellow cat weighing 4 and 7 lbs., 25 channel cat to 2½ lbs. and a 6½ lb. striper.

Lynn Dennen of Midland caught a 6½ lb. striper and Jack and Nina Brewer of Odessa caught 2 stripers at 12 and 14 lbs.

Fred and Janel Walker of Hobbs, New Mexico hooked at 5½ lb. striper and C. H. Noble of Ozona caught a striper at 5½ lbs. also.

Brenda Dennis of Denver City caught a 5 lb. striper and C. C. Weir of Robert Lee got a whopping ¼ lb. pollywog.

Westbrook Group Attends Camp

The Acteens and GA's of First Baptist Church are in Stanton this week, Monday through Thursday attending camp at the Permian Basin Encampment.

Those attending are Tina and Teresa Bacon, Sand and Pat Harris, Debbie King, Lynn Dawson, Mrs. Floyd Rice and Mrs. L. M. Dawson, leaders.

They were accompanied by Dawn Lemons, Kristy Frizzell, Tina Tammen and Mrs. Bobby Lemons of First Baptist Church in Colorado City.

PALACE THEATRE
Open 7:30 Start 7:45
Thursday, Friday And Saturday
DAVID NIVEN in "OLD DRACULA" with TERESA GRAVES


Class Of '66 Reunion

The graduating class of 1966 will have their 10th reunion Saturday afternoon, July 3.

Registration for the 87 member class will begin at 1 p.m. followed by a get-together until 4 p.m. Refreshments will be served at this time and the public is invited to attend.

A tour, conducted by Bo Merket, of the new high school will be given to the class members attending.

Dinner will follow the tour in the Civic Center at 6:30 p.m. and a Dance will be held at 8 p.m. These two events are by invitation only.

Making arrangements for the class reunion of '66 are Mr. and Mrs. Artie Butler, Karen Newby and Tina Raschke.

Paynes Return From Visit

Mr. and Mrs. Cullen Payne returned home Sunday from Midland where she had spent two weeks with a daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Hayslip. Her granddaughter Terry Hayslip underwent major surgery June 15 and was brought home from the hospital on Thursday.

Place Your Ad In The Record

There Will Be
NO SALE
At
COLORADO CITY LIVESTOCK AUCTION
Saturday, July 3
In Observance Of
INDEPENDENCE DAY HOLIDAY

Safeway Dollar Days



OPEN JULY 4th & 5th
For Your Holiday Shopping Convenience!

U.S.D.A. FOOD STAMP COUPONS Gladly Accepted

Meat Pies — Manor House. Frozen. 5 8-oz. Pkgs. $1 — Safeway Special!

Bread — Mrs. Wright's White ★Reg. or ★Sandwich Sliced. 3 24-oz. Loaves $1 — Safeway Special!

Beans — Ranch Style Beans. 4 15-oz. Cans $1 — Safeway Special!

Canned Pop — Snowy Peak. Assorted Flavors. 8 12-oz. Cans $1 — Safeway Special!

Cocktail — Hunt's Fruit Cocktail. 3 15-oz. Cans $1 — Safeway Special!

Towels — Bounty Towels. Strong! 2 120-Ct. Rolls $1 — Safeway Special!

Soup — Chicken Noodle. Town House. 6 10.5-oz. Cans $1 — Safeway Special!

Lemonade — Scotch Treat. Frozen. 7 6-oz. Cans $1 — Safeway Special!

Tomato Sauce — Hunt's Thick & Rich! Safeway Special! 6 8-oz. Cans $1

Bel-air. Frozen. Dinners — ★Macaroni & Beef ★Spaghetti & Meatballs ★Chicken & Noodles ★Macaroni & Cheese. Safeway Special! 3 Reg. Pkgs. $1

Dips for Chips — Lucerne. Assorted. Safeway Special! 3 8-oz. Ctns. $1

Tomato Juice — Hunt's. Refreshing! Safeway Special! 5 13.5-oz. Cans $1

Safeway Money-Saving Values!

Spaghetti — Franco American. Prepared. Safeway Special! 5 14.75-oz. Cans $1
Apple Sauce — Town House. Tangy! Safeway Special! 4 16-oz. Cans $1
Lucerne Yogurt — Assorted Flavors. Safeway Big Buy! 4 8-oz. Ctns. $1
Pooch Dog Food — Meaty Flavor! Safeway Special! 7 15.5-oz. Cans $1

Compare These Safeway Low Prices!

Detergent — Purex. Gets Clothes Clean! —49-oz. Box 78¢
Paper Towels — Hi Dri — 103-Ct. Roll 39¢
Liquid Bleach — White Magic — ½-Gal. Plastic 39¢
Fruit Drinks — Golden Harvest — 46-oz. Can 39¢
Salad Dressing — Piedmont — 32-oz. Jar 59¢
Pork & Beans — Town House. 16-oz. Can 26¢

Everyday Low Prices!

Chunk Tuna — Sea Trader. —6.5-oz. Can 49¢
Pinto Beans — Town House. Dry — 16-oz. Pkg. 23¢
Macaroni & Cheese — Town House — 7.25-oz. Pkg. 25¢
Pure Mustard — Town House — 9-oz. Jar 19¢
Tomato Catsup — Highway — 14-oz. Bottle 34¢

Mix or Match!
Bel-air Frozen. Vegetables
★Green Beans, Regular Cut 9-oz. Pkg.
★Green Beans, French Style 9-oz. Pkg.
★Fordhook Lima Beans 10-oz. Pkg.
★Baby Limas 10-oz. Pkg.
★Wax Beans 9-oz. Pkg.
★Mixed Vegetables 10-oz. Pkg.
Safeway Special! 3 Pkgs. $1

Shop Safeway and Save!

Potato Chips — Party Pride. Twin Pack—9-oz. Pkg. 69¢
Hot Chili — or ★Regular, With Beans. Town House — 15.5-oz. Can 49¢
Topping — Whipped. Party Pride — 9-oz. Ctn. 59¢

HISTORICAL AMERICAN FLAGS
MINIATURE 4"x 6" FABRIC
They Will Be Removed From Sale July 6
3 for $1

Safeway Has Low Prices on Health and Beauty Aids!

Ladies Tennis Shoes $2.22 —Pair — Safeway Brand. Light Summer Footwear! Ideal for Boating! Economical! Safeway Big Buy!

Raid Spray — Ant & Roach Killer. (Save 16¢) Safeway Special! — 11-oz. Aerosol 99¢
Polaroid Film — #108 Polacolor 2. Film (Save 26¢) Special! — Each $4.49
Safeway Batteries — ★C or ★D Size — 2-Ct. Pkg. 57¢
Aspirin Tablets — Safeway 5-Grain — 100-Ct. Bottle 39¢
GAF Colorprint — Film Cartridge C126-12. Special! — Each 67¢
Kodak Color Film — Film Cartridge ★126-12 ★C110-12 — Each $1.19
Safeway Oil Filters — Why Pay More? — Each $1.99
Safeway Motor Oil — Regular Grade SAE ★20 or ★30 Wt. — Quart Can 43¢

Guaranteed to Please!

Turkeys — Young Toms. Under 24-Lbs. ★Whole or ★Half. USDA Insp. Grade 'A'! —Lb. 49¢
Hen Turkeys — Young. Over 10-Lbs. USDA Insp. Graded 'A'! —Lb. 53¢

Lunch Meat — Safeway. Sliced ★Beef Bologna ★Cooked Salami ★Macaroni & Cheese ★Pickle-Pimento ★Olive. 6-oz. Pkg. 49¢
Chipped Meats — Safeway. Thin-Sliced 7 Varieties — 3-oz. Pkg. 39¢
Meat Wieners — or ★Beef Franks. Safeway — 12-oz. Pkg. 69¢
Smoked Hams — Shank Portion. Water Added — —Lb. 98¢
Boneless Hams — Halves. Under 3-Lbs. Swift's Premium Hostess — —Lb. $2.69
Canned Hams — Safeway. Fully Cooked! — 3-Lb. Can $5.49
Sliced Bacon — Slab. Rindless — —Lb. $1.43

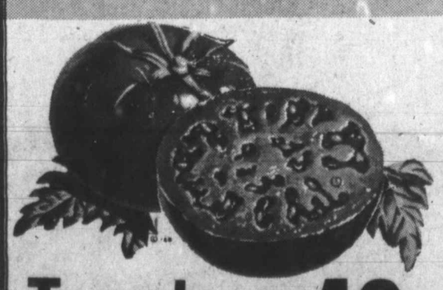
Hindquarters — Turkeys. Under 3-Lbs. No Giblets — —Lb. 45¢
Self-Basting — Safeway Young Turkeys. Over 10-Lbs. USDA Insp. Grade 'A'! — —Lb. 65¢
Leg Quarters — Fresh. From USDA Insp. Grade 'A' Fryers — —Lb. 55¢
Premium Ground Beef — Any Size Pkg. — —Lb. $1.18
Beef Short Ribs — USDA Choice Grade Heavy Beef Plate — —Lb. 49¢
Arm Roast — Full Cut. USDA Choice Grade Heavy Beef Chuck — —Lb. 95¢
Pork Spareribs — Small Sides. Under 3-Lbs. — —Lb. $1.59

Roast — Chuck. Boneless Shoulder Cut. USDA Choice Grade Heavy Beef —Lb. 97¢
Boneless Steak — Top Blade Chuck. USDA Choice Grade Heavy Beef —Lb. $1.18

Safeway Quality Frozen Foods!

Fried Chicken $1.89 — Banquet. Heat and Serve! Safeway Special! 32-oz. Pkg.
Strawberries — Sun Fresh — 10-oz. Pkg. 29¢
Casserole — Bel-air. Macaroni & Cheese — 8-oz. Pkg. 35¢
Waffles — Bel-air. 6-Count — 5-oz. Pkg. 23¢
Bullets — Gold Mine. Assorted — 24-Ct. Pkg. 99
Sandwiches — Party Pride. Ice Cream — 6-Ct. Pkg. 7
Orange Juice — Scotch Treat. — 6-oz. Can 22

Potatoes — Scotch Treat. Shoestring. Safeway Special! 32-oz. Pkg. 59¢


Tomatoes 49¢ — East Texas. Delicious! For Salads or Sandwiches! —Lb.
Romaine Lettuce — For Salads! — Each 29¢
Green Cabbage — Firm Heads! — Lb. 12¢
Russet Potatoes — US #1, Gardenside — 10 Lb. Bag $1.49
Pineapples — Sweet & Juicy! — Each 49¢


Grapes 49¢ — Thompson Seedless. For Snacks or Desserts! —Lb.
Golden Bananas — Mellow & Sweet! — Lb. 19¢
Valencia Oranges — Full of Juice! — 4-Lb. Bag 79¢
Potted Mums — Assorted Colors. 6-Inch Pot — Each $2.69
Zebra Plant — 4-Inch Pot — Each $2.98

Red Plums — Santa Rosa. California — —Lb. 39¢
Yellow Onions — Favorite for Flavor! — —Lb. 10¢

U.S.D.A. FOOD STAMP COUPONS Gladly Accepted

SAFEWAY

Prices Effective Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun., July 1, 2, 3 & 4, in Colorado City. Sales in Retail Quantities Only!

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Loraine Area Personals And News

By Ida Baird

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richards of Abilene spent Tuesday and Tuesday night with Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hamilton.

***

Guests of Mrs. Pearl Bruce and Ralston Friday were Mrs. Roland Landfried and Mrs. Henry Beights of Roscoe and Mrs. Jim Heathcott from Houm, La.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Hamilton and Julia and Mrs. Jim Brown, Melissa and Valera from Andrews visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hamilton Sunday as they were enroute home after attending a reunion of the Hock family at Buffalo Gap.

***

Mrs. Cecil Robinson and children of Aspermont spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wells.

***

A group of young people from First Baptist Church in Loraine left at 9 a.m. Monday for Fort Worth where they are attending "Super Summer" this week.

Those attending the five day meet are J. D. and Mildred Sheffield, David Galvan, Catherine Meadows and Donnie Dunn. Rev. Carl Clinton took them, and Belinda Sheiffield plans to attend the final session of the meet Friday and they will return with her.

***

David Lynn Faulkenberry, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Faulkenberry of Big Spring and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Hays of Loraine graduated May 28 from the Texas State Technical Institute at Waco, with a major in Instructional Media Technology.

Faulkenberry is a 1971 graduate of Big Spring High School. He remained in Waco where he is doing special work at the Institute this summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dobbs attended the reunion of the McIver family held in Brady during the weekend. Twenty-five were present.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dobbs returned last week after a vacation and trip. They visited her brother nd wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kirkpatrick in Texarkana and accompanied them on a trip to the Ozark Mountains, and visited an aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. Noah Wise in Springhill, La., and with Dobbs sister, Mrs. Syble Eddins at her lake home at Lake Texoma.

***

Guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Taylor Monday until Thursday was Mrs. Stella Leslie from Brady. Their guests Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Allison and three daughters of Colorado City, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walker and children, Sweetwater and Mrs. Ruth Walker, Loraine.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Al Walker of Crane visited her mother, Mrs. Harvey Leach Monday and Monday night.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Forest Meadows and David of Robert Lee visited his mother, Mrs. S. E. Meadows Friday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Banks and children spent Saturday seeing sights at Six Flags.

***

Mrs. Lilla Jiant of San Angelo spent several days last week with Mrs. Vanda Martin.

***

Mrs. Olen Lee returned home Monday from Quanah where she had been with her mother, Mrs. J. E. Hindman who is ill.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Don Opheim Lanny, Lisa and Lynn of Lubbock were guests in the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harold Martin for the weekend. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Martin and Lane of Midland were also supper guests in their home Friday evening.

The Opheims joined the Merrill Martins at Sweetwater Lake on Saturday and spent the day boating, skiing and fishing.

Lisa Opheim returned home with her parents Sunday after visiting since Wednesday with the Martins. Lynn spent the previous week visiting in their home.



Married June 18

...Mr. and Mrs. Willie McEndree

Couple Exchange Vows In Wedding Ceremony

Gina Boyd and Willie L. McEndree, Jr., were married at 7:30 p.m. June 18 at the Lightfoot Street Church of Christ in Loraine with Eric Dickey, brother-in-law of the bride, from Clovis, N.M., officiating at the double ring vows.

Parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boyd of Loraine and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McEndree of Clovis, N.M.

The altar setting was flanked by candle trees holding blue tapers, with a base of greenery and blue bows.

The bride, presented in marriage by her father wore a bridal gown of white voile fashioned with high neck edged in lace. Her skirt was softly gathered at the waist line and finished with wide self material flounce attached to the skirt by a band of lace. Her elbow length full sleeves were edged in lace and her shoulder length veil fell from a cap designed of lace.

Her bridal bouquet was white gardenias, blue carnations and baby's breath in setting of greenery, lace, etc. For wedding traditions, she wore for something old, a gold wedding band around her neck worn by the grooms great grandmother. For something new and blue she wore a blue garter.

Mrs. Eric Dickey of Clovis, N.M., sister of the bride was matron of honor. She wore a floor length blue flocked dress, designed A-line skirt, with short puff sleeves edged in lace and lace edged neck and front. She carried a nosegay of blue carnations, baby's breath, greenery and lace.

Larry Delaney of Clovis, N.M. was best man.

The bride's parents hosted a reception at their home following the ceremony. The bride's table was laid in white lace over blue.

The three tiered wedding cake was served with punch. Appointments were silver and crystal. Serving were Mrs. Bob Jones, Amarillo, Mrs. Larry Delaney, Clovis, N.M. and Ann Bickle of Big Spring.

After a wedding trip the couple will be at home in Clovis, N.M.

Nursing Home Activities In Loraine

The Loraine Nursing Home hosted the party for those having June birthdays on Wednesday, June 30. Punch and cookies were served to all the patients. Those honored were Pansy Wade, Julia Williamson, Miss Ida Parks, Maria Rocha, Mary Johnson, Fairy Bond, Exa Mayes, Luia Sanchez and Henry Cox.

The next Sing Along at the Home will be July 9, and again July 23. The public is invited to attend and take part on these evenings.

Anyone is invited to come to the Home on Tuesday at 2 p.m. and play dominoes with the patients. On Thursday at 2 p.m. they play Bingo. They would like for you to come and participate in these games with them. Also they have choir practice at 2 p.m. Wednesday and would like for you to join them at this hour.

Patients have been busy making bandana shirt blouses for the Fourth of July and Bicentennial projects. These are for sale, so you are invited to come by, find your size in a blouse and purchase them from the patients at the Home.

They make many different kinds of craft work, which are also for sale, and they invite you to see them.

Long Installed As Worshipful Master

Mr. and Mrs. Troy Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Kidd attended the installation of officers of the Brownfield Masonic Lodge #903 Saturday evening, June 26 at 7:30 p.m. in the Masonic Temple of that city.

Bill Long was installed as worshipful Master. A reception hosted by Mrs. Long followed the installation ceremonies.

A large white cake with the Masonic emblem and colors was served with punch.

The Jones and Kidd's spent Saturday night and Sunday with the Longs and Ronda and Brandon Long returned with them for a visit.

Also attending the evenings's activities and visiting in the Long home Saturday evening were Mrs. K. L. Taylor of Loraine and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Thompson of Colorado City.

Daughter, Grandaughter Visits Mr. & Mrs. Tartt

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Tartt of Andrews announce the birth of a daughter in the Midland hospital on June 25.

The 6 pound 1 oz. girl has been named Angela Dawn.

Maternal grandmother is Mrs. David Helton of Clyde and paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Howard Tartt of Loraine.

Mr. and Mrs. Tartt went to Midland to see their new granddaughter Friday night and Mrs. Tartt returned to spend this week with them.

Galvan Has Secretarial Job

Cindy Galvan, spring graduate of Loraine High School has accepted a position as secretary in the Engineering department at Texas Tech in Lubbock and went to work there on June 7.

She plans to enter Tech in September and will continue with her secretarial work only part time. Cindy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Galvan of Loraine.

Willing Workers Class Meets In Givens' Home

Mrs. J. D. Givens brought the devotional when the Willing Workers Sunday School Class of First United Methodist Church of Loraine met in her home June 22 for their regular monthly meeting.

She used as her subject the "Four Great Faiths," God, ourselves, freedom and fellowman; using scripture Matthew 17:20. Mrs. Jim Johnson led in prayer.

Mrs. C. H. Martin, class president was in charge of a short business meeting. Mrs. Wiley Walker reported on church yard work done by the Edgar Hallmarks and the class voted to retain them. Reports were given on visits to the shut-ins and a gift to Lily Bennett who recently had surgery.

Refreshments were served to Mmes. J. D. Norman, Wiley Walker, Worth Bruce, C. H. Martin, Jim Johnson, Roy Wells, James Bennett, K. L. Taylor and one visitor, Mrs. Jim Templeton.

Browers To Preach July 4

Dr. J. Walter Browers, District Supt. of Big Spring will speak at the First United Methodist Church in Loraine Sunday, July 4, at the 11 o'clock service.

Following the service a dinner will be served for the entire church membership in the church dining hall.

All members of the church are urged to attend the service, bring a lunch and remain for the noon fellowship and meal. Bring your guests.

Funds Needed For Loraine Cemetery

Funds for the up keep of the Loraine Cemetery are badly needed.

The city of Loraine is responsible for working the streets in the Loraine cemetery, but there are no funds available for keeping lots clean, weeds cut and grass mowed on individual plots.

Any contribution will be appreciated and put to good use in hiring help for this purpose.

Contributions the past week include H. G. Hallmark, Loraine $5; Mrs. J. E. Coles, Iraan, $10.

Take contributions to the City Hall.

M-M-money saving FOOD VALUES

SPECIALS GOOD FRIDAY & SATURDAY

California Hass AVOCADOS Each 39¢

California Crisp Firm Green LETTUCE..... Head 25¢

California Santa Rosa PLUMS..... Lb. 49¢

California Coronet PEACHES..... Lb. 39¢

Russet POTATOES..... 10 Lb. Bag 89¢

Gandy's Pure ICE CREAM..... 5 Qt. Bucket $2.49

Van Camp PORK & BEANS.. 3 16 Oz. Cans 98¢

Gooch's Blue Ribbon German Style SAUSAGE..... 12 Oz. Pkg. 89¢

Armour Star Vienna SAUSAGE..... 3 5 Oz. Cans 98¢

Good Beef ROUND STEAK.... Lb. $1.29

GOOD BEEF ROAST

CHUCK Lb. 55¢ ARM Lb. 65¢ 7-BONE Lb. 69¢

Fresh Lean PORK CHOPS..... Lb. $1.29

Decker's Tall Korn BACON..... 1 Lb. Pkg. $1.39

32 Oz. Bottle DR. PEPPER 6 Pk. Carton Plus Deposit and Tax $1.19

Keith's Frozen LEMONADE 3 6 Oz. Cans 49¢

T. J. Green Grocery & Market

Loraine 737-2612

WE SALUTE The 1976 Loraine Little League Baseball Team



LORAINE LITTLE LEAGUE, coached by Ronald Bruce, includes these team members, pictured from left: back row, Carl Andrews, Margarito Rodriguez, Charlie Martinez, Kirk Galvan, Greg Bruce; front row, Dwayne Smith, Adam Merket, Lupe Rodriguez, Mark Ring Julian Leija, Pat Terry.

Good Luck From FIRST STATE BANK Loraine

Hearing Loss Is Not A Sign Of Old Age

A free offer of special interest to those who hear but do not understand words has been announced by Beltone. A non-operating model of the smallest Beltone aid of its kind will be given absolutely free to anyone answering this advertisement.

Send for this non-operating model to see how tiny hearing help can be. Its yours to keep, free. The actual aid weighs less than a third of an ounce, and it's all at ear level, in one unit.

These models are free, so write for yours now. Thousands have already been mailed, so write today to Beltone, 1333 N. 2nd St. Abilene 79601 or Call 673-5100

Phone 728-3413 To Place A Classified Ad.

First State Bank Loraine

Will Be Closed Monday July 5

In Observance Of INDEPENDENCE DAY HOLIDAY

Your electric bills will be higher this summer. So it's important to use electricity wisely.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR ELECTRIC BILL

Even if you use the same amount of electricity this summer as you did last year, your electric bill is going to be higher.

Why? First, because our rates had to be increased early this year. And now that it's air conditioning season, the increase will be more obvious than it has been.

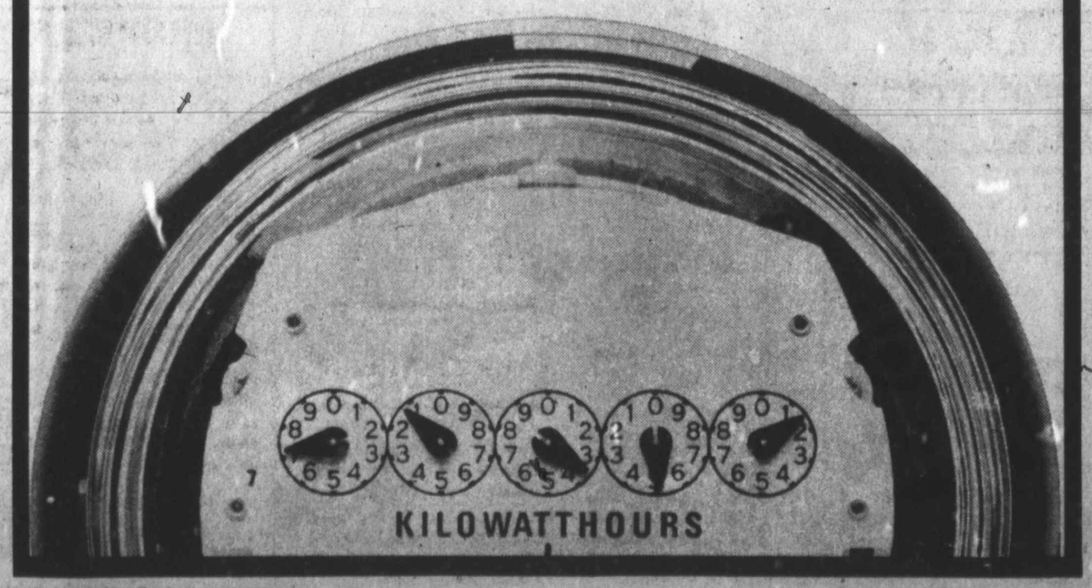
Of course, it isn't just the rate increase that will make your bills higher. The fuel we use to run our generators is higher than it was last summer, even though Texas Electric is using lignite coal to help offset the high price of the natural gas we must use.

Then if you add the possibility of an extra-hot summer, you can see why we want to caution you about how you use electricity this summer.

For a free copy of our newest booklet on how to save electricity, give us a call. Or request one on the comment portion of your electric bill.

Texas Electric Service Company

B. B. HARDEE, Manager, Phone 728-2331



LITTLE WANT ADS! BIG PLUSES FOR BIG RESULTS!

Phone 728-3413 Or 728-3414 To Place A Classified Ad.

Business Services

GUILD HOMES
We build houses in Colorado City on your lot or ours. For information phone 915-573-8820 or write P.O. Box 846, Snyder, Texas.

CORNER DRUG
Rick & Joe Perkin
Service 24-Hours A Day

For quality remodeling phone 728-3070. Specializing in cabinetry, acoustical ceilings, painting, Interior & Exterior. Free Estimates.

Rent, Lease or Buy
Case Backhoes or Crawlers
By Day, Week or Month
case MATLOCK FARM SUPPLY

JBA
Expert Sharpening
711 E. 2nd
Open 9-4:30
728-3070

Shampoo your own carpet with an industrial type shampooer. Guaranteed to dry within 45 minutes. Phone 728-8488. Western Auto.

DRS. EXCHANGE
Staffed 24 Hours
728-5861
Dr. Thomas Aguillon, Dr. W. S. Rhode and Dr. Joe Terry.

HOSPITAL
Root Memorial Hospital
CHARLES ROOT
Administrator

Brand New KIRBY . . $199.00
Phone 728-3679.

Ladies Apparel Shop
Nationally famous Mode O'Day, with sales now at record high, has franchise available in Colorado City. Lady may own this store with merchandise furnished on consignment. Many other services and advantages. For information write: Mode O'Day Co., P. O. Box 6447, Lubbock, TX. 79413.

Do it yourself and save!
- Steamex® gets the dirt other methods don't reach.
- Removes old shampoo.
- Carpet dries quickly.
- Simple to use as a vacuum.

Rent the pro
STEAMEX carpet cleaner
a Peavey company
Steamex solutions carry this seal - Good Housekeeping
© 1976 U.S. Floor Systems, Inc.
STEAMEX is a Registered Service & Trade Mark. STEAMEX utilizes the Hot Water Extraction Process.
Distributor
Royce Mahon
Loraine 737-2956

Business Services

BUY OR RENT Sickroom Needs. Complete Line - Prompt Service. We offer wide choice of sickroom needs at low cost or rental. EDDIE'S PHARMACY, 10th & Hickory St.

Residential and commercial Plumbing Repairs and new Installation. Phone 728-5511. John Tammen Plumbing. 1218 Hickory.

Wilson Auto Electric Co. Repair on starters, generators, alternators, magnetos. 408 E. 3rd St, Big Spring. Phone James Norwood, owner, 267-8721.

Need an experienced roofer? I do any kind of roofing jobs or repairs. Free estimate. Phone 1-573-5965 collect in Snyder. We will do paneling.

Color and Black & White TV Repair. All brand's. Also used TV's. 2146 Chestnut, 728-3863.

Radio & TV Repair
Reasonable rate on repairs. Also auto radios and stereo systems. 415 Cedar. Phone 728-2517.

ONE OF A KIND
Our 13-year history has proven a KWIK KAR WASH to be one of the highest investment return businesses known. We provide financing, site analysis, construction and service. Phone Mike Slevin collect [214] 243-3521.

Does your house need a new coat of paint? Inside or outside. Minor repairs. 30 years experience. Free estimates. References. 728-8249.

Nichols Insulation
Home & Commercial
Free Estimates
All Work Guaranteed
573-8703 Snyder, Texas

Flo's BeautyShop
4 Expert Beauticians
To Serve You
271 Elm 728-2343

ELECTROLUX
Vacuum Cleaners
Shampooers
Sales & Service
R.S. & Eva Wallis
1098 Pine 728-3765

Buy & Sale

Milk & Eggs From Bodine Bros. Dairy
Buford Highway
Delivered Fresh To Your Home and Available at Your Grocery Store

FOR SALE: Double bed. Includes mattress and box springs, head and foot board. $60. Phone 728-3866.

FOR SALE: Fina Station, $800 for my equity. See at 2100 Hickory. Phone Goldie Walker 728-3625 or 728-3020.

FOR SALE: Books, 70,000 paperbacks in stock, ½ price or trade. Tape exchange. Kingston Bookstore, 1626 N. 2nd Abilene, Tex.

FOR SALE: 1976 Honda CB360. Low mileage. Phone 728-2878 after 7 p.m. weekdays and all day on weekends.

FOR SALE: 1972 Suzuki 750 Motorcycle. Loaded, 15,000 miles. $1,200.00 Phone 728-8272.

FOR SALE: 1969 Buick Le Sabre, white/brown, air, runs well. Sell for $550.00. Phone 728-5700 or come by 1324 Oak St.

FOR SALE: Small travel trailer, sleeps four. Has stove, ice box, cabinets. Phone 737-2467. E. A. Narrell.

FOR SALE: 3 cycle washer, white, $199.95; Gold 3 cycle, dryer, $138.45; White 3 cycle dryer, $133.45; Gold 3 cycle dryer, $168.45; Refrigerator, 19 ft. Avocado, $454.95. Phone 728-2631.

FOR SALE: 1973 Buick Regal. Good condition, air conditioned, power steering and power brakes. Phone 737-2238 after 5 and on weekends.

Garage Sale

INSIDE RUMMAGE SALE
940 E. 7th
Thursday & Friday
used clothing, furniture and dishes.

PATIO SALE
974 E. 14th
Friday Only
8-5
Lots of camping equipment, tools, dishes and clothes.

TWO FAMILY GARAGE SALE
921 Rusk
Saturday July 3
9-?
little of a lot of things.

Help Wanted

HELP WANTED: Station hands, cooks and waitresses needed at Westbrook Truckstop. Apply in person.

Snack bar help wanted. $2 per hour. Apply in person at Bernard's or phone 737-2348.

HELP WANTED: Day and night cooks. $2.20 an hour. Apply at Dairy Queen.

HELP WANTED: Experienced Ford parts man. Phone Russ Mathers, 214-597-9331, Richardson Ford, Tyler, Texas. Salary open.

Position open for full time activity director with high school education. Apply at Root Valley Fair Lodge.

AVON
Sell World famous products. Make your own hours profitable. Openings in Colorado City and surrounding areas. Phone 737-2347 or 915-673-0745 evenings collect.

Houses For Sale-Rent

FOR SALE: Nice, like new completely furnished home, refrigerated air, corner lot and immediate possession. Phone 728-3123. Can see anytime.

Trailer house for sale to be moved, 8x36. Fully furnished, painted inside and outside, ready to live in at a reasonable price. 8x10 storage house included. See at Concho & Fairmont. Phone 728-3051.

At Buford, five room house with bath, partially destroyed by fire to be moved. Make offer. Phone 728-3648.

FOR RENT: House trailers, all bills paid and spaces available also at Bojo's, State Park entrance.

Bojo's Style Center for lease. Full equipment, 2-chair Beauty Salon. Inquire at Bojo's on West side of Lake Colorado City.

FOR SALE: 5 room, bricked, paneled, utility room, concrete storm cellar, good location. Phone 728-2222 after 5 p.m.

FOR SALE: Large two bedroom house and orchard on 3 lots. Three storage houses in back. Phone 728-3633.

FOR SALE: Three bedroom, one bath and insulated siding at 2128 Chestnut. Phone 728-2658 from 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Miscellaneous

Lose weight with New Shape Capsules and Hydrex Water Pills at Colorado Drug.

Honey Rayburn is now available for appointments at Judy's Beauty Shop Tuesday-Friday. Phone 728-5171.

Artex Roll-on Decorator paints. Auta Doss, 1424 Waco, phone 728-3144 after 6 p.m.

BORROW $100 on your signature at CIC FINANCE 1102 Lamar St., Sweetwater, Texas. Phone 236-6627.

Diet properly with Midland Pharmacal Grapefruit Diet Plan and Aquavap "water pills." Colorado Drug Co.

COMING SOON
Hilltop Trailer Park. West on Hwy. 80, South ½ mile on FM 1983. Phone 728-2092 to reserve parking space.

Public Notice

We are trying to locate the following people, or their next of kin. If you have an address or know these people, please contact the Producers Coop Gin, Box 311, Colorado City, Texas. Telephone 915-728-2371 or 915-728-2203 [Bonnie D. Calaway]

Bassham, Mrs. L. L.; Banks, M. B.; Boyd, J. V.; Brown, Henry A.; Callan, G. L.; Cain, W. L.; Campbell, W. E.; Christian, G. W.; Christopher, W. O.; Church, Joe; Costello, F. G.; Dalton, Clyde; Dearing, E. F.; Enderley, Mrs. J. B.; Ezell, W. V.; Franklin, J. E.; Gist, Huron; Hale, J. E.; Hall, T. F.; Hallman, Leonard; Hammett, E. T.; Henson, J. L.; Iglehart, C. W.; Jenkin, Mrs. W. W.; Johnson, Jr. R.; Johnson, Samantha; Johnson, W. D.; Key, Rufus; King, A. F.; Lassiter, Z. T.; Lawrence, B. Z.; Mahan, J. J.; Manuel, R. T.; Mathers, Russ; McAnally, R. R.; McGee, C. W.; Mitchell, W. M.; Moseley, G. J.; Moser, S. J.; Morris, C. D.; Moore, J. R.; Moore, H. M.; Powell, Ruth; Scott, J. B.; Simpson, M. E.; Smith, Dee; Smith, Mrs. Jack G.; Spaulding, Josephine; Taylor, E. H.; Taylor, J. W.; Thomason, E. A.; Thompson, J. A.; Walker, J. N.; Walker, R. E.; Webb, J. W.; Whitt, Viva.

Public Notice

AUCTION SALE
Real Property
July 6, 1976
Between 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.
Mitchell County Courthouse Steps
To be sold for CASH to the highest bidder, subject to any and all outstanding taxes, liens or other encumbranches. Said Real Estate is described as follows:
TRACK NUMBER ONE: All of the East Half of Lots 11 and 12, Block 30 of the town of Colorado [now Colorado City], Mitchell County, Texas, as shown upon plat of Record in Volume C, pages 16 and 17, Deed Records, Mitchell County, Texas;
TRACT NUMBER TWO: All of Lot 6, in Block 15, of the R. T. Manuel's Subdivision of Blocks 13, 14 and 15, of Hart-Costin Addition No. 2 to the town of Colorado City, Mitchell County, Texas, as shown upon map of said Subdivision of record in Volume 137, page 281, of the Deed Records of Mitchell County, Texas.
Contract Don L. Thompson, Small Business Administration, 715 Federal Office Building, 1205 Texas Avenue, Lubbock, Texas 79501, [806] 762-7471.

Real Estate

For cotton hail insurance see R. B. Baker in the Barber Bldg.

FOR SALE: Farms, ranches, houses and residential lots. Listings invited. Dulin Real Estate. Phone 728-3387 or Jo Damron 728-5041.

Work Wanted

WORK WANTED: Will curb and gravel cemetery lots. Monuments and markers. Just received--Load of White Marble. Phone 728-8291.

Lost & Found

Reward offered for information leading to recovery of Rawlings Bob Turley Baseball glove. Lost at Church League Softball field. Phone 728-8451.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Tract #1: Sheet iron building approximately 40 x 40 feet [formerly used as a machine shop], could be used as a repair garage, located at 335 West 3rd Street, Colorado City, Texas. Land is the East ½ of Lots 11 and 12, Block 30, Colorado City, Mitchell County, Texas.

Tract #2: House located at 521 East 22nd, Colorado City, Texas. Property is to be sold subject to first lien held by Colorado City Savings and Loan Association.

Sale will be held at 10:00 a.m. at the door of the Mitchell County Courthouse, Colorado City, Texas, for cash/cashier's check/bank money order, to the highest bidder, subject to any and all taxes.

For more information contact Don L. Thompson, Small Business Administration, 715 Federal Office Building, 1205 Texas Avenue, Lubbock, Texas 79401, [806] 762-7471.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Sale of real property to be held at 10:00 a.m. at the Courthouse door of Mitchell County, Colorado City, Texas, for cash or cashier's check or bank money order. Property will be sold to the highest bidder subject to any and all taxes. Lot is 100 x 130 feet, with two structures:

1. A wood shingle roof, asbestos siding house, approximately 26 x 24 feet.

2. A stucco building with metal roof, 26 x 14 feet, formerly used as a gas station with an 18 x 26-foot stucco-tar and gravel roof addition and a 12 x 18-foot stucco-composition roof addition; could be used as living quarters.

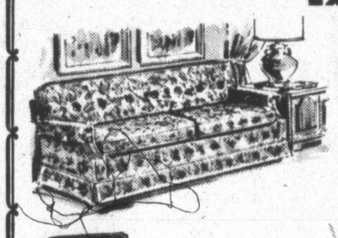
Property is located at SW corner of intersection of Dallas and West Point. It is a tract of land out of the northeast corner, and being a part of Lots 1, 2 and 3 out of Block 6, Dunn, Snyder & Mcoar Addition, Colorado City, Mitchell County, Texas.

For more information, contact Don L. Thompson, Small Business Administration, 715 Federal Office Buidling, 1205 Texas Avenue, Lubbock, Texas 79401, [806] 762-7471.

GARAGE SALE
912 E. 10th
Thursday - Saturday
9 a.m. - 6 p.m.

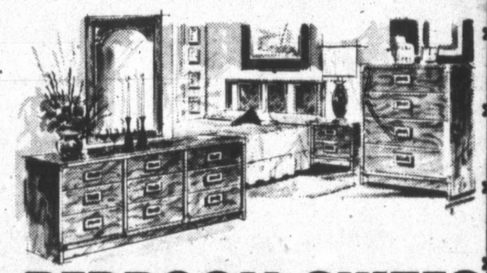
IT COSTS LESS
TO RUN THESE ECONOMY-MINDED USED CARS
Priced To Sell
74 VALIANT Air, Power & Automatic Transmission
Hard Top
68 CHRYSLER NEWPORT
FRANK MOTOR CO.
245 Chestnut 728-2341

Bicentennial SALE
30, 40 Or 50% DISCOUNT
Examples:



SLEEPER SOFA
Cut 40%
Reg. $599.95 Now Only **$239.98**





RECLINERS
Cut 50%
Reg. $129.95 Now Only **$64.50**

BEDROOM SUITES
Cut Down To
30% OFF
The Reg. Price

Register For A Home Unit CB Set To Be Given Away Saturday, July 3rd At 5 P.M.

Town & Country Furniture
169 Walnut 728-5927

Every Day in July DOLLAR SAVING Food Values
7 A.M. - 7 P.M. 7 DAYS A WEEK — WE REDEEM FOOD STAMPS



California Santa Rosa **PLUMS**..... Lb. 49¢
California Long White **POTATOES** 10 Lb. Bag 89¢
White **GRAPES**..... Lb. 69¢
Washington Red Delicious Fancy **APPLES** 4 Lbs. $1
Armour Star **BOLOGNA** 6 Oz. Pkg. 59¢
Maryland Club All Grinds **COFFEE** 1 Lb. Can $1.59
Bama **APPLE BUTTER**..... 28 Oz. Jar 65¢
HI-C All Flavor **DRINKS**..... 2 46 Oz. Cans 89¢
Gulf Charcoal **LIGHTER FLUID** 16 Oz. Can 39¢
ICE CREAM..... Tub $2.49
Griffin Hot or Regular **BAR-B-QUE SAUCE** 18 Oz. Bottle 49¢
Joan of Arc Cream Style or Golden **CORN** 3 303 Cans $1
Van Camp **PORK & BEANS** 2 No. 2 Cans 79¢
Cricket Disposable **LIGHTER** Regular $1.49 **89¢**
DR. PEPPER OR PEPSI Buy One And Get One Free Plus Deposit 32 Oz. Bottle 39¢
YAMS Lb. 19¢



Heinz **KETCHUP**....2 14 Oz. Bottle 79¢
Armour Star Meat **FRANKS**..... 12 Oz. Pkg. 79¢
Del Monte Halves **PEARS**.....2 303 Cans 79¢
Pringle's Twin Package **POTATO CHIPS** 9 Oz. Pkg. 79¢

HALE'S WESTBROOK GROCERY
Westbrook 644-2351

JUL 01 76

freedom of choice



Plus The Extra Bonus Of S&H Green Stamps With Every Purchase.

In celebrating our nation's 200th birthday, we at Fuller Foods hope you exercise your freedom of choice at our store where we offer top quality at a savings.

WE REDEEM USDA FOOD STAMPS

Celebrate With Us!

14 Inch Serving Plate	$1.49
7 ½ Inch Candy Dish/Cover	$1.49
2 Quart Pitcher	$1.49
8 Inch Footed Centerpiece	$1.49
11 Inch Relish Tray	$1.49
1 Quart Wine Decanter	$1.49
4 Pound Jar And Cover	$1.49
Iced Tea	.59
Cordial	.49



WEXFORD CRYSTAL ITEM OF THE WEEK
ON-THE-ROCKS
WITH EACH AND EVERY $3 PURCHASE 49¢



U.S.D.A. Grade A Country Pride Finest Quality **FRYERS** Whole ..... Lb. **49¢** Cut Up ..... Lb. **55¢**

THIGHS OR FRYER DRUMSTICKS ..... Lb. **89¢**

SPLIT FRYER BREASTS Lb. **99¢**



Heavy Beef Boneless Packer Trim **BRISKET** ....Lb. **99¢**

Wilson's Certified Meat Or Beef **FRANKS** ..... 12 Oz. Pkg. **69¢**

Dak Cooked **SLICED HAM** 4 Oz. Pkg. **89¢**

Wilson's Boneless Corn King 2 - 4 Lb. Avg. **HAMS** .....Lb. **$1.99**

Shurfresh **HAM SALAD** ..... 8 Oz. Carton **99¢**

Shurfresh **CHICKEN SALAD** .. 8 Oz. Carton **79¢**

Shurfresh Pimento Or Jalapeno **CHEESE SPREAD** 7½ Oz. Carton **89¢**



Shurfine Assorted Flavors **CAN DRINKS** 7 12 Oz. Cans **$1**

Dr. Pepper **DRINK** ..... 5 12 Oz. Cans **$1**

Carnation **MILK** ..... 3 Tall Cans **$1**



Maryland Club Drip, Reg., Or Electric Perk **COFFEE** ..... 1 Lb. Can **$1.49**

Hunt's Yellow Cling Halves Or Slices **PEACHES** ..... 29 Oz. Can **53¢**

Makes A Delicious Sandwich

Hunt's **MANWICH** ..... 15 Oz. Can **59¢**

Kraft Deluxe Slices American Or Pimento **CHEESE** ..... 12 Oz. Pkg. **99¢**

Kraft Halmoon Cheddar Horns **CHEESE** ..... 16 Oz. Pkg. **$1.39**



Wesson **OIL** ..... 48 Oz. Bottle **$1.39**

Shurfresh Reg. Or For Dips **POTATO CHIPS** ..... 8 Oz. Pkg. **59¢**

Jell-O Assorted Flavors **GELATIN** ..... 4 3 Oz. Pkgs. **76¢**



Bama **GRAPE JELLY GRAPE JAM APPLE JELLY** Your Choice 18 Oz. Jar **59¢**



SALAD DRESSING Kraft Miracle Whip 32 Oz. Jar **89¢**



BAR-B-Q SAUCE Heinz 16 Oz. Bottle **59¢** 26 Oz. Bottle **79¢**



Shurfine Hamburger **SLICED DILLS** ..... 32 Oz. Jar **69¢**



Hunt's Tomato **KETCHUP** ..... 32 Oz. Jar **69¢**

Carnation Chicken, Ham, Tuna Or Turkey **SPREADABLES** ..... 7½ Oz. Carton **79¢**

$1.49 Eagle Brand **MILK** ..... 15 Oz. Can **59¢**

Hunt's Delicious **FRUIT COCKTAIL** .. 15 Oz. Can **39¢**



PORK & BEANS Shurfine 16 Oz. Can **3 for 89¢** Van Camp 300 Cans **3 for 99¢**

Shurfresh **WHIPPING CREAM** 3 ½ Pint Cartons **$1**

Shurfresh **HALF & HALF** ..... 3 1 Pint Cartons **$1**

Shurfresh **SOUR CREAM** ..... ½ Pint Carton **39¢**

Shurfresh Soft **MARGARINE** ..... 1 Lb. Bowl **45¢**



California Long White **POTATOES** 10 Lb. Bag **79¢**

Texas Straight Neck Yellow **SQUASH** ..... Lb. **25¢**

Yellow Sweet **ONIONS** ..... Lb. **10¢**



California White Seedless **GRAPES** Lb. **49¢**

California Santa Rosa **PLUMS** ..... Lb. **49¢**

Central American **BANANAS** ..... Lb. **19¢**

Fine For Bar-B-Que Heavy Beef Lean Short **RIBS** ...Lb. **79¢**

Gooch's **GERMAN SAUSAGE** ..... 12 Oz. Ring **89¢**

Guaranteed 81% Lean Fresh **GROUND BEEF** ..... Lb. **99¢**

Heavy Beef Whole Boneless **RIB EYE** ..... Lb. **$2.99**

Heavy Beef Rib Eye **STEAKS** ..... Lb. **$3.19**

Heavy Beef Boneless Family Style **CHUCK STEAK** Lb. **$1.39**

Shurfresh Sliced **BOLOGNA** .... 12 Oz. Pkg. **79¢**



Shurfine **FLOUR** ..... 5 Lb. Bag **39¢**

Tender Crust Cluster Pak **CONEY BUNS** ..... 2 8 Ct. Pkgs. **79¢**

Tender Crust Cluster Pak **HAMBURGER BUNS** 2 8 Ct. Pkgs. **79¢**

Sunshine Tasty **VANILLA WAFERS** ..... 11 Oz. Box **49¢**



Shurfresh Square Carton **ICE CREAM**

Shurfresh Assorted Flavors **SHERBET** ½ Gal. Carton **89¢**

Minute Maid Frozen **ORANGE JUICE** ..... 3 6 Oz. Cans **89¢**



Shurfine Frozen Delicious **LEMONADE** 6 6 Oz. Cans **$1**

Hunt's Tasty **TOMATO JUICE** ... 2 13 ½ Oz. Cans **39¢**

Hunt's Quality **TOMATO SAUCE** .. 2 8 Oz. Cans **39¢**

Zee Spice Tone **PAPER NAPKINS** .... 60 Ct. Pkg. **23¢**



BRIQUETS

Energy Charcoal 10 Lb. Bag **99¢**

Kingsford Charcoal 10 Lb. Bag **$1.29**

Hefty **TRASH BAGS** ..... 10 Ct. Box **99¢**

Baggies Food Storage **BAGS** ..... 25 Ct. Pkg. **39¢**

Secret Roll On **DEODORANT** ..... 30¢ Off 1.5 Bottle **59¢**

Medi-Quick New Pump **FIRST AID SPRAY** ... 4 Oz. Bottle **$1.29**

Scope **MOUTHWASH** ... 12¢ Off 12 Oz. Bottle **89¢**

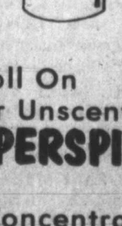
Crest **TOOTHPASTE** .... 7¢ Off 3 Oz. Tube **49¢**

Insect Repellant Bomb **RAID OFF** ..... 6 Oz. Can **$1.19**

Fab **DETERGENT** 25¢ Off King Size Box **$1.79**

Chinet 8 ¾" **PAPER PLATES** ..... 40 Ct. Box **99¢**

Stars & Strips 16 Oz. **SOLO CUPS** ..... 24 Ct. Pkg. **49¢**



Hi & Dry Paper **TOWELS** Jumbo Roll **39¢**

Sure Roll On Reg. Or Unscented **ANTI-PERSPIRANT** 2.5 Oz. Bottle **$1.19**

Prell 3 Oz. Concentrate Or 7 Oz. Liquid **SHAMPOO** .... 15¢ Off Label Your Choice **79¢**



Reg. Or Unscented **FINAL NET** 25¢ Off Label 8 Oz. Bottle **$1.29**

AFFILIATED finer foods **Fuller Foods** fuller values

Collector's Bicentennial Edition

Colorado City Record, P. O. Box 92 Colorado City, Texas 79512 Thursday, July 1, 1976

Loraine Boy Scout Barbeque
July 3

Serving from 11 a.m. until late in the afternoon in the Loraine Lions Building.

Featured Entertainment in the Afternoon.

Heritage 76
July 3

Starts 3 p.m.

in the Air-Conditioned Colorado High School Auditorium

Jubilee
July 3

Wallace Senior Citizens Center

9:30-2:30

Resume 5-7 p.m.

Playhouse Melodrama

Dirty Work at the crossroads, or Tempted, Tried and True,

8 p.m. in the Opera House

July 1, 2 & 3 and July 8, 9 & 10.

Re-Creation of

First Intercity Bus Run

From from Colorado City to Snyder, Oct. 29, 1976,

in a 1916 LaFrance, chain-driven as was the

first Intercity bus operated by

W. B. Chenoweth of Colorado City,

Oct. 29, 1907.

Old-Timers Reunion

Sat., Oct. 30 in Colorado City Civic Center.

Fly-In
July 4

City-County Airport

Breakfast 7-10 a.m.,

$2 each plate.

Featured Inside:

The Story of Chief Lone Wolf by Ann Nobles.

History of Loraine, a paper written by Susan Mahon.

History of Westbrook, taken from a talk given by Mrs. Mattie Hines at Westbrook Golden Age Club meeting.

Historical Markers in Mitchell County.

Section C--*"Frontier Days In Mitchell County and Colorado City, 1876-1885"* by Mrs. J. Lee Jones Sr. and O. W. Cline.



BICENTENNIAL PLANNERS pictured here with Mrs. Charles C. Thompson, seated, who is head of the Mitchell County Bicentennial Commission, include, from left, J. Lee Jones Jr., chairman of the Heritage Committee; George Womack, chairman of the Horizons Committee, and Shirley DeLaney, co-chairman along with Mrs. Bobbie Steakley of the Festival Committee. The entire Commission includes representatives from throughout the county.



Lone Wolf

The Story Of Chief Lone Wolf

By ANN NOBLES

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following historical account of Chief Lone Wolf was prepared by Ann Nobles and given as a program to the Zeta Delta Study Club in Colorado City in 1974. It is reprinted here in its entirety with permission of Mrs. Nobles.)

A few miles northeast of Colorado City is a mountain that is visible for miles though it does not appear to be so large when one is near it. From this mountain a creek runs south to join the Colorado River at downtown Colorado City. Both the mountain and the creek are named for Kiowa Indian Chief Lone Wolf--but why?

Some time ago I became interested in finding out why the area landmarks are so named. The usual inquiries brought no definite information--an old Indian burial ground, an Indian camp--so I began to read. I have some information from newspapers but most of what I will say here is from the currently popular history of the Indians of the American West, *BURY MY HEART AT WOUNDED KNEE* by Dee Brown.

Lone Wolf's story is taken up in the year 1868 when General Sheridan ordered all Cheyennes, Arapahos, Kiowas, and Comanches to come in to Fort Cobb and surrender or face extinction by being hunted down and killed by his Bluecoat soldiers. The Cheyennes and the Arapahos were led in by their chiefs but the proud and free Kiowas gave no sign of cooperating and Sheridan sent Custer to force them to surrender or to destroy them.

The Kiowas could see no reason for going to Ft. Cobb, giving up their arms, and living off the white man's handouts. The treaty of Medicine Lodge, which the chiefs had signed in 1867, gave them their own territory in which to live and the right to hunt on any lands south of the Arkansas. Between the Arkansas and the western tributaries of the Red River, the Plains were black with thousands of buffalo driven down from the north by the white man's advancing civilization. The Kiowas were rich in fast-footed ponies, and when ammunition was scarce, they could use their arrows to kill enough animals to supply all their needs for food, clothing and shelter.

Nevertheless, long columns of Bluecoat pony soldiers came riding to the Kiowa camp. Not wanting a fight, Santanta and Lone Wolf, with an escort of warriors, went out to parley with Custer. Satanta was a big muscular man who enjoyed bright colors, especially red. He enjoyed everything in life; he even enjoyed his enemies. When we rode up to greet Custer he was grinning with pleasure. He offered his hand, but Custer disdained to touch it.

Having been around Kansas forts enough to know about the prejudices of white men, Satanta held his temper. Custer had come to tell them that they must bring their people into Ft. Cobb immediately. Then, in violation of the truce, Custer suddenly ordered the chiefs and their escort party arrested. They would be held prisoners at Ft. Cobb until their people joined them. Satanta accepted the pronouncement calmly, but said he would have to send a messenger to summon his people. He sent the messenger, but instead of ordering his people to follow him to Ft. Cobb, he warned them to flee westward to the buffalo country.

During the march to Ft. Cobb, all the warriors except Satanta and Lone Wolf managed to slip away. Angered by this, Gen. Sheridan declared that the chiefs would be hanged unless all their people came to the fort and surrendered. Most of the Kiowas did come, but one minor chief, Woman's Heart, fled with his people to the Staked Plains where they joined their friends the Kwahadi Comanches.

In order to keep a closer watch on the Kiowas and the Comanches, the army built a new fort a few miles north of the Red River, Ft. Sill. Gen. Sheridan came to the new fort, released Satanta and Lone Wolf and scolded them for their misdeeds.

Two thousand Kiowas and twenty-five hundred Comanches were settled on the reservation in time to plant corn. For the Comanches there was something ironic in the government's forcing them to turn from buffalo hunting to farming. They had developed an agricultural economy in Texas, but the white men had come and seized their farmlands, forcing them to hunt buffalo in order to survive. Now the white man was going to teach the Comanche to raise corn!

For the Kiowas it was a different matter. The warriors looked on digging in the ground as women's work, unworthy of mounted hunters. Besides, if they needed corn, they could trade for it as they had always done.

That autumn the Indians harvested about 4,000 bushels of corn, but it did not go far in feeding 5,500 Indians and several thousand ponies. By springtime 1870 the tribes were starving so the Indian agent gave permission to go on a buffalo hunt. In the summer of 1870 the Kiowas held a big sun dance and invited the Comanches and the Southern Cheyennes to come. During the ceremonies many disillusioned warriors talked of staying out on the Plains and living in plenty with buffalo instead of returning to the reservation for meager handouts.

As soon as the dancing finished many of the young men rode off to Texas to hunt buffalo and raid the Texans who had taken their lands. They were especially angry at the white hunters who were coming down from Kansas to kill thousands of buffalo; the hunters took only the skins, leaving the bloody carvasses to rot on the Plains. To the Kiowa and Comanche the white men seemed to hate everything in nature.

The warriros who wanted to fight finally taunted their leader Kicking Bird until he organized a war party and invited his worst tormentors, Lone Wolf, White Horse and old Satank, to accompany him.

A hundred warriors set off for Ft. Richardson and deliberately captured a mail coach as a challenge to the soldiers there. The Indians fought with the soldiers for eight hours before they broke off the fight and returned triumphantly to the reservation.

By the coming of cold weather, most of the roving bands were back at the reservation, but some remained on the plains that winter.

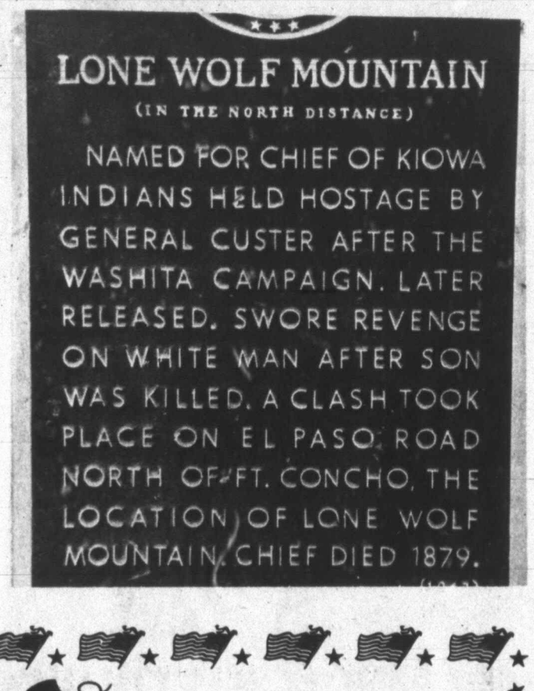
Around the campfires the men were talking about the white man closing in on all sides. Now the railroads were coming and, Satanta was really worried about this because the Iron Horse frightened the buffalo away. In early spring a large hunting party went to the north hoping to find buffalo without leaving the reservation. They found only a few, most of the herds being far out in Texas. Talk began again of how the white men were trying to drive all the Indians into the ground. Soon they would have an Iron Horse running across the prairie and all the buffalo would disappear. Mamanti, the Sky Walker, a great medicine man, suggested that it was time for them to go down to Texas and start driving the Texans into the ground.

They made preparations,

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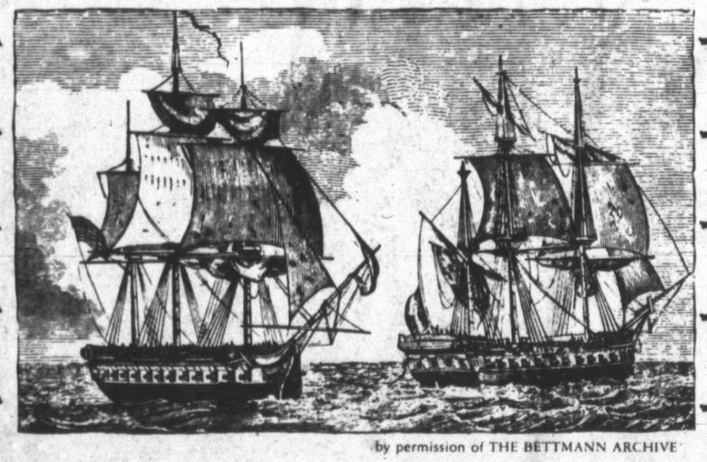
Lone Wolf Mountain Marker





Great American Happenings

From a Great American Restaurant



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1812: Our navy proves itself.

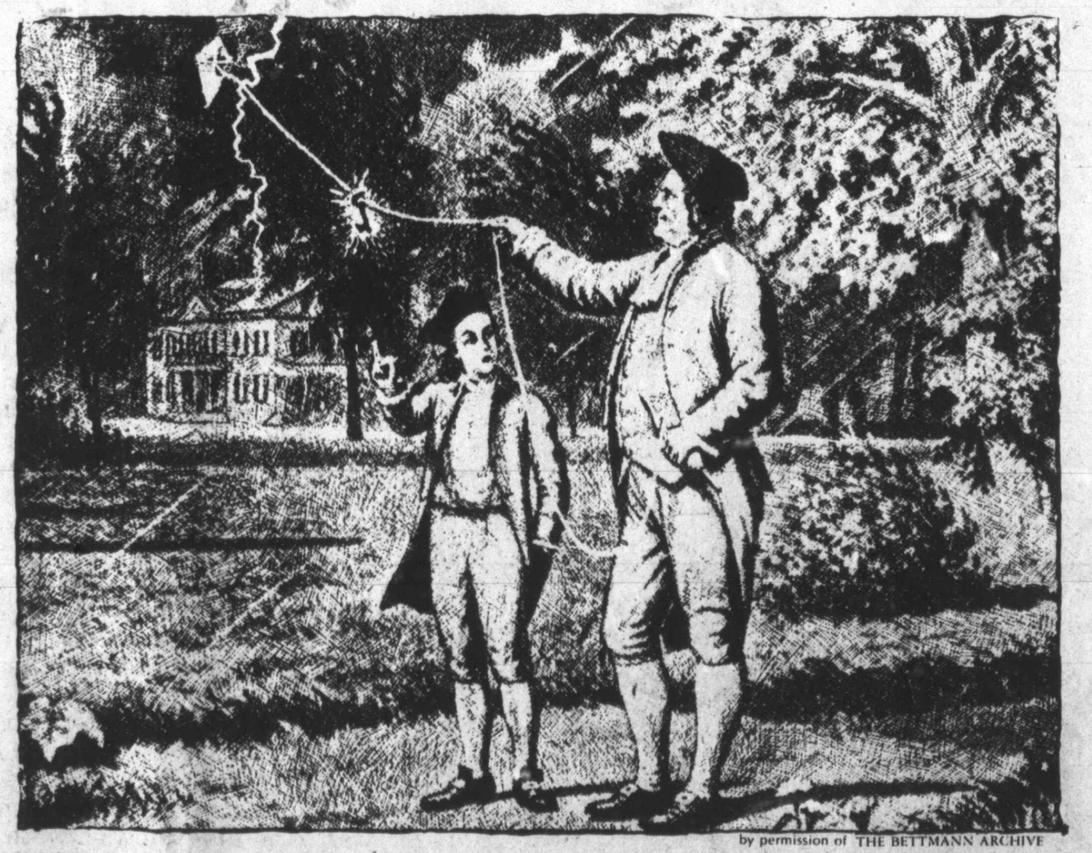
Our army isn't doing well in this War of 1812. We've been both bumbling and timid in attempting to invade the British in Canada. Some of our militiamen have even declined to fight far from home. If our army can't defend us, can our navy stand up to the world's most powerful fleet? It does more than that. Gives us heroes we didn't know we had. We surprise the British early in the war with single-ship battles. And we start big. In August, our 44-gun *Constitution* sinks the British *Guerrière* off Nova Scotia. She doesn't stop there. She continues to fight hard and take punishment to the end of the war. She stands up so bravely, we call her "Old Ironsides." Someday, when she's no longer seaworthy, they'll threaten to destroy her. But a fellow named Oliver Wendell Holmes will write, "Ay, tear her tattered ensign down! Long has it waved on high . . ." And he'll save her life with his poem.

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Great American Happenings

From a Great American Electric Company



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1752: A shocking revelation.

Some people just won't leave well enough alone. True, Ben Franklin is an educated man. Even a do-it-yourself doctor. But he's always tinkering with some new idea. The other night, folks saw him flying a kite in a thunderstorm. He was actually a human lightning rod, and a few more volts could have killed him. Electricity isn't his only claim to fame. If he's not designing streetlights he's starting a fire company. Or an insurance company. He's a printer and a publisher. He gave us our first library. We think he has a pretty good future in politics, too. If he'd learn to dress a little fancier, there's no telling how far he might go.

Texas Electric Service Company

B. B. HARDEE, Manager. Phone 728-2331

*Story
From Page 2B
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and in mid-May the war party crossed into Texas. Between Forts Richardson and Belknap, at Salt Creek, the party attacked a train of ten wagons, killing some of the teamsters. They found no rifles or ammunition--only corn. They took the mules from the wagons and rode north to Red River.

When they returned, Gen. Sherman was at Ft. Sill. Sherman asked the commander if any of the Indians had been absent from the reservation during the past week. When asked if he knew anything about the attack on the wagon train, Satanta immediately said that he was the leader although he was not. Various reasons have been given for this, Vanity? His responsibility as principal chief?

At any rate, Satanta used this opportunity to state the injustices dealt his tribes. They had asked for arms and ammunition and not received any. The progress of the railroad threatened them. They were being badly treated by both Custer and Sherman.

The Indian agent told Satanta that Gen. Sherman was at the fort and he could talk to him if he wanted to. Satanta went alone to see Sherman and when he arrived, Sherman stepped out on the wide proch, shook hands with Satanta, and told him he was summoning all the chiefs for a council. Most of the chiefs came voluntarily. As soon as the chiefs were assembled on the porch, Sherman told them he was arresting Satanta, Satank, and Big Tree for murdering civilian teamsters in Texas. Furthermore, his soldiers would return them to Texas for trail by a court of law.

Satanta flung back his blanket and reached for his pistol, shouting in Kiowa that he would rather die than be taken as a prisoner to Texas. Sherman calmly gave a command; the shutters on the porch windows flew open and a dozen carbines were leveled at the chiefs. The headquarters office was filled with troopers of the Tenth Cavalry.

Kicking Bird now arose to protest. "You have asked for these men to kill them," he said. "But they are my people, and I am not going to let you have them. You and I are going to die right here."

About this time a troop of mounted cavalry arrived on the scene. As they took positions along a picket fence facing the porch, Lone Wolf rode up. Ignoring the soldiers, he dismounted casually, tied his pony to the fence, and placed his two repeating carbines on the ground. He stood there for a moment tightening his pistol belt, his eyes alert, an expression of amused contempt on his face. Then he picked up his weapons and strode toward the porch. When he reached the steps he handed his pistol to the nearest chief and said loudly in Kiowa, "Make it smoke if anything happens." He tossed a carbine to another chief, and then sat down on the porch floor, cocking his remaining weapon and staring impudently at the Great Warrior Sherman.

An officer called an order and the cavalrymen brought their carbines to firing position, hammers drawn.

Satanta threw up his hands. "No, no, no!" he shouted.

Sherman ordered the soldiers to lower arms.

It was June 8 when the soldiers loaded the three chiefs into wagons for the long ride to Fort Richardson. Handcuffed and hobbled with chains, Satanta and Big Tree were shoved into one wagon, and old Chief Satank into another.

Old Satank sang the death song of his soldier society as they were leaving and was killed as he tried to escape.

Satanta and Big Tree were convicted of murder and sentenced to hang, but the Texas governor was afraid their executions might arouse the Kiowas to war, so he commuted the sentence to life imprisonment in Huntsville Penitentiary.

Now the Kiowas had lost their three strongest leaders. Many young men slipped away to join the Indians who lived the old life on the Staked Plains. The Kwahadi Comanches dominated this group, but they welcomed the Kiowas who joined them.

At the reservation Kicking Bird wanted the Kiowas to give up buffalo hunting and go the way of the white man. Lone Wolf was very opposed to this. He gained much support for his position and when the Indian Bureau invited delegations to visit Washington to discuss treaty obligations, Lone Wolf was selected to represent them.

When the commissioner arrived at Ft. Sill to conduct the Kiowa delegation to Washington, Lone Wolf informed him that he could not go to Washington until he had consulted with Satanta and Big Tree. Even though they were in a Texas prison, they were still the tribe's leaders, and no decision could be made in Washington without their advice.

It was finally agreed to and after much "runaround" the three chiefs were allowed to meet in St. Louis. On their arrival in Washington, the Indians were given the grand tour of the city.

After the fancy speeches the commissioner of Indian Affairs arranged to address the Kiowas and Comanches together. He delivered a surprising ultimatum: By Dec. 15 all Indians would have to camp within ten miles of Ft. Sill. They must remain there and could only leave when given permission by their agent.

The Comanches agreed, but Lone Wolf expressed doubt that he could enforce such conditions on all Kiowas. Satanta and Big Tree were chiefs of the tribe and as long as the Texans kept them in prison, many of the young warriors would be bound to carry on a war with the Texans. Peace could be obtained only if Satanta and Big Tree were given their freedom and returned to the reservation, where they could keep the young men from raiding in Texas.

This condition, of course, was what had been decided upon in the meeting in St. Louis. Lone Wolf's maneuver was worthy of a trained diplomat, and although Commissioner Walker had no authority to order the governor of Texas to release Satanta and Big Tree, he finally had to promise to free the chiefs before Lone Wolf would agree to obey his ultimatum. Furthermore, Lone Wolf set a deadline for the release. Lone Wolf returned to the reservation a hero.

On the Staked Plains the army was busy rounding up the Indians that were roaming free. MacKenzie discovered a band of Comanches and overran the village, killing 23 Comanches, capturing 120 women and children, and taking almost the entire horse herd. After burning the 262 lodges, he moved downstream and made a night camp. In the meantime the warriors that had escaped had walked to a neighboring Comanche village. With borrowed ponies and fresh reinforcements they made a surprise attack on the cavalrymen. They recovered the horses and took some of the soldiers, too, but they were unable to rescue the women and children. After MacKenzie took them to Ft. Sill some of the Kwahadis came to the reservation to be with their families. The main force still roamed free under the leadership of 27-year old half-breed Quanah Parker.

There was about six months delay after Lone Wolf's deadline for the release of the two chiefs from Huntsville. They were finally brought to Ft. Sill but what had been hoped for was not achieved.

The Kiowas were told that they would have to be present for roll call every three days, live on the reservation, draw rations, and stop the young men from raiding in Texas. They must give up their arms and ponies and raise corn like civilized Indians. In the meantime Satanta and Big Tree were to remain in the guardhouse.

Lone Wolf was bitterly disappointed. The conditions were too harsh, and the chiefs were still prisoners. He had worked hard for peace and felt that Washington had deceived him. The only thing left was war! Knowing that war with Washington meant extinction, he was driven to it; he had rather die than live.

The officials knew that bloodshed and possible open war was likely if the governor did not make a gesture of goodwill by releasing Satanta and Big Tree from the guardhouse. They asked for another meeting with the chiefs. The Kiowas agreed, but they made up their minds that they would listen to no more broken promises. They came to the meeting fully armed, with warriors placed near the guardhouse and fast horses ready for flight.

The governor kept his speech short, saying that he was sure the Kiowas would keep their part of the bargain, and then announced that he was paroling Satanta and Big Tree. They were free men. Lone Wolf had won another bloodless victory.

Satanta retired to his red tepee with its red streamers waving from the ends of the poles above the smoke holes. He gave his red medicine lance to a friend and said he had no desire to be chief anymore.

That winter some white thieves from Texas raided the Kiowa and Comanche horse herds and stole two hundred of their finest ponies. A party of warriors went in pursuit but recovered only a few animals before the Texas thieves crossed Red River.

A short time after that a group of nine young Kiowas and 21 Comanches decided to go south after horses to replace the stolen ones. Not wishing to cause trouble for Satanta and Big Tree by raiding in Texas, they headded for Mexico. Keeping away from settlements, they rode swiftly for five hundred miles and crossed the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass and Laredo. In Mexico they raided ranches until they collected about the same number of horses the Texans had stolen from them. But they killed some Mexicans and two Texans who tried to stop them. Then the Bluecoats came in hot pursuit and during a running fight not far from Ft. Clark nine of the young Indians were killed. Among them were Tauankia and Guitan, the son and nephew of Lone Wolf.

It was midwinter when the survivors returned to Ft. Sill. The Kiowas and Comahces went into mourning over the loss of their bravest young men. In his grief for his son, Lone Wolf cut off his hair, burned his tepee, slew his horses and swore revenge upon the Texans.

As soon as the grass greened on the prairies in the spring of 1874, Lone Wolf organized a party to go deep into Texas to recover the bodies of Tauankia and Guitan. Because they were watched so closely on the reservation, the Kiowas could not keep the expedition secret, and they had scarcely crossed Red River before columns of Bluecoats were riding to intercept them--from Forts Concho, McKavett, and Clark. Somehow Lone Wolf managed to elude all his pursuers. His party reached the burial place, recovered the bodies of his son and nephew and swung toward the Staked Plains.

A troop of cavalry, however, came so close upon them that Lone Wolf was forced to rebury the bodies on the side of a mountain. Breaking up into small parties, the Kiowas took flight across the Staked Plains.

Lone Wolf, still grieving over the death of his son and angry at the white men for refusing to even let him bring the boy's bones back for a proper burial, decided to lead his followers to the Comanche sun dance. Satanta went with him. The Kwahadis with Quanah Parker as their leader came too. They told of the buffalo that were killed for the skin only. They could not understand killing animals for any other reason than to eat. Quanah Parker spoke of a war to drive the buffalo hunters out. He suggested that they strike first at the hunters' base, a trading post near the Canadian River known as Adobe Walls. Lone Wolf and Satanta volunteered to fight. To their minds, the urgency to save the buffalo from extermination was a much more important matter than obeying petty reservation rules. After all, were not the hunters intruding upon buffalo ranges reserved by treaty for exclusive use of Indians? If the soldiers would not drive the hunters away as they were supposed to do, then the Indians must do it.

The Indians attacked Adobe Walls but because of the powerful buffalo rifles, the Indians were not able to take the base. They gave up the useless seige and returned to the reservation to the Kiowa sun dance.

The summer was a terrifically hot, dry one. The Indian bureau and the Army were not getting along. Supplies failed to arrive. By mid-July half the Kiowas and Comanches registered at Ft. Sill were gone. As though by some mystical power, these last tribes to live by the buffalo were drawn to the heart of the last buffalo range, the Place of Chinaberry Trees, Palo Duro Canyon.

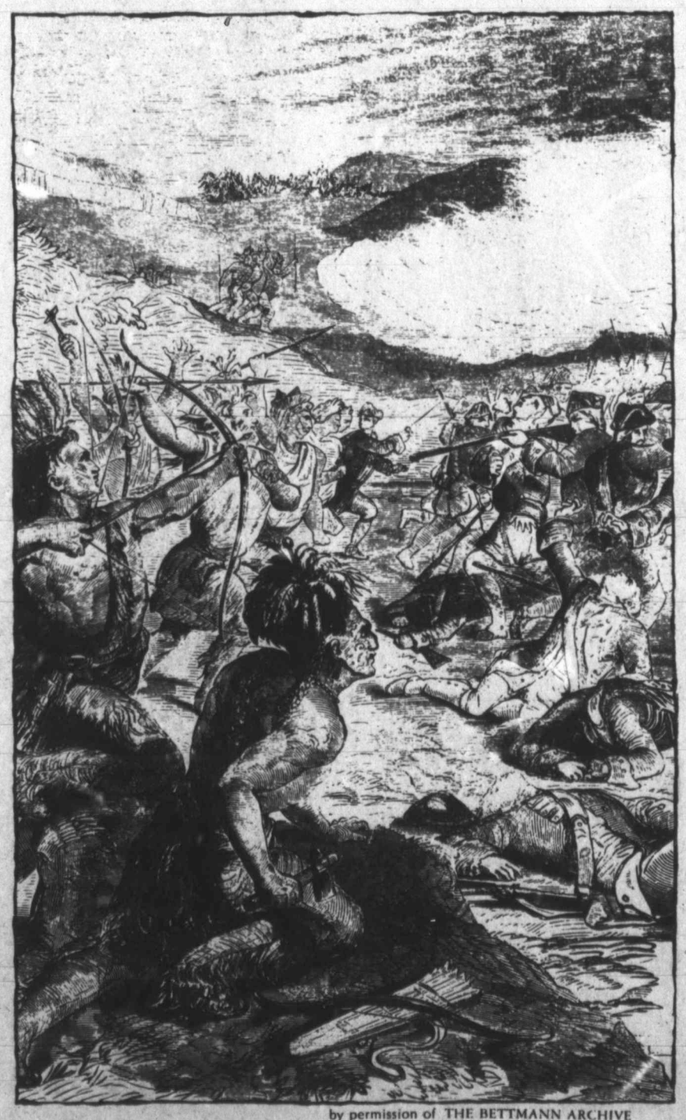
The Palo duro was invisible from the flat horizon, a curving chasm slashed into the Plains, an oasis of springs and waterfalls and streams that kept its willows and buffalo grass green and lush. The canyon could be entered only by a few trails beaten out by buffalo herds. Coronado had visited there in the sixteenth century, but only a few white men had seen it since or knew of its existence.

All through the late summer of 1874 Indians and buffalo sought sanctuary there. The Indians killed only enough animals to supply their needs for winter--

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Great American Happenings

From a Great American Insurance Agent



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1754: The fight for who's who in America.

There's turmoil in Europe. And it's landed on our shores and in our laps. France and England have been fighting for decades over who will reign supreme in the New World. England has colonies all along the Atlantic coast and claims that the back country is rightfully hers, too, all the way to the Pacific. France has a stronghold in Canada. She also has set up an enviable fishing and fur trade, and wants all the territory from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico not occupied by the British. It won't work. France persuades the neutral Spain to enter the war. And also knows how to use the Indians to keep us loyal. English colonists in line. Even young George Washington is defeated in a battle near the Monongahela River. It takes the egotistical William Pitt to turn the tide and finally defeat France. In Europe, they call it the Seven Years' War. We call it the French and Indian War.

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Printer



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1765: The Stamp of tyranny.

After a century of wars, Britain has bills to pay. She feels we benefited from the wars and we should help pay the price. Taxes are imposed on us. Tax after tax. On sugar. On coffee. On wines. On all kinds of imports. Finally, the Stamp Act. Now, we're forced to buy a stamp to put on nearly every piece of printed material we use every day. Newspapers, magazines, calendars, receipts, deeds, insurance papers. They figure we'll take it lying down. We don't. The day the stamps arrive in Boston, we toll our church bells, fire a mourning gun salute, fly our flags at half-mast. After all, we're paying a tax, but we have no representative in Parliament. If we resist, we don't even get a jury trial. We resist anyway. We organize the Sons of Liberty to persuade most tax collectors to resign. The British repeal the Stamp Act. We've already tolerated too much.

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*Story
From Page 3B

stripping the meat carefully to dry in the sun, storing marrow and fat in skins, treating the sinews for bowstrings and thread, making spoons and cups of the horns, weaving the hair into ropes and belts, curing the hides for tepee covers, clothing, and moccasins.

Before winter the canyon along the creek was a forest of tepees--Kiowa, Comanche, Chevenne--all well stocked with food to last until spring. Almost 2,000 horses shared the rich grass with the buffalo. Without fear the women went about their tasks and the children played along the streams. For Quanah Parker and the Kwahadis this was the way they had always lived; for Lone Wolf and the Kiowas and the other agency fugitives this was a beginning of life all over again.

Then came MacKenzie!

Using mercenary Tonkawa scouts, MacKenzie's pony soldiers found the great Palo Duro village on September 26. Lone Wolf's Kiowas bore the fury of the first assault. Although caught by surprise, the warriors held long enough for their women and children to escape, and they then retreated under a cloud of dense powder smoke. MacKenzie's troopers stormed up the creek, burning tepees and destroying the Indians' winter supplies. By the end of the day they rounded up more than a thousand ponies. MacKenzie ordered the animals driven into Tule Valley, and there the soldiers slaughtered them, a thousand dead horses left to the circling buzzards.

Across the Plains the Indians scattered on foot, without food, clothing, or shelter. And the soldiers methodically hunted them down, picking up the wounded first, then the aged, then the women and children.

Lone Wolf and 252 Kiowas managed to avoid capture, but at last they could run no more. On February 25, 1875, they came into Fort Sill and surrendered. Three months later Quanah brought in the Kwahadis.

Because military authorities could not decide which of their many prisoners to punish, they ordered Kicking Bird to select 26 Kiowas for exile to the dungeons of Fort Marion, Florida. Lone Wolf was among those selected. Three years later Lone Wolf, sick with malarial fever, was permitted to return to Ft. Sill. He was dead within a year. He was never able to recover the bones of the dead warriors he attempted to get in 1874 as far as anyone knows.

The Mitchell County Historical Society dedicated a historical marker to Lone Wolf Mountain about ten years ago, located south of the Loraine cemetery overlooking the mountain. The marker does not say why Lone Wolf Mountain is so named.

At the dedication of the marker, Harvey Muns of Sweetwater told of living near Lone Wolf Mountain from 1901 to 1920. He said that in 1902 fires were seen atop the mountain and it was believed that two wagonloads of Oklahoma Indians were encamped there. He said that the group stayed about five days and that after they had left he and other boys went to the top of the mountain and found a large hole dug in the mountain.

In the hole the youngsters found the imprint of a solid object. Was it a container for the remains of the son and nephew of Lone Wolf?

I wonder why a landmark in Comanche country is named for a Kiowa chief who usually roamed much farther north? Why isn't it named for a Comanche chief?

I think it is named for Lone Wolf because when he was trying to return the bones of his son and nephew to Ft. Sill and the soldiers came so close that they stopped to re-bury the bones in the side of a mountain, that the mountain they buried the bones in is our Mitchell County mountain.

I think that the Oklahoma Indians who came to the mountain in 1902 came to recover the bones that had been buried there 28 years before. In light of the things we know of the importance to Indians of having burials properly done, I do not think that 28 years is too long for such a happening to be remembered and remedied.

Brown, Dee *BURY MY HEART AT WOUNDED KNEE*, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New York, 1970. *COLORADO CITY RECORD*, Colorado City, Texas.

William Marion Green, 1854-1930, is one of three men buried in the Colorado City Cemetery whose grave is marked with a historical marker.

A little of his life and importance to the history is recorded on the permanent metal medallion beside his tombstone. It reads:

William Marion Green
[Jan. 12, 1854-Dec. 23, 1930]

An orphan at age 7, Green learned self-reliance early. At 19, he joined the Texas Rangers, and at 20, he enlisted in Co. A of the Frontier Battalion.

In 1874, his company helped capture members of John Wesley Hardin's Gang who were raiding Comanche County; Green helped escort 7 of the outlaws to jail.

He promoted the founding of the Texas Ex-Rangers Association in 1920, serving as major of the group until his death. (1968)





Y. D. McMurry, Mitchell County sheriff from 1892-1898 was buried in the Colorado City Cemetery after his death in 1923. Beside this tombstone sits a historical marker explaining a little of McMurry's life as a law enforcement officer in this area.

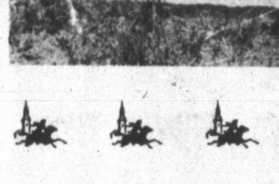
His marker reads:

Y. D. McMURRY
(Feb. 9, 1858-April 12, 1923)

Born in Tennessee. Brought up in Fort Worth. In 1882 joined Co. B Frontier Battalion, Texas Rangers, under a brother, Capt. Sam McMurry-then enforcing law in Colorado City area.

Y. D. McMurry, Mitchell County Sheriff 1892-1898, was one of the captors of notorious murders and train robber, Bill Cooke.

McMurry was a merchant and cotton broker, and for many years he was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. (1970)



Buffalo Tracks, originally taken from the Seven Wells area, 7 miles south of Colorado City, have a place in the Colorado City Museum representing a by-gone era of the buffalo.

Cut by herds in sandstone formation going in single file to watering place on Lake Champion Creek, these tracks were made in soft dirt originally and they hardened into rock.

The Texas Historical Marker, erected beside the tracks, reads:

BUFFALO TRACKS
These Tracks, originally formed in soft dirt are taken from an ancient buffalo trail which once guided herds to water at Champion Creek (6 miles south).

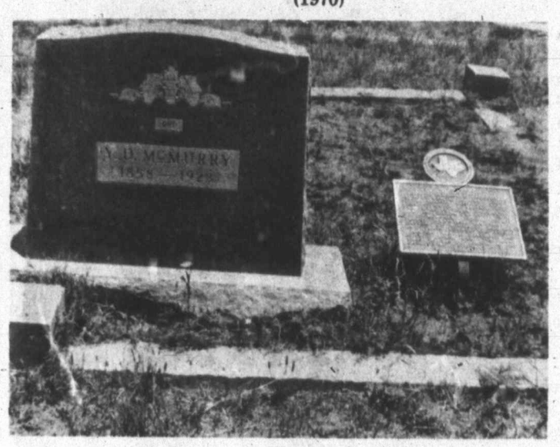
Thousands of buffalo running single file pounded trails like this deep into the ground. When any one route got too deep, they started another. Over the years making many side by side trails tor grazing areas radiated from watering holes. Migratory trails stretched from the Rio Grande to Canada, usually following high level ground in order to avoid winter snowdrifts and summer muck.



Brothers J. Wright and John Mooar, Mitchell County businessmen and famous buffalo hunters, helped to kill thousands (including a white buffalo) 1870-1872. Chief product was the hide, but tongues, humps and jaws were also sold. Buffalo were so plentiful that in 1872 Mooar saw a northward migration of millions take six weeks to cross the Arkansas River.

In their time the buffalo trails aided the Indians who followed them to the animals' feeding grounds. Later explorers blazed new roads along them and railroad engineers more than once used their exact routes. In this way, the buffalo trail was a key to the opening of transportation and settlement across the U.S. (1967)





Great American Happenings

From a Great American Implement Company



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1769: Terror on the new frontier.

Not all the action is in Massachusetts. Not by a long shot. Down in North Carolina, there's a young fellow named Daniel Boone. Plenty of pioneers from other back counties, too. They're a special breed. Disgusted with King George's proclamation that forbids us to settle west of the Alleghenies. They push on anyway. And Daniel, one of the bravest, becomes the most famous. He's out to find Kentucky, "the dark and bloody ground." It's not long before he finds out why the name, since the British have stirred up the Indians against the pioneers. He breaks through the Cumberland Gap. Chooses a site on the river. And builds a fort. Only to lose his land when Kentucky is resurveyed and he's forced to push on to Missouri. Whatever he's lost, though, he's still his own man.

Key Brothers Implement Co. Inc.

Service Center

North 208 Hwy. 728-2260

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Grocery Store



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1770: The street fight of the century.

It isn't just taxes that rile us. We hate seeing British soldiers in our streets, our public buildings, even our homes. We haven't rebelled, and we don't need soldiers to watch us. Our townspeople can't hold their tongues any longer. We jeer the soldiers. Call them "lobster backs." Get the ruffians confused. One March day, we get them *too* confused. They fire on a Boston crowd, kill five of us and wound several more. Sam Adams calls it the "Boston Massacre" and makes martyrs of the victims. We arrest the soldiers and try them for murder. But more important, we get the regiments out of town.

HALE'S WESTBROOK GROCERY

Westbrook 644-2351



Lora

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(EDITOR'S history was w san Mahon as to complete a ment at School. She is of Mr. and Mahon of Lo graduate of L to attend Tex versity this fal printed here i

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Main Street, Loraine

Loraine Settlement Started In 1881

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This history was written by Susan Mahon as a term paper to complete a class assignment at Loraine High School. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royce Mahon of Loraine, a 1976 graduate of LHS, and plans to attend Texas Tech University this fall. The paper is printed here in its entirety.)

The History Of Loraine

This old story of Loraine is really quite interesting. The young people of today would not believe how alive Loraine used to be compared to today.

It all started when Loraine had its first beginnings back in 1881. People came through on a railroad from Sweetwater to Colorado City and saw this region which was slowly starting to be settled. This railroad was called the Texas and Pacific Railway.

Mrs. Katharyn Duff has written a book about the T&P railroad service. She said, "The railroad has really helped in the founding of these very small towns." Later after the T&P grew it reached from Fort Worth to El Paso, which really helped in the growth of Loraine.

Some people ask where the name Loraine comes from and why it was spelled differently back in the beginning. It was thought that the reason it was spelled that way was because it brought to mind the Medieval Kingdom of Lorraine in Central Europe, which later became a principality of France. Other stories are told that the town was named after the wife or daughter of a local landowner. So we can say Loraine did exist and had its beginnings in April of 1881.

In 1903, W. T. White, known as Loraine's Founder, traded his house and furnishings and land in Kaufman County, Texas for a farm and house north of Loraine. It was really a nice house which was very small.

After Mr. White had lived here a few months, he bought a half-section of land. His intentions were to divide this land into city lots and sell them. He advertised widely that the lots would be sold in February of 1906. Mr. White also advertised a house to be given away to one of the lot buyers. The lucky winner would receive Mr. White's house. After the selling of these lots, Loraine became an incorportated town, on its way to becoming an important farming center.

One of the first promoters of Loraine was Dr. W. H. Henthorne who was part Indian. He came through Loraine in 1901 with a Medicine Show and he was so pleased with Loraine that he returned in 1905 to make it his home. Dr. Henthorne was Loraine's first dentist.

Two of the main factors in the development of Loraine were the T&P Railroad and U.S. Highway 80. Also two utilities helped in the growth of Loraine. They were natural gas and electricity which were founded on August 1, 1914.

When Mr. White came to Loraine the business street was located on McKinley Avenue. Some of the prominent buildings were as follows: Dellas Hotel, Post Office, Foy Grocery, J. H. Howell Grocery and Dry Goods, Baker's Hardware and Nelson Grocery.

Mr. White was not the only founder of Loraine, but we had many early settlers to come about the same time as Mr. White did. One of them was Daniel Webster Wallace, known to everyone as "80 John." The 80 stood for the brand on the backs of the cattle which he helped drive to West Texas, and John was a nickname he had adopted when he worked for John Nunn.

"80 John" was born in 1860 in Victoria County of slave parents. He came to Mitchell County in 1879, working at that time for Clay Mann's ranch. Mr. Mann had bought a ranch in Mexico and sent some of his hands including "80 John" to work there. A few years later Mr. Mann sold the ranch to publisher Randolph Hearst, who owned it until the Mexican government took over.

While "80 John" was going to school in Navarro County, he met one of the assistant teachers, Laura Owen, who became his wife in 1888. They moved into the home of Mrs. Clay Mann's father, which was located in Colorado City. Here was where their first child was born, whom they named Mary. In two years they moved to the 80 Ranch, south of Loraine and stayed there until 1895. "80 John" had bought two sections of land and kept accumulating land all the while, until today his heirs own some 11½ sections.

The family increased with two more girls which they named Eula and Hettie. All of them attended college. Then all three girls taught school.

In 1937, "80 John" told Laura he would build her a one-story house. It was on the place south of Loraine. Hettie and her husband Travis Branch live in the Wallace home now.

"80 John" died in march of 1939. He had seen every phase of life in West Texas. He had seen the last of the buffalo, the taming of the Comanches and the first railroads. Most of all, he lived a highly respected life among all who knew him.

Another family of early settlers included the J. S. Muns family. The Muns settled on land West of Lone Wolf Mountain in January of 1901, buying land at $3.50 an acre.

Harvey Muns, oldest of the Muns children said, "In the fall of 1901 our cotton crop made only 2 bales and in 1902 only 5 bales." Grasshoppers, and hail cleaned out all crops in 1902 and if it had not been for their two-acre watermelon patch, the family would have gone hungry. They hauled the watermelons to Colorado City and sold them. The crops were better from 1903 to 1906 though. Harvey said, "In 1906 it was a bumper crop year."

Mr. and Mrs. Muns moved from their farm to town in 1920. They had five children. They were Lula, Claude, Ottis, Nola, and Harvey. Harvey said, "Ottis and I went to a lot of parties along the years of 1910 and 1912." Harvey also took to baseball and was considered the best pitcher in the country and he continued in the Pros until the late 1930's.

Mr. Muns died in 1926 and Mrs. Muns lived until 1906. They were very well thought of by the people. They lived a good Christian life and showed it in many ways.

The S. E. Brown family was also another group of early settlers. They came to Loraine in 1904 and helped organize Loraine's First State Bank. Mr. Brown also became the first president of the bank, until his death in 1925. Mr. Brown was known as the man with a big heart.

The Browns had two children when they came to Loraine. They were Fred and Viola. They came on December 23, 1904. Another daughter, Irene was born, and was either the second or third child born in Loraine.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were members of the Church of Christ. He was very active as a church leader and also a civic leader. He helped in laying off the town lots in 1906 when Loraine became a town.

In 1911, Mr. Brown got his first car, a Great Western. It had a right hand steering wheel and a crank. The Brown sisters still have the car license receipt number for the registration of the car. Mrs. Coon said, "The registration fee was fifty cents." The receipt is dated July 27, 1911.

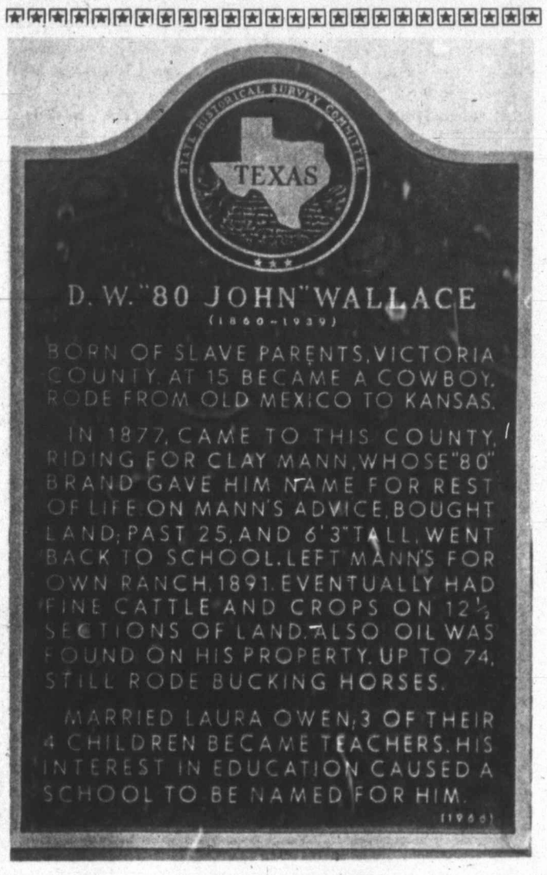
During the beginning of the bank, it opened at eight and closed at four. During the rush season, it would stay open until midnight.

Mr. Brown was born in Ashley, Illinois on September 7, 1870. When he came to Coleman County, he met his wife Eleanor Kannady. They were married in 1902. They did not have many years together, because Mr. Brown died May 12, 1925. Mrs. Brown did not die until twenty five years later in 1950.

The son and daughters graduated from Loraine High School. Their son was the late Fred Brown and their two daughters were Viola, now Mrs. Glenn Coon and Irene, now Mrs. Doyle Hester.

Another group of early settlers was the C. M. Thompson family, who arrived in Loraine in the fall of

See LORAINE, Page 6B



D. W. "80 John" WALLACE
(1860-1939)

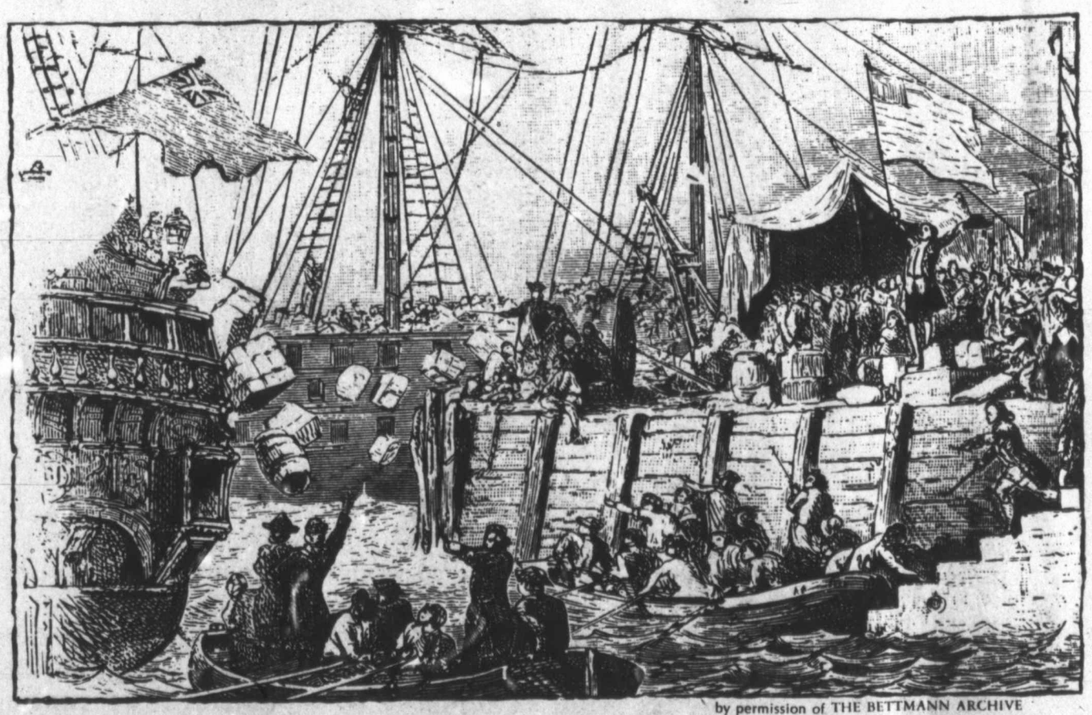
Born of slave parents, Victoria County. At 15 became a cowboy. Rode from Old Mexico to Kansas.

In 1877, came to this county riding for Clay Mann whose "80" brand gave him name for rest of life. On Mann's advice, bought land; past 25 and 6'3" tall, went back to school. Left Mann's for own ranch, 1891. Eventually had fine cattle and crops on 12½ sections of land. Also oil was found on his property. Up to 74, still rode bucking horses.

Married Laura Owen; three of their four children became teachers. His interest in education caused a school to be named for him. (1966). Texas State Historical Survey Committee.

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Institution



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1773: A tea party for a principle.

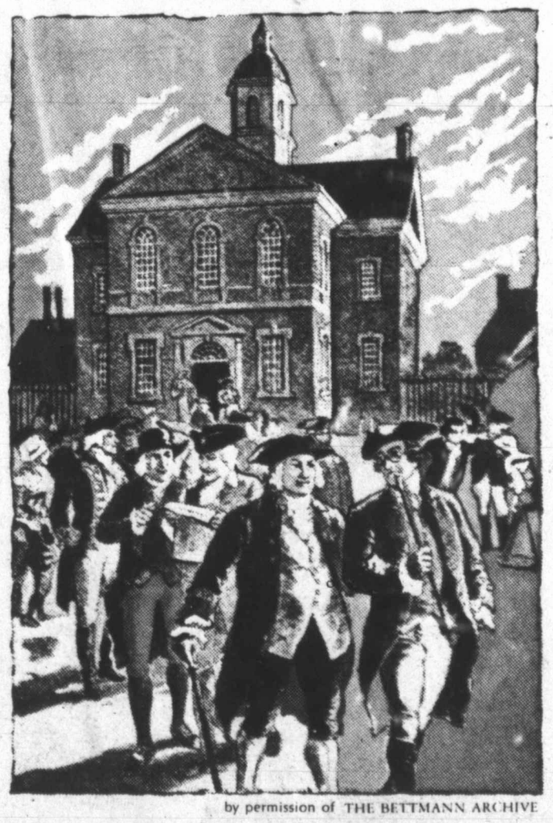
Poor King George. He knows we're up in arms. He knows we're fed up with his taxes. But he just can't quite let go. He repeals every tax except a tiny one on tea—just to keep us in our place. We won't be kept there. We'll let his tea rot in the storehouses. And not even the King's Governor can make us receive the tea and sell it. He has the law on his side, but we have Samuel Adams. And Sam isn't afraid to start a little trouble. On December 16th, Sam and sixty townspeople put on the disguise of Mohawk Indians, board the tea ships, take our tomahawks to the chests of tea and dump it into Boston Harbor. Our "Boston Tea Party" is one to remember.

Root Memorial Hospital

1543 Chestnut 728-3431

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Restaurant



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1774: While the British bungle, the colonists unite.
There is no talking to the King. The "Boston Tea Party" has outraged him. But instead of acting sensibly, he's out to punish us. He closes the port of Boston. Forbids town meetings without his governor's permission. Turns our public buildings into barracks for his troops. For years, Ben Franklin has urged us to come together. Now, these Intolerable Acts convince us.

On September 5th, our first Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia. John and Samuel Adams. Patrick Henry. Fifty-six good men from twelve colonies who even now want harmony with Great Britain. We petition the King and brand his acts infringements and violations of our rights. Even our children take a stand. They complain to General Gage himself that his soldiers have been breaking their sleds. Plenty is brewing in Boston.

VILLA RESTAURANT

Faye & Bill Bloomer

Snyder Hwy. 728-3367

*Loraine
From Page 5B

1906. They lived in a brand new house that Mr. Thompson had built by coming ahead of the family.

Mr. Thompson was born in Smith County, Texas, February 28, 1861. He was an orphan at a early age and it took him a full year to earn his first $20. When he was nineteen he owned a stock farm and when he was twenty-one he sold the farm. He and his brother then left for Erath County. They drove two hundred head of cattle 250 miles in four to five months to Erath County. Mr. Thompson then built the first wire fence in Erath County.

He settled near Altman, named for Braford Altman, who had a daughter named Annie. Annie became his wife on January 6, 1886. She was born in Searcy, Arkansas, April 29, 1871. They were known to everyone as Uncle Charlie and Aunt Annie.

The Thompsons had ten children: Little Maggie, who died at infancy, Mrs. Tom Bennett, Wiley B., Mrs. Cora Hall, Charlie C., Mrs. K. L. Taylor, Mrs. Floyd Griffin, and Archie Thompson, a nephew whom they raised from childhood.

Another early day family was the J. K. Mahon family who left Louisiana the last of November in 1908, to come to a place they had never seen. Their purpose in coming was seeking good health. The Mahons traveled with their eight children and Mr. Mahon's sister and mother.

They had rented a little house in the White Addition of Loraine temporarily. Then in a few weeks Mr. Mahon rented a three and a half room house for three years.

In the fall of 1911, the Mahons sold their home in Louisiana and bought some land north of Loraine. They had good and bad years in their new home. In 1914 they had their best crop ever.

Mrs. Mahon died in 1931 and one of the youngest sons, Marion, died in 1940. Mr. Mahon married again to Susy Mullinax, known to everyone as Mrs. Susy, and they lived in Weatherford.

Mr. Mahon was 98 years of age when he died in April of 1958. Mrs. Susy followed him three years later.

The Mahon children are Mrs. S. E. Meadows, Mrs. C. C. Reeder, the late J. B. Mahon, George H. Mahon, E. O. Mahon, Mrs. Harold Martin and the late D. D. Mahon.

In the field of medicine Loraine only had one doctor except for Mr. Henthorne who was the dentist. This doctor was Dr. T. A. Martin who had served this community as a doctor for thirty-three years since 1907, until his death in May of 1940.

Dr. Martin received his degree in medicine from Vanderbilt University and began his practicing in East Texas and in Oklahoma before coming to Loraine.

The Martins came from Grand Saline, Texas. A that time they had four sons and one daughter. Later they were blessed with another son.

In addition to his practice of medicine, Dr. Martin was in the drug business most of the time with his sons until his death. Their first drug store, called the Martin Drug Store, was opened in March of 1912, in a little frame building.

In 1927, they installed a 16-foot mechanicold soda fountain at a cost of $2,700. It was one of the first of its kind in any city of less than 25,000 population.

The death of Dr. Martin was the passing of one of the few remaining doctors of horse and buggy days.

Would you believe back in the early days, Loraine was a big center of attraction? Well, it was and one reason was that the town had business and professional men who were boosters for the town and community.

Loraine was a town where good clean fun could be had. On many occasions they would have picnics, barbecues, rodeos, and races that drew many people from far away places. Some even came and camped out to join in the fun.

One merchant, many years ago, tied a $5 bill to chickens' legs and threw them off the top of his building, and the ones who caught the birds would receive the $5 bill. He did this to attract people to Loraine. Stunts like that would not work nowadays. People think they have to have cars and thousands of dollars to win prizes.

In entertainment, Loraine was on top of the list. In 1909 Loraine pulled a stunt to attract people. People came from everywhere to see the Indian fight, the greatest of all shows ever held in Loraine. It is a shame that past performances could not last forever.

Medicine shows also attracted young and old. Bronc and bull riding were also great forms of entertainment. Booger Red and his wild west shows was the best horse riding shows of all time.

Everyone really looked forward to the three-day picnics, baseball games and horse races. When the young people had dates they went to parties or church services. The majority of the teenagers had one date a week and usually just one party a week.

One of the favorite picnic spots was Seven Wells, a scenic spot at the mouth of Champion Creek, where it empties into the Colorado River. The kids used to go to Seven Wells for an outing. Many would go to view the peculiar formations the water carved in the rocks in years gone by.

What did children do for an education? Well, in 1893, Mrs. Samuel Bunstine taught a small group of children in a little red school house. It stood somewhere near the Woodrow Pratt building in Loraine today. This began the education for the young people.

The second school house was a white frame building located at the foot of the hill where the Ray Prestons' home now stands. The building was built in 1905, because the little red house became so crowded that a new wing was added. Then another school was to be built out of concrete blocks in the fall of 1907.

Mr. J. C. Helm became the first superintendent in 1907 in October. Mr. Helm and his wife taught. He also coached athletics.

In the early 1920's the concrete building began to overflow and a larger building was needed. They began building a red brick building in 1923 and finished it in time for the opening of school in 1924. When it was finished, the concrete building was completely done away with and the tennis courts were built there.

In 1937, a home economics lab was formed with Miss Pearl Gann as the first teacher. Miss Mary Love Walker was the teacher in 1945-46 and the Greenhand Chapter of Future Homemakers of America organized in February of 1946.

Vocational Agriculture was founded in the Loraine school in 1937 with Edward F. Brown as the first teacher and organizer of the Loraine Chapter of Future famrers of America in 1938. The Future Farmes have helped in putting on shows and fairs of various kinds.

Athletics has always played an important role in the Loraine school. As far back as 1909, Loraine was noted for its athletic power, with the Muns boys, Harvey and Claude. They competed in track and field events. Harvey was usually hight point man in these events.

About 1909 basketball and baseball teams were organized. Perhaps the most loved trophy was one which a boys team composed of George Mahon, Charlie Coffee, Floyd Coffee, Dewy Winstead, Ottis Muns and Charlie Thompson won in 1916, 1917-18.

See LORAINE, Page 7B



Foot of Main Street, Flooded







Located in Loraine, the First State Bank came into being in 1908 with a capital of $18,000. Important locally, The First State Bank bears a historical plaque on its brick face relating this brief history:

FIRST STATE BANK

A leader in area growth. Organized with a capital of $18,000 (1908). Farmers and cattlemen were in majority as stockholders. Presidents have included S. E. Brown, J. C. Hall, K. L. Taylor and H. J. Mearse. In 1922 a new building was erected and in 1962 the interior was remodeled. (1969)

*Loraine
From Page 6

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Great American Happenings

From a Great American Service Station



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1774: Ready when you are, England.

The British have seized our Massachusetts government. Filled our legislature with their own puppet rulers. John Hancock calls us together in April. In secret, we make ready for war. Our colonies have already formed straggling military companies and begun some backyard drilling. Now, we officially authorize a militia. It isn't fancy, but it means business. We call it the Minute Men, because it's ready to fight at a minute's notice. And it proves it. There comes the day we hear a report that British ships are firing on Boston. Within hours, thousands of men are on the march from the surrounding countryside to defend the town. No British guns are firing, in fact. It's a false alarm. But there's nothing false about our Minute Men's spirit.

Blassingame's Exxon

Bill & Gene Blassingame
Max Morales
Randel Davis
Doug Bradbury
Bill Reily

Interstate 20 728-5231

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Store



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1773: The year the colonists stopped taking tea and started making trouble.

We're tired of fattening British tills. Tired of paying taxes on everything from newspapers to playing cards. Tired of British control over our daily lives. Until the British stop taxing, we stop buying. They stop, but they don't remove one last finger from control of us. As a symbol of power the tea tax remains.

And so does one Johnny Malcolm, British customs spy, tax official and tyrant. Now that we've enjoyed our Boston Tea Party, we think we'll throw one for old Johnny. We dress him up in tar and feathers and serve him a spot of tea. Enough to toast all eleven members of his beloved Royal Family.

WESTERN AUTO

Larry & Jeanna Blassingame

118 Walnut 728-8484

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***Loraine**
From Page 6B

Football was first played in Loraine in 1926. Due to someone's getting seriously injured, it was abandoned from 1927 until the 1930's. Ed Williams then came here as a principal and coach.

The present field was dedicated to Dr. Bruce Johnson on September 27, 1940 by Mr. Williams and J. W. King. The gymnasium was built in 1950.

The first school bus was a 1933 Dodge. It was used in transporting Valley View, North Champion, and Lone Star pupils to Loraine. It was driven by J. W. King.

The second bus was a new 1936 Chevy, used to bring pupils in from Baumann. The third was a secondhand Chevrolet, purchased to bring pupils in from south of town. This bus was called "Grandma."

The first yearbook known as the Lorainian was published in 1953. Later it became the Bulldog. It had only 32 pages in it, but it continued to grow in the years to come.

Loraine's first band began in 1933-34. It was while Mr. Legget was here that the first Band Booster Club was organized, with Harold Martin as president.

The first annual homecoming for Loraine was held in 1935 with the Senior class sponsoring. Eldon Mahon, president of the class of 1936, presided at this meeting. It was discontinued in 1942 but was reorganized in 1953.

Now to tell of some of our businesses such as the Loraine Newspaper which has had four different tries before finally being printed regularly.

It all started in 1906, when Loraine became a town and R. M. Stovall established the *Loraine Advertiser* on November 30, 1906. It did not last long though, because there was a money panic in 1907 and the paper could not survive because of it.

In Autumn of 1910, W. T. Mullin began publishing the *Loraine News*. His health failed so in December of 1912 he hired F. C. Chekal to take charge. Mr. Mullins died in April of 1913, but the paper continued to be published.

The third attempt was when Loraine was without a paper for a period of three to four years. But in April of 1920, Earl T. Williams started the *Loraine Leader*. He continued his work until the first of 1930, when he moved his plant to Eastland. The depression then stopped the publication of the *Loraine Leader*.

In May of 1931, W. E. Edmoaston started the publication of the *Mitchell County News*. The paper was named by the first Nubbin Mahoney, who competed in a contest to name the paper.

The first several years of the paper was hard work. The depression was still on and it was just hard to keep going. Things did get better though in the 1940's.

There was one establishment located in Loraine before W. T. White came here. It was the United States Post Office. It has served Loraine for over 70 years.

According to postal records, on January 1, 1900, H. R. Looby became the first postmaster here. People say the post office was located at that time in the T&P railroad depot, as Mr. Looby was the agent at that time. Mr. Looby served until July 24, 1905 when Loraine's founder W. T. White took over.

Later the Dellas Hotel was built and the post office was moved there in 1905. Then later on it was moved to a building on McKinley Ave., where it stayed until November 3, 1931.

After a few years, Loraine really adopted city ways. Loraine was among the few small towns which had a hospital people could go to. It was called the Johnson Hospital. The hospital was modern in every respect. It had two doctors and numerous nurses who were gentle and kind to those they served. It could care for almost all ailments. It was equipped with x-ray machines and also had a modern operating room and some twenty beds. The founder of this hospital was Dr. Bruce Johnson, a native of Loraine, who returned to Loraine after finishing medical school. He has been practicing here ever since.

He was not satisfied with his small office so he started plans to build his hospital. It only had a room or two and it was finished in 1938. The hospital was completely air conditioned in the summer for the comfort of the patients.

Associated with Dr. Johnson was Dr. Joe C. Terry. He practiced here for awhile before he went to serve in the Navy. After completing his Navy service, he returned here to resume his practice. He now has his office in Colorado City.

In 1939-40 Loraine was a pretty big town. There were three barber shops owned by William Martin, Joe Bennett, and Nuke Henderson. There was a walk in theatre across from our bank. There was a big variety store. A big department store was owned by Tom Bennett. There were two drug stores which were Martin's and Hutchins. There were two hardware stores which were owned by Mr. Neil and J. C Hall Jr. Also Loraine had three big grocery stores owned by John Mahon, Hubert Thomas, and the Swimmers. Loraine also had a newspaper, Spikes Feed & Seed which later became Mahon's Feed & Seed. Then there were three cafes and Thornhill's which later became Preston's.

Mrs. Jim Johnson, a retired school teacher who has lived here 57 years, wrote this poem about Loraine and its early settlers. It was written especially for this paper:

Eighteen hundred and eighty one,
The railroad trains began to run
Where Loraine stands.
This opened up the vast domains,
And migrants came to view the plains
And buy the land.

Not only did they come by train
To settle here around Loraine,
To make a home-
But day by day in wagon loads
They traveled on the dusty roads,
And stayed no more to roam.

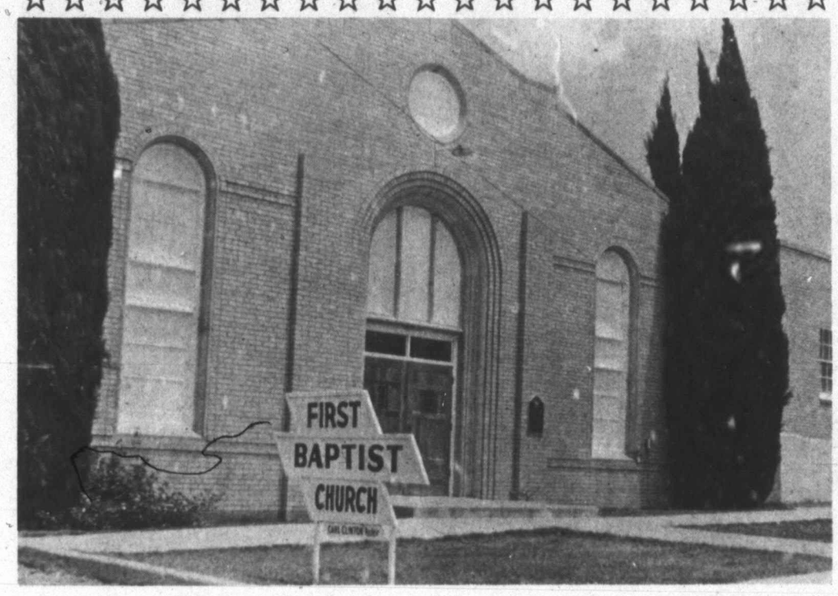
But soon they found they needed much
To give the place a homey touch,
And work began.
New homes were built and streets surveyed
With church and school foundations laid,
To fill each plan.

So thus our town grew apace,
And soon became a happy place
For all to see.
So many persons of renown,
Have helped to build our little town,
That we should grateful be.

Our doctors, lawyers, farmers, preachers,
Bankers, merchants, school and teachers,
Helped it grow.
And after three score years and ten,
We carry on "through thick and thin"
With hearts aglow.

And thus, through many happy years
Our own hometown deserves our cheers
With might and main.
We have no reason to be sad,
But many things to make us glad
We live in Loraine.





The First Baptist Church of Loraine is historical in more ways than one. It is one of the oldest churches in the area, having been organized in 1892.

The first church building was erected in 1907 and the present church building was constructed in 1947 with materials from the origianl site used.

The church is also historic in that its inner walls were built from the Old Colorado City Salt Works boiler building.

The historical marker reads:

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

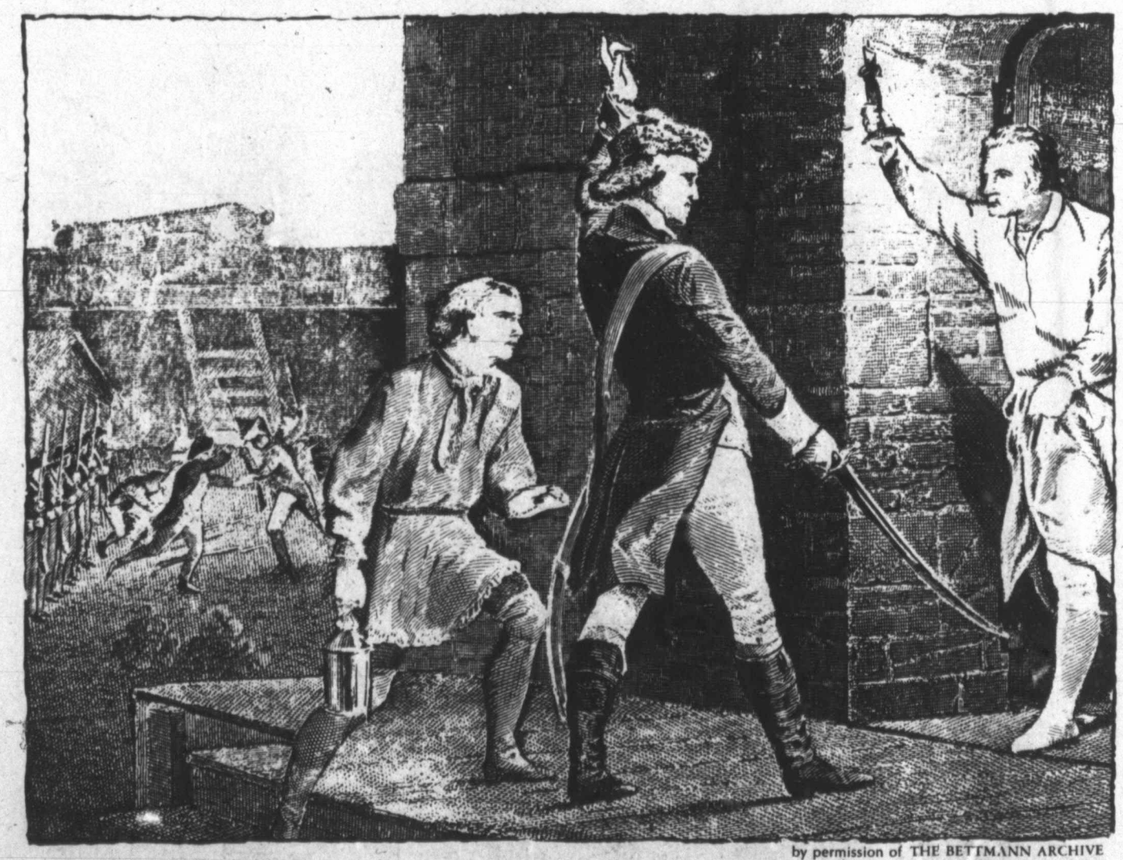
Organized in 1892 before town lots sold. Services held in schoolhouse for 14 years. First church built 1907. Present building 1947.

Materials from original site preserved, used for rafters and ceiling beams.

Inner brick walls built from old Colorado City Salt Works boiler building. (1967)

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Bank



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1775: The mountain boys make good.

We've warned George III. We've marshaled our troops. Today, May 10th, the second Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia. We're ready for action. Up north, eighty-three of us head out of the woods. Our commander: Colonel Ethan Allen. Our name: the Green Mountain Boys. Our mission: to get Fort Ticonderoga and its military stores. Because we're backwoods boys, we take the British garrison by surprise. And we take the fort, in Allen's words, "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." We'll go down in history, including one of our privates name of Benedict Arnold.

First State Bank

Loraine 737-2211

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Petroleum Products Distributor



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1775: The long ride into battle.

We can no longer take the quartering of British troops. We can no longer reason with the rulers. We've stashed our supplies in Concord and are preparing for war. Now, we learn the British are on their way to destroy our supply base. It's the night of April 18th. We send Paul Revere and William Dawes on a gallop toward Lexington to warn our farmers to form ranks. We meet the British early the next morning on the village green. We are ordered to disperse. There are only dozens of us, but we refuse. A shot is fired. Then, a volley that kills eight of our men and wounds ten. We will not give up. We will fight from behind stone walls and apple trees to save our ammunition. From now on we will be ready to fight at a minute's notice. We are the Minute Men.

James Parker

Mobil Consignee

Sterling City Hwy. 728-2325

Ranching, Farming

Oil In Westbrook

Local historian and member of the pioneering Conaway family, Mrs. Mattie Hines gave a brief rundown of Mitchell County history, concentrating on Westbrook events during a special Bicentennial program at the Westbrook Golden Age Club June 1.

"This was wide open country in 1876 when Mitchell County was created along with 54 other counties from Bexar County, so really it's the 100th birthday for the county although there wasn't any settlement here until a little later on," she told the crowd of over 100 who gathered for the special program.

"In 1877 a few cow herds moved into the area, made safe from Indian raids by Gen. R. S. McKinzie's battles with Comanches and Kiowas in 1875. George Waddell was one of the first cattlemen to come to the county, establishing a camp at the junction of North and South Champion Creeks known as Seven Wells. He later moved the site of the camp to where Colorado City is now located, about 1877.

"The Texas & Pacific Railroad located a crossing on the Colorado River in 1879 and the first crew arrived in what was to be Colorado City in the fall of 1880.

"Joe Henderson, who some of you may remember, was one of that first crew and he told me he came here with mostly Chinamen to work on the crossing. He later settled on the Butler place.

"Colorado was a tent town then. John Birdwell moved from Ft. Griffin and located the Lone Wolf Saloon where M&T is now. Oak Street was the town's main street as there were no streets located east of Oak in the town's first plat.

"I've read a pamphlet written by W. H. Kerns in 1882, a promotion by T&P, which said that there are four stops on the T&P in Mitchell County--Loraine, Colorado, Westbrook and Iatan. 'Westbrook is prettily located eight miles west of Colorado', it says and 'Iatan is located in Paradise Valley in 50,000 acres of arable land, 20 miles west of Colorado'.

"The first year stockpens were located in Colorado, there were over 100,000 cattle shipped to market. Cattle were held at the Waddell-Williams tank near Iatan as the men waited for cars to come in to ship them on. There was no Lubbock, no towns on the Plains and all freight was loaded out from Colorado, including their mail.

"The sheep brought their own wool to market. They would graze the sheep to Colorado, shear them and scour the wool at a scouring mill located where Rockwell Lumber Co. is now, then graze the sheep back home.

"The first dipping vat for sheep, to control scabies, was located on Morgan Creek, established by a man named Harbour on the Smart place. In 1888, over 90,000 sheep were held there and dipped for scabies.

"Because of a rivalry between the nesters and sheepmen, something happened to the vat and a man told me it burned. There were battles between the Mexican sheepherders and nesters and Joe Henderson told me he threw a Mexican into the dipping vat. When I asked him why, he said, 'Well, he was coming at me so I thought I'd get rid of him.'

"Then there was a drought. You know, all my life I've heard 'Don't you wish it would rain.' Well, there was a severe drought that stopped some of the large herds from being shipped from here and then farmers began to come in.

"In 1887, A.M.K. Sowell grew the first bale of cotton in the county and it was such an oddity, that it was carried to Weatherford for ginning and brought back and put on display in the bank in Colorado.

"Then Ruddick began to grow grain to feed his dairy herd, the same Ruddick for whom Ruddick Park is named. That land was donated to the city by the Ruddick heirs.

"In the early 1900's, farmers began to move to Mitchell County, settling up the county from about 1905 onward.

"H. S. Little who ranched at Conaway, built the first gin in the county in 1906 and it was followed by other gins.

"Before Westbrook had a school or Post Office, the county was divided two ways, east and west of the river. The east settlement was Seven Wells and west was called Spring Valley, a forerunner of the Carr community.

"The first Postmaster at Spring Valley was Eli Ransom and he operated the post office there from April 1884 to September 1884 when it was discontinued.

"The first Post Office in the county was in Colorado, the second one in Spring Valley and the third one at Iatan.

"The old Iatan stockpens rivaled the Colorado pens. Cattlemen brought herds in from all parts south of here. I've heard ranchers at Sterling City tell about crossing the county with herds to the Iatan pens. These southern herds brought tick fever with them. The first dipping vat for tick fever was built by my father and I've heard the neighbor men criticize him for it. Now in East Texas, the cattle could have ticks and not get sick, but out here, if they got ticks, they came down with the fever.

"A. S. Johnson in 1892 was the first postmaster at Westbrook. Spade was a big community back then, the school was called Liberty and Herbert was the name of the Post Office there. The way they got the name of Herbert was that Herbert Hazard was the Postmaster at Colorado and it was named for him. The Post Office at Spade was discontinued in 1912.

"Rogers was another community in the county, named for the man who preached the first sermon in the Lone Wolf Saloon. This preacher Rogers later started a little school at Teeville and it was called Rogers.

"Westbrook townsites were opened to the public in 1907. By 1910 the town had grown, and I know that because when my father, C. P. Conaway, circulated a petition to request that stores in Westbrook close in Sunday in compliance with the law, there were 69 men who signed it. There was a bank, J. E. Hooper was president, R. B. Terrell, cashier and T. L. McKenney was a director.

"We also had a two-story hotel, the Arrington Hotel and Livery Stable, a popular place for drummers.

"Churches were also established, the First Baptist Church started in 1890 in a one-room school house. J. C. Burkett was the first pastor.

"Then they built a two-story building with the two rooms at the top the Woodmen of the World Lodge and the two at the bottom used for the school during the week and for church ser-

See WESTBROOK, Page 9B

DISCOVERY WELL FOR THE PERMIAN BASIN
No. 1 T&P-W. Abrams
(2 miles north)

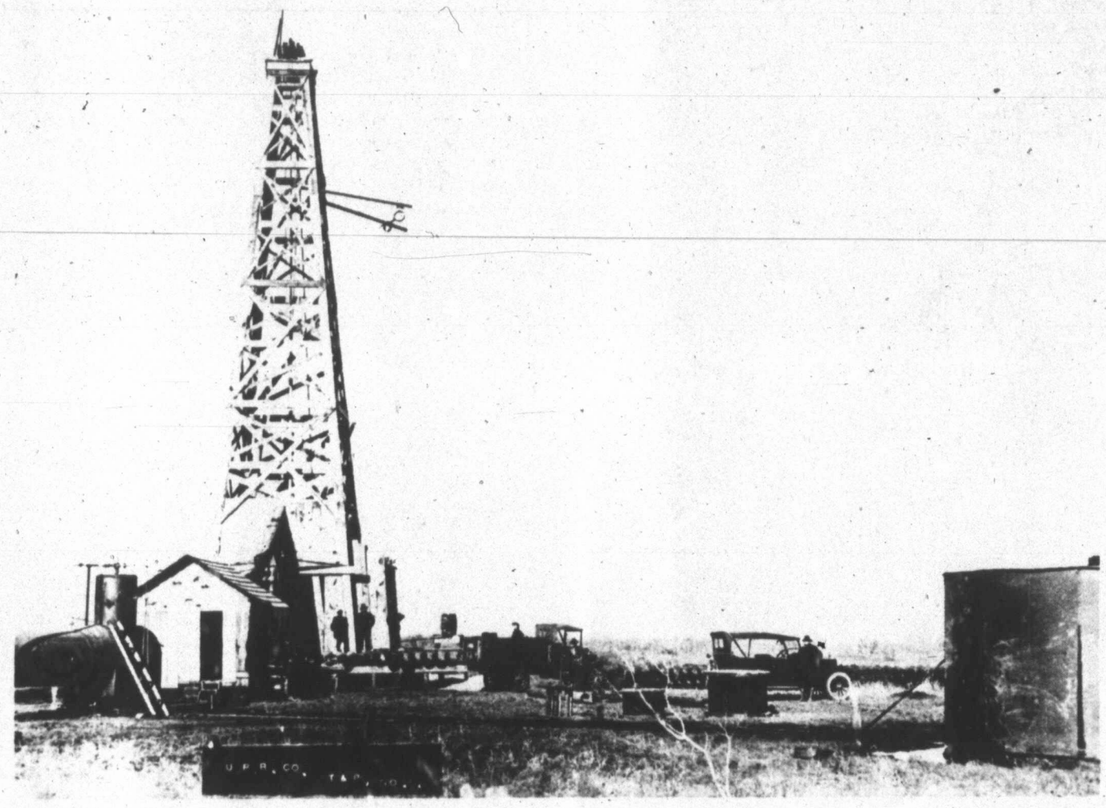
Drilled 1920 by Steven Owen, a wildcatter, or oil prospector, in Sec. 33, Block 28, T&P Survey. Now owned by Standard Oil Co. of Texas. The well extended to 2,978 ft. from strike depth of 442 ft., is still producing. From this well, H. L. Lockhart in 1922 constructed the first pipeline in the Permian Basin.

Addition discoveries led to the building in Colorado City of Basin's first refinery, 1924.

The Permian Basin--one of the richest petroleum areas in the world--covers 88,160 sq. mi.

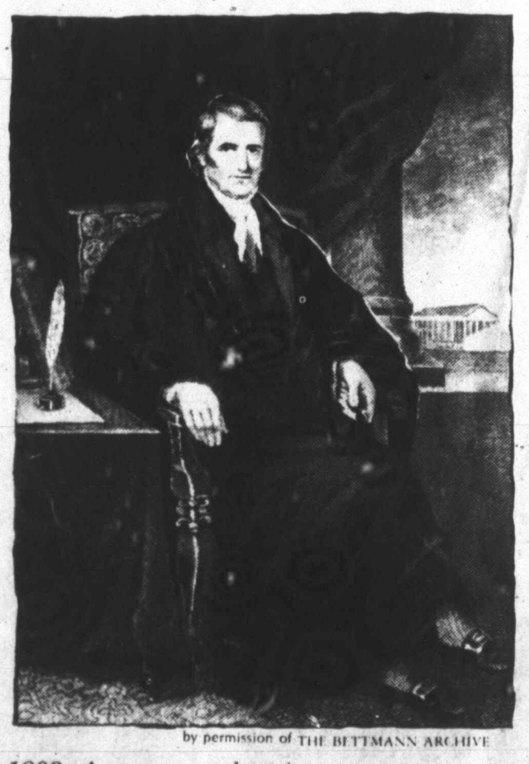
Mitchell County now has 22 oil fields. (1967) Texas State Historical Survey Committee.





Great American Happenings

From a Great American Dairy



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1803: A new precedent is set.

John Marshall is a tough Chief Justice. He can even give a *President* his comeuppance. Seems Tom Jefferson didn't give an Adams appointee the job he was promised. It's challenged in the case of Marbury vs. Madison. Marshall rules against the administration. And for the first time the Supreme Court claims the power to declare federal law unconstitutional. Marshall is determined to make the judiciary a powerful force in the government. A far cry from the old colonial days, when our judicial decisions were based on English court precedents. It's the first time he shows us what a clever statesman he is. We think John Marshall will make quite a difference in American law.

Bodine Bros.

Drive - In Dairy

Buford 728-3524

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Insurance Agency



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1804: Journey to the ends of the continent.

Jefferson could hardly have known that James Monroe would be bold enough to buy all of Louisiana from the French. Nonetheless, he's already laid big plans for Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the Far West. They gather a group of forty-some men, because you don't make a journey into the unknown alone. They winter at the mouth of the Missouri River. And in the spring, they take the river's challenge. They ascend the Missouri to its source. Cross the Rockies. Travel the Columbia River to the sea. Meet our trees and wildlife and cliffs and canyons and Indian tribes, and all the glories that are our West. They log their journey and map their route. They discover the other half of America. So we can make our nation even greater.

Foster-Polk Insurance

G. D. Foster — YOUR Insurance Independent AGENT SERVES YOU FIRST — Glenn Polk

247 Walnut 728-3401

B. Terrell,
. McKenney
a two-story
ngton Hotel
le, a popular
ners.
ere also es-
First Baptist
in 1890 in a
house. J. C.
first pastor.
built a two-
with the two
p the Wood-
d Lodge and
bottom used
during the
church ser-
OK, Page 9B

•Westbrook
From Page 8B

vices on Sunday.

"An event of importance to us, even today, happened in 1923 when a tornado hit in the Westbrook area. The Sheffields and Sheltons on Wild Horse Creek were killed in that storm and a little girl died from lockjaw when a nail was driven into her skull.

"The drought of the 1917 and 1918's drove a lot of families to East Texas where they picked cotton.

"You've heard these stories before, but oil changed this country. How many families do you know who've had some of their men go to work for the oil companies?

"The discovery well for the Permian Basin is located in Mitchell County. If you've never stopped to read the marker west of here, do sometime. The information on these markers is proven to be correct. The first well was drilled to 2,970 feet and is still producing. Also, the first pipeline in the Permian Basin was constructed from it and the first refinery in the Permian Basin was built in Colorado in 1924.

"The town boomed after the oil discoveries and there were a lot of doctors here. Miss Margaret, who gave us this building, was the first one to bring in a licensed pharmacist to the town.

"In 1923 and 1924, I was teaching here and I can verify that there were a bunch of lively little boys here. After that, the consolidation movement started and Conaway, Spade, Rogers, Carr moved their students into Westbrook or Colorado, starting about 1933-34.

"The little boy couldn't remember what Cleaniness was next to when trying to remember the saying 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness' and so he said 'Cleanliness is next to Impossible and it's almost impossible to get me to stop when I get going but I'll wind up my talk by telling you that Miss Margaret came here from Georgetown for her health. She had TB and was treated for it in El Paso. She came here and worked as Postmistress and ran this drugstore, starting with only $33.17 in stock and all the time she had only one lung. She gave us this building when she died."

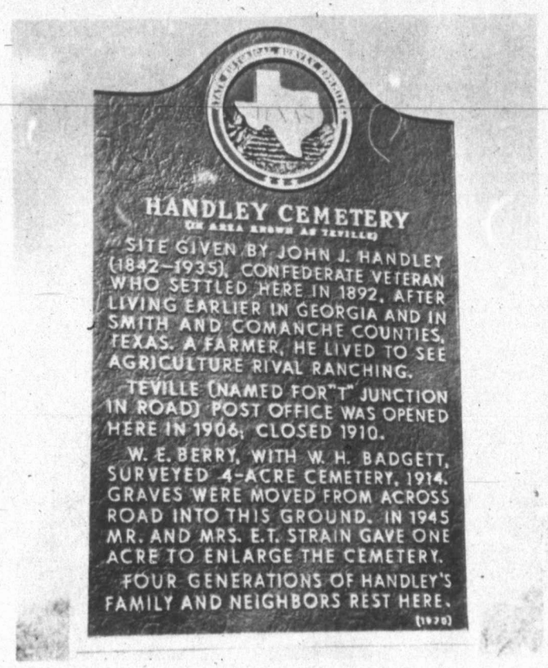
HANDLEY CEMETERY
(In area known as Teville)

Site given by John J. Handley (1842-1935), Confederate Veteran who settled here in 1892, after living earlier in Georgia and in Smith and Comanche Counties, Texas. A farmer, he lived to see agriculture rival ranching.

Teville (named for "T" Junction i n road) Post Office was opened here in 1906; closed 1910.

W. E. Berry, with W. H. Badgett, surveyed 4-acre cemetery, 1914. Graves were moved from across road into this ground. In 1945 Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Strain gave one acre to enlarge the cemetery.

Four generations of Handley's family and neighbors rest here. (1970)



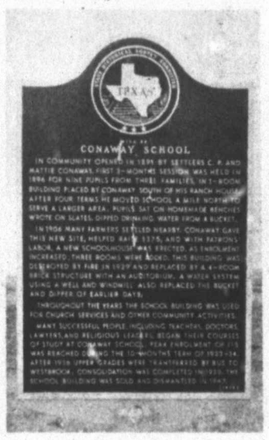
Site of
CONAWAY SCHOOL

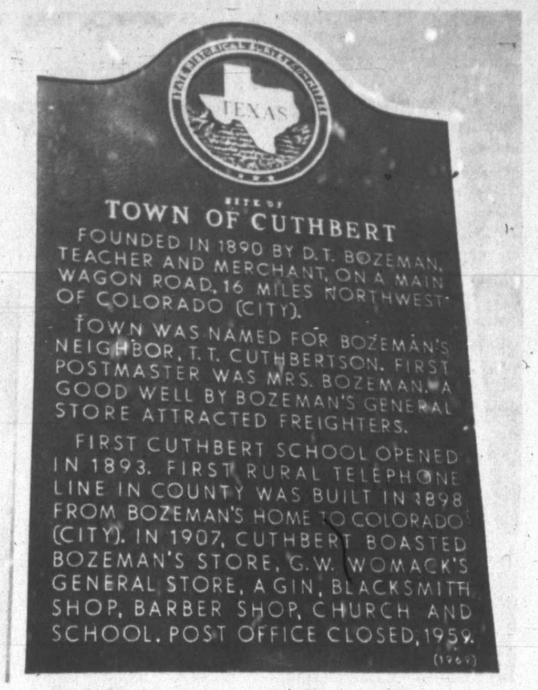
In community opened in 1891 by settlers C. P. and Mattie Conaway. First 3-months session was held in 1896 for nine pupils from three families, in one-room building placed by Conaway south of his ranch house. After four terms he moved school a mile north to serve a larger area. Pupils sat on homemade benches, wrote on slates, dipped drinking water from a bucket.

In 1906 many farmers settled nearby. Conaway gave this new site, helped raise $375; and with patrons' labor, a new schoolhouse was erected. As enrollment increased, three rooms were added. This building was destroyed by fire in 1929 and replaced by a four-room brick structure with an auditorium. A water system using a well and windmill also replaced the bucket and dipper of earlier days.

Throughout the years the school building was used for church services and other community activities.

Many successful people, including teachers, doctors, lawyers and religious leaders, began their courses of study at Conaway School. Peak enrollment of 115 was reached during the 10-months term of 1933-34. After 1936 upper grades were transferred by bus to Westbrook; consolidation was completed in 1939. The school building was sold and dismantled in 1947. (1972) Texas Historical Survey Committee.





Site of
TOWN OF CUTHBERT

Founded in 1890 by D. T. Bozeman, teacher and merchant, on a main wagon road, 16 miles northwest of Colorado (City).

Town was named for Bozeman's neighbor, T. T. Cuthbertson. First Postmaster was Mrs. Bozeman. A good well by Bozeman's General Store attracted freighters.

First Cuthbert school opened in 1893. First rural telephone line in county was built in 1898 from Bozeman's home to Colorado (City). In 1907, Cuthbert boasted Bozeman's store, G. W. Womack's General Store, a gin, blacksmith shop, barber shop, church and school. Post Office closed, 1959. (1969)



While this country is having its Bicentennial, Mitchell County celebrates its 100th birthday. Originally part of Bexar District, this county was named for two brothers, both soldiers of the area in the 1830's.

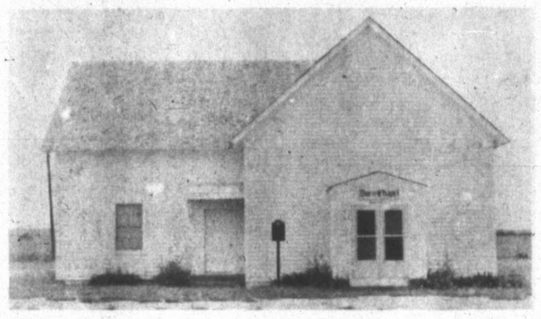
The historical marker perched on the outer wall of the Mitchell County Courthouse gives the following data concerning the beginnings of our county.

MITCHELL COUNTY

Created 1876, from Bexar District, named for Asa Mitchell, a soldier in the Battle of Velasco, 1832, and member of consultation of 1835, and Eli, his brother, a soldier in battle at Gonzales, 1835, organized 1881 in Colorado City, County seat; was 1880's Cattle Capitol of Texas.

Rolling terrain broken by the Colorado River and its tributaries, mineral deposits are brick and tile clays, potash, gypsum, salt and oil. Discovery well of the Permian Basin Oil Fields came in at Westbrook.

Small grains, cotton, hay and forage are principal crops. Livestock also raised. (1966)



UNION METHODIST CHURCH

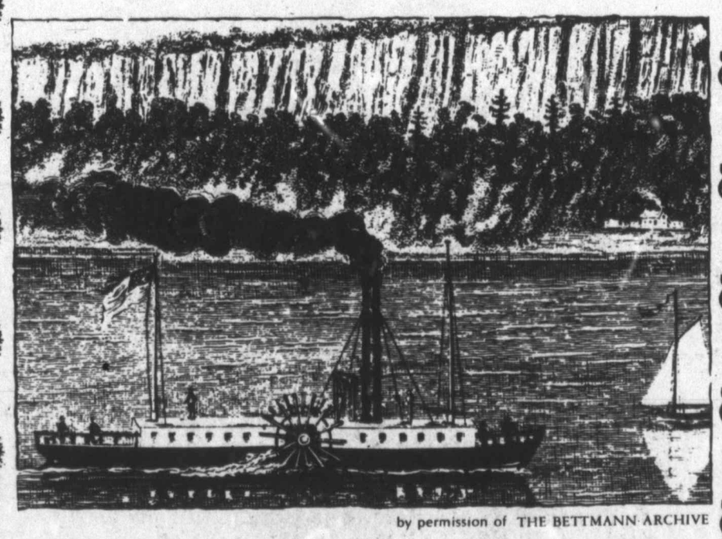
Organized March, 1891, by Rev. J. W. Montgomery. First church built by J. M. Dorn and neighbors. All faiths worshipped here. Was also used as schoolhouse and community meeting place.

Present church built 1905, and renamed Dorn Chapel. Planks over nail kegs were early pews. (1967) Texas State Historical Survey Committee.



Great American Happenings

From a Great American Funeral Home



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1807: The humble boat that tames the wild rivers.

We have one eye on the commercial war between Napoleon and Great Britain. And another on making our own way in the world. We have the talent. The Yankee ingenuity. And a crew of bright men who've put themselves to the task of solving one of our biggest problems: commercial river traffic. One of them is Robert Fulton. We can't give him credit for inventing the steamboat. But he does develop the first successful one. She's no beauty, his *Clermont*. Not much more than a barge with paddle-wheels. We laugh at her from the riverbank in New York. Call her "Fulton's Folly." But she churns into the Hudson, aims for Albany, and beats sailing sloops by about five days. Now, thanks to 'Toot' Fulton, our West can use our rivers to get to the sea.

Kiker - Seale
Funeral Home
340 E. 3rd 728-2622

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Institution

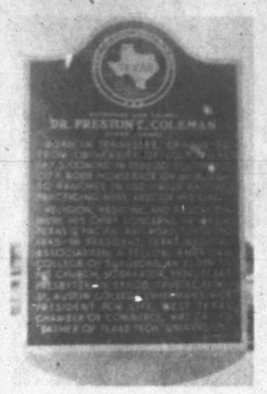


by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1776: Words larger than the paper they're written on.

Richard Henry Lee officially starts it. June 7th, he proposes for his Virginia delegation to the Continental Congress that "these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states . . ." Until now, we've been fighting for our rights as British subjects. Now, we're ready to fight for freedom. We've known it was coming. But we face it with awe. Who can write the words for our Declaration of Independence? Words which we know will be hallowed in history? John Adams is brilliant, but hard for most of us to understand. Ben Franklin would probably be tempted to put in a joke or two. We choose Tom Jefferson. We understand his message. So does the King. And the world.

Chiropractic
Health Clinic, Inc.
2620 Hickory 728-3411



Dr. Preston C. Coleman, local doctor during the horse and buggy days, practiced medicine everywhere within a 100 mile radius of Colorado City beginning in 1883.

Called the "Father of Texas Tech" University, Dr. Coleman's marker is located in the yard of the Colorado City Museum on 3rd St.

The marker reads:

Physician And Leader
Dr. Preston C. Coleman
(1853-1932)

Born in Tennessee. Graduated from University of Louisville (Ky.). Coming in 1883 to Colorado City, rode horseback or by buggy to ranches in 100-mile radius. Practicing here rest of his life.

Religion, medicine, and education were his chief concerns. He was a Texas & Pacific Railroad Surgeon; 1895-96 President, Texas Medical Association; a fellow American College of Surgeons, an Elder in his church; moderator, 1930, Texas Presbyterian Synod; Trustee, 1906-31, Austin College (Sherman); vice president for life, West Texas Chamber of Commerce; was called the "Father of Texas Tech" University. (1972)



Site of
FIRST WESTBROOK
SCHOOL AND CHURCH

These two pioneer institutions, which began even before a town grew up here, were first housed in the same tiny, one-room building. The structure was erected in 1890 by local settlers when Westbrook was only a flagstop on the Texas & Pacific line.

Located on a four-acre plot, the single classroom had rough, wooden benches and, at the front, one long "recitation bench," where pupils sat to recite their lessons from memory in typical 19th century style. The school "year" then lasted three to six months.

On Sundays this was the site of services for the Westbrook Baptist Church, organized in 1890 with nine charter members by the Rev. J. C. Burkett, pastor of the Colorado (City) church. Although sermons were given only once a month, Sunday School was held each week. Parishioners, who often lived miles away, would cook and pack basket lunches Saturday and spend all day Sunday at the church. The building was a social center for the widely scattered settlers.

In 1902, as population increased, a new church was erected north of the school yard; and in 1905 the town provided a modern, two-story school building. The old structure was sold to a farmer for use as a barn. Only the cemetery remains at the site today. (1967) Texas State Historical Survey Committee.





The E. M. Hardegree home, located at 305 Hickory, was the birthplace of Martin Dies Jr., famous U.S. Congressman. Attached to the outer wall of the home is a Texas Historical Marke which reads:

E. M. Hardegree Home
Built 1890 by H. D. Shepperd. Sold 1899 to Martin Dies Sr. Birthplace of Martin Dies, Jr., famous U.S. Congressman.

Home of colorful early day ranch couple. O. W. and Alice Garrett, ranchers for over 50 years. (1967)



Frances Marion Burns built the Old Burns home on 4th St. from a train load of lumber which he purchased from New York. The house is now over 60 years old and Mrs. Douglas Burns, the builder's daughter-in-law lives there now.

The amount of lumber ordered turned out to be enough for four houses which was indeed used to build three other houses in Colorado City.

The Burns family were pioneers to this area.

The house is marked with a Texas Historical Marker located on the arch of the doorway.

Some Early Day Homes Still Stand In The City

Colorado City, once the Cultural Center of West Texas, had its own Opera House, built by the Colorado Opera House Company just at the turn of the century.

This was the second Opera House and it still stands at the same locality. It has this history to relate:

COLORADO
OPERA HOUSE

Built by Colorado Opera House Company, 1899-1900; Second Opera House in the city, then the cultural center of West Texas. Staged light opera, vaudeville, silent movies (after 1911); also hosted school programs.

Converted to boarding house in 1925, it returned to original use in 1971. (1972)





A weathered wooden plaque supports the Texas Historical Marker on the brick face of the Oscar Majors home at 425 Chestnut St. One of the first brick houses built in this area, the Majors home was constructed in 1883. The Bob Tammens now own the house and live there. The marker reads:

Majors Home. One of the first brick houses here. Built 1883 by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hodgson, son-in-law and daughter of General Tom Green, Texas hero. Later the home of Winfield Scott, millionaire rancher and W. T. Scott, a promoter, T&P Railroad. Owned since 1902 by Dr. Majors Family. (1968)



Located at 605 Chestnut St. it is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Merritt, descended from the second owner of the house.

The marker reads:

Built in 1899 by rancher F. E. McKenzie: Victorian architecture features porch columns with spool trim and decorative wood "awnings" over the windows.

Sold 1900 to A. B. Robertson, rancher; in 1912 to D. N. Arnett, retired manager of the great Spade-Renderbrook Ranch. After his death in 1934, his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Merritt made this their home. Four generations of the Arnett Family have lived here. (1968)

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Organization



1776: The words heard 'round the world.

We've already announced our independence. On July 2nd, our Continental Congress adopted a resolution "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." That announcement, says John Adams, will make July 2nd the most memorable day in our history. But it's not until two days later that we officially explain the reasons for our independence, in the July 4th Declaration we'll always celebrate.

Our Declaration of Independence makes America unique. Never before has a nation actually written down reasons why it became a separate state. Our words stir the world. And even inspire other peoples to defend their rights against tyrannical leaders. Looks like America has made quite an impression.

Mitchell County Bicentennial Committee

Mrs. Charles C. Thompson, Chairperson

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Store



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1807: "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman." Sometimes.

We have many reasons for protesting against British actions these days. But our most heated protest is against one especially offensive practice. The British have been blockading France and French-controlled ports. Now, they're impressing our sailors. They have an excuse, they say. A lot of *their* sailors are deserting the Royal Navy. They don't like the duty, the discipline, the pay or even the food. So they jump ship in our ports and sign on with us. We don't mind. Our merchant ships can use them. So can our navy. We give them papers that officially call them Americans. But British law says no Englishman can ever be anything *but* an Englishman. Britain seizes her sailors from our ships. But she all too often seizes *our* sailors, too. Says the language makes it impossible to tell the difference. She even fires on our *Chesapeake* and kills three Americans. That's an act of war. We're thinking war is on the way.

White's Auto Store

Gay & Corky Houston

249 Walnut 728-3849



All Saint's Church

Outgrowth of 1882 worship by laymen (mostly sheep ranching Englishmen). Organized 1883 by the Rt. Rev. A. C. Garrett, pioneer Episcopal bishop of Dallas, who listed this as "Grace Mission," with eight communicants.

With some assistance from New York and other areas, the church was erected 1885 and consecrated as "All Saint's" in 1886.

Original bell is still in use. The butresses, stucco finish and parish house have been added.

Recorded Texas Historical Landmark -1968 - (Historical plate given by Bess Snyder and Juliet Rowley.)



Religion Played Important Part In Colorado City's History



Religion entered the settling of Mitchell County and Colorado City in January of 1881. The Rev. O. F. Rogers preached the first sermon here and thus aided the beginning of the First Presbyterian Church.

With a saloon and dug-out and more often the tent as the meeting place for worship services, the first permanent church building was constructed ten years from the year of the first sermon.

A brief summary of the history is included in the historical marker in front of the church on Chestnut St.:

The First Presbyterian Church

On the second Sunday of January, 1881, the Rev. O. F. Rogers, a Presbyterian minister and school teacher from Mississippi, preached the first sermon ever heard in Colorado (City). The congregation met in a saloon, only large place in the tent town. The bar was covered with wagon sheets and after the sermon, a collection was taken for the minister.

A dug-out, floored with corn sacks and equipped with boxes for seats, housed the first formal church, organized in May with eleven charter members. W. J. Miller was installed as elder and the church was placed under control of the Texas Central Presbytery. In a few weeks, a tent was erected to accomodate church services, Sunday school and public school. P. C. Coleman, prominent doctor and educator and J. E. Riordan, banker were then named elders. Later church members worshipped in newly built schoolhouse.

The first permanent church building, located at Locust and 2nd Streets was dedicated May 3, 1891. The first trustees were Dr. P. C. Coleman, W. J. Miller, William Kennedy, C. A. Arbuthnot and John Carlisle. The present church building was completed August 30, 1925, when the Rev. W. M. Elliott was pastor. An educational unit was added, 1957, under the Rev. Earl Clary, pastor. (1969)

Dedication services were held last year when the marker was installed.

Located at the corner of the church lot at 3rd & Chestnut, the inscription reads:

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Of Colorado City

"Founded as a mission station in 1881 by the Rev. George W. Baines (1809-1882), a former president of Baylor University and in 1880's a Baptist State Convention agent. The Rev. Peter Turner, an Englishman, organized the church in 1882. Building site was donated by U. S. Senator and ex-Governor of Georgia, Joseph E. Brown, a Texas & Pacific Railroad investor, developer of Colorado townsite. A. W. Dunn, J. T. Hutchins, J. B. Putnam, Alf H. H. Tolar and G. W. Waddell were church trustees.

The original small box structure was meeting place of all denominations until destroyed by tornado in May, 1884. It was replaced by a similar frame building.

In 1890, Pastor J. C. Burkett reported 140 on roll. This church joined that year with other members of Sweetwater Baptist Association to implement charter for Simmons College (now Hardin-Simmons University).

In pastorate (1895) of the Rev. B. H. Carroll, Jr., a 4-room structure was erected. Classrooms and basement, added later, became emergency hospital for tornado victims on May 14, 1923. In 1924, this and neighboring county formed Mitchell-Scurry Baptist Association.

Present church was built in 1928; annex in 1961. Congregation has included many community leaders; it has been active in home and foreign mission fields." (1973)



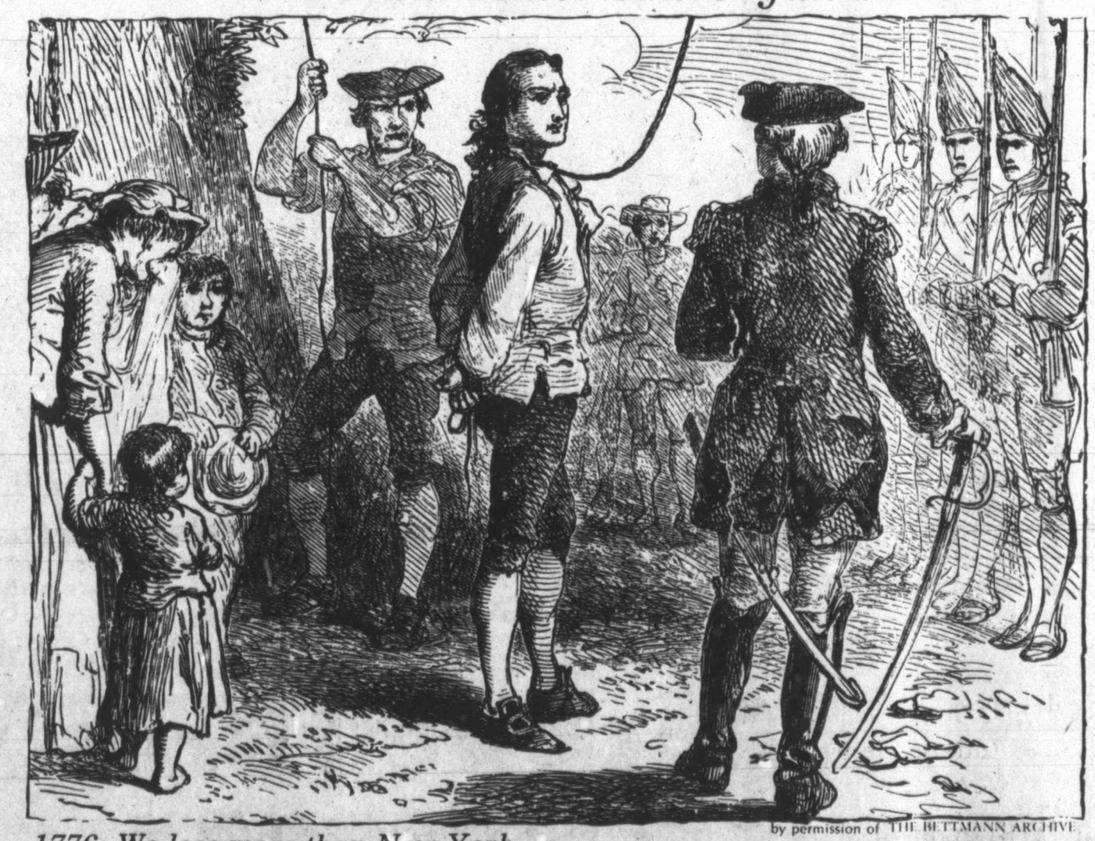
The First United Methodist Church, located at 333 Chestnut in Colorado City, is one of the oldest buildings in the city and has been granted recognition by the State Hisitorical Survey Committee with a building medallion.

Called the Centenary Chapel, it was built in 1884 and the medallion inscription states:

Methodist Church
State Historical
Survey Committee
Centenary Chapel
Built 1884

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Organization



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1776: We lose more than New York.

General Washington forced the British troops out of Boston all right. But he hasn't fared so well in New York. British General William Howe has a military force far bigger and far more experienced than our militiamen. We're disastrously defeated. Our morale is destroyed. We begin a long and dismal retreat. But we have some very special young officers among us. Like Nathan Hale, who offers to risk his life as a spy. He'll act the role of a schoolmaster. Penetrate the British lines. And find out what Howe's next strategic movements will be. We learn later that it may not have been necessary. Howe is a lukewarm enemy. A not too adept general. And he feels smug about his New York victory. Thinks we'll give up now, and the whole thing will be over. Hale is caught. And as he stands about to be hanged, he utters some words we'll never forget. "My only regret is that I have but one life to give for my country." We lose Nathan Hale. But we'll keep his courage with us.

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Clothes Cleaner



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1777: The Stars and Stripes unfurl.

We carried the Union Jack into battle with the Mother Country. Because we are, after all, still British citizens until we win this war. But we'd changed that Union Jack a bit. Added our own thirteen stripes, to proudly symbolize our thirteen colonies. By now, we've finally declared our independence. And we're well into the war for it. It's time to lower the Union Jack and raise our own colors. In June, Congress sets itself to the task of determining just what our very own flag will look like. We'll keep our thirteen stripes. Red for courage. White for purity. But now, we'll replace the Union Jack with thirteen stars on a field of blue, for loyalty. She's a beauty, our Stars and Stripes. Long may she wave.

Colorado Basin County Medical Society

Harry Ward, M.D. President

Better Cleaners

521 Walnut 728-5191

JUL 01 76

Great American Happenings

From Great American Businesses



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1775: The clash is coming.

Patrick Henry has never been one to hold his tongue. Ten years ago, he spoke out against the notorious Stamp Act in the Virginia House of Burgesses. They called him a firebrand. Some accused him of treason. But he spoke until the older, comfortable conservatives finally got off their seats and backed his resolution to condemn the taxes. The storm clouds have thickened over these ten years. By now, they're about to explode. And Patrick Henry's words are still moving us toward the cloudburst. Today, he is not only eloquent, but prophetic. "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" In just one month, we'll face our first clash of arms at Lexington. Our first fight for liberty.

This ad sponsored in the public interest by...

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Frontier Days In Mitchell County And Colorado City, 1876-1885

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is reprinted in its entirety from the West Texas Historical Association Year Book, Vol. XVI, October, 1940, pp. 28-60, with permission of Colorado City attorney J. Lee Jones Jr., son of the co-author.)

By MRS. J. LEE JONES & O. W. CLINE

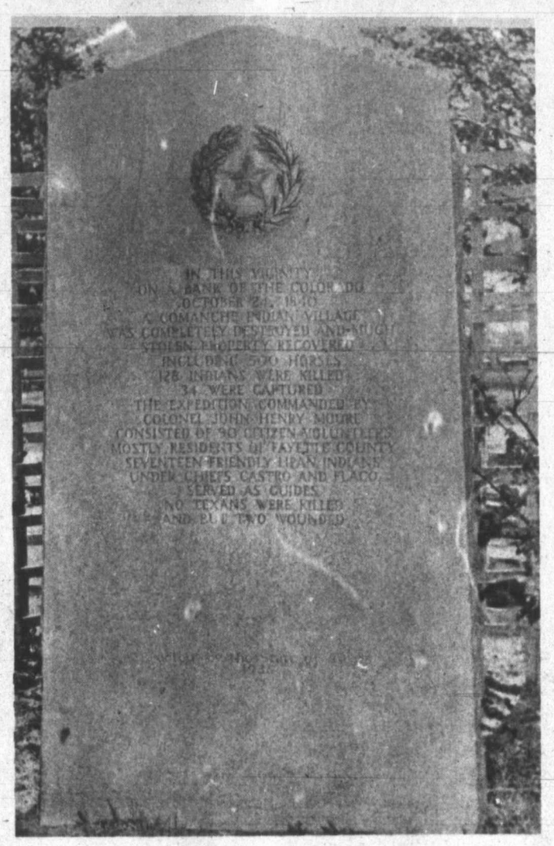
When Coronado and his famous expedition explored the plains of West Texas, seeking the elusive cities of gold, he sent out detachments that may have reached the vicinity of what is now Colorado City in Mitchell County. The Indian buffalo hunter watched from the distant hills; but he could not in his simple imagination foresee in the curious sight, the beginning of that long era of pioneering adventure that was to sweep him and his buffalo herds from the plains of West Texas to prepare the way for the coming of civilization to that vast expanse of wild and trackless plain.

Other expeditions followed, first the adventurer, then the trader, later the buffalo hunter, and finally the ranchman, each in turn visiting the country. Military expeditions followed the track of the Indians, and the "forty-niners" followed the trails leading westward toward the land of gold and fortune. Changes came slowly, civilization advanced with halting progress. The Indian was driven from his ancient hunting round: the great buffalo herds were exterminated; the ranchman came to survey the land and its possibilities. Exactly three-hundred forty years had passed since Coronado abandoned the search for the land of El Dorado before the whistle of the first locomotive echoed from the hills across the plans of West Texas.

Civilization had waited the coming of the railroad which made possible a tremendous inrush of population. The change was magic in its suddenness. Cities along the line of construction sprang up over night, and regions that had long remained desolate suddenly became centers of wealth and booming activity. Such was the story of Colorado City and Mitchell County when the railroad reached this vicinity in 1881. In this paper it shall be our purpose to trace the slow approach of civilization to this county and then to describe briefly the quick transformation that took place within the five years following the building of the railroad.

Little is known concerning the many persons and expeditions that visited this region prior to the year 1880. Few left any record of their travels. No one knows for sure who was the first white man to visit the region. We know that before the Texas Revolution broke out, the famous Ben Milam spent a year on the headwaters of the Colorado River trading with the Indians. Then it so happened that in 1841 a band of Comanche Indians left their haunts on the plains and raided central and south Texas, even plundering the little town of Linnville on Matagorda Bay. These Indians were pursued by a band of volunteer Texans under the command of Colonel John Moore who followed their retreat up the Colorado River far above Austin, Texas. The volunteers overtook the Indians at a point one mile south of where Colorado City now stands. They were encamped for the night on the east bank of the river, in a bend in the stream; and across the river at that point was a steep rocky hill rising abruptly from the waters edge on the west bank. A cold norther was blowing that night accompanied by a driving rain, and the river was on a rise. The Indians, who were not aware that they were being followed, were attacked at daybreak while still sleeping in their camp. They were taken completely by surprise and about two hundred of them were killed. A few managed to escape, and a few old men were liberated after the battle. The camp equipment, along with the loot taken from Linnville was piled in the center of the camp to make a fire on which the bodies of the slain Indians were burned. These Indians were off their guard because they had never been followed this far in their retreats by the white man. The Texans having thus avenged the raids into central Texas now returned to the settlements and left the red men in possession of the country as before. The Indian was not finally driven from the plains for at least thirty-five years.

Colorado City's Ruddick Park contains two historical markers: a stone marker erected by the state of Texas, 1936, and a metal marker at the park entrance erected by the Texas State Historical Survey Committee in 1970.



Indian Marker

The stone marker, a type of grey granite, tells a sad story of times long gone. The inscription reads:

In this vicinity
On a bank of the Colorado
October 24, 1840
A Comanche Indian Village
Was completely destroyed and much
Stolen property recovered
Including 500 horses
128 Indians were killed
34 were captured
The expedition commanded by Colonel John Henry Moore
Consisted of 90 citizen volunteers.
Mostly residents of Fayette County
Seventeen friendly Lipan Indians
Under Chiefs Castro and Flaco
Served as guides
No Texans were killed
And but two wounded
Erected by the State of Texas 1936.

* * *

The marker is located between the park entrance and the swimming pool.

Eight years after Colonel Moore's expedition had ended in victory in the vicinity of Colorado City, the Marcey expedition traversed the country from southwest to northeast. Captain Randolph B. Marcey had been dispatched with a military expedition from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He returned by way of El Paso to Big Spring, thence on a northeast course to the vicinity of Snyder, Texas, on by the site of Rotan to Preston on Red River, thence to Fort Smith. Marcey's description of the country through which he passed is probably the first written description of the region surrounding Mitchell County. After leaving Big Spring and travelling eastward the expedition crossed the Red Fork of the Colorado near the northwest corner of Mitchell County. He described the Colorado as follows:

"We found this a stream of twenty yards in width, six inches deep, and running rapidly over a rocky bed; the water has a red tinge, and is slightly saline. The banks are bold and rocky..."

The first camping place after crossing the river was described as being in a grove of mesquite and wild china and on a running stream with plenty of wild turkey, quail, and meadow lark. Here Lieutenant Harrison left his company to explore the country and was murdered by the Indians. His body was found on the prairie and was carried in a box on a wagon to Fort Smith. The route then led the company through what is now Fisher County, thence to Preston on Red River. Marcey had discovered that wagon travel was possible in West Texas, and he laid out a route that came to be known as "Marcey's Trail." He had also shown that railroad construction was possible, which led directly to construction of the Texas Pacific line in 1881.

Another interesting expedition passing through this country was that of Robert E. Lee, then Lieutenant Colonel of the Second United States Cavalry stationed at Camp Cooper on the Clear Fork of the Brazos. In June, 1856, Colonel Lee received orders from Colonel Albert Sydney Johnston to undertake an expedition against the Comanches in the region of the upper Brazos. Leaving Camp Cooper with two companies, Colonel Lee proceeded to Fort Chadbourne where he was joined by other companies from Fort Mason. The expedition then proceeded in a northwest direction through Nolan and Mitchell Counties, crossing the Colorado River in the vicinity of Colorado City, thence to the southwest corner of Scurry County. There the expedition found the trail marked by the Marcey expedition and followed it eastward, crossing Deep Creek in the vicinity of Dunn, and thence eastward to the vicinity of Rotan and continuing as far as the Wichita River. The expedition then returned by way of the Marcey Trail, and on reaching the Colorado River, followed the right bank of the river through Mitchell County from northwest to southeast. No Indians were found. In his report Colonel Lee described the country as a desolate land, unsuited to the needs of the red man. A severe drouth prevailed and grass fires were burning over the region, one having burned over an area extending from Big Spring southward to the

See HISTORY, Page 2C

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Florist



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1778: France discovers America.

Our Declaration of Independence has been a success in more ways than the obvious. All over Europe, we're getting emotional support. Practical help, too. Brilliant officers like Baron de Kalb and Baron von Steuben from Germany. Kosciusko from Poland. And most of all, a new respect from France. We're sure we can get France to sign a treaty of alliance now. But it isn't until after our victory at Saratoga that she's convinced we're strong enough to win a war against England. Benjamin Franklin goes to Paris. A treaty is signed in February. And now, it's no holds barred. We use the French navy. We get thousands of troops. And we have the Marquis de Lafayette. It's our first treaty of alliance with a foreign power. It's even more than we'd hoped for.

Colorado Floral

341 E. 3rd 728-5254

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Creditor



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

The winter of '77: Party season for the British. A turning point for the Patriots.

We've faced a heartbreaking retreat from New York and across New Jersey. 3,000 men are British prisoners, and Washington is foresaken by many of his own. The British generals figure it's only a matter of time before we give up and beg the King's pardon. But the British are a trifle too smug. We recross the Delaware and, battle after battle, surprise the enemy and defeat him. It's on to Saratoga, where our victory becomes a turning point. It gives us courage through the longest winter at Valley Forge. While we suffer cold, starvation and sickness at Valley Forge, the British elite continue to party with their Loyalist friends in Philadelphia. But we learn something. Not to give up. The nation learns, too. And the rest is history.

Col-Tex Federal Credit Union

NCUA

Big Spring Hwy. 728-3719

*History
From Page 1C

Concho. All streams were stagnant and saline. The heat was excessive and the expedition lost four or five horses.

In October, 1857, Colonel Lee left Texas. He put down the John Brown raid which occurred in Virginia just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

With the approach of the Civil War, the Federal garrisons were withdrawn from all the outposts in West Texas. During the war and the ten years of reconstruction that followed, the Indians held complete sway over the region west of the Brazos. All the land west of forts Griffin and Hili was then a wild and desolate country into which few pioneers dared to venture. The plains was the Indians rendezvous from which they descended in bands, raiding the settlements to the east and south. They followed well known trails, leading from water hole to water hole and across canyons. Making good use of their knowledge of the country they could raid the settlements and then quickly retreat to their haunts on the plains. Citizens would organize to pursue them, but their not knowing the country, made it difficult to follow them and once they were above the Cap Rocks it was impossible to overtake them.

As late as 1878 Indian raids were common in West Texas. About the first quarter of the moon the Comanches made their raids into the settlements of West Texas going as far south as Palo Pinto and San Saba Counties east of here and as far as Junction City south of here. They came in very quietly, travelling mostly at night and hiding themselves in the day time until they were well within the settlements. When they started to return, they would steal every horse they could get their hands upon and drive them north and if they were disturbed, they were ready for a fight.

The buffalo hunters, who began coming in numbers in 1875, were harassed by the Indians. Their camps in Mitchell, Scurry, and adjoining counties were fifty to seventy-five miles west of the military outposts at Forts Griffin, Chadbourne and Concho, and were thus isolated and exposed to Indian depredations. Their raids were directed against the hunters camps, to steal their supplies and drive away the horses of the outfit leaving the hunters stranded on the prairie. The following incident is typical of the Indian strategy and accounts for one of the last Indian raids into Mitchell County:

Before the county was organized, Horace Sims and a Mr. Brown moved with cattle to Hackberry Springs. One morning two Indians driving a bunch of horses passed the camp of Sims and Brown, cut the hobbles of all the loose horses and drove them along with their herd.

They passed so close to the house that Sims and Brown saw them and saw there were only two Indians, They, Sims and Brown, mounted the two horses they had left in the pen and gave chase to the Indians. They soon overtook the Indains and opened fire upon them with their six shooters. The two Indians did not return the fire but busied themselves with driving the horses as fast as they could make them move. Sims and Brown concluded that they could rush the Indians and get their horses back. They did so and were reasonably close, and continuing their fire, as one of the Indians dropped off his horse and they concluded they had killed him. The remaining Indian did not return the fire, but continued with the herd of horses, so that they undertook to rush him, and as they passed near the Indian they thought was dead (he was simply in ambush) he, raising up quietly shot and killed Mr. Brown and wounded Mr. Sims. Immediately he ran and overtook the other Indian, mounted his horse and rode off.

The Indian only shot twice and hit his mark both times. Sims found himself slightly wounded and his partner dead. The nearest settlement at that time was the cow camp of D. H. and J. W. Snyder on Yellow Wolf Creek in Coke County.

Finally the United States government realized that the Indian must be driven from the plains before there could be any degree of security in the settlements and camps in the region below the Cap Rocks. A campaign was opened in 1874 and continued through the next year. Most of the Indians were forced to go to their reservations in Oklahoma. This did not end the raids, however, as is indicated by later accounts of depredations in Mitchell and adjoining counties. In February, 1877, a company of buffalo hunters, including John L. Doss, were encamped on Sulphur Draw, where Big Spring now stands, and one member has reported the following incident: "One night as Doss and his men slept, a band of Comanche Indians raided their corral and drove off all their horses and mules. John L. Doss volunteered to walk back to Fort Griffin and bring a wagon and team to rescue the stranded party. The trip to Fort Griffin and back required fifteen days."

Indian depredations occurred in Mitchell County as late as the year 1880, and in the year 1883, Indians came through Curry Comb Moun-

See HISTORY, Page 3C

★ ★ ★

*History
From Page 2C

tain in Garza County, stole twenty horses and got to Fort Sill with them. The owner followed the Indians to the reservation and bought the horses back for ten dollars each.

It seems that these later raids were due to the practice of the Indian Agents of permitting the Comanches to return to the plains to hunt buffalo to replenish their meat supply. The Indians had no scruples against bringing back a few extra horses which could be sold for ready cash when they returned to the reservations.

It may be said, however, that by the year 1876 the story of the red man in West Texas had been written, and a new era was beginning; that of the buffalo hunter and the pioneer cattleman. This period, brief, but romantic, was a transition from savagry to civilization, marked by the disappearance of the Indian and the coming of the railroad. In Mitchell County, buffalo hunting began in 1875 and was ended before the coming of the railroad in 1881. In 1875 the county had no permanent inhabitants, but it was the hunt of countless thousands of buffalo. In six years the buffalo herds were gone and the railroad was here; and by 1883 Colorado City was a booming town of several thousand inhabitants. In 1875 the cattle industry had not begun, but six years later Colorado City was becoming the greatest cattle shipping town in Texas. The story of this transition is perhaps best told by the men and women themselves who came here and laid the foundations of civilization in this country.

Perhaps the first buffalo camp in the county was located on Champion Creek in 1875 by Joe S. McCombs, who had been with a company at Mocking Bird Spring near Haskell. Fort Griffin was the point at which most buffalo hunting outfits were organized and equipped, and it was from this point that the McCombs outfit left for Mitchell County. McCombs and party first camped at the site of Sweetwater and later moved to Champion Creek, just east of the site of Colorado City, where they stayed until April 1, 1876. Their kill that season was a little more than two thousand. In the fall of 18[illegible] McCombs located his ca[illegible] on Morgan Creek, west

See HISTORY, Page 5C



A small pink granite marker with metal face, south of Colorado City on Highway 208 tells a tale of the land.

One of the two Civil War markers erected in the county for the Civil War Centennial, (the other is on the courthouse square), the marker is about five miles south of the city in the center of a rest-picnic area.

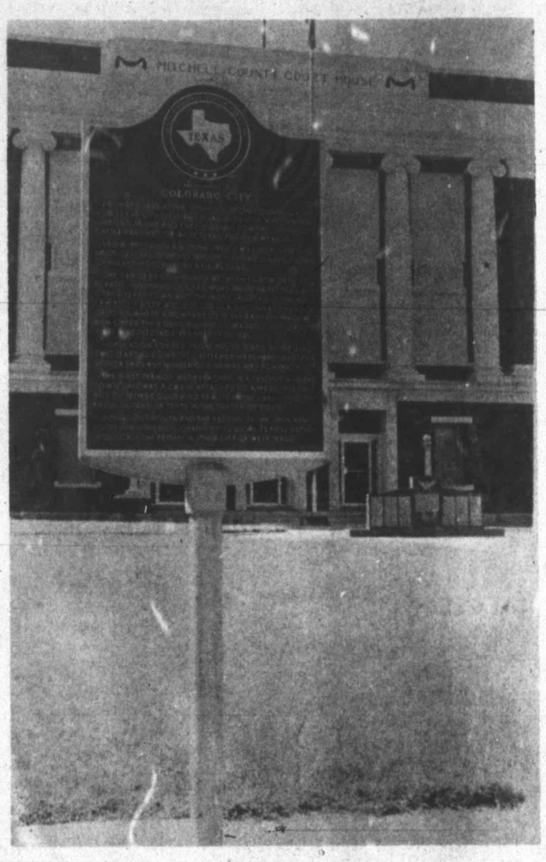
The marker reads:

SEVEN WELLS
(site located one mile south)

This area, now covered by Lake Champion, was once the site of springs that originated from underground water which also supplies Champion Creek. They were called "wells" because the seven spring basins closely resembled man-made wells.

Buffalo tracks cut deep into the creek banks of soft sandstone indicated this was a watering place for great herds of bison. At least four trails crisscrossed the area where North and South Champion Creeks converged.

For hundreds of years Indians also camped here, and in the 1880's a small, early Mitchell County settlement named "Artesia" grew up at the site of the wells. (1968)



STATE HISTORICAL SURVEY COMMITTEE
THE FOUNDING OF COLORADO CITY
Founded 1880. at the crossing of the Colorado River and Texas and Pacific Railroad right of way; central shipping point and supply depot for the sprawling cattle ranches of West Texas and New Mexico.

From 1880 (when A. W. Dunn opened his dirt-floor, tent roof general store) to 1890, the boisterous cattle town garnered notoriety as well as fame.

The largest community between Fort Worth and El Paso, Colorado City had more millionaires than any other Texas town and the most saloons in the west. Law and order was housed in a dugout at the edge of town, where a company of Texas Rangers made all men check their guns. Modest, courageous ranger Dick Ware was elected sheriff in 1881.

Population soared from 700 to 5,000 in the first two years, as cowboys, cattlemen, merchants and (as a visitor said) "any number of bummers" vied for space.

The first sermon was preached in a saloon and the town "jail" was a chain attached to a mesquite tree, but citizens could find beauty in the lantern glow from dozens of tents in the center of town.

Although drought and the passing of the open range soon diminished Colorado City's glory, its first decade won for it the epithet, "Mother City of West Texas." (1968) State Historical Survey Committee.



circa 1911--Cotton belonged to C. H. Earnest



Map of Colorado, 1883

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Grocery Store



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1781: The end of a very long war.

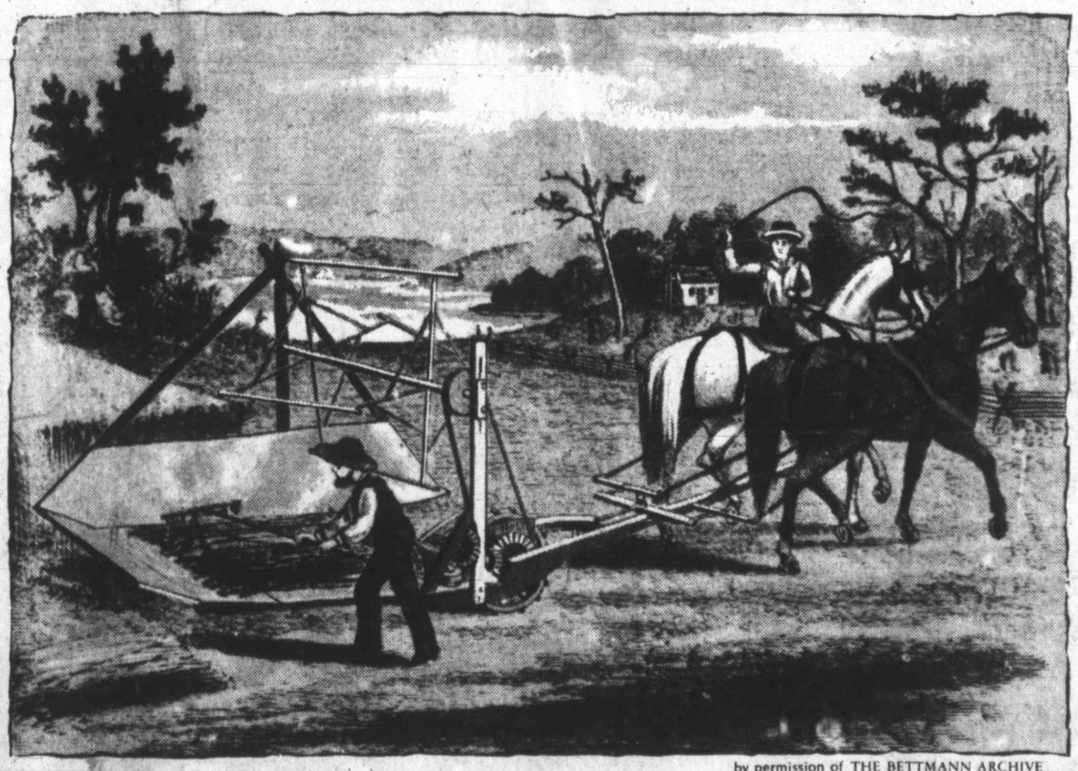
Lord Cornwallis has been joined by Benedict Arnold, who is most unhappy about not advancing fast enough in our army. Their objective: to conquer Virginia. They see it as a weak link, protected only by Marquis de Lafayette and his meager force. Cornwallis waits in Yorktown for his reenforcements, but the French navy gets there first. And so does General Washington, who's always at the right place at the right time. We surround Cornwallis and his troops. He has no choice. On October 19th, he surrenders his sword, and his army becomes our prisoners of war. We march them to Lancaster, to Cornwallis's chagrin. To the King's chagrin, many a Britisher thinks we've done a topnotch job. Years later, even Cornwallis admits he agrees.

E-Z Way Superette

1715 Vine 728-5515

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Creditor



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1834: We reap what we've sown.

We're pretty self-reliant people. Our farming feeds us, gives us an income, and, hard and trying as it is, becomes the way of life for thousands of our families. Lately, farming has become a little easier. And we're able to accomplish a little more. Thanks to a new metal plow. And a bright fellow named Cyrus McCormick, who's just made us our first mechanical reaper and keeps improving on it. Now, we can really take advantage of our fertile soil. We can make a grand success of our farms on the prairie. We can move our farms into the West. We can realize our grand dreams of exporting grain. Looks like this McCormick isn't going to stop with just a bright idea. We predict he'll teach us a lot about manufacturing, just as he has about farming. We may even make farming a big business someday.

Production Credit Association

102 Oak

Eddie Mitchell
Office Mgr. - Mitchell Co.

728-2501

Brainstorm Was First Intercity Bus Run

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is reprinted from an article written by Leonard Simon and printed in the August, 1954 issue of *Bus Transportation*. At the time, Simon was general traffic manager of Continental Bus System in Dallas and spends his spare time digging into the early history of bus operations in Texas.)

You won't find his name listed in any standard reference works on the history of the automobile or motor bus, but there is evidence to indicate that W. B. Chenoweth, who died penniless recently near Dallas, Texas, established the first intercity bus line in Texas and perhaps in the United States, and helped build one of the first six-cylinder engines in the world.

For several years the Chenoweth story has intrigued me, and I've done considerable work gathering the facts which would tend to support his claims to transportation fame.

First of all, let me say I am a living witness of the crude stage coach he operated. As a boy I rode it many times, and I can point to others who at that time lived in and around Colorado City or Snyder or Big Spring, Texas, and who witnessed Chenoweth's bus and bus line operations between Colorado City and Snyder, and later between Big Spring and Lamesa, Texas.

Although Chenoweth thought he invented the first six-cylinder internal combustion engine in America, his was probably built a year after a practical six-cylinder engine was brought out by Charles and Frank Duryea, two of America's early automotive pioneers.

But there is evidence that Chenoweth's engine plans were on the drawing board prior to Duryea's. Chenoweth, apparently, never knew that the Duryea brothers were working on the same idea.

Chenoweth's main interest apparently was more directly centered on the establishment and operation of a transportation system, rather than in producing a six-cyclinder engine to be used in an automobile.

He selected a 28 mile stretch between Colorado City and Snyder, Texas, as the route, and as far as I have been able to determine, that is where the first commercially designed intercity bus operated.

The first schedule was operated October 29, 1907. Chenoweth received the first auto license ever issued in Texas. It was No. 1, and the date of issue was July 12, 1907.

The first bus, called a stage coach in those days, was chain driven and had solid tires (see photo). I often rode that bus on the rear stop when it chugged around the streets of Colorado City, my home town.

The motor-building bug hit Chenoweth while he was chief draftsman for the I.&.G.G. Railroad, and living in Palestine, Texas.

Here is a copy of the letter dated October 14, 1899, which he sent to the National Engineering Laboratory in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing blue print of a self-propelled vehicle driven with a gasoline engine in the drawing. Also the detail drawing of six-cylinder gasoline engine placed as shown on the general drawing. This vehicle is designed to make a speed of from 15 to 25 miles per hour on a public road and to be driven by a gasoline engine as shown on the drawing.

I enclose $5.00 not knowing your fee for such opinions. Would thank you for your opinion as to the practicability of such a vehicle.

Signed—W. B. Chenoweth

This letter engendered what could be considered a classic reply in the annals of "automotive experting." The reply was dated October 18, 1899. Here it is:

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 14th, beg to say you must have been kicked in the head by a mule when a small boy which left you laboring under the hallucination or delusion that ice could be frozen on a red hot stove by thinking of driving a self-propelled vehicle over a public road 25 miles per hour. In our opinion it's an idle dream of a feeble-minded person, especially so with a gasoline engine. Our opinions are only given on mechanical affairs of known factors. We do not act on theories of what might happen.

Yours truly,
National Engineering Laboratory

This rebuff slowed Chenoweth, but did not stop him. He decided to find out if other manufacturers or inventors had made headway with an engine which might be adapted to his purposes.

He wrote to a number of engine manufacturing concerns, but had no success. Apparently none offered a six-cylinder engine, which Chenoweth believed was necessary to eliminate vibration and provide sufficient power for the bus he had in mind.

He then knew that, if he was to get the bus and engine he wanted, he'd have to spark the job himself.

But capital investment was the big problem. Chenoweth apparently was as short on money as he was long on imagination. But he finally found someone who had money and nerve enough to speculate, one W. A. Jones of Snyder, Texas. He also found a kindred soul in C. H. Miles of Clarksdale, Miss., who was both mechanic and inventor.

This combination was put together to form a small company with a capital investment of $3,500.

With cash in the till, Chenoweth started searching for a manufacturer who would build two 14-passenger buses equipped with six-cylinder engines. Chenoweth and Miles finally went to St. Louis and leased the Borbein Auto Company shops, which were then located on East 9th Street. The Western Motor Company of Logansport, Inc., agreed to build two six cylinder engines to Chenoweth's specifications at a cost of $735 each.

Work was begun on the bus frame and body and the first of two coaches, with virtually everything handmade, was completed in four or five months.

The first bus was given tests in St. Louis. After it passed satisfactorily, it was loaded on a flat car and shipped to Colorado City. Chenoweth accompanied the first bus while Miles stayed in St. Louis to see the second one finished.

When the bus appeared in Colorado City, citizens were confounded and freely predicted "the thing will blow itself up and kill half the people in town."

Preachers in their pulpits the following Sunday warned members of the congregations to keep a safe distance from the "dangerous vehicle" just brought into town. Of course, there was no such thing as a muffler for the exhaust pipe, and when the Chenoweth creation came down Main Street, chain drive and exhaust combined to create more noise than the community had ever heard.



First Intercity Bus

The first intercity bus line operation was between Colorado City and Snyder. The maiden trip was on Monday, October 29, 1907. There was no clearly defined road, and what passed for one wandered in and out of pasture land all over the landscape.

The first trip from Colorado City was relatively uneventful. When the bus reached Snyder about 9 p.m., everyone in town came down to the public square to see the strange contraption. It was the first self-propelled vehicle seen in that part of the country.

When it was time to start the return trip to Colorado City, no passengers came forward. Finally, with free passage offered, five intrepid passengers climbed aboard the vehicle. They bid all their friends and relatives farewell as though they never expected to see them again.

Business developed fairly well for the new enterprise. Then a group of citizens met at a school near Snyder and passed a resolution that Chenoweth's bus could no longer run through the community. They "invited" Cheoweth to take his contraption elsewhere. An "invitation" in those days was extended once; the second time it was likely to be anything but an invitation.

This treatment drove Chenoweth and his partners to Big Spring, 65 miles from Snyder. The second bus arrived in Big Spring, and the two vehicles began operating between Big Spring and Lamesa.

Horse-drawn stages made this 55-mile trip in 14 to 15 hours. The buses made the trip in eight to nine hours. This developed into a good thing, but it attraced formidable competition. A wealthy cattle king jumped into the business with four Model F 2-cylinder Buicks. This put the Chenoweth operation on the financial rocks again.

Back to Snyder went the bus promotors. This time the route was between Snyder and Roscoe, Texas, a distance of 40 miles. After four or five weeks, this route was doing fairly good business...so good in fact, that it, too, attracted competition. A hardware store owner bought two five-passenger, two-cylinder Reo touring cars and got into the act of hauling passengers. That did it. The bus promoters were out of the bus business once more.

Chenoweth and his two buses eventually landed in Fort Worth where the buses were converted to trucks and sold to a dairyman.

Thus endeth the saga of what was apparently the first commercial intercity bus in the United States, and the first attempt to operate a regularly scheduled intercity bus line.

*History
From Page 3C

Colorado City, where winter kill was three sand.

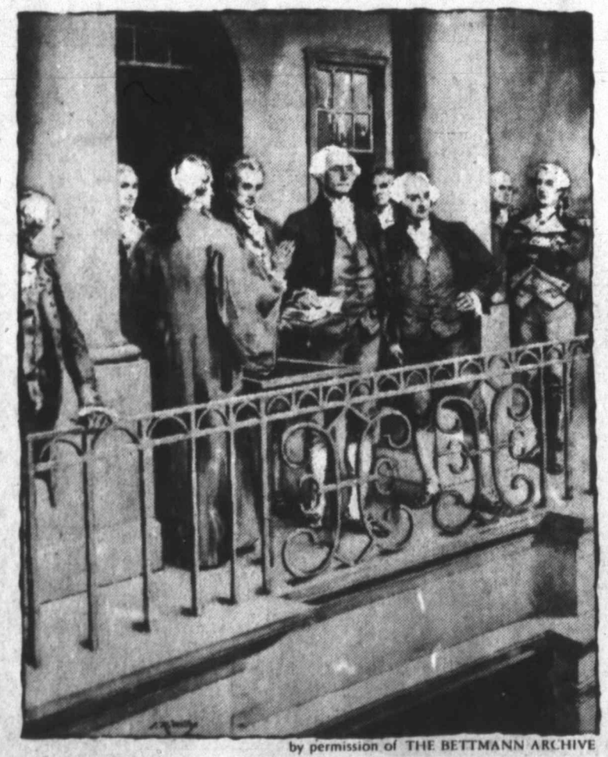
While McCombs wa ting up his camp on M Creek in the fall of 187 Mooar Brothers, Mooar and J. Wright M had established a ca the head of Deep Cre Scurry County, nea present location of the of Snyder. They to assembled their outf Fort Griffin and arriv the headwaters of Creek on October 7, Incidentally, on the d their arrival J. W Mooar killed the well k white buffalo, the ro the animal being still preserved and yet in p sion of the Mooar f Probably it is the only buffalo robe in exi today.

From the camp of J Brothers their h worked southward int chell County which became one of the buffalo hunting grou West Texas. One of hunters was John L. who later became one first pioneer citizens o chell County, and who fifty years of his life drug business in Co City. The following is from his personal acc his first visit to M County.

*John L. Doss first c what later became Co and Mitchell County i ember, 1876. Travell wagon from Fort Grif and ten other men c on December 15, 18 the east bank of the rado River where lat booming community o rado City was locat halt was made and the were fed and the noo eaten. That afternoo

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Lumber Company



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1789: One man to lead America.

It's time to pull together. One government, not thirteen. Our Constitution has been approved. Our capital is New York City. Our Electors have unanimously decided. The one man worthy of the job of leading this new nation is George Washington. He has fears. He has humility. He writes, "I walk on untrodden ground." But he also has our gratitude, our trust and our faith. We give him a triumphal journey from Mount Vernon to the capital. Arches, cheers, songs, streets strewn with flowers. Still, he trembles as he stands on the balcony of Federal Hall on the 30th of April. He takes the first oath of office and adds his own words: "I swear, so help me God."

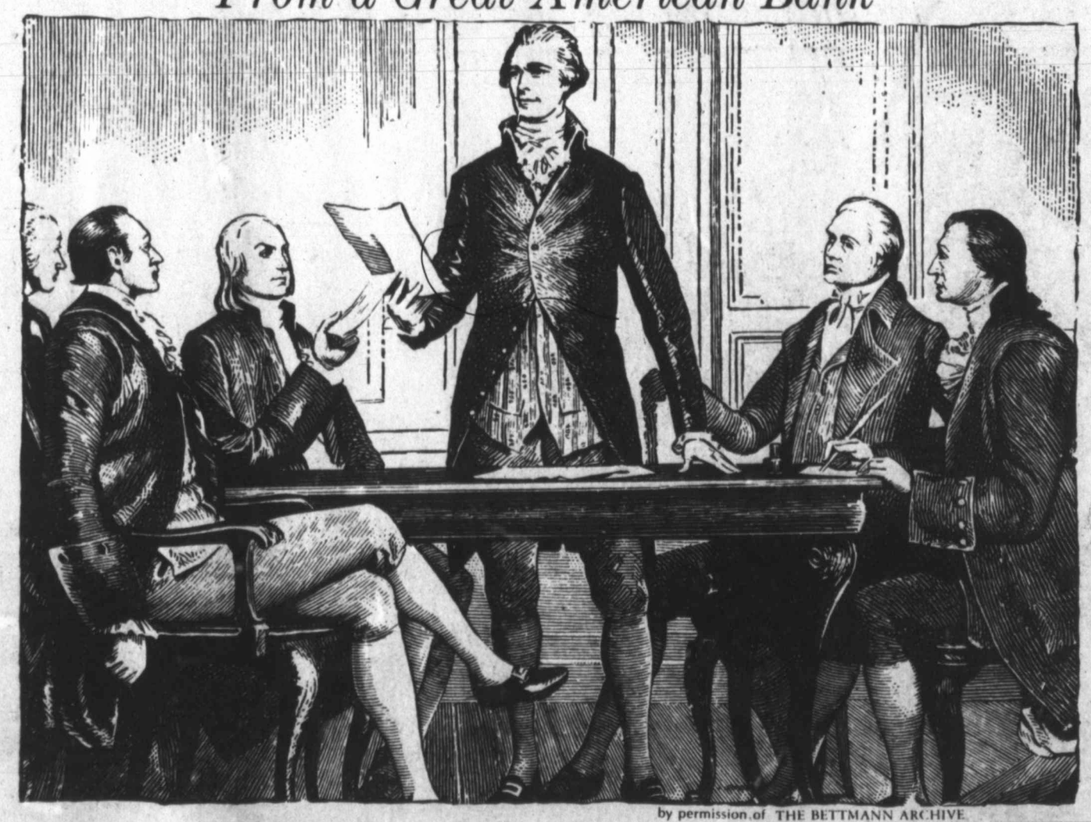
Higginbotham-Bartlett

Lumber Company

Pine St. 728-2301

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Bank

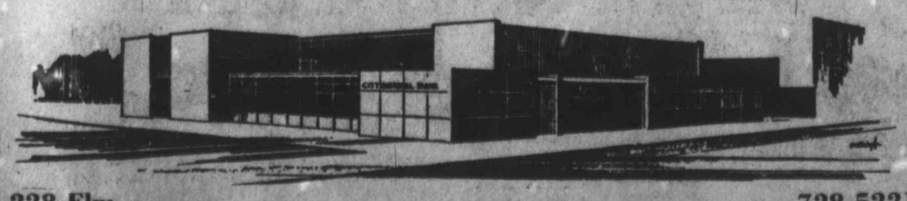


by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1790: A plan we could bank on.

There's plenty of disagreement in Washington's Cabinet. And out of it. Mr. Hamilton, our Federalist Secretary of the Treasury, is in the throes of creating a financial plan to pay off our war debts and make us look more confident to the rest of the world. He comes up with everything from a tariff to a National Bank, chartered by Congress to be the government's financial agent. Secretary of State Tom Jefferson and his Republicans oppose the bank. After all, he says, chartering a bank is not one of the Constitutional powers given to Congress. After months of debate, Hamilton persuades Washington to sign the bill. But the Republicans stop the bank's recharter twenty years later. We're beginning to learn that the nation's economy doesn't always run smoothly.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK



228 Elm 728-5221

*History
From Page 3C

Colorado City, where his winter kill was three thousand.

While McCombs was setting up his camp on Morgan Creek in the fall of 1876, the Mooar Brothers, John Mooar and J. Wright Mooar, had established a camp at the head of Deep Creek in Scurry County, near the present location of the town of Snyder. They too had assembled their outfit at Fort Griffin and arrived at the headwaters of Deep Creek on October 7, 1876. Incidentally, on the day of their arrival J. Wright Mooar killed the well known white buffalo, the robe of the animal being still well preserved and yet in possession of the Mooar family. Probably it is the only white buffalo robe in existence today.

From the camp of Mooar Brothers their hunters worked southward into Mitchell County which soon became one of the best buffalo hunting grounds in West Texas. One of these hunters was John L. Doss who later became one of the first pioneer citizens of Mitchell County, and who spent fifty years of his life in the drug business in Colorado City. The following is taken from his personal account of his first visit to Mitchell County.

John L. Doss first came to what later became Colorado and Mitchell County in December, 1876. Travelling by wagon from Fort Griffin, he and ten other men arrived on December 15, 1876, on the east bank of the Colorado River where later the booming community of Colorado City was located. A halt was made and the teams were fed and the noon meal eaten. That afternoon Doss and his associates drove to Deep Creek where a buffalo camp was established. During that winter more than three thousand of the animals were slaughtered and their hides shipped by wagon to Sherman, by way of Fort Griffin. The hunters received one dollar per hide.

In the fall of 1877 the St. Claire brothers had a camp on Champion Creek; and at Seven Wells there was an outfit belonging to a Mr. Church. Also a camp was operated somewhere in the county by John R. Cook and a man named Cox. They operated somewhere on the Colorado in the early fall of 1877, finally locating their camp at Hackberry Springs in the southwest part of Mitchell County.

After the winter of 1876, the buffalo herds in Mitchell County were much reduced. The winter of 1877 saw the activity move westward to Big Spring. John L. Doss and his company had built a camp on Sulphur Draw near the present location of the city of Big Spring. Here their camp, as has already been related, was raided by the Indians and all their horses were stolen. McCombs and his company had moved to Mossy Rock Springs near Signal Mountain in Howard County. McCombs' last hunt was in 1878 at Midland and he stated that the kill was light and that "the buffalo herds started north earlier than usual that year and never returned." The days of the buffalo herds in West Texas were over.

The cattleman had favored the destruction of the buffalo as being necessary before the cattle business could become profitable in this section. Judge R. H. Looney writing on this period of the history of West Texas explains the attitude of the cattlemen toward the buffalo as follows:

The country each fall was overrun by the buffalo from the north as they came south grazing, moving at least three miles a day when undisturbed but always moving south, covering this entire territory so that by the spring of the year when the buffalo reversed their course and started north, they had eaten up all the grass, so that a cow man having a few cattle met with a double danger, first that the cattle would drift with the buffalo, and if they could be relocated, the grass was all eaten off.

And as long as the buffalo was here the Indians could stay in the country and their presence hindered the development of the cattle industry.

While the last buffalos were being slaughtered in this vicinity, the cattlemen were on the scene with a few cattle, and establishing headquarters for what became later the big ranches in this county. The crude shelter of the hunter, made of poles covered with buffalo hides was replaced by those of the ranchman made of like material. Some of the buffalo hunters remained here and brought in herds of cattle after the buffalo were all killed. This was true of John W. and J. Wright Mooar, whose buffalo camp on Deep Creek became the site of their ranch house when later they developed a cattle business.

In the fall of 1878, one year after the big slaughter of the buffalo, several men had established themselves with herds of cattle on the open ranges south and east of the present town of Colorado City. They were living in dugouts or in shelters made of buffalo skins. They located near the watering places and herded their cattle on the open prairies. One of these first cattlemen was George Waddell who had established himself on Champion Creek east of the location of Colorado City. R. H. Solomon visited this ranch and gives the following description of the country at that time:

About the tenth of February, 1878, in company with our fellow townsman, George Waddell and a man named Dave Bass, and I started from Bell Plains, Callahan County. The recollections of the trip are fresh in my memory yet, especially our first night out. We camped that night on Elm Creek in Taylor County.

The next morning we met Jim Carter of the firm of Carter and Grounds and went with him to their ranch located in Mulberry Canyon, where we remained our second night out, and to say we had a merry time would only half express it...The third night out, after trying in vain to find the ranch of Andy Long and brother on Sweetwater Creek, we camped with some buffalo hunters.

The next morning bright and early we started for the ranch (Waddell's) expecting to reach there before night. About noon we came to the head of a creek which Waddell thought was Champion, but he was not sure of it. We turned down the creek, and after travelling about a mile, George came to the conclusion that somebody or something was lost, but volunteered the information that this was the creek. After following the creek some distance we came in sight of the most peculiar looking habitation I had ever seen. It proved to be the frontier store kept by S. McClintock (Uncle Mack), and we were soon pondering the salutation: 'Get down and come in.'

After dismounting I had a better opportunity to inspect the queer building. It was a frame made of willow poles and covered with buffalo hides, hairy side out, and proved the turth of the saying, 'Necessity is the mother of invention.'

Waddell's principal camp at that time was at China Grove on Champion Creek, about a mile and a half below McClintock's store. About two weeks afterwards he established a headquarters at Pecan Grove, now owned by Monty Dillon, and had the large pens built, the ruins of which can still be seen.

At that time there were only three habitations in the county, as to who built the first one, I am unable to say.

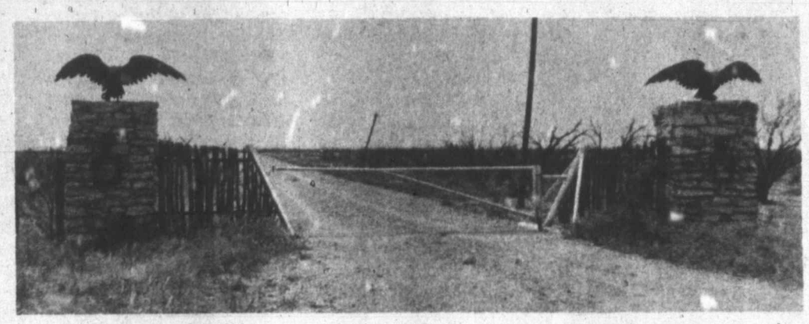
Taylor Barr, who died recently at Big Spring, had a dug out at Renderbrook Springs, Brown and Lee were at the mouth of Cottonwood, and Choctaw Kelley was on Lone Wolf Creek a short distance above where this town (Colorado City) now stands. They were all

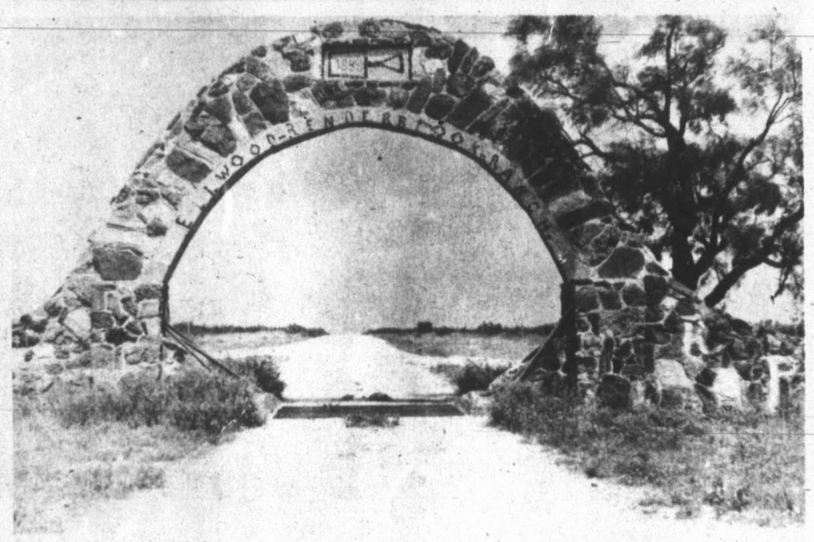
See HISTORY, Page 6C

The Renderbrook-Spade Ranch, so-named for the Renderbrook Spring which runs through the ranch was founded in the 1870's by Taylor Barr.

There are two rock entrances, one an arch with the old name of the ranch engraved in concrete, "Ellwood-Renderbrook Ranch" and the other consisting of two rock pillars topped with two cast-iron eagles in flight. A spade, in cast-iron, marks each of the pillars.

The white house, built by the Snyders, still stands on the Spade and is the site of the Historical Marker which reads:





RENDERBROOK RANCH
FOUNDED IN BUFFALO AND INDIAN DAYS OF 1870'S BY TAYLOR BARR OWNED 1882-1889 BY D. H. AND J. W. SNYDER. THEY BUILT "WHITE HOUSE" HEADQUARTERS, SOLD RANCH, 1889 TO ISAAC L. ELLWOOD AN INVENTOR OF BARBED WIRE IN DEKALB, ILLINOIS.
ELLWOOD PAID IN WIRE FOR SPADE CATTLE FROM DONLEY COUNTY TO STOCK RANCH. ADDED STERLING AND COKE LANDS TO ORIGINAL 130,000 ACRES TO DISTINGUISH THIS FROM RANGE BOUGHT 1902 NEAR LUBBOCK. CALLED THIS RENDERBROOK (FROM NAME OF SPRING WHERE INDIANS SHOT A U. S. CAVALRY OFFICER IN THE 1870'S). ELLWOOD HEIRS STILL RUN SPADE BRAND ON 2 RANCHES.

RENDERBROOK RANCH

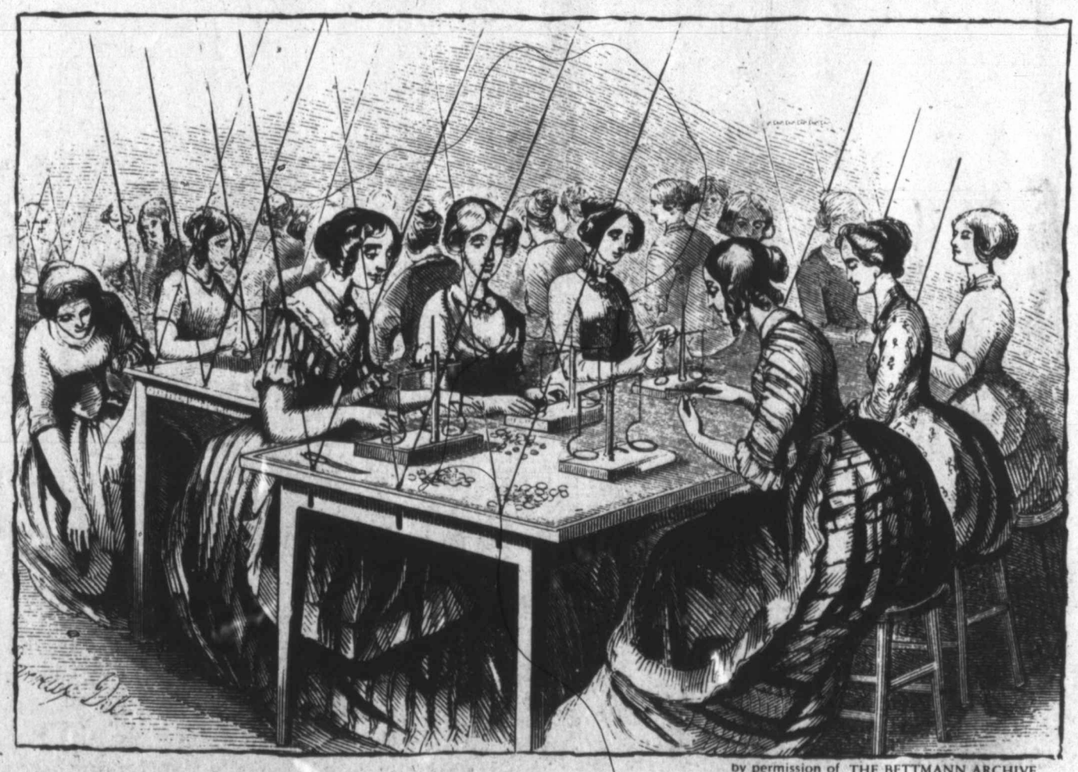
Founded in Buffalo and Indian days of 1870's by Taylor Barr, owned 1882-1889 by D. H. and J. W. Snyder. They built "White House" Headquarters, sold ranch, 1889 to Isaac L. Ellwood, an inventor of barbed wire, in DeKalb, Illinois.

Ellwood paid inw ire for Spade cattle from Donley County to stock ranch. Added Sterling and Coke lands to original 130,000 acres, to distinguish this from range bought 1902 near Lubbock. Called this Renderbrook (front name of spring where Indians shot a U. S. Cavalry officer in the 1870's). Ellwood heirs still run Spade brand on two ranches.



Great American Happenings

From a Great American Bank

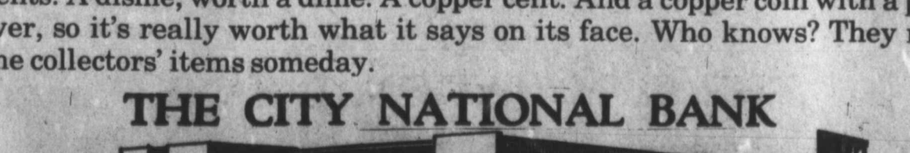


by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1792: Our first taste of minted money.

We've had quite a mixture of old coins in our new country. Coins from New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts. Coins from all over Europe. Coins stamped from parts of powder kegs the French sent us for the Revolution. Coins made from dies engraved by a man who once was in jail for counterfeiting. Now, we think it's time to put all of our coins into one pocket. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton convinces Congress to authorize a mint in Philadelphia. Our first national coins are very attractive indeed. A silver half disme, worth five cents. A disme, worth a dime. A copper cent. And a copper coin with a plug of silver, so it's really worth what it says on its face. Who knows? They may become collectors' items someday.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK



228 Elm 728-5221

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Service Station



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1799: The Post Office with no stamps.

Now that we're a real nation, we need a better way of communicating with each other. And with the rest of the world. We've had postal service before. And if we were lucky, we'd actually get some of the letters people sent us. Now, we're making postal service official. We're setting up post offices all over the United States. When mail comes in, whether it's by coach or rider, the post office will hold it until it's called for. We'll let the sender pay the postmaster in advance, or let the addressee pay when he gets his mail. Someday, we might come up with a better way than having the postmaster write on the letter whether postage has been paid or not. Maybe something like a little sticker we can paste on an envelope. For now,we're glad to get our mail.

Col-Tex Service Station

502 E. 2nd 728-3601

*History
From Page 5C

dugouts, as lumber could not be had nearer than Fort Worth and to have hauled it out here at that time and built a house would have bankrupted Jay Gould.

All the cattle in the county were four-hundred head belonging to Bud Forsythe and S. McClintock at the head of Champion, thirty-five hundred head belonging to Waddell and Byler, and about fifteen hundred head belonging to Brown and Lee. There were a few other small herds.

I remember when Winfield Scott first drove his little stock of cattle from Callahan County. It was in the year 1878. Scott was at that time worth about fifteen hundred dollars. When others got tired of the business and were selling out, he held on to what he had and bought more whenever an opportunity offered and today he is one of the foremost cattle kings of Texas.

Mont Dillon, who was referred to by Mr. Solomon, established a ranch headquarters at Pecan Grove at an early date and there built corrals and a stone house. This house consisted of only one room and a fire place and was probably the first rock house built in Mitchell County. The rock foundations and hearth are still there as are traces of the corrals, a well and a dugout.

From the year 1878 to the building of the railroad through Mitchell County, the ranchmen already mentioned were increasing their herds and other cowmen were moving into the country with their herds. Concerning this period Joseph Adair who brought from Fayette County in the spring of 1880, some fifteen hundred mixed South Texas cattle, writes as follows:

The L. A. ranch was on Champion Creek one mile east of Pecan Grove. A few miles further east, Mont Dillon, Joe Franks, and Clay Cash had a small ranch in 1881. My father, Joseph Adair, and William Adair of Clinton, Missouri, and George M. Casey of Henry County, Missouri, purchased the Dillon, Franks, Cash ranch and cattle. Our next neighbor was Mr. Frank Byler. George and Will Waddell owned the L. A. ranch on Champion Creek.

Near the Seven Wells in 1882, my father, Uncle William Adair, and George M. Casey purchased this ranch. Then they organized the Champion Cattle Company. In 1883 the Champion Cattle Company owned thirty thousand head of cattle, and that year branded ten thousand calves. Tom Martin had a ranch where Colorado City now stands. Clay Mann owned the J. D. ranch about twenty-five miles below Colorado City on the river. The Robertson brothers had a ranch below the Clay Mann ranch--Buffalo Gap, seventy-five miles to the east was the nearest post office. The Texas Pacific railroad was as far west as Weatherford.

There were then in the county thousands of deer, antelope, and wild turkey, a few roving bands of Indians and some buffalo.

Buffalo hunters and cattlemen hauled their supplies from eastern outposts, usually from Fort Griffin, Weatherford, and Fort Worth; but almost as soon as the first camps were pitched in this section, pioneer merchants arrived with ox wagons loaded with supplies, and began the erection of crude shelters that were to serve as the first store houses in the country. One of the first of these was the McClintock store on Champion Creek which has already been described in this paper. The best known of these pioneer merchants was "Uncle Pete" Snyder, who built a store on Deep Creek as soon as the first buffalo camp was located in the region in 1878. His store was on the site where the Manhatten Hotel now stands in Snyder, Texas, and it was "Uncle Pete" who gave the town its name. He continued to operate the store until the railroad was built through Mitchell County, when he moved to Colorado City and ran a store there for many years.

John L. Doss, after leaving the buffalo camp at Big Spring, came to Mitchell County in 1877 and sold goods for Henry Jacobs in a supply store located on Champion Creek in what is now the Landers ranch. Another of these frontier stores was brought to the county in 1880 by Dunn, Coleman & Co., of Coleman, and located on the northern survey of the Texas Pacific railroad and marking the beginning of Colorado City. Little is known of what these early stores carried in stock but they specialized in outfitting buffalo hunters and cowmen. "Uncle Pete" Snyder and Dunn, Coleman & Co. and their successors continued to specialize in equipment for cowboys and cattlemen for years after the coming of the railroad, both made fortunes and A. W. Dunn was listed as one of West Texas' first millionaires.

The country thus far had made some progress. The Indian had been driven from the plains country, the buffalo herds had ceased to make their annual incursions, cattlemen had established themselves in isolated ranch camps, a few pioneer merchants and traders were here. There were no roads or bridges, nor fenced farms or surveyed boundaries, there was not a building of a permanent nature in the county. The land was still a monotonous, mesquite covered prairie with little to mark the evidence of civilization. But the time had come when eastern capital was ready to build the first railroad into West Texas, the one venture needed to bring about the transformation of the country so miraculous in its suddenness.

It was in 1871, that President Grant signed the bill chartering the Texas Pacific railroad, the only railroad ever built in Texas on a federal charter, but delays in organization hindered construction. By 1874 the road had reached Eagle Ford seven miles west of Dallas. By July, 1876, it had reached Fort Worth. In 1879 Jay Gould reorganized the company and began rushing construction westward from Fort Worth toward El Paso. By June, 1880, the line had reached Weatherford, and on December 14, the first train reached Baird.

Surveying parties were sent out in advance and through Mitchell County two surveys were made, the one on which the road was built and one twenty miles further south. Much uncertainty existed in the minds of business men who were looking out for good locations, both as to the possible route that would be followed and as to the location of stations, side tracks and cattle pens. Every one was trying to guess where the new towns would be and trying to get there first. Out of this situation Colorado City had its beginning as described in the following quotations from eye witnesses:

It was in the early part of 1880, when I was working for Dunn, Coleman and Company in Coleman, Texas, that they conceived the idea of putting a store somehwere on the Colorado River as they understood the Texas Pacific Railroad Company was contemplating on building from Fort Worth to El Paso. They employed Miller and Paddleford, carpenters, to make out a bill of lumber for a store twenty-five by sixty feet, of rough box lumber. This was loaded on ox wagons at Round Rock, Texas...The lumber was thrown off on the first survey. Before the carpenters got to work, they were informed that the railroad would be built where the town now is.

George Waddell in a letter to Judge C. H. Earnest gives facts concerning the selection of the site of the new town and why Dunn, Coleman and Company decided to build on the north survey. In writing to Judge Earnest Mr. Waddell says:

A. W. Dunn came to my place on Champion Creek in the winter of 1880. He stayed all night and told me he had lumber on the road out here to Silver Creek. I told him he was making a mistake; he ought to bring his lumber out here and put up his store on the railroad, that the locating engineers had their provisions stored there at my ranch, and Captain Powell, one of the party, had located the Texas Pacific line as far as the river and that there was no doubt in his mind that there would be a town built in the river valley as there was no level place on either side of the river where a side track could be put in on account of the grade. They could not hold a car without setting the brakes, and he asked me if he could send his lumber on to me, if I would show the teamsters where to unload the lumber. I told him I would be glad to do so. He left the next morning and met his wagons and told them to come on to my place, and I would show them where to unload, and you know where the old store house stood...that is where I had the lumber unloaded.

The carpenters came in with the lumber and soon had the building up, and the wagon with the goods came out, Jim Rogers came out with them..."

At the time the Texas Pacific line was laid west of Baird, a man by the name of Hamilton came out and made him a big dugout and opened a restaurant, and John Birdwell came from Fort Griffin and hauled out a ready made house and put in a saloon.

The store of Dunn and Coleman was completed about the middle of August, 1880, and we sent up a load of goods by wagon, and about the twentieth we started...At sundown, September 1, we drove our hack across Lone Wolf Creek where the railroad now crosses and drove to the little store. We had a man cook with us and he got us some supper and we made our beds down under a mesquite tree...Joe Birdwell and a man from some place raced to see who could open up their tent saloon first, after that there were about fourteen opened up.

The location of this store was just north of the railroad survey and on the west bank of Lone Wolf Creek, now the corner of First and Elm Streets, on the lot formerly occupied by the Mills Chevrolet Company garage. The original building had walls of rough box lumber and had a tent top. The store had no floor but planks were laid on the ground around the counters to keep the customer's feet out of the sand or to prevent their bogging down when, and if a rainy season set in. This first store is probably the only one having had continuous existance up to the time of the writing of this paper as is shown by the following paragraph:

Dunn, Coleman & Company came to Colorado in August, 1880. In the spring of 1882 they were succeeded by Burns, Walker and Company, and this firm in 1891 was succeeded by Burns and Bell. In 1912 Burns and Bell dissolved partnership and it became F. M. Burns Dry Goods Store. Hardy Grissom bought out Mr. Burns in 1928, a little later sold part interest to Mr. Robertson and was known as Grissom and Robertson. In March, 1931, this firm was succeeded by Max Berman's Department Store, which is the oldest firm, according to the rights of succession, in West Texas.

The building of the Dunn, Coleman and Co. store marked the beginning of the boom in Colorado City. The railroad was being rushed

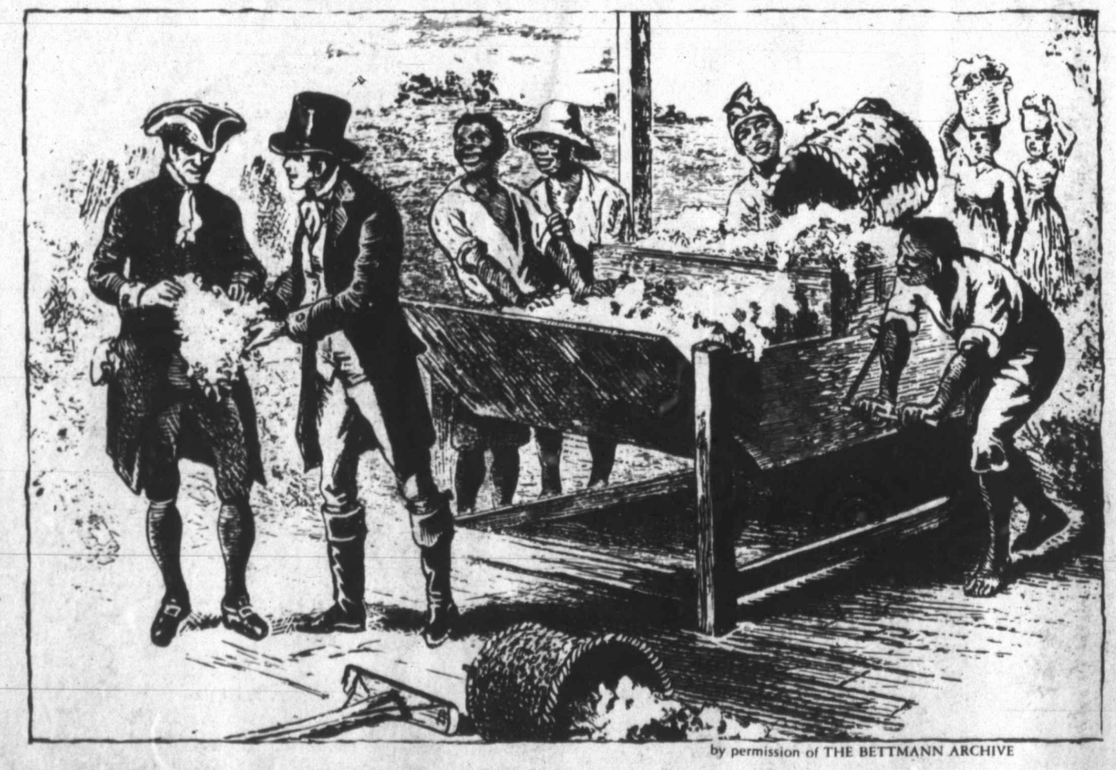
See HISTORY, Page 7C



Corner of E. 2nd and Elm, Berman Bldg. Location

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Gin



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1793: We begin to build big business.

Now that we've gained our independence, we need to grow up. We need to compete in our own country with the imports England can sell us more cheaply than we can sell our own products to ourselves. We need to get out of this postwar depression. We've got the resources, the minds and the men. Men like Eli Whitney, a young Yale graduate who visited a plantation one day and almost instantly saw a way to clean cotton fifty times faster than we've been doing it by hand. His cotton engine (we'll shorten it to "cotton gin") makes cotton king in the South. Soon, Charleston will ship twenty million pounds of it in one year. But Whitney won't stop there. He's getting busy figuring out a way to make guns without a single gunsmith! And we're waiting to see whether his assembly line idea will work out.

Buford Co-Op Gin

Buford 728-2846

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Packing Plant



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1800: The city with big plans.

We're moving President Adams. Into a brand new capital city we're building just to *be* a capital city. It hasn't been easy to figure out where it should be. Jefferson and Hamilton disagree on most things, but they did agree that it wasn't fair to keep a capital nearer New England than the South. They agreed to move the government out of New York and into Philadelphia for ten years while our new Federal City was being readied. It's a grand city, even though it is a bit isolated in the swamps. We've hired a Frenchman to lay it out. Had a contest for the best design for the President's Palace. The cornerstone of our Capitol building was laid years ago, and much of it is finished. There's a population of 3,210. And because it doesn't belong to any one of our colonies, but to all of us, we've given it a special name. The District of Columbia.

M & T Food Service

102 W. 2nd 728-5021

*History
From Page 6C

westward from Baird and adventurers were trying to see who could be first to set up their business in advance and to be ready for the arrival of the construction crews that would bring money and a rushing business. The following article by an eye witness taken from the first newspaper gives a vivid picture of the setting, and the first development that followed the establishment of this store.

Just four years ago this evening, we pitched our tent within fifty paces of where the Clipper office now stands, arriving here one hundred fifty miles in advance of the Texas Pacific track laying force, in the lonely valley of the Colorado River, then a vast plain, or more 'plainly' speaking, a wilderness with no cheering voices of friends with whom to mingle and pass off the weariness of the situation, where deer and antelope cantered at will over its boundless plains; and panther and the snarl of hungry coyote, and hoot of the owl broke the awful stillness.

One solitary building, the store of Dunn, Coleman and Co., marked the spot where now stands the flourishing town, Colorado City. Mr. Sullivan had a twelve by fourteen tent stretched near the store in which he ran a restaurant, old man Nelson had moved in and was preparing his winter quarters...J. E. Rogers, J. B. Whitfield, William Sullivan, and Mr. Nelson were the only inhabitants in and around the store at that time. You could not picture a more desolate habitation.

We pulled into the store and pitched our tent, and on that night of October 7, 1880, a brisk norther blew up attended by a good shower of rain...On the evening of November 8, the railroad grading force of Pat O'Donnel began to arrive and pitch their tents along the bank of Lone Wolf Creek.

From the time of the above description to the arrival of the first train on April 16, of the following spring, the population of the town was increasing rapidly. Headquarters of the construction units were pitched along the line for several miles both east and west of town. But the men were paid off in cash at construction headquarters and being good Irishmen, they spent their money freely to make good cheer for all. Soon the town was well supplied with restaurants, saloons, supply stores, and all other business that could command a part of the easy money that was flowing into the new community. But Colorado City was not a city of houses, built along streets laid out in regular order. It was a city of tents. Many of the places were dugouts four or five feet deep over which tents were stretched for coverings. Lumber was not obtainable until the trains began to arrive on the side tracks laid out on the level ground west of the crossing of Lone Wolf Creek. The town was not then laid out in blocks, and no sale of lots had been made. Each man selected the spot he liked best and pitched his tent or made his dugout without a question as to who owned the land.

The following notes recorded after an interview with Mrs. J. W. Miller, who is still living at the time of this writing, give the impression that the tent town made on the mind of one of the first women to arrive with the construction crews:

Spikes which held the first shining rails of the Texas Pacific railroad when it pioneered through Colorado City back in 1881, were driven down the day after Mrs. Miller arrived in Colorado City. She remembers how the sound of sledge hammers driving those spikes into the newly laid ties echoed across the City of tents that was the beginning of Colorado City. She was too busy getting a husband and six children settled into a strange new home to think much about the history that was being made as those spikes were driven into place. But she has certainly thought of it many times since.

The Miller family arrived in Colorado City on March 31, 1881, and the day the spikes were driven was April 1. Two of her brothers Joe and Chris Black and her brother-in-law, Ellis Major, supervised the building of the Texas Pacific road bed into Colorado City and West Texas. They and the men who worked for them moved ahead of the railroad, travelling in covered wagons across the mesquite studded prairies that later were to become Abilene, Sweetwater, Colorado City, and all the others along the line. Wherever they went, they lived in tents.

The Miller home which stood on the hill in east Colorado City, overlooking the valley with its city of tents, was the first home built of lumber. The lumber was obtained from the railroad, from commissary houses which had been built and torn down as the railroad construction progressed through the country. "Colorado City was sprawling, sorry sight in the day time," Mrs. Miller recalls, "with its disorderly rows of drab, dingy tents." There were perhaps two hundred or three hundred people here in the early months of 1881. The open range lay all about. "But the tents were lovely at night," Mrs. Miller remembers. "At night the red lamp light glowed through them and you have never seen a prettier sight than they made from my house!"

In nearly all the frontier outposts along the fringe of civilization in West Texas, the local newspapers played an important part. In these isolated communities the newspapers furnished all the reading material available and was often the only means of contact with the outside world. The editor was usually a colorful character in the community. Through his columns he sponsored campaigns for community improvement, for county and city organization, and often led the fight for "clean up" campaigns against vice and lawlessness so often characteristic of the frontier town. It is from the columsn of these pioneer papers that much of the history of those romantic days has been gleaned.

Mitchell County's first newspaper arrived in Colorado City four months ahead of the railroad. The story of its arrival is told by a neighboring newspaper of like caliber. We quote the following from its columns as quoted later by the Colorado Clipper.

"The Coleman *Courant* has pulled up stakes and moved to Colorado City, the new and growing city on the Colorado River at the crossing of the Texas Pacific railroad." This item appeared in the *Fort Griffin Echo* on January 15, 1881, and is typical of the shifting newspaper of the Texas frontier during the last thirty years of the nineteenth century.

"The editor's material was scant and could be moved in a single wagon. It was not unusual when an editor's business became dull, for him to box up his case of type and his hand press and follow the drift of the westward migration as indicated by the advance of frontier forts of the new railroad terminal."

The man who brought the *Courant* to Colorado City was a Mr. Dobbyns of Coleman, Texas. He, a journeyman printer, got together a second hand outfit and landed in Colorado City before the railroad got there. He had a Washington hand press, a small job press, and a few fonts of type. He unloaded these on a vacant space near the Dunn, Coleman and Company store. Without permission of the owner, he made a dug out, covered it with what he could get and got out the first issue of the *Courant*. Mr. Dobbyns had brought along in one wagon all necessary equipment, but on his arrival he discovered that he had forgotten his stock of news-print paper. Some one suggested that it would be a clever idea to get out the first issue on Coleman and Dunn's wrapping paper. This was done. It appears that several issues were gotten out on wrapping paper and that other merchants furnished wrapping paper for these later issues. Dr. Tolar who later owned the paper had a complete file of the paper, but these earlier issues were lost, just how, Dr. Tolar never knew.

The man who assisted Mr. Dobbyns in setting up the *Courant* in Colorado City was W. P. Patterson, who was killed on the streets of Colorado City by Texas Rangers, on May 17, 1881. His death seems to have been the result of a feud between the cowmen and a company of rangers then stationed at Hackberry Springs in Mitchell County. The *Courant* carried an article on the killing of Patterson from which we quote the following paragraphs:

In 1879, Patterson moved his ranch from Coleman County to a location on the Colorado River three miles above where the town of Colorado City is now situated, when the Indians were thick in this part of the country. As soon as the first house was built there, in August, 1880, he moved his headquarters to this point where he remained up to the time of his death. He assisted in starting, and for some time was connected with the Courant, but his other duties requiring most of his time he relinquished it.

Mr. Patterson was a man of fine intellect, great will power, and good literary talent. In his dealings with his fellowmen, he was the soul of honor and liberal to a fault. His bravery was never questioned. His heart was quickly touched by the appearance of suffering and his purse went out with his sympathy. As a friend he was as true as steel and if he had an enemy (before he had the difficulty with the rangers) no one ever knew.

In those days there came to Mitchell County one Doctor Tolar, a dentist by profession, and a good one if reports be true. A more colorful character Colorado City never had, and as he was associated with the early newspaper business in Colorado City, and as the history of the town was closely connected with his life and the columns of his paper, we give space here to a few of the incidents of his life.

He was a roving character, never staying long in one place, ever leaving behind him a romantic story to be added to the local history of the community he left. He had been a Confederate soldier and was with Stonewall Jackson when he met his tragic death, and was one of the last to see him alive. He was perhaps the last survivor of those who witnessed the tragic blunder that cost Jackson's life. He was a nephew of Micajah Autrey who died with Travis in the Alamo. After leaving Colorado City he owned the *Abilene Reporter*. He represented the great West Texas "Jumbo" district in the Texas Legislature, was author of the "Tolar Land Law," and the School District Law. He sponsored the erection of the Alamo monument now standing on the capital grounds at Austin.

It is reported that his wife was a very frail woman and that he came west for her health. In the reference cited above it is stated that

See HISTORY, Page 8C



Arrival In
Colorado River Valley
of the
TEXAS & PACIFIC
RAILWAY

Railroad made this "Cattle Capital of West Texas" in 1880s. Cattlemen Frank Byler, Clay Mann, Winfield Scott, C. C. Slaughter and others brought herds here early as 1877. When last of the buffalo were being exterminated, a Texas Ranger unit was stationed in area to guard against straggling Indians. After Texas & Pacific locators staked course through this valley, rancher George Waddell persuaded A. W. Dunn of Coleman to build a store here. Lumber came by wagon from Round Rock (about 368 miles southeast) and was sparingly used. Store had tarpaulin roof, dirt floor and was opened in late summer 1880. Soon two saloons were also in business. Railroaders--including bridge crew of A. J. Coe--arrived in the fall. By April 16, 1881, when the Texas & Pacific initiated train service to this site, some 350 people lived here in tents and dugouts and had a newly organized county government, a school, post office and newspaper. This was terminus for months, while river bridge was being built. Then and until late '80s, this was shipping point for such remote places as ranches of Charles Goodnight and the XIT, near present Amarillo. The T&P freighted in tons of windmills and barbed wire, shipped out thousands of cattle--giving this city renown. (1972) Texas State Historical Survey Committee.

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Organization



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1801: The lonely rider takes his oath.

John Adams had predicted it. There'd been conflict in his Federalist party. He knew he'd be out of office with the election of 1800. We have a cliff-hanger of an election. A tie between Tom Jefferson and Aaron Burr. But Alexander Hamilton says Jefferson is the lesser of two evils, and throws his vote. Jefferson is a new kind of President. Studies day and night. Speaks six languages. Knows medicine and architecture, astronomy and even how to play the violin. His passionate concern is equal rights for our citizens. He's no snob. Drops the silver buckles from his shoes. Wears plain old pantaloons instead of fancy knee breeches. Even rejects the regal, horse-drawn carriage and rides his own horse, alone, to his inauguration. Years later he'll request as an epitaph: Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and Father of the University of Virginia. "As testimonials that I have lived."

Mitchell County Farm Bureau

Texas FB
FARM BUREAU INSURANCE COS.

Agents
J.D. Hill, Jr.
Jerry Putman

130 Walnut 728-3408

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Individual



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1804: America's most infamous duel.

Hatred is smouldering in Aaron Burr. He'd planned grand things for himself, including the Presidency. In 1800 he tied with Jefferson. Until Alexander Hamilton threw his Federalists votes against Burr. Now, it's four years later. Burr tries another route to power. Offers himself as a candidate for governor of New York. Once again, Hamilton's influence defeats him. Almost anything is cause for a duel these days: politics, women, debts, insults. Burr challenges Hamilton, and the gentleman accepts. The morning of July 11th, Burr fires and his shot is true. Hamilton misfires and lies dying. There is no glory ahead for Burr. Hamilton lives on in history, a hero.

Donated In Appreciation Of
The Dedication & Professional Attitude Of
Our County & State
Law Enforcement Officials

•History
From Page 7C

"He graded many miles of the Texas Pacific railroad." When he reached Mitchell County he owned a hay making outfit, consisting of mowers, a hay press, rakes, horses, and a camping outfit. He was camped first at Loraine where he cut hay on the open prairie and sold it to the railroad construction gang camped near. Later he cut hay on the flats near Iatan when construction reached that point.

When railroad construction moved on the hay business ended abruptly and Dr. Tolar found himself in possession of a camp and hay machinery and six thousand dollars made from the hay business. He turned back to Colorado City and after the death of Mr. Patterson, he bought out the *Courant*.

The paper was still being printed in the dugout, so Dr. Tolar stretched over the dugout the tent used in the haying camp and changed the name to *The West Texas Stockman and Commercial Clipper*. It was usually referred to as the *Clipper*.

Colorado City was then bursting into a wild boom. The doctor organized a printing company, built a one story brick building and installed a good printing outfit. The paper was a 'hummer' and 'the outboostingest' paper in West Texas. During Tolar's connection with the paper, there was never a drouth, a sand storm or a severe winter. A sprinkle was a slow rain, a good shower was a downpour, and a sand storm was just a cooling breeze. The expression, a Tolar rain had a special meaning in Colorado City.

When the boom collapsed, about 1885, Dr. Tolar moved on to other parts leaving the *Clipper* in other hands to struggle through the depression as best it could.



First Mitchell County Courthouse

The first train reached Colorado City on April 16, 1881, and after that time the population of the community increased rapidly. On May 1, the town was laid out in blocks and the first sale of lots took place soon after. The land surveyed belonged to Senator Joseph E. Brown, of the state of Georgia. Every other block was given to the railroad. The first house to be "built to the lines" was the store of "Uncle Pete" Snyder who had moved his stock of merchandise from Deep Creek at the present site of the town of Snyder and pitched his fortune with the "rising new city on the Colorado." After the town was laid off, business firms began to fill in the blocks along Oak Street. The passenger station was located at the foot of the street southward, and the new house was under construction on this street three blocks north from the railroad. At first these businesses were conducted in tents. One early arrival remembers that at that time five hundred tents were set up along Oak Street. She states that as soon as the railroad got to the town, people began to build homes of lumber. She herself had lived fourteen months in a tent before her family built a permanent home.

The town soon began making brick for the construction of business houses. Clay was obtained from the bed of the river which made excellent brick, and many of these first brick buildings are still standing and in excellent condition. A modern court house was built of native stone but it was unfortunately placed in the middle of Oak Street and was soon torn down and replaced by a brick building which stood on the northeast corner of the present court house plaza. One early resident recalls vividly this Oak Street construction and describes it as follows:

I remember when more than thirty brick buildings were under construction at the same time. I also remember a few months later when most of these buildings were empty.

I remember when the first court house was built, slap dab in the middle of the street. Senator Joseph E. Brown of Georgia was one of the biggest holders of Colorado City property. When he paid a visit and saw what had been done, he became wildly indignant. It was said that to satisfy him, the court house was torn down and a new one built...

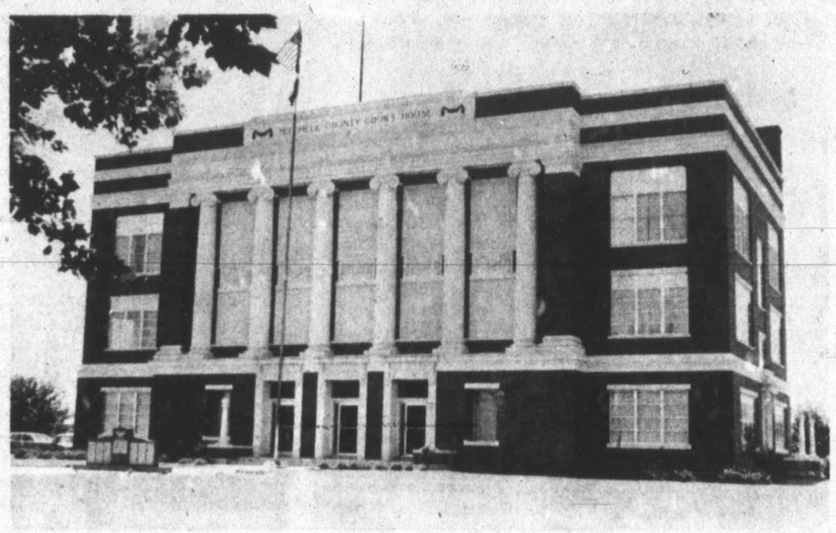
The second court house had enough rooms to accommodate dozens of roomers in addition to rooms for all public purposes. For months it had plenty of roomers.

Colorado City was built to fit the need of the country and the people it was to serve. After 1881 the cattle business had spread well over all of West Texas including the Panhandle region and the eastern half of New Mexico. As soon as the railroad had located the loading pens east of town, cattlemen began driving

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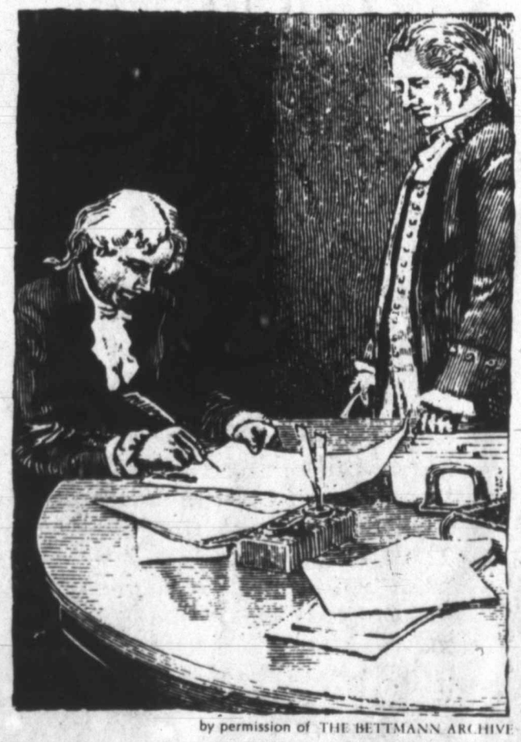
Second Mitchell County Courthouse



Present Courthouse

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Pharmacy



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

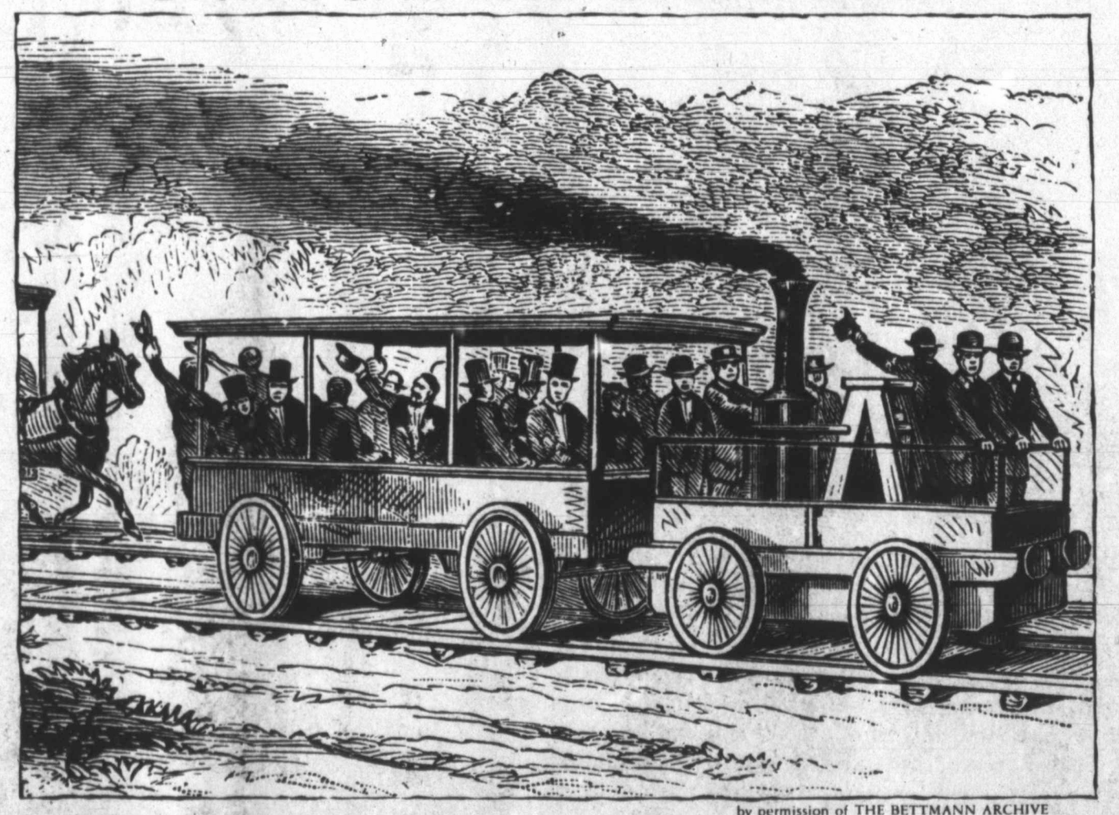
1803: America strikes a bargain.

Spain has given in to France. Her territories west of the Mississippi now belong to Napoleon. And the Little Corporal intends to close the river to our trade. We may even lose the West entirely, and face sharing the continent with rival French colonies. President Jefferson sends James Monroe to Paris with permission from Congress to spend up to $10 million, if he has to, to buy New Orleans, Napoleon's answer: No! But Napoleon has been known to change his mind unexpectedly. Suddenly, a new offer. Not just New Orleans, but the whole of Louisiana for $15 million. That would *double* the area of the United States! Monroe has no authority to make that big a buy. There'll be plenty of complaining back home. But he goes ahead. He gets grumbles and, finally, approval. And we start moving West.

Eddie's
of Colorado City
Tenth and Hickory

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Car Dealer



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1830: The horseless locomotive.

Craziest thing you ever saw. Maybe that's why they call it a locomotive. We started out to develop a smoother road for horses to pull cars full of people faster than they can pull wagons on the roads we have. Then, along comes Peter Cooper and his old steam pumping engine. With it, he puts together a locomotive that doesn't even *need* a horse. His "Tom Thumb" pulls forty people as fast as ten miles an hour! We know that's faster than a horse can do, because we race it against a horse and it wins by a mile. Only trouble is, the horse doesn't break down but the "Tom Thumb" does. Still, we think this steam railroad may work out. We'll keep trying until we get it right.

Jay Adams
Chevrolet - Oldsmobile
E. Hwy. 80
728-3422



State Of Texas 1936 Restored 1965 Mitchell County

Settled after Indians left Texas in 1875, one of 128 counties created (Aug. 21, 1836) from Bexar Territory covering West Texas to the Panhandle and El Paso. Named for Mitchell Bros., Asa and Eli, Texas War for Independence Veterans. Organized Jan. 10, 1881, when the railroad came, making county seat Colorado City West Texas' "Mother City" and first boom town. Oil, sheep and cattle ranching center. Historic sites include Comanche Indians Village, Seven Wells, last Buffalo watering hole. Annual Events: Colorado City Frontier Roundup and Tumbleweed Festival.

*History From Page 8C

their herds to this, the nearest shipping point in West Texas. They came from the southward as far as San Angelo, from the plains as far north as Amarillo, from southwest Texas and from eastern New Mexico. They drove the cattle in great herds, grazing them as they came. Often an outfit would be kept in the vicinity of Colorado City for several days waiting available cars for shipping. Here grass and water were plentiful and cattle were kept in good condition. Colorado City soon rivaled Dodge City and Abilene, Kansas, as a cattle shipping point. It was then the greatest cattle shipping point in Texas. Many old timers believed Colorado City was for a short time the greatest cattle shipping point in the world.

Cowboys from all over West Texas came in great numbers. They were paid off here and spent their money in reckless abandon. Saloons, gambling houses, and dance halls were numerous and operated on a twenty-four hour basis, seven days a week. Sunday was usually a big day. Most of these businesses were west of Oak Street and between Second Street and the courthouse block. This was the "red light" district and was usually referred to as West End.

As ranchers sent their chuck wagons from distant points for a six months supply of provisions, many stores made a specialty of this business. Saddle shops did a thriving business and here the cowboy purchased his new equipment before taking trail on the return trip. Hotels provided the cowmen with quarters, and cowmen living at a distance gave rise to a thriving livery stable business that furnished buggies and hacks when they came in by train and wished to visit their holdings in this part of the country. The following reminiscences of old timers and extracts from the local papers affords the best possible description of the town at the height of the boom beginning in 1880 and ending about 1885.

In July, 1885, W. A. Crowder was telegraph operator of the Texas Pacific at Colorado City and he remembers ordering as many as two-hundred cattle cars at a time. He affirms that the town was the greatest cattle shipping point in the world.

Captain J. W. Ayres came here in 1883 as agent for the Texas Pacific and he recalled sixteen fatal shootings on Colorado City streets. Incidentally he heard every shot but did not see either or any of them.

I remember when gangs of rich English nobility used to spend much of their time whooping things up in Colorado City, mostly in the West End.

I remember when thousands of dollars were piled on the gambling tables and big games were constantly in progress. I watched one big game in the lobby of the leading hotel in which it was said that more than twenty-thousand dollars passed hands in a few hours.

I remember on one occasion they gave a big banquet in Colorado City to some distinguished visitor. It was claimed that the champagne alone cost three-thousand dollars. For a week after that, all that the male population, or the most of it, had to do to get drunk would be to take a big drink of water.

I remember when the big trail outfits used to come into Colorado City. Most of them would get in town on Saturdays and put in Sundays loading out. But for the stores, saloons, and West End, Sundays were always big wide open business days.

In those days Colorado City had its share of saloons and gambling halls, that modern fictionists use as colorful adjuncts to their stories, but Colorado City was singularly free from shootings. Most of the old western towns had the reputation of having been shot up by drunken cowboys who wanted to hear their guns go off. But so far as Colorado City is concerned, I never heard of that happening here very often. For one thing we had excellent officers, one of them being Sheriff Dick Ware who was one of the officers who killed the famous Sam Bass.

Saloons were the biggest part of town in the 80's and each had its roulette, wheel of fortune, Monte tables; and general open gambling with front doors wide open and a crier in the door calling out, "come in and try your luck." There were several dancing halls, and plenty of lewd women and desperados, gamblers and fakirs, soldiers of fortune; and indeed Colorado City was as lawless and rolicky as it is now civilized and demur. Among all such western frontier towns, I doubt if anyone was ever "Wider Open" or gayer.

One of the big sights in the eighties was the loads and loads of buffalo bones that ranchers would bring to town with their twelve or sixteen ox teams. The bones would be shipped to the east. Well do I remember how I would help load these same wagons with dry goods and groceries to last six months, as that is as soon as we would see this or that particular ranch wagon again. I was working for W. H. "Uncle Pete" Snyder, who had a general store, and it was nothing to load these wagons with bills amounting to from fifteen-hundred to two thousand dollars for the return trip to the ranch on the plains.

At that time Colorado City sold goods as far north as Amarillo and during those days from 1881 to 1885, Colorado City was widely known the world over as a fast town, having several saloons, theaters and dance halls running day and night, and it was nothing for the cowboys to come to town, shoot up the town, spend all the money they had worked for in the last six months and go back to the ranch satisfied.

In the columns of the few rare old newspapers now preserved are found advertising material, and announcements, and personal items ordinary enough then, but curious to the reader of fifty-five years later. We are including only a few of them to add color to the picture as the visitor to Colorado City would have seen it at that time.

"Dunn, Coleman and Co. received three car loads of goods this week, but their sales are so heavy one can hardly see the difference in their stock."

"All persons are notified and warned not to pen up and milk any cows belonging to the Champion Cattle Company."

J. D. Parish was advertising as the best boot and shoe maker in town. "No Jim Crow work at this shop."

Armstrong and Baker were advertising their livery stable and free wagon yard.

Bruce and Laing were advertising as wholesale liquor dealers.

The following saloons and liquor houses carried ads: Guss' Saloon, Lone Wolfe Saloon, Cattle Exchange Saloon.

Butler and Keer advertised "Drugs and Prescriptions." Their motto was "Live and let live."

City Meat market: "And don't forget it, B. F. Mills keeps first class fresh beef, venison, and antelope, together with choice buffalo meat at the City Market."

Colorado City was not long in providing herself with the conveniences enjoyed by the older towns in the eastern states. One of the earliest of these conveniences was a regular mail service.

The first mail to this town came from Buffalo Gap seventy-five miles to the east, probably private individuals made the trip at intervals and brought back the mail of those whom he knew. Perhaps neighbors took time about making the trip.

The first regular mail service came over a special route, ahead of the advancing railroad. In 1881, Mr.

See HISTORY, Page 10C



People Gathered in Sunday Best



Busy Day on 2nd Street, Colorado, Texas

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Oil Field Service Company



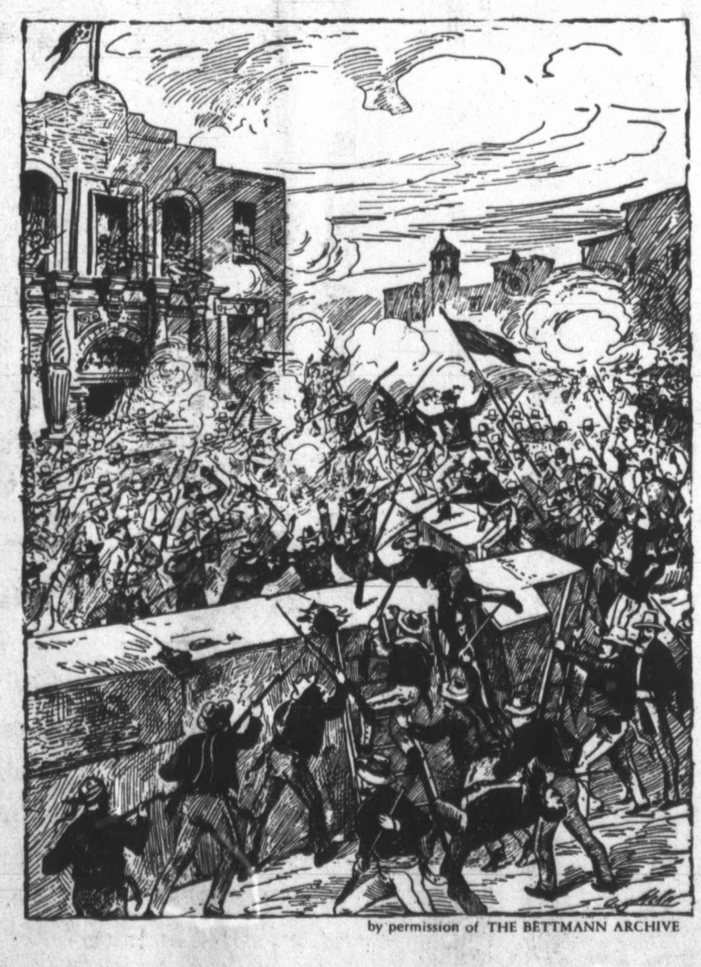
by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1783: The General steps down.
We haven't made it easy for General Washington. When he took command, we grumbled about having our officers appointed instead of electing our own. We quarreled in our own ranks. We make him feel he had *thirteen* armies, not *one*. Now, it's eight years later. He's taken us through fear, cold and hunger. He's turned his motley militiamen into a proud army. He's led us to victory and given us his gratitude. Today, December 4th, we say goodbye at Fraunces' Tavern in New York City. We shake his hand and some of the bravest of us weep. Our General is on his way to Mount Vernon, where he hopes to "glide gently down the stream of time until he rests with his fathers." He's left nothing undone. Even his expense account is correct to the penny.

Dowell
Chemical Company
Jimmie Bolin, Manager
Colorado City
Robert Lee Hwy. 728-5291

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Ranch



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1836: The high price of Texas.
We've always been a restless people. More room, more freedom, more opportunity, that's what we want. We've settled our southwestern boundary with Spain, and agreed to stop short of Texas. Meanwhile, Mexico has joined the ranks of Spanish-American colonies to gain its independence. That means trouble. Mexico has been welcoming us into Texas territory for years. But by now, so many of us have become Texans, we've become a threat. We're forbidden to continue to emigrate to Texas. They're sending troops and even a warship to keep us down. We declare our independence against the cruel Mexican president, Santa Anna. And we fight for it at a mission called the Alamo. We're brutally exterminated. All 166 of us, from Davy Crockett to the sick in the hospital ward. But we'll get back at them in a month. General Sam Houston and 750 volunteers will rout the Mexican army at San Jacinto, take Santa Anna prisoner, and free Texas.

Renderbrook - Spade Ranch

*History
From Page 9C

Prince A. Hazzard made regular trips to and from Baird carrying the mail to and from Colorado City. The post office at that time was set up in the tent covered store of A. W. Dunn, who became the first postmaster January 18, 1881. On July 18, 1881, Prince A. Hazzard became postmaster while at the same time he continued the route to and from the railroad terminus, but the route was becoming shorter as the railroad advanced westward. The salary of the postmaster in 1881, was $106.78 for the entire year. A money order service was established on August 7, 1882. Mr. Hazzard held the position as postmaster at intervals until June 5, 1913.

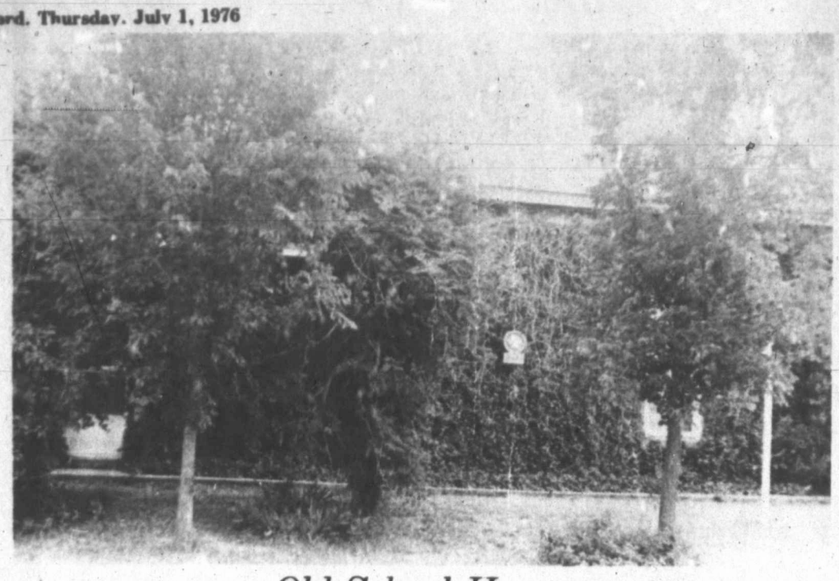
The one memory of early days in Colorado City that lingers longest and clearest in the minds of pioneer citizens is that of the little horse drawn street car that operated on Second Street, as far east as the park and race tracks. At this time it was Frank Lester who obtained the franchise and constructed the track from the Oak Street intersection to the Zoo, the park, and the race tracks which were two miles east of the main part of town. It seems that Mr. Lester promoted the park and Zoo business to increase the traffic on his horse drawn street car outfit. Two persons who took rides on the car have commented on it was follows:

This car was driven by a pair of mules, and in going up the hill the car would run off the track and on coming down the hill the mules would be hitched behind the car to hold it back. We passengers would have to get off and put the car back on the track in going up the hill.

I will add that I remember when Colorado City had a street car of one mule power. The line ran down hill on the west side of Lone Wolf Creek and up the hill on the east side. We used to gang up and pile on the car just west of the creek. The load would balk the mule when we got to the east hill. Thereupon we would all get off the car and walk back to town, just as we had planned to do all the time. We pulled that stunt a few times when the conductor adopted a strict pay as you enter system. That put an end to the free rides and mule balking business.

About the time the street car line was built, Colorado City was getting its first telephone system. The sponsors were known as the Western Telephone Company. Telephones in Colorado City in 1883 numbered between sixty-five and seventy-five and it was pointed out that "but few cities our size can support a telephone line." The system was experimental however and ended with the depression that began about 1886. A modern system was established later. The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company operated a long distance telephone here for a few months in 1882.

One of the first problems that presented itself to the new community was the difficulty of obtaining a water supply. Most of the water was at first hauled in from Seven Wells and other outside sources and sold to the tent dwellers at fifty cents per barrel. Later a pump was installed at Lone Wolf Crossing on Second Street and mule power was used to pump the water. City water was beginning to be a major problem in the early eighties. When the town was about two years old, the Colorado Water Company was organized to drill a water well on a bluff one mile south of the city. The capital stock was $110,000 and interesting enough the general superintendent was a man named A. M. Drinkwater. This project fell through, however, and the individual citizen had to provide himself with water by digging cisterns, using tanks, or by hauling water from some outside supply.



Old School House

On January 30, 1883, the city passed an ordinance permitting F. W. James and his associates or assignees the right of way in the City of Colorado for the purpose of laying water mains and the right and privilege to maintain and operate a water supply for the city for a period of fifty years.

In meeting the many urgent problems that pertained to life in a frontier community the people of Colorado City never became too busy to cause them to neglect the education of their children. The history of education in this town is as old as the town itself. Within six months after Dunn, Coleman & Company put up the first store on the site of the town, families with children were living here and these children were attending school. The first school, like every other activity going on at that time, was conducted in a dugout. The first school was conducted by the Rev. O. F. Rogers, father of the Mr. Rogers who brought the first load of merchandise from Coleman for Dunn, oleman & Company. In 1891 Rev. O. F. Rogers prepared a paper for a dedication service from which we quote the following:

Coleman & Company. In 1891 Rev. O. F. Rogers prepared a paper for a dedication service from which we quote the following:

On the nineteenth day of February, 1881, I arrived with my family and in a few days, with the help of one Mr. Nelson, I dug a hole in the ground fourteen by twenty-two feet on the hill southeast of this church. I floored my dugout with corn sacks fastened to the ground with wooden pins and seated it with boxes, pieces of plank, etc.

In this dugout, I organized the first secular school of the county. After a few weeks, I erected a tent on a lot north of the Clipper office. To this tent we moved all our services, school, Sabbath School, and church services.

William A. Dunn was a pupil of Rev. O. F. Rogers and he attended his first school and has consented to write a description of early schools in Colorado City.

After we had pitched a tent and got settled, I soon started to the first school. This was in a dugout east of the business portion of town, and a hundred yards or so south of the first railroad cut east of Lone Wolf Creek. The teacher was Rev. O. F. Rogers, a Presbyterian minister, who had several children of his own...Most of his children were attending school.

It was a raw, damp spring, and the heating apparatus was a cook stove, not an altogether comfortable place to study.

As I recall, Mr. Rogers did not continue the school at this location for more than two or three months. He then erected a large tent which stood four or five hundred yards northeast of where the Burns, Walker & Co. store was later built.

In the fall of 1881 Rev. O. F. Rogers started out to raise money for a church-school building. He and the young people of the town sponsored a theatrical performance to raise the first funds. J. W. Smith was just completing a new store building on Second Street, and Miss Clara Rogers was sent to get permission to use the building for the performance. She met Mr. Smith and got permission to use the building. Out of this meeting developed a romance that culminated in the marriage of Miss Rogers to Mr. Smith before the end of the year. The performance was a financial success, however, and with this beginning funds were raised to construct a building fifty by sixty feet, located northeast of the school tent. School was conducted here privately until 1883 or 1884 when the public school system was organized, with Rev. O. F. Rogers as head of the first school board. Prof. A. J. Roberts came to Colorado City from Georgia to become the first superintendent.

The school board soon began the erection of a two story brick building on North Hill and school was moved there probably in 1884. The lower story of this building remains today in the center of the residential district and is used as a private residence.

The Rev. O. F. Rogers carried an ad in the *Courant* advertising the work done in his private school, which is interesting, especially for the nature and scope of the work offered.



Almost totally covered with English ivy imported from England by Thomas Dawes, who owned the house from 1910 until 1942, the first brick school house in Colorado City still stands at 405 E.. 5th St. here.

The historical marker, perched against an ivy covered wall, reads:

Colorado City's first brick school, built, 1884.

Thomas Dawes home, music studio after 1910. Since 1942, W. B. Crockett home. (1966)

The first session of this school will begin Monday, March 14, 1881. The principal begs leave to assure the public that every possible facility will be provided for the advancement of students placed under his care. His constant aim will be to impart practical knowledge preparing students for the practical realities of life. Rates of Tuition:

Primary department, per month.....$2.00

Intermediate department, per month $2.50

High School, per month $3.00

Collegiate, languages, and higher branches $4.00

Tuition due at the end of each month.

O. F. Rogers,
A. M., Principal

Though Colorado City was a town where saloons, dance halls, and gambling dens were numerous, it is not to be supposed that there were no churches or religious organizations available for the citizens. The fact is that many of the first people arriving here were members of religious bodies. Church services were held in the dugout in which the first school was conducted. The first teacher, the Rev. O. F. Rogers, was also a preacher. He took the lead in raising money for the first school building which served also as a church. When that building was destroyed by a windstorm in 1884, three church congregations worshipped there. They were the Methodist, the Baptist, and the Presbyterian. After the destruction of the building, each denomination erected a separate building. The Methodist Church building, erected in 1884, is still used by that congregation as a place of worship. Many people of English nationality, who had settled here at an early date established an Episcopalian mission which was the beginning of the Episcopal Church. In March, 1885, was laid the cornerstone of the building which is known today as All Saints' Episcopal Church. The Cumberland Presbyterians maintained a congregation and built a church in East Colorado City and erected a building. There were probably other religious groups organized here in 1885, but only these are mentioned to show that the pioneer preachers and missionaires were here among the people when the foundation of this town was laid. The Odd Fellows and Masonic Lodges were organized in 1883.

Before the year 1876 the vast area including the plains region of West Texas being without civilized inhabitants was not divided into counties and was generally known as "the territory." In 1876 the State Legislature created out of the area fifty-four counties and gave each subdivision the name of some noted Texan. The counties were laid out according to the rectangular plan and each county was thirty miles square. In the southeast corner of the territory was Nolan County and the area extended west to New Mexico and north to the present northern boundary of the Texas Panhandle. Mitchell and nine other adjacent counties were attached to Shackelford County for courts and administration. It was in that sense that the first county seat of Mitchell County was Albany. It was not until January 10, 1881, that Mitchell County was organized with its own government and its own county officers. This was after the railroad was under construction in the county. Before that time there were not enough inhabitants to entitle the county to a separate government.

When Mitchell County was organized, Scurry, Kent, and Garza Counties were then attached to Mitchell for administration. This arrangement continued until 1884, and during this time Scurry County was designated as precinct nine of Mitchell County.

See HISTORY, Page 11C



St. James Hotel Before It Burned

R. C. (Dick) Ware, first sheriff of Mitchell County, merits a Texas Historical Marker beside his tombstone for his part in the gun battle which resulted in the death of a notorious bank robber in this area.

The monumental plaque, telling of this man's importance to the history of Texas and Mitchell County in particular, reads:

R. C. (DICK) WARE
(1851-1902)

Born in Georgia, migrated to Texas in the 1870's and joined the Texas Rangers in 1878.

Was noted for his part in gun battle with outlaw Sam Bass at Round Rock, where Bass had planned to rob the bank. It was Ware's bullet that gave Bass the wound from which he died.

Was elected first sheriff of Mitchell County in 1881, retired 1892. Was appointed U. S. Marshal for Western District of Texas, 1893. Served four years. (1967)





Great American Happenings

From a Great American Financial Institution



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1837: Get-rich-quick. And get big trouble.

Oh, what a lovely time. We can buy land and lots on credit. We can sell them again at far higher prices. On credit. We can borrow money as easily as we can walk into a bank. We can build railroads and worry about paying for them later. Much later. We don't expect another financial panic. Because we still haven't learned. Now, we *have* that panic. The Panic of 1837. Our stock market is irresponsible. Our banking system is unstable. We've been throwing around paper money without the gold and silver to back it up. Banks have to close. Farms have no markets. Mills shut down, and with them, the towns they're built on. We stop building and let our rails rust. We wait in bread lines and vie for jobs that might pay four dollars a month. President Van Buren refuses to interfere with the country's economic life. It costs him the next election.

MEMBER FSLIC
Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp.
Your Savings Insured to $40,000

COLORADO CITY SAVINGS & LOAN

105 W. 2nd 728-2671

*History
From Page 10C

The first session of the commissioners court for Mitchell County was held on February 9, 1881, with J. F. Bozeman presiding. The first account allowed by this commissioners court was to Richard Nelson for carrying the returns of the first election to Albany, Shackelford County, the allowance amounting to $33.50. As we had no railroad at that time, Mr. Nelson made the trip on horseback.

At the time of the first county election there was a company of state rangers camped at Hackberry Springs and these men voted in the first election. One of their number was elected first sheriff of Mitchell County. He was the well known Dick Ware who was already famous as the man that fired the fatal shot that ended the career of the notorious Sam Bass. After serving Mitchell County as sheriff, Mr. Ware paid a personal visit to president Cleveland and obtained an appointment as United States Marshal for the western district of Texas. The body of Dick Ware, with those of members of his family, is buried in the local cemetery at Colorado City.

Before closing this paper we shall allow space for a brief discussion of the problems relating to the operation of the Texas Pacific railroad through West Texas in the early days of its existence. There had been problems of construction; there remained problems of maintenance and operation, and problems arising from the bad attitude of the citizens toward the railroad.

In the first place the road had been hastily constructed. The track was laid on a very narrow road bed and without ballast. The track gave way constantly in rain weather and was undermined by the action of the wind during sand storms. Several wrecks were caused by the wind blowing out holes under the ties, and it was not unusual for traffic to be tied up during the night, until an inspector could be sent out over the tracks the next morning. All streams were crossed on wooden trestles which could carry only a light load, thus necessitating the use of light locomotives and short trains. The track was originally laid with fifty-six pound iron rails with only a thin strip of steel on top, which wore out or came off in places. When this occurred, the only way to make repairs was to cut out that section of the rail and replace it with a new piece. As many such repairs were made, rough joints became numerous.

All cars, both passenger and freight cars, were made of wood, and passenger cars were heated in winter with stoves burning wood or coal. At first the locomotives were fired with wood, and oldtimers remember the long cords of wood stacked along the right of way to be used as fuel. As air brakes were not then in use, two brakemen were required on every train to set the brakes by hand, and in no case could a train be brought to a quick stop.

One of the most troublesome problems the railroad had to contend with was the great number of law suits filed against the company by citizens along the route, and Mitchell County furnished her part. So numerous were these cases that it has been said that during the time of the depression following the boom years suing the railroad was the most lucrative business in the county.

There seems to have been very definite reasons for the ill will existing between the railroad and the people. Judge R. H. Looney offers the following explanation for this attitude:

In the first place, the right of way was not fenced and cattle collected on the track, especially when heel flies were bad. Many cattle were killed and the railroad refused to pay for them, claiming the railroad and the trainmen used all possible care and that that relieved them of all further responsibility. Many cattle were killed and the owners would not know it until too late to identify their brands.

The Cattle Raisers Association then employed a young lawyer, Henry A. Fowlkes, to handle their cases, and Fowlkes employed Thad Whitley to ride the line from Baird to the Pecos. Whitley examined all dead animals and brands and reported to him...Then suits were filed and juries gave the verdicts to the stockmen, which included costs, lawyers fees, and enough to pay for riding the line.

If cattle were shipped and delays occurred on the road, suits were filed for shrinkage. If prices declined while cattle were in shipment and delays occurred, suits were filed to cover the resulting losses. As there were no packing houses in Fort Worth, all shipments had to go to St. Louis or Chicago, therefore, delays were numerous, and cases were most always pending to recover losses.

From the beginning of ranching in this county in 187[illegible] up to the winter of 1884, Mitchell County experienced a most remarkable period of prosperity. Rainy seasons prevailed and the ranges were good and all ranges had been well stocked. Fortunes had been made in the cattle business. When the railroad was built through the country, Colorado City had sprung up over night so to speak, reaching in 1884 a population of five or six thousand, and having experienced, during four years, a boom seldom equalled anywhere.

But disasters began in the winter of 1884-85. The winter was unusually severe, and when blizzards swept the prairies, cattle drifted badly, many herds going as far south as the Pecos. As there were no fences to keep the cattle within their own territory, a system of patrols was maintained along the line of the Texas Pacific railroad. If a line rider came upon a trampled path, he followed it until the herd was overtaken; and after the blizzard subsided, he would attempt to return the herd to its own range. This method was only partially successful and many cattle were lost.

In June, 1885, a drouth began which continued to August, 1886. The drouth extended over the plains area from Canada to Mexico. Ranges were eaten out and cattle became too weak to ship or to be driven to any place where grass or water could be obtained. No feed was raised at that time to carry cattle over dry periods. The drouth was followed by a most severe winter in 1886 and 1887. In the spring of 1887 there occurred the worst "die-up" in the history of the cattle business in the United States. This disaster was followed by continued bad seasons accompanied by prevailing low prices on the cattle markets. In the spring of 1894, occurred another "die-up" of cattle in West Texas. In Mitchell County the carcasses of dead cattle drifted into the ravines and around the watering places, and the cattle business reached a low ebb. Many of the old cattlemen lost their fortunes, others went into other businesses, or left the country with their herds. At one time during the depression, two thirds of the business houses in Colorado City were empty. The street car line was abandoned, and the park, the race tracks, and the zoo remained only in memory. The brick industry was abandoned never to be revived. The city voted out the corporation to eliminate city taxes and the population of the town dwindled to as low as 1700 inhabitants.

After 1890, better seasons prevailed and prices of cattle were generally better, but railroads had been built to Amarillo, Lubbock, Snyder and San Angelo. Colorado City was no longer a shipping point for cattle coming from outside the county. The farmer had come to stay and wire fences had "taken the romance out of cattle business." The town and the county has since enjoyed a more even prosperity, but with the beginning of the decline in 1884, there ended for Mitchell County and Colorado City a period of glorious and romantic adventure that was never to return. The cowboy would hereafter become a cow hand and the cattle king would be simply a rancher. Not only for Mitchell County and Colorado City, but in all America, the year 1884 practically marked the passing of the last frontier. It was now left for the poet, the historian, and the writer of ballads to recreate the drama in song and story.



Great Blizzard, 1887



Street Scene, Men on Steam Tractors

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Office Supply Store



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

The mid-1800's: An American Renaissance.

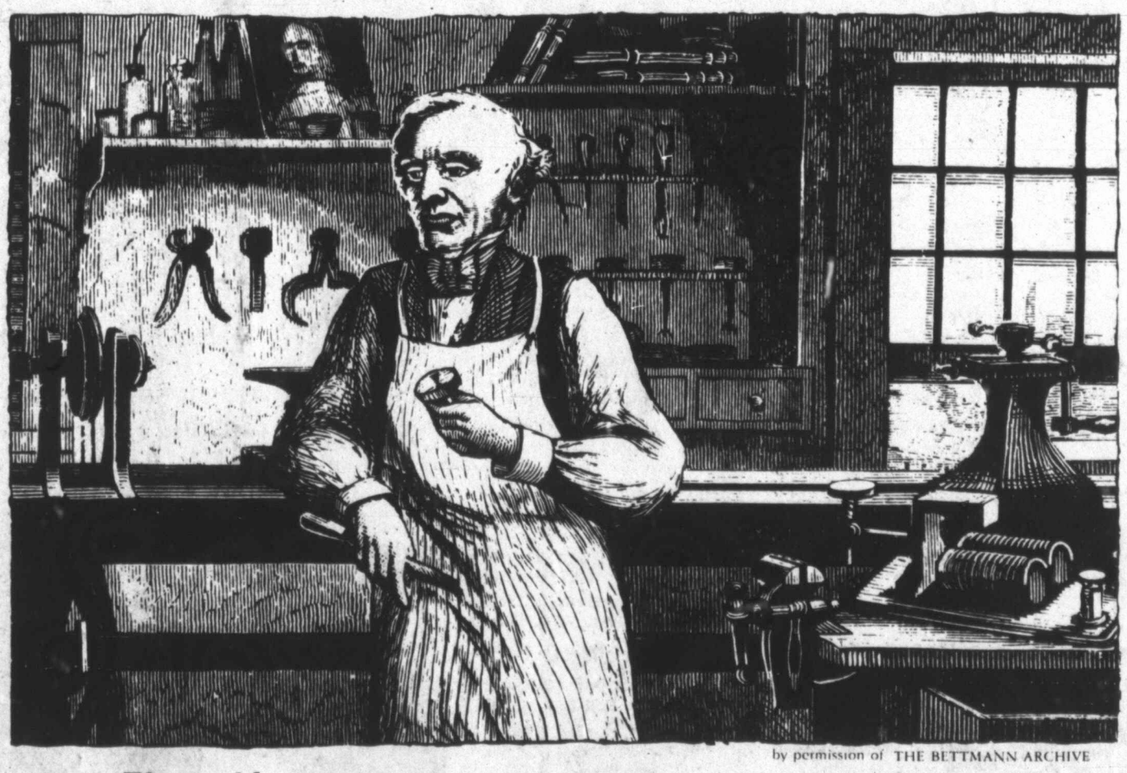
We've been mostly doers, not writers. But now, our newspaper and magazine editors want us to give them a literature of our own, not one imported from Europe. Our writers complain that there's no romance in America. British writers scoff and wonder who would read an American book, anyway. Suddenly, there are stirrings in New England. Our best thinkers are talking together, inspiring each other and setting down their thoughts. There's Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and an impressive list of others. And a few eccentric nonconformists, like Henry David Thoreau. He thinks people should be free. Free from society's shackles, the church, the state, anything we don't want to be a part of. He's spent some time in the woods at Walden, to learn the essentials of life. He's also spent some time in jail for protesting the Mexican war by refusing to pay the poll tax. He'll write "Civil Disobedience" to explain his thoughts. And his thoughts will travel around the world, to be pondered by millions of people who want to taste freedom.

Maniss Supply Company

132 E. 2nd 728-5276

Great American Happenings

From a Great American Electric Company



by permission of THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1844: The world gets a message.

Our country is still new. But we've become as sophisticated as the best of them. We have bright men working in back rooms on ideas no one else ever thought of. We've even established a Patent Office, to make sure those ideas don't get stolen. One of the brightest is Samuel F.B. Morse. He's a pretty good painter. But he's also been busy since 1832 working on an electric telegraph. It's a very clever way of getting a message through without sending it person-to-person. Twelve years after he starts, he gets his patent and sends his first message: "What hath God wrought." *There's* an idea. It can tell the East about raids in the West. It can tell the West about Congress in Washington. Without taking days and weeks. Some say if Morse, instead of that fellow named Trumbull, had been commissioned to paint the big pictures in the Capitol, he would have forgotten about the telegraph. We're glad he didn't.

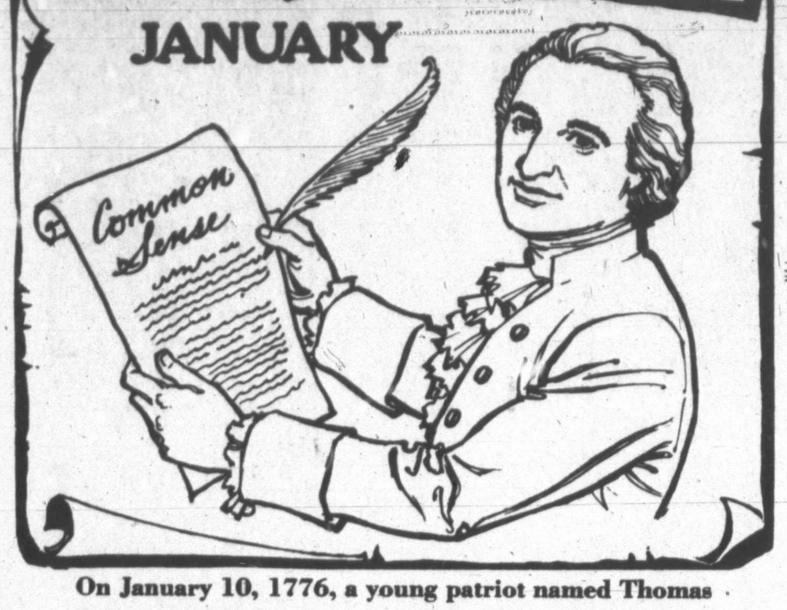
LONE WOLF ELECTRIC CO-OP P. O. BOX 765 Colorado City Texas 79512

Lone Wolf Electric Co-Op

Robert Lee Hwy. 728-5232

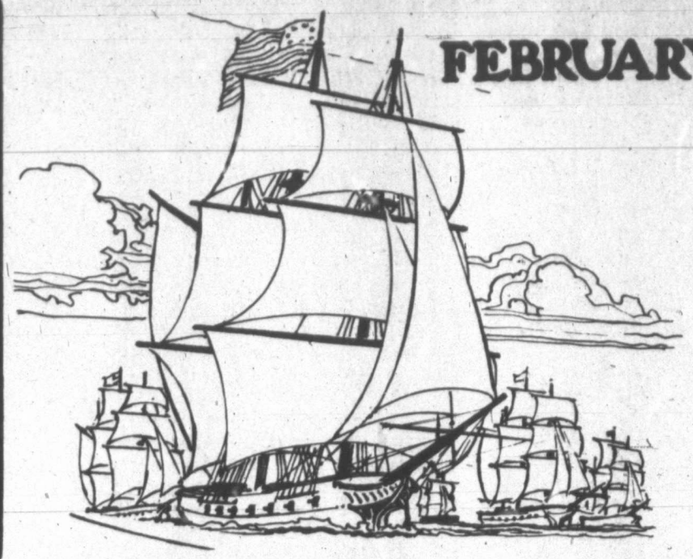
CHRONICLE OF FREEDOM

JANUARY



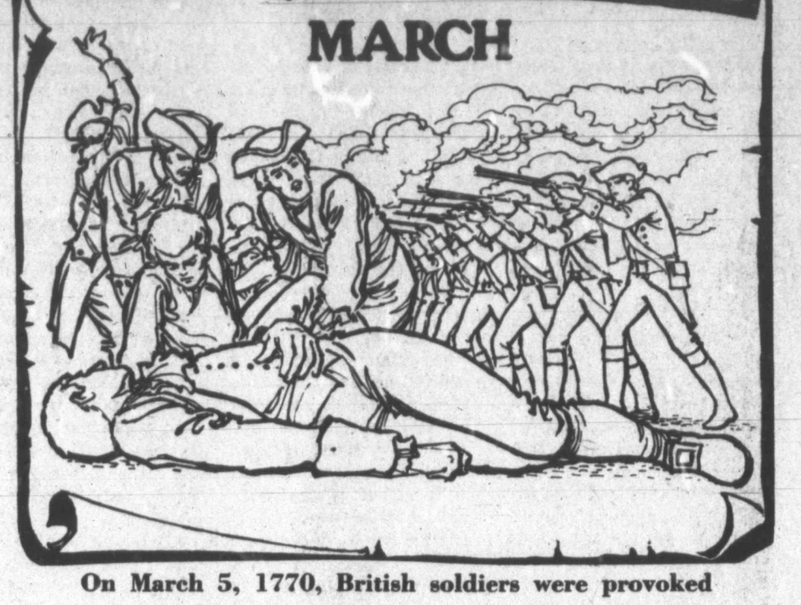
On January 10, 1776, a young patriot named Thomas Paine published a fiery pamphlet, "Common Sense," demanding independence from the British.

FEBRUARY



On February 17, 1776, the 1st Continental Navy was put to sea when Commodore Esek Hopkins sailed to Chesapeake Bay to break the British naval blockade.

MARCH



On March 5, 1770, British soldiers were provoked into firing upon a mob of jeering Boston patriots, an event commonly referred to as the Boston Massacre.

APRIL



On April 18, 1775, Paul Revere, warned by a light in a church steeple that the British were coming, set out on his famous ride alerting his countrymen.

MAY



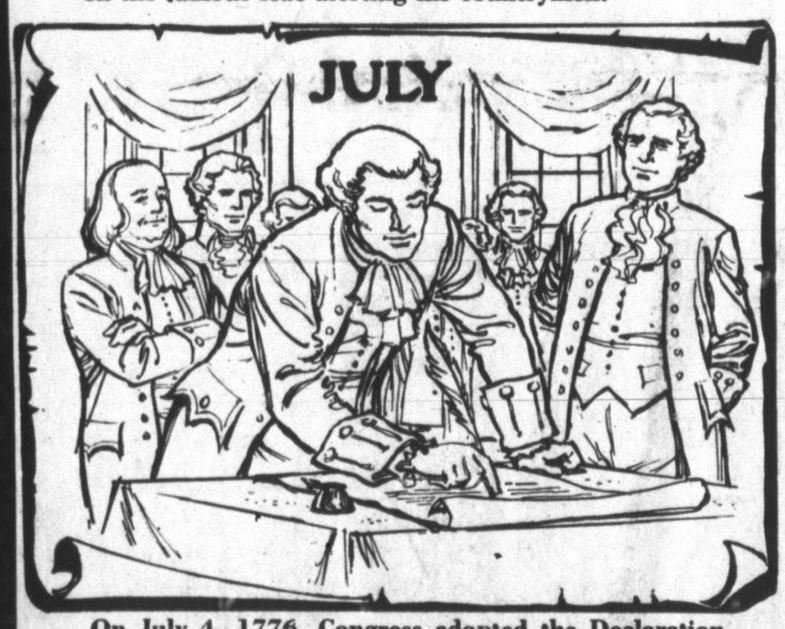
On May 10, 1775, 83 Green Mt. Boys, led by Ethan Allen, took possession of valuable military stores when they peaceably captured Fort Ticonderoga.

JUNE



On June 17, 1775, patriots were ordered "don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," and proved they could act as an army, at the battle of Bunker Hill.

JULY



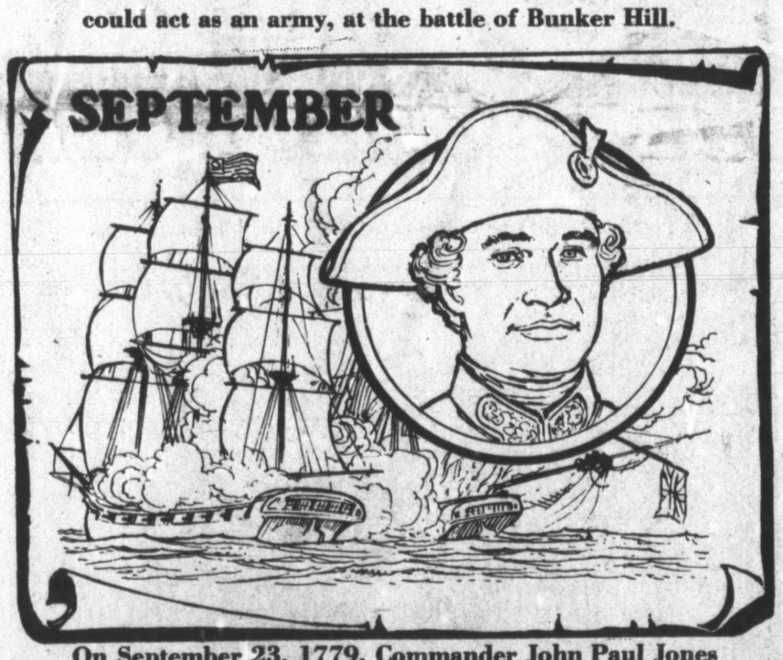
On July 4, 1776, Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, a document proclaiming that the colonies be "free and independent states."

AUGUST



On August 10, 1831, it is believed that the name "Old Glory" was given to the flag when Charles Daggett said, "my ship, my country, my flag. Old Glory."

SEPTEMBER



On September 23, 1779, Commander John Paul Jones said the immortal words, "I have not yet begun to fight," and defeated the British in a famous battle at sea.

OCTOBER



On October 17, 1781, British General Cornwallis bade his troops lay down their arms at Yorktown. This was to be the last major action of the Revolutionary War.

NOVEMBER



On November 30, 1782, America and Britain signed a preliminary agreement to end the war, signifying the first step toward a formal treaty.

DECEMBER



On December 25, 1776, General George Washington led 2,400 men across the Delaware towards Trenton, a much needed boost to the overall morale of his men.

Great American Happenings From a Great American Courthouse Staff:

Omar Burleson
Congressman

Elmer Martin
State Representative

Weldon Kirk
District Judge

Frank Ginzel
District Attorney

Bill Carter
County Judge

Marcus Vest
Commissioner, Precinct 1

Johnny Shackelford
Commissioner, Precinct 2

Paul Hunter
Commissioner, Precinct 3

Robert Bruce
Commissioner, Precinct 4

Henry Doss
Justice Of Peace, Precinct 1
Dorothy Acuff

Marie Bassham
County Clerk & Her Office Staff
Joan Beach
Emma Williams
Lodena Blassingame

Bill McGuire
Sheriff

Mildred Boyd
County Treasurer

C.G. [Skeet] Harkins
Tax-Assessor Collector

Janis Choate
County Extension Agent

Bob Benson
County Extension Agent

Caddo Matthews
County School Superintendent