

2018 Heart of Texas Rally - 80 Hour



May 2-5, 2018

Rules

Instruction

Bonus packet

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2018 Heart of Texas Rally

Six Flags of Texas

The Six Flags of Texas describes the six nations that have had sovereignty over some or all of the current territory of the U.S. state of Texas: Spain (1519–1685; 1690–1821), France (1685–1690), Mexico (1821–1836), the Republic of Texas (1836–1845), the Confederate States of America (1861–1865), and the United States of America (1845–1861; 1865–present). Texas is the second largest state by land area and the second largest state by population (suck it Rhode Island).



For this rally, you will be exploring aspects of Texas history which arise from the early colonization of the empty Texas frontiers (well, except for those pesky Karankawas and Apaches) to the growth of a nation and eventually one of the major economic and cultural hubs of the world. This rally will revolve around the six sovereign flags that have existed here and their role in the development of this land.

I apologize now for one simple fact: Texas history is OLD. Granted, it's not Greece old or even Great Britain old. Yet those ancient societies had something Texas does not. They have either lots of stone to work with or lots of wood, or both, and they last. Texas has dirt which means adobe. Adobe was quick and easy to work with but doesn't stand much the tests of time. Many of you will discover this if you choose to visit the oldest house in Fort Stockton. No, instead we have historical markers. Lots of them. They dot the sides of Texas highways, corners of courthouse squares, and the sides of large skyscrapers in our big cities. They're everywhere and remind us of the adventurous spirit that tamed this land, of the trials and tribulations, the suffering and catastrophes, and the domination of the human spirit for which Texans are known. You're going to take lots of pictures of historical markers and for this I apologize. But I ask this of you: When you take the picture, take a moment to really read what the marker says. Listen to the tale of the intrepid explorer that crossed this land, the stubborn pioneer who wouldn't quit. Look around. I might have sent you somewhere not to see the marker itself, but the beautiful vista stretching out just beyond. Look around. Don't just read Texas history, experience it.

But wait.....what is a rally and what am I doing?

This is a long-distance rally. This means it is a scavenger hunt-photo collection bonus on motorcycle timed event. Using the following rules and bonuses listed, you will drive around collecting said bonuses by taking pictures of places and things or by performing some task as listed in the instructions. Each bonus is worth a different amount of points. The points depend on the difficulty of reaching said bonus or how much the rallymasters really want you to go there. During the time allotted, you collect as many points as you can. The person at the end with the most points wins!

You do not need a GPS to run this event but they sure are helpful. The bonus listings do provide addresses or basic directions to a bonus but we've worked hard to give you GPS coordinates which will put you right on top of the bonus itself or at the best place from which to view said bonus. If you don't have a GPS, we suggest you buy or borrow one. If you don't want to, no issues and you can have bragging rights at the banquet for being "old-school".

If you are familiar with Basecamp or Microsoft Streets and Trips, they are good route planning tools. Google Maps or Google Earth have become popular route planning tools. Between these programs, I think 99% of riders can give you advice or attest to their helpfulness.

Do not think you can claim every bonus. You can't and it's not possible in the time allotted. This is not a race. Speed will gain you nothing. There are no points (in this rally) for the most miles ridden or the least miles ridden or arriving to the finish first. I do know that you have a limited amount of time and unless you are using every last possible moment to be out riding and collecting bonuses, you are giving points away to someone else.

If you have questions about any part of the rules or the rally book, don't feel afraid to ask. Even experienced rally riders have questions or maybe some listed instruction in the book is vague. The only stupid question is the one not asked.

Let's tell you a little bit about the countries you will be learning about and seeking on your bonus hunts:

Spain:

Spain claimed ownership of the territory which comprised part of the present-day U.S. state of Texas, including the land north of the Medina and Nueces Rivers, but did not attempt to colonize the area until after locating evidence of the failed French colony of Fort Saint Louis in 1689. In 1718, the first civilian settlement in Texas, San Antonio, was established as a way station between the missions and the next-nearest existing settlement. Spain was forced to relinquish its control of New Spain in 1821, with Texas becoming a province of the newly formed nation of Mexico, leading to the period in Texas history known as Mexican Texas.



France:

In 1685, French explorer Robert Cavalier de las Salle establishment of a fort in present-day southeastern Texas after bad maps and navigational errors caused his ships to anchor 400 miles west of his intended target, the Mississippi River. The colony faced numerous difficulties during its brief existence, including Native American raids, epidemics, and harsh conditions. As conditions deteriorated, La Salle left to seek help from the French settlements in Illinois Country, but La Salle and five of his men were murdered during a mutiny. The remaining members of the colony were killed during a Karankawa raid in late 1688, four children survived after being adopted as captives. Although the colony lasted only three years, it established France's claim to possession of the region that is now Texas.

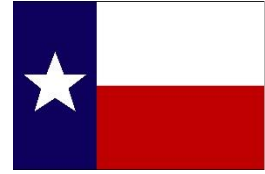


Mexico:

Mexican Texas is the era of Texan history between 1821 and 1836, when it was part of Mexico and called Tejas. Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821. There were about 3500 settlers living in the whole of Tejas in 1821, mostly concentrated in San Antonio and La Bahia. To increase settler numbers, Mexico enacted the General Colonization Law in 1824, which enabled all heads of household, regardless of race, religion or immigrant status, to acquire land in Mexico. The first empresarios grant had been made under Spanish control to Stephen F. Austin, whose settlers, known as the Old Three Hundred, settled along the Brazos River in 1822. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna's measures to transform Mexico from a federalist to a centralist state motivated the Texan colonists to revolt. Texans declared their independence from Mexico, gained on April 21, 1836, when Santa Anna was taken prisoner following the Battle of San Jacinto.



Texas:



Stephen F. Austin, known as the Father of Texas, died December 27, 1836, after serving two months as Secretary of State for the new Republic. In 1836-37, six sites served as the capital of Texas until President Lamar moved it to Austin. Although Texas governed itself, Mexico refused to recognize its independence and twice invaded and capturing San Antonio. Many Texans had dreams of pushing Texas' western borders to the Pacific, but two expeditions west failed. Texas was recognized by several countries, including the US, France, and the Republic of the Yucatan. Due to bad relations with Mexico and mountains of debt, Texas agreed to be annexed as a state by the US on December 29, 1845.

Confederate States of America:



Texas declared its secession from the United States on February 1, 1861, and joined the Confederate States of America on March 2, 1861. With few battles in its territory, Texas was mainly a "supply state" for the Confederate forces until mid-1863, when the Union capture of the Mississippi River made large movements of men, horses or cattle impossible. Texas regiments fought in every major battle throughout the war. The last battle of the Civil War, the Battle of Palmito Ranch, was fought in Texas on May 12, 1865. This was over a month after Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Oddly enough, many people think Texas regained statehood at the end of the war. No, Texas was the last state readmitted to the Union....in 1870.

United States of America:



Admitted to the Union on December 29, 1845, Texas and its borders were the major cause of the Mexican-American War which many consider the training ground for the greatest generals of the Civil War. After readmission to the Union in 1870, Texas became famous for its cattle trails which drove massive herds north to rail lines for transport to the east. With the discovery of oil near Beaumont, Texas became a boom state through the beginning of the 20th century for petroleum production. With advances in air conditioning in the 1950s, most southern states became huge draws for persons fleeing the cold northern states for better climates and many new opportunities for manufacturing, service industries, and most important, lots of land and a cheap labor force.

Basic Theme:

As you have read, the theme of the 2018 Heart of Texas Rally is **The Six Flags of Texas**. You will notice many different types of bonuses in the rally pack. Of these bonuses, the very first letter in the bonus code tells you much about the bonus. For example:

S = Spain

SREVI	Mission Revilla a Visita
SZAPA	Old Zapata
SAGYB	Antonio Gil Y Barbo

F= France

FRUTX	Rushmore of Texas
FAUDU	Audubon
FBPAL	Battle of Palo Alto

M= Mexico

MSAGR	Santa Gertudis
MTXMA	Texana Marker
MURIB	Uribe Square

T = Texas

TMIFA	Milton Faver
TOAUR	Old Aurora
TPECY	Peters Colony

C= Confederate States of America (hereafter CSA)

CCACR	Canyon Confederate Reunion
CCBIM	Chalk Bluff Indian Massacre
CCHPB	Colonel Henry P Brewster

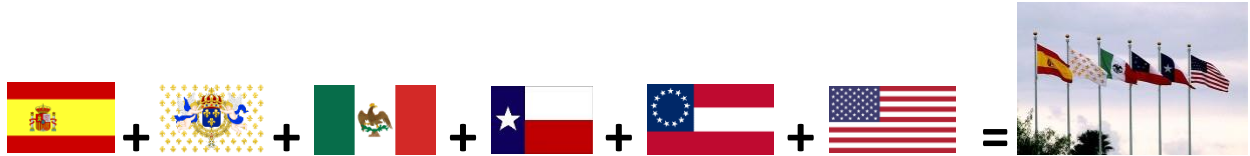
U= United States of America (hereafter USA)

UZULU	Old Zulu Stockade
UONIO	Onion Creek Indian Fight
UOPOW	Orange POW Camp

And most importantly:

6= Six Flags bonus

6SANA	San Augustine Chamber of Commerce
6FYTP	Fayette Public Library
6NCGS	Nacogdoches City Hall



For the rally, you can claim any bonus whenever you want (as long as it fits its listed time availability) except for the Six Flags bonus. In order to claim a Six Flags bonus, you must have successfully claimed at least one bonus from each of the six sovereign nations listed above. Once you have successfully claimed at least one of each flag, you may then go and claim one, and only one, Six Flags bonus.

You can claim as many of any category as you want (i.e you can have five successfully claimed from each category) but once you claim a Six Flags bonus, your counter goes back to zero. So, no, you cannot claim three from each category and then go claim three Six Flags bonuses in a row.

Let me break this down again: You must claim at least one Spain bonus, one France bonus, one Mexico bonus, one Texas bonus, one CSA bonus, and one USA bonus before you can claim a Six Flags bonus. You can claim as many other bonuses (from any category other than a Six Flags bonus) as you want prior to going for the Six Flags bonus but once you claim the Six Flags bonus, all counters go back to zero and you must claim one from each category again before you can seek another Six Flags bonus.

Simple, right?

You may have noticed other bonuses. Let's talk about those.

Q- Quanah Parker Arrow bonuses: For the 20 bonuses which start with a Q, these are the Quanah Parker Arrow bonuses. With the exception of one, all of them are up in the panhandle region of Texas where Quanah Parker and his Comanche tribe fought and ran from US Army units for years. Quanah Parker led the last free tribe of Comanche Indians. His mother, Cynthia Ann Parker, was kidnapped in a Comanche raid near Groesbeck, TX. She lived for years with the Comanches, giving birth to Quanah. Cynthia Ann was later rescued by future governor of Texas and president of Texas A&M College, Lawrence Sullivan Ross.



The Comanche Indians once dominated vast areas of North America—and yet, forced onto reservations, they left little record of their own story. Today a network of 22-foot-tall steel arrows by artist Charles A. Smith marks sites where the Comanches, and their last chief, Quanah Parker, hunted, traded, lived, traveled, and fought. The arrows retrace the footsteps and hoofbeats of the “Lords of the Plains” and honors their rich culture and history.

Collect all the Quanah Parker Arrow bonuses to claim a combo bonus (QDALH, QDIMM, QPADU, QQUIT, QSTRA, QSPEA, QLIPS, QMEMP, QCOLL, QOLTO, QBORG, QCANA, QPOST, QMOBE, QSILV, QPLAI, QTAHO, QCROW, QCHIL, and QFPHS).

R - El Camino Real de los Tejas: For those of you that rode with us last year, you are intimately familiar with the Camino Real markers. When Spain and France were at odds, Spain established the capital of Tejas at Los Adaes (which is actually in Louisiana...go figure) to resist French expansion into Spanish territory. The road which connected Los Adaes to Mission Tejas to San Antonio to Mexico City was the King's Road, El Camino Real. Modern Texas state highway TX-21 follows much of the old route of the original Spanish road. In the early 1900s, the Daughters of the American Revolution placed granite markers along the original path to mark the ancient route. The idea is that the markers are placed where the original route intersects modern paths.



We have twelve of these markers for you in the rally book (RAS, R4S, RJS, R8S, R10S, R3S, R7S, R2S, R5S, RKS, R6S, and R9S). Claim all twelve to claim a combo bonus. Note: There are lots of markers out there and the one you drive by might not be the one in the book. Pay attention to the GPS coordinates given.

J – Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Markers: Prior to the interstate system, a group of southern heritage groups wanted to promote a national highway system dedicated to their heroes of the Confederacy. Although never officially sanctioned by the federal government, scores of granite markers were placed all along highway routes from Virginia, down to Texas, and up to Washington State in remembrance of the former president of the Confederacy. There is much controversy over these granite markers and some have been destroyed, others removed, due to protest from selected segments of society.



There are twelve of these markers for you in the rally book (JGOLI, JAUST, JHOUS, JORAN, JBREN, JELGI, JUVAL, JSANO, JFTDV, JANTH, JWHAR, and JHUNT). Claim all twelve to claim a combo bonus. If for some reason the one you seek has been vandalized, destroyed, removed, or whatever, call the rallymaster immediately to seek resolution. Further, I think it takes about 1890 miles to go from the start, claim all twelve, and get back to the finish. Just sayin'.....

L- The Lunch Bonus: In the December 2008 issue of *Texas Monthly*, the editor sent 39 people on a five-month odyssey to find the finest purveyors of chicken-fried steak, mashed potatoes, burgers and fries, onion rings, pork chops, cornbread, fresh doughnuts, and hot apple pie. After 24,000 miles, a flotilla of to-go containers, and a forest of toothpicks, the results were tabulated in the article "The 40 Best Small-Town Cafes". Their criteria for "small town" was a population less than 25,000. Now, I don't know about you, but 25,000 is a big town here in Texas. But we get where they're coming from. Note: A decade later, not all these locations are still in business, thus there are less than 40 lunch bonuses.



For the 80 hour riders, we are deviating from our previous "lunch bonus" options. Previously we made you go to a sit-down restaurant but many riders had a hard time with the concept of what "sit-down" implied. Then we made it Whataburger or Dairy Queen only, but many objected to this violation of their

gluten-free lifestyle. So we decided to give you a choice, and not just a choice, but a pick of the best small town cafes Texas has to offer. Some of these places are legendary in their own right and to not have you visit the locations would be criminal. This is a long rally, you're gonna get hungry, so why not ensure you drive the best roads while eating the best food? NOTE: 80 hour riders can collect up to 10 bonuses which start with L. The rules are pretty much the same for all. From the time you get there, kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be present for 40 minutes. You will then e-mail a picture of your receipt to scoring. The 40 minute clock is on the honor system. It is too cumbersome to do it any other way. Besides, if you cheat in this sport, especially on our rally, it'll most likely be the last rally you'll be allowed to enter. Anywhere.

For you 12 hour entrants, sorry, you can claim one and only one of the lunch bonuses.

Also please note, there is a French bonus for getting a receipt from a La Madeleine restaurant in El Paso (FLAMA). That bonus does not count as a lunch bonus even though you're getting a receipt from an eatery. It does not have a length of stay requirement. And it's not one of the best small town Texas cafes either...duh.

If you arrive at the diner/café/whatever it is and they're closed for some odd reason AND you are there within the availability time listed in the bonus pack, you can still claim that bonus. I did my best to research the times they were open, but sometimes mom & pop joints do whatever they want and I'm not going to make you responsible for that. If they are closed, call the rallymaster. You still have to stay there for 40 minutes if you want to claim it. More than likely I'll have you take a picture of your flag by the CLOSED sign. After 40 minutes, you can continue your ride, albeit still hungry.

Z- The Rest Bonus: This is for you, 80 hour riders. There are three rest bonuses. You must successfully claim all three. Each day between 8p-2a, you must start a rest bonus of a minimum of 4 hours. You can end the rest bonus whenever you want after that 4 hours (240 minutes), but you will only receive points for up to 8 hours (480 minutes). See the rest bonuses for specific instructions. Oh, did I mention they are mandatory? Yeah, fail to successfully claim all three rest bonuses and consider yourself DNF.



DNATE – Donate to Many Helping Hands: If you have ridden with us before then you know we believe in giving back. One organization near and dear to my heart is Many Helping Hands. MHH is a non-profit, faith-based organization of local churches which once a week provide a hot meal, haircuts, counseling, and other services to the homeless and near-homeless community in an area where there are zero government funded programs for this disadvantaged segment of the community. There are no paid positions in the organization, it's all volunteer, and their monthly operating budget to help over 100 homeless a week is probably less than your car payment. For this rally, either the evening prior to your start or at the starting point odo check, purchase a raffle ticket from the rallymaster. You will receive a receipt for your tax deductible donation. Your raffle ticket will go towards a prize to be drawn at the rally banquet. Raffle tickets are \$10 each. You can buy as many as you want but you only need one to successfully claim this bonus. Be sure to claim it on your bonus claim form.



EMAIL – Electronic Bonus Submission: This part is REALLY important, so pay close attention. We strongly suggest you participate in the e-mail bonuses submission process. During the rally, you will take a picture with a device of your choosing and then you will promptly e-mail that photo to hotscoring@gmail.com.



See further in the rules for instructions on this process. You do not have to do this method but we are going to reward you for saving us all time doing it this way. To claim this bonus, at any point prior to the start of the rally, take a picture of your valid state issued driver's license with motorcycle endorsement, which will be valid during the dates of the rally (May 2-5, 2018), AND your valid proof of insurance for your motorcycle which is valid during the dates of the rally. E-mail this photo, with your name in the subject line, to scoring. Your submission of bonus accomplishes two things. First, it is your promise that you will participate in the electronic scoring process which streamlines the scoring process at the finish. Second, it allows us to check off your license and insurance prior to the rally start and speeds up the pre-rally inspection process.

I want you to be aware of something important though. This rally will NOT be a real-time scoring event. In other words, the rally staff will not be sitting behind the computer awaiting bonus submissions for instant approval as we have done in rallies in the past. At some point we will review your bonus submission and will reply, but it may be a couple hours later. If you mess a bonus up, we'll tell you via reply e-mail but it will be your responsibility to check these e-mails. We will not call or text you to assist you. Some replies will be right away, some will not. Take care to check the bonus listing again before you ride away.

SPOT – Spotwalla Tracking: The rally rules has instructions on how to sign up for the public page and how to submit your personal link. We do this for two reasons. First, we want you to be able to look back at your route so you can see where you went and how. Second, it is a great safety tool for rally staff to check and make sure you're still moving or where you might be going. We might need to warn you of bad weather or about issues discovered by another rider about a bonus. Most of all, it's a safety tool so we know that you'll be safe and on time at the finish. If you are a newbie to Spotwalla, ask for help and test it repeatedly prior to the rally start. Ten minutes prior to go is not going to be a good time to discover you haven't been tracking or your device isn't working.



Please note:

1. You can only claim a bonus once. There are not any progressive or repeat bonuses in this rally. Once a bonus code is used, it cannot be used again.
2. Reference the Six Flags bonuses, some places might not be flying the Six Flags of Texas on the day of the rally. Heaven forbid, they may be flying other flags than the Six Flags that day. If that is the case, just take a picture of the flags that are there or the empty flag poles. Drop a note in your bonus e-mail to the rallymaster or drop the rallymaster a text to let him know.
3. The SPOT bonus, although it starts with an S and is found in the middle of all the S bonuses in the pack, does not qualify as a SPAIN bonus to get you to a Six Flags bonus.

12 & 80 HOUR RALLY

The 2018 Heart of Texas 12 Hour begins at 6:00 AM (Central) Saturday, May 5th, 2018, and ends promptly at 6:00 PM (Central) Saturday, May 5th, 2018 at the LaSalle Hotel, 120 S. Main St. in Bryan, TX. There is no penalty period and any rider arriving after 6:00 PM will be DNF.

The 2018 Heart of Texas 80 Hour begins at 8:00 AM (Central) Wednesday, May 2nd, 2018 at the Heart of Texas Roadside Park, located off US-377 near Rochelle, TX. The 80 hour ends promptly at 3:00 PM (Central) Saturday, May 5th, 2018 at the LaSalle Hotel, 120 S. Main St. in Bryan, TX. For the 80 hour, there will be a one hour penalty window after 3:00 pm. There will be a 250 point penalty per minute. At 4:00 pm, the 80th hour, any riders arriving after that point will be DNF.

Please arrive at your start location one hour prior to your start time in order to sign waivers, complete any pre-ride bonuses, have tech inspection conducted, and receive your rally flag and any last minute ride instructions. Any riders showing up 15 minutes or less prior to start will have to wait until all the riders depart before staff will complete pre-ride checks. If for some reason you are going to be late to the start, please call the rallymaster.

Scoring will begin Saturday at 3:00 PM Central and dinner will be served somewhere around 7:15 PM Central. All riders have 1 hour from the time they check in at arrival to present themselves at scoring. If a rider presents more than one hour after arrival check-in, it is a penalty of half their final points. Further, any rider that cannot produce their rally flag at arrival check-in will lose half of their final points. If for any reason you arrive late, you are still always welcome to the after event festivities.

Heart of Texas Roadside Park, US-377, 20 miles N of Brady, TX GPS: 31.387371, -99.170063

LaSalle Hotel, 120 S Main St, Bryan, TX

GPS: 30.672813, -96.374063

If during the rally, you have mechanical issues, a crash, an injury, trouble finding a bonus, you stop to render aid, or any other of the myriad of reasons you might be delayed or stopped, contact the Rallymasters as soon as possible.

Rallymasters: Paul Tong 214-250-1340 - paultong971@gmail.com

Troy Martin 817-690-7944 - qikslvr1@gmail.com

If you have any questions prior to the rally start, especially if there is a rule or bonus which needs clarification, please contact the Rallymasters. We'll be glad to sort it out.

TIME: The rallymaster's clock will be set according the official NIST time which can be located at www.time.gov.

GOOGLE DRIVE: You may access all rally documents at <https://goo.gl/PV5x57>. You must print out the bonus claim form (will be posted when the rally pack is posted) and use it for documenting your bonus collection for the rally. You will bring the completed bonus claim form to scoring regardless of which scoring method you choose. Do not forget to include all non-moving bonuses on the bonus claim form including any non-moving bonuses offered prior to the rally start. The Google Drive will also include a rudimentary .gpx file with bonus locations. You do not have to use this .gpx file and we encourage you to develop your own system.

RULES:

1. **Safety** - Do not do anything that brings your personal safety or that of another into jeopardy. There are no prizes or official honors bestowed upon any finisher of this rally and it's not worth it to take chances. It is not necessary to exceed the speed limit or to drive at speeds that are excessive for current road or weather conditions. We want you to ride smart and have a good time. Any notice that you are driving recklessly or in a manner that puts this organization or our sport into a bad light may result in disqualification. This is not a race.
2. **Equipment and Gear**- All motorcycles must be in good working order and capable of a moderate day's worth of riding. Your bike needs to start, have sufficient tread on the tires, no fuel or oil leaks, and have all required lights and equipment necessary to pass a Texas vehicle inspection. You **MUST** wear a DOT certified (or higher rated) helmet at any time you are on your motorcycle regardless of whether it is moving or running or not. Violation of this basic rule may result in immediate disqualification. You must also wear pants (does not matter what kind, just no shorts or capris, etc) and motorcycle worthy footwear (i.e. no sandals, flip flops, Gucci boots, etc). We also **HIGHLY** recommend you wear quality motorcycle gloves, a protective jacket, and other motorcycle safety gear.
3. **Conduct**- Respect the Rallymaster, rally staff, and each other. It's a simple rule. If you come upon the scene of an accident, whether it involves one of our riders or not, we expect you to stop and render aid to the best of your ability even if all you can do is call 911 and direct emergency personnel to the scene. Failure to stop is considered a DNF violation. If you must stop and it will cause you to be late, immediately notify the Rallymaster and we will make reasonable accommodations. If you are going to be more than 30 minutes late to the finish, contact the RM so we don't send a search party out for you.
4. **Availability**- To avoid confusion, we want to explain what availability codes mean. If it is a time code, such as 2p-5p, that means on any given day from 2pm to 5pm. Maybe the time code says M-W 4p-6p. This means on any Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday from 4pm to 6pm. Day of the week abbreviations are Su for Sunday, R for Thursday, Sa for Saturday and everything else should be obvious. 'Nighttime only' means from looking at the picture we do not see daylight or evidence that the sun is still up. 'Daylight only' means I can look at the picture and can tell the sun is indeed up and there is sufficient daylight to naturally light the thing being photographed. Aperture

manipulation of cameras to capture ambient light to avoid availability of bonus restrictions will be denied and in some cases may be construed as cheating. Sunrise to sunset typically involves daylight so we try to always use 'daylight only' but you can use www.timeanddate.com at your current location to determine if you are within standard sunrise and sunset times.

5. **Insurance and License-** Each rider must carry basic liability insurance in accordance with the state he or she is licensed and is responsible for his or her own liability. Each rider must have a valid driver's license with motorcycle endorsement in accordance with the laws of the state in which they live. Lastly, the rider's motorcycle should have a current registration and inspection as required by the laws of the state in which they live. If your motorcycle license plate does not display a current registration sticker, bring your registration receipt you received when you renewed.
6. **Picture requirements-** In order to facilitate a smooth rally and less time at scoring at the end, we are instituting a photo by e-mail process. This will require a device which can digitally capture your bonus photo and then e-mail the photo to a designated e-mail address. There is no requirement on the size of the photo. We ENCOURAGE you to use a large file size so we have the ability to zoom in. This is especially helpful for e-mailing in receipts photos. Just don't make the picture so small that we cannot see your rally flag or the thing we sent you to photograph. DO NOT go out and purchase a cell phone with data capabilities just for this rally. If the bonus e-mail process is prohibitive to you and you need to submit photos via a memory card, you must notify the Rallymaster at least 7 days prior to the rally so that we may determine if an exception needs to be made and the most reasonable manner in which to accommodate this exception. Instructions are listed below on e-mail scoring and standard digital camera scoring. If your e-mail device breaks, you may revert to a digital camera for the remainder of the rally but contact RM at the finish to see if EMAIL (a bonus you can claimed which signifies your intention to use electronic scoring) can still be claimed. All bonus photos must be sent via email from the bonus location as long as you have signal and data connection. If you are in an area where your cell phone signal or data signal is insufficient to send your bonus photo, it's okay. When you do finally arrive somewhere where you can send them, do so at that time. If it is several photo submissions at one time, we understand. If you do have enough signal though and you just forget or choose not to send the photo, you may be subject to point penalties at the discretion of the rally master.
7. **Flag Requirement – Your rally flag must be in every picture UNLESS the bonus requirement specifically states your flag is not needed.** Your flag is needed for

receipt submissions. Your rider number on the rally flag must be visible and legible. YOU MUST REMOVE YOUR ENTIRE BODY FROM YOUR MOTORCYCLE TO TAKE THE PICTURE. All pillion must be in EVERY photo unless the instructions specifically state your flag does not have to be in the picture or you are photographing a receipt. You may use any tripod, selfie-stick, or any other device you choose. You may hang your flag on your motorcycle in any manner you choose. You just must not be on your motorcycle when the picture is taken, driver or rider. If the bonus requires the rider be in the picture, this means that both the rider and the pillion (and your rally flag) must be in the picture. If you lose your rally flag, contact the rallymaster. From that point on, your face (and your pillion if applicable, must be in every picture. The penalty for losing your flag is half your final points.

8. **SPOTWALLA bonus**- Check your bonus listing for the SPOT bonus. This bonus is for joining the public rally page AND sending us a SPOTWALLA link for your personal ride prior to the rally start. If you go to <https://www.spotwalla.com>, you will find links and information on to what devices are compatible with SPOTWALLA. You do not have to own a Spot device. DeLorme Inreach is compatible as are apps that you can place on your iPhone or Android phone. There are numerous options.

To get points for this bonus, join the public 2018 Heart of Texas Rally page on Spotwalla with your initials as your location ID. Once done with that, create a personal trip in Spotwalla and send us the link. If you choose to password protect your personal trip link, please include the password in the e-mail you send us with the link. Prior to the rally start, send your name and your link (and password if one) to hotscoring@gmail.com. Once we get your link, we'll add the SPOT bonus to your score sheet. **Be sure to remember to add it to your bonus claim form.** It will probably be one of the first things you have listed.

Don't forget to test your Spotwalla personal trip before you leave the house!

You must sign-up for the public page AND send me your link to your personal SPOT trip you've set up for this rally. That's two requirements for the SPOT bonus

PUBLIC SPOTWALLA PAGE

There will be a special place in Heaven for Jason Jonas. He runs the Spotwalla page and provides this excellent service to the whole world free of charge. Jason has set us up a public Spotwalla page for the rally. You are NOT REQUIRED to participate but you will not receive the SPOT bonus unless you join the public page and send us your personal trip link. There's no view password on the public page so please be sure you are aware of secure zones and how to control the types of messages that update your location on the page. See this link for supported devices.

<https://spotwalla.com/help/devices.php#supported>

Secure zones are regions of the map where locations will not be shown. They allow the user to safeguard their home, place of work, grandma's house or any other region where they want to maintain some privacy. More information on secure zones can be found here:

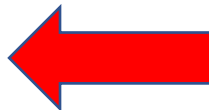
<https://spotwalla.com/help/devices.php#home>

The direct link to the 2018 Heart of Texas Rally location page is:

<https://spotwalla.com/locationViewer.php?id=521>

Riders can join the public page by clicking this link:

<https://spotwalla.com/join.php?a=a&id=521>



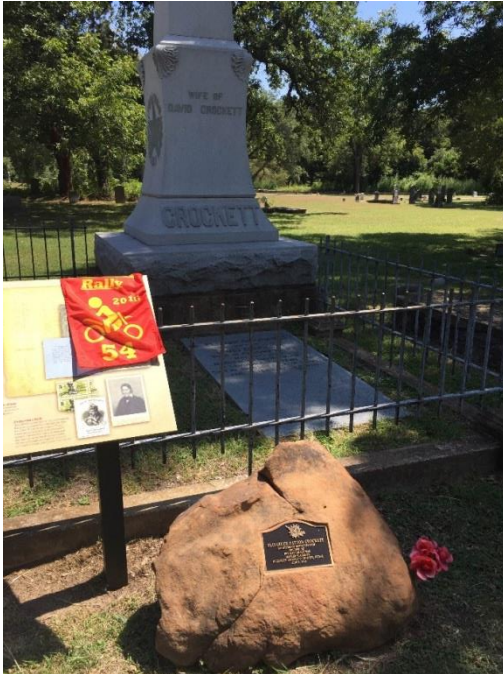
When you join the page, you will have an opportunity to enter your initials as your location ID.

When I receive your personal trip link, I will double check to make sure you have registered for the public link. I will then add that you achieved the SPOT bonus on the score sheet BUT you must still remember to list it on your bonus claim form. It can be the first bonus you list and just put down your start time and the start mileage on the corresponding blanks on the claim form.

CLAIMING A BONUS

All photos must clearly show your rally flag in the picture unless the instructions for the bonus specifically state otherwise. For receipts, just place your receipt next to your rider number on your rally flag and take a picture of that. Your rider number must be visible. For two-up couples, the pillion must appear in all pictures (except for receipt photos, unless your pillion is REALLY small).

Example shot with a flag (from the 2015 NIITWIt Rally Clinic):



Please note the example photos in the rally book. Your photo does not have to exactly match but when scouting, we took our photos from the easiest spot we could reach the bonus, so if you try to match our photo as much as possible, your scoring will go much easier. You've ridden mile after mile to reach some of these destinations. Take the time to read, and then re-read, the bonus instructions before you snap your photo and shoot off down the road.

Once the picture is captured, you will e-mail the photo to:

hotscoring@gmail.com

You will put in the subject line: RIDER NUMBER + BONUS CODE

Example: **54 LIZC** (this is rider #54 claiming bonus LIZC)

The Rallymaster and/or Scoremaster will attempt to reply to each submission. Our reply may not be immediate, so do not sit around at the bonus location waiting for a reply before you move on to the next bonus. If you are in a no-data zone, attempt to submit your bonus as soon as reasonably possible. Do not hold the pictures until the end. Once the photo is sent, log the

bonus on your claim form by filling in the pertinent information. Send all photos in the order taken and list them on your bonus claim sheet in the order submitted. At scoring, we will compare our list with your list to make sure they match. If you don't log it on your claim form, you will not get that bonus. If your claim sheet matches the scorer sheet, your scoring is done and should take about 30 seconds. There will not be an attempt at real-time bonus approval for this rally.

If you reach a bonus destination and the bonus is unavailable (i.e. closed, burnt down, stolen, moved, etc) call the Rallymaster. If you cannot reach us because everyone else is calling, take a picture of the surrounding area and the coordinates on your GPS to show you were there and submit that. If another rider is able to claim the bonus normally though, you will not be able to claim those points. Make every effort to comply with bonus instructions before resorting to alternate proof. Traffic, parades, military operations, and road races will not work as excuses why you couldn't get to the bonus for a picture. Look for a work-around to the problem. If everything fails, call the Rallymaster.

You may take as many pictures of any bonus as you desire but do not submit them all. Find the best picture and submit that one. Keep the rest and we can look at them later if it's necessary.

Also be aware that you may have to walk, or climb, to claim some of these bonuses. Some of them are difficult for anyone. If you cannot physically perform the task, do not attempt them. Trust the rallymaster, there are significant points available for much easier to reach bonuses. Some bonuses that require considerable non-riding effort have decent point values, but this is because the bonus will take anyone a decent amount of time to claim. It's proportional to the time and effort. Research your route and bonuses you attempt to claim before the rally start. There are no tricks. Some things worth seeing are not accessible directly via motorcycle but we still want you to experience them.

SUBMITTING YOUR BONUS RECEIPTS

The rules for receipt bonuses are essentially the same as any other bonus and we're going to make it easy for you. This is really important for the lunch bonuses and FLAMA. Make sure the receipt is computer generated and lists the name and address of the location (see special rule under **RECEIPTS** for exceptions on this rally). Ensure the time and date on the receipt fits the time availability for the bonus. Take a picture making sure the entire receipt and rider number are in the picture. Then, e-mail your picture to scoring at:

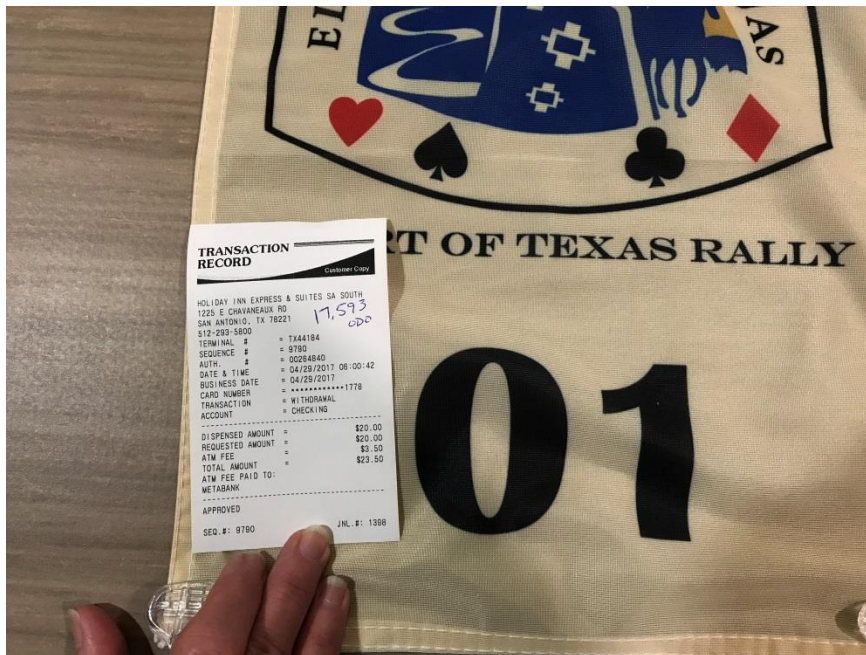
hotscoreing@gmail.com

For bonuses that require a receipt, place your receipt next to the number on your rally flag, take that picture and e-mail to scoring.

You will put in the subject line: RIDER NUMBER + BONUS CODE (Example: 14 LHT6).

Easy, right? (Note: the larger the picture file size, the easier for us to zoom in and see the receipt detail, so this is one time not to scrimp on the file size.)

Here's an example:



RECEIPTS

All receipts **MUST** be computer generated. Additionally, the receipt must contain the establishment's NAME, ADDRESS, and also include the DATE and TIME. Additionally, keep your receipts for the scoring table in case there is a problem with the picture you submit. (See special instructions in next paragraph)

BUT WAIT!!!! What if the little mom & pop place I went to for a meal bonus doesn't have computer generated receipts? What if they don't even give receipts at all? Don't fret. Take whatever receipt they gave you and e-mail that it. It's okay for these mom & pop diner bonuses and for these we waive the "must be computer generated" requirement. If the receipt doesn't have the name of the restaurant, please have them write it on there somewhere. We understand. If you cannot receive any type of receipt at all, we'll have you take a picture of your flag, on your bike, which will be parked in front of the restaurant. Call or text the rallymaster to let him know so we don't deny the bonus submission. Cool?

STANDARD DIGITAL CAMERA SCORING

You do not have to do the e-mail (electronic) scoring. If you need an adapter to connect your camera to a computer, please make sure you bring it to the scoring table. Scorers will be able to download data from standard SD cards, but if you're using something else, please make sure you bring anything needed to read your data with you. Unfortunately, if you choose digital camera scoring (vs. the e-mail scoring method), you will not be eligible for the TEST bonus which offers a significant bonus for those choosing to do e-mail scoring.

If you use a standard digital camera, you must set the camera to the proper date and time on the Central time zone. No photos will be accepted that are marked by the camera as being taken outside of the rally hours. **Please remove any non-rally photos from your memory card.** The Scoremaster has stated there will be penalty points if non-rally related photos should be on the card.

COMBO BONUSES

A combo bonus means that you achieve a set amount of points for successfully obtaining particular bonuses. For example, a combo bonus COMB1 might require you to successfully obtain three picture bonuses; let's call them BON1, BON2, and BON3. Once you successfully submit those three bonuses, you will automatically be given the combo bonus. You do not need to send anything in BUT be sure to list it on your bonus claim form.

THE EMAIL BONUS

Is this new method of scoring (electronic scoring) a little new to you? Do you want to make sure this is going to work before you start? I can't blame you and we want to make sure it works as well. Since reading comprehension is super important, we hope that you've taken the time to read this page because it's worth a bunch of points. Yes, this initial bonus, which you can earn the day you receive your rally pack, is worth many points. Again, you may submit this bonus when you receive your rally pack but not later than your rally start.

This is what we want: Using the device and e-mail settings you will use for the Heart of Texas Rally, take a picture of your valid state issued driver's license with motorcycle endorsement, which will be valid during the dates of the rally (May 2-5, 2018), AND your valid proof of insurance for your motorcycle which is valid during the dates of the rally. E-mail this photo, with your name in the subject line, to

hotscoring@gmail.com

Make sure that you use your name in the subject line. Therefore, if I were to send in the picture of me and my documents, the subject line would read:

Paul Tong EMAIL

Once you have completed this, we will send you a confirmation e-mail. Be sure to claim this bonus on your score sheet as EMAIL. This bonus and SPOT will most likely be the first two bonuses on your bonus claim form. **If you claim EMAIL, you agree to do e-mail submission of bonus photos for the entire rally.** Thus, if you decide to change to a digital camera for scoring, you will not receive EMAIL points.


HOW TO READ THE BONUS LISTING

The manner in which bonus listings are completed change from time to time. We want to give you a quick rundown on how to read our bonus listing.

For example, in the time restriction part, if the bonus says you can only claim it between 0900-1500 (9am to 3 pm), do not take the picture and send it in at 0830 (8:30am). That's too early. If the listing says 1300-1400 (1pm to 2pm) and you e-mail it at 2:02 pm, we understand that taking the picture and emailing it might take some time, so we will make allowances for this situation. We'll also make allowances for areas with no data signal that can delay your e-mail but do not take advantage of this consideration. If in doubt, we will examine the picture data and see at what time you actually took the photo. Still, do not submit it at 2:30pm. This would be too late.

If the bonus time requirements say that it is anytime, then you may claim it anytime. For all the bonuses that say daylight only, or sunrise to sunset, make sure we can tell there is daylight. If it is a night only bonus, it should look like nighttime.

Let's start with example 1:

<u>Mustangs of Las Colinas</u>	← BONUS NAME	BONUS CODE →	MUST	
5221 N O'Connor Rd	← ADDRESS	BONUS POINTS VALUE →	-500	
Irving				
TX 0800-0830	← TIME RESTRICTION	GPS COORDINATES →	32.870614 -96.938809	

Mustangs at Las Colinas is a bronze sculpture by Robert Glen that decorates Williams Square in Las Colinas in Irving, Texas. It is said to be the largest equestrian sculpture in the world. The sculpture commemorates the wild mustangs that were historically important inhabitants of much of Texas. It portrays a group at 1.5 times life size, running through a watercourse, with fountains giving the effect of water splashed by the animals' hooves. The horses are intended to represent the drive, initiative and unfettered lifestyle that were fundamental to the state in its pioneer days.

PICTURE REQUIREMENTS

Take a picture of the foal jumping into the water and no more than one other horse (2 max). In other words, you're going to have to walk up and get close for the picture. Anything not within these guidelines will not be accepted.

Here you can see the bonus Mustangs of Las Colinas. The bonus code you'll use for submitting the photo via e-mail and on your bonus claimed form is MUST. It is worth -500 points. It is located at 5221 N. O'Connor Rd in Irving, TX and the GPS coordinates are 32.870614, -96.938809. It is only available from 0800-0830 (8am-8:30am). The requirement for the picture is to take a picture of the foal jumping into the water and have no more than the foal and one other horse in the picture.

Example 2:

<u>Petrified Wood Station</u>	← BONUS NAME	BONUS CODE →	PETW	
904 US-81 Business	← ADDRESS	BONUS POINTS →	-182	
Decatur				
TX	← TIME RESTRICTION	GPS COORDINATES →	33.228609 -97.578728	

This site began as the Texas Tourist Camp in 1927. The owner, E.F. Boydston, realized he could make more money from the travelers, so he built this gas station and added the Texas Lunchroom (now Whistle-stop Café). To spice up the place, his brother add petrified wood around the exteriors in 1935. Bonnie and Clyde allegedly stayed in one of the cabins for a few nights. Interstates bypassed Decatur and the tourist spot slowly died. Boydston's granddaughter restored the location and helped establish a historical marker at the location.

Take a picture of the Petrified Wood Station. PICTURE REQUIREMENTS

Here you can see the bonus named Petrified Wood Station. The bonus code you'll use for submitting the photo via e-mail and on your bonus claimed form is PETW. It is worth -182 points. It is located at 904 US-81 Business in Decatur, TX and the GPS coordinates are 33.228609, -97.578609. It is available during daylight hours. The requirement for the picture is to take a picture the Petrified Wood Station.

****If the availability is left blank, this means that the bonus is available anytime.****

If you have any questions or concerns, during the rally call the Rallymaster or Scoremaster. Prior to the rally, e-mail me at paultong971@gmail.com.

Check out the link below which is the ride report of Steve Bracken from the 2016 NIITWIt Rally 12 hour edition. It's a good basic primer of what to expect and problems to avoid when riding in a 12 hour rally.

<http://twigg2324.wixsite.com/lifebehindbars/single-post/2016/10/24/NIITWIT-2016--12-Hour-Rally>

**2018 Heart of
Texas Rally
80 Hour Bonus
Listing**

(This page intentionally left blank)

2018 80hr Heart of Texas Rally - Bonus Boo

Alamo Grounds Six Flags

300 Alamo Plaza
San Antonio
TX 9a-5:30p

6ALAM

1836

29.426347 -98.486071



In the courtyard on the northern side of the Alamo, one will find the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Amarillo Six Flags

9700 I-40
Amarillo
TX anytime

6AMAR

4523

35.192118 -101.72488



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Anthony Six Flags

8799 S Desert Blvd
Anthony
TX anytime

6ANTH

6200

31.9826 -106.583665



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Crockett Six Flags

W Goliad Ave and Rail Rd
Crockett
TX daylight only

6CROC

1866

31.317731 -95.460553



In a special display for David Crockett, one will find the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

US-75 Denison at Oklahoma

6DENI

6801 US-69

2487

Denison

33.81903

-96.53647

TX anytime



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Dallas Scottish Rite

6DSCR

500 S Harwood St

1212

Dallas

32.77902

-96.792346

TX daylight only



At times the Dallas Scottish Rite Cathedral flies the six flags of Texas in front. If they chose not to during your visit, just get a good picture of the front of the cathedral similar to the reference photo.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Dumas Visitor Center

6DUMA

1901 S Dumas Ave

4819

Dumas

35.841744

-101.972747

TX daylight only



This local visitor center in Dumas has the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Eastland Six Flags

6ESTL

TX-6 and W Commerce St

1439

Eastland

32.401211

-98.835649

TX anytime



On the western side of Eastland is a display of the six flags of Texas at a local crossroads.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Fayette Public Library

855 S Jefferson St
La Grange
TX anytime

6FYTP
1313
29.899133 -96.871757



On the corner of the Fayette Public library are displayed the six flags of Texas.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Goliad Six Flags plus Three

217 US-183
Goliad
TX daylight only

6GOLI
1836
28.64783 -97.382964



At the infamous Goliad presidio where James Fannin and many Texian soldiers were massacred by Mexican soldiers, one finds not only the six flags of Texas, but three others including the Fredonia Republic, the Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition, and the Long Expedition.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Harlingen Six Flags

2021 W Harrison Ave
Harlingen
TX anytime

6HARL
3892
26.189412 -97.71856



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Houston Square

Angelo and Madrid Streets
Castroville
TX daylight only

6HOUS
1720
29.356322 -98.879106



Castroville was actually settled by Frenchman Henri Castro (hence the name). In the local town square are located nine flags, much like Goliad, where the six flags of Texas are displayed plus three from other short-lived rebellions.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Laredo Six Flags

6LARE

15551 I-35

3333

Laredo

27.759149 -99.437264

TX anytime



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

I-20 at Louisiana

6LOSA

1255 N Interstate 20 E

2712

Waskom

32.462614 -94.044731

TX anytime



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

I-10 at Louisiana

6LOUI

1708 I-10

2712

Orange

30.123066 -93.712865

TX anytime



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Navasota Six Flags

6NAVI

TX-105 and Veteran Memorial Dr

1835

Navasota

30.3786 -96.10922

TX daylight only



Here is a local memorial park which exhibits the six flags of Texas.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Nacogdoches City Hall

202 E Pilar St
Nacogdoches
TX anytime

6NCGS
2222
31.602674 -94.655434



Much like San Augustine, Nacogdoches flies the nine flags of Texas (see the Goliad Six Flags bonus).
Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

I-35 at Oklahoma

4901 S Interstate 35 E
Gainsville
TX anytime

6OKLA
2121
33.693504 -97.162968



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.
Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

San Jacinto Monument Six Flags

1 Monument Circle
LaPorte
TX 8a-6p

6SAJA
1836
29.750338 -95.081864



On the western side of the San Jacinto monument, one will find displayed the six flags of Texas.
Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

San Augustine Chamber of Commerce

611 W Columbia St
San Augustine
TX daylight only

6SANA
2518
31.531259 -94.117927



In front of the San Augustine Chamber of Commerce are displayed the nine flags of Texas (see Goliad Six Flags bonus).
Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Texas State History Museum

6TSHM

1800 Congress Ave
Austin
TX 9a-5p

603
30.280316 -97.738417



In front of the Bullock Texas State History Museum are displayed the six flags of Texas.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Capitol Extension Reverse Seal

6TXCP

1100 Congress Ave
Austin
TX 9a-5p

1836
30.275654 -97.740016



In the main lobby of the Texas capitol is the State Seal of Texas. The REVERSE of the state seal of Texas, which displays the six flags of Texas, is one floor below.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Texarkana Six Flags

6TXKA

1200 I-30
Texarkana
TX anytime

2626
33.470202 -94.05456



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Victoria Deleon Plaza Six Flags

6VICT

101 W Forrest St
Victoria
TX anytime

2119
28.799871 -97.006041



Deleon Plaza in Victoria is a historic site. It doesn't get much play in the history books because historically the early empresarios were loyal Spanish and later loyal to Santa Ana's Mexico. Still, many patriots came from here and in the plaza are displayed the six flags of Texas.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Wichita Falls Six Flags

900 Central E Fwy
Wichita
TX anytime

6WICH
2424
33.924087 -98.513234



This is a Texas information center where almost all have the six flags of Texas displayed.

Take a picture, as best you can with your rally flag in the photo, of the set of flags displayed here.

Alabama Coushatta Indian Memorial

State Park Rd 56 & Colabe Rd
Livingston
TX anytime

CACIC
248
30.715121 -94.673679



The Alabama and Coushatta tribes are two different tribes but have coexisted near each other for hundreds of years. Moving from central Alabama in 1763 due to white settler encroachment, they eventually migrated to east Texas where they lived closely with early Texian settlers. Members of the tribe participated in the Mexican revolution from Spain, the Texas revolution from Mexico, and the Civil War. Although Sam Houston worked to maintain their tribal lands, they were a small entity and lost their status as an official tribe in 1954. Due to the efforts of Texas Congressmen Ronald Coleman and Charles Wilson, the tribes were reinstated their federal recognition as a tribe in 1987. A monument to the tribe's Confederate service is located in the center of the reservation.

Take a picture of the stone marker dedicated to the tribal soldiers in the Civil War.

James Buckner Barry

Walnut Ave & TX 144
Walnut Springs
TX 0900-1700

CBARR
85
32.054783 -97.749427



James Barry came to Texas from North Carolina in 1845. He fought in Mexican War and Indian campaigns. In the Civil War, commanded Confederate cavalry regiment in Texas outposts from Red River to Fort McKavett. Camps were a day's horseback ride apart. Patrols protected outer settlements and prevented Indian attacks and threatened Federal invasion from Indian territory. Elected to Texas Legislature 1883. Died on ranch near here. Left personal records of his years in frontier defenses.

Take a picture of the historical marker titled "James Buckner 'Buck' Barry, C.S.A." here in Katy Park.

Boonville Cemetery in Bryan

Boonville Rd, east of SH-6
Bryan
TX 5p-6p

CBOON
310
30.672486 -96.331019



Boonville, was the first county seat of Brazos County and the former town site is now inside a well-maintained cemetery. A committee of six men was appointed by The Republic of Texas Congress to select 150 acres from the John Austin league to be the county seat. The committee purchased the land for \$1.00 per acre on July 30, 1841. The county name was changed in 1842 to Brazos County. Boonville was an overnight stop for the stage from Houston. The town enjoyed prosperity from 1842 to 1861. After the Civil War when railroad expansion picked up where it left off the county seat was moved to Bryan and Boonville slowly died off and was absorbed into Bryan. The cemetery has been recently renovated and hosts all sorts of interesting historical matter, including statues of founders, replicas of frontier cabins, and cannon replicas from past Texas conflicts.

Take a picture of the cannon located in the middle of the cemetery.

Battle of Palmito Ranch

Boca Chica Blvd, Brownsville, TX 78521
Brownsville
TX anytime

CBPAH
455
25.961555 -97.301589



The last land engagement of the Civil War was fought near this site on May 12-13, 1865, thirty-four days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Col. Theodore H. Barrett commanded Federal troops on Brazos Island 12 miles to the east. The Confederates occupied Fort Brown 12 miles to the west, commanded by Gen. James E. Slaughter and Col. John S. (Rip) Ford, whose troops had captured Fort Brown from the Federals in 1864. Ordered to recapture the fort, Lt. Col. David Branson and 300 men advanced from Brazos Island. They won a skirmish with Confederate pickets on May 12. Barrett reinforced Branson's troops with 200 men on May 13 and renewed the march to Fort Brown. Confederate cavalry held the Federals in check until Ford arrived with reinforcements that afternoon. Ford's artillery advanced and fired on the northern end of the Federal line while the cavalry charged. The Confederate right charged the southern end of the Federal line and captured part of the Union infantry. Barrett ordered a retreat toward the U.S. position on Brazos Island. While the Confederates reported no fatalities in the Battle of Palmito Ranch, the Union forces reported four officers and 111 men killed, wounded or missing.

Take a picture of the Battle of Palmito Ranch historical marker.

Canyon Confederate Reunion

19th St and Creekmere Dt
Canyon
TX daylight only

CCACR
524
34.972165 -101.923887



Reunions of Civil War veterans was celebrated annually in Canyon from 1900-1910 and these reunions were a focal point of social life. Each summer several thousand people arrived by horseback, train, buckboard, and covered wagon. Here they pitched tents and built fires to cook meals. Members of the "Stonewall Jackson" Confederate Veterans Camp exchanged tales with many other veterans of both North and South. Politicians delivered patriotic speeches; families saw balloon ascensions, attended farm and garden shows and ball games as well as contests in bulldogging and bronco busting.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker here at this location.

Chalk Bluff Indian Massacre

CCBIM



TX-55 and Chalk Bluff Rd, Uvalde County, TX
Uvalde County
TX anytime

232
29.37035 -99.969241

Here on May 29, 1861, two of southwest Texas' most feared Indian fighters were ambushed by a band of 20 hostile Indians. Henry Robinson-- tall and red-bearded-- was so well known to the tribes that they had painted his picture on a rock near the Llano River. He and his companion Henry Adams (also his daughter's fiance) were in route to Camp Wood when the attack came. The Indians, after they had killed the two men, took both their scalps and Robinson's beard, too; they then attacked Robinson's home, but his family fought them off successfully

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker here at this location.

Confederate Reunion Grounds Christoval

CCEGC



Main St and Toe Nail Trail, Christoval, TX
Christoval
TX daylight only

426
31.189062 -100.498906

Along the banks of the Concho River, Confederate veterans gathered in reunion beginning in 1902. Veterans camped in tents, held musical venues, and held business meetings during the three day reunion event. The last Christoval Confederate Reunion was held in 1934.

Take a picture of the stone marker here.

Camp Henry McCulloch

CCHMC



US 87, 0.3 miles SE of US 77
Victoria
TX anytime

206
28.85346 -97.022014

At the suggestion of Confederate Col. Henry McCullough, an area near this site north of Victoria, known as Nuner's Mott, was selected for the establishment of a military training camp in 1861. Troops from Bell, Bexar, Calhoun, DeWitt, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Matagorda, Travis, and Victoria counties began arriving that September. Col. Robert Garland of Virginia was appointed regimental commander. The entire regiment, now known as the Sixth Texas Infantry, trained at Camp McCullough until May 1862. Captured at Arkansas Post in 1863, the regiment later fought in the Battles of Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Franklin, and Nashville before finally surrendering with the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina.

Take a picture of the historical marker here.

Colonel Henry P Brewster

CCHPB



200 N 6th St
Alpine
TX anytime

508
30.358653 -103.663042

Col. Brewster, a South Carolinian; came to Texas, 1836. Attorney General, State of Texas, 1847-49. When the South seceded he was instrumental in recruiting post office personnel, gathering property, arms, munitions of war from Texas for the Confederacy. Appointed Adjutant and Inspector General under General Albert S. Johnston. Assigned special duty under General John B. Hood. Buried 60 fathoms deep in the Gulf of Mexico at his request.

Take a picture of the stone historical marker located here.

Cpt. Henry Skillman, CSA

CCHSC



O'Reilly St and Ashland St
Presidio
TX anytime

794
29.560786 -104.374401

Born in Kentucky, came to Texas before 1846. He was a U. S. Army scout in Mexican War and established the first mail service from San Antonio to El Paso in 1851. Drove first Butterfield Overland Mail coach in 1858 through dangerous Comanche Indian territory, made the drive in 4 days without rest or relief, his 6-foot frame in buckskins decorated with revolvers and Bowie knives, and his sandy hair and beard flowing to his waist. A Confederate scout in the Civil Waand most dreaded scout known to the occupation. Singled out by the Union Commander, was hunted by force commissioned to take him alive. Was killed resisting capture by Federal troops in camp at Spencer's Ranch near here on April 3, 1864.

Take a picture of Skillman's historical marker.

Colonel Lewis Harman

CCLEH



US 90, 1.5 miles east of Marathon, TX
Marathon
TX daylight only

423
30.207365 -103.198816

Col. Harman, typical of those who served the South and then moved into new counties of Western Texas. He was a surveyor, Indian agent, soldier, legislator, Justice of the Peace. Born in Tennessee. Moved to Texas 1838. Fought in Mexican War. Though 43 when Civil War began, immediately joined 11th Texas Cavalry in swift 1861 campaign to place Confederate forts in Indian Territory. Was Post Commander, Fort Arbuckle, I.T., June to August 1861. Civic leader in Marathon after its founding in 1882. Had town's first Masonic funeral.

Take a picture of the historical marker. Due to vandalism, it might be destroyed, so call RM if that happens.

Confederate Matagorda incident

CCMAT



TX-60 and Matagorda Cemetery Rd
Matagorda
TX daylight only

130
28.701458 -95.956443

In late 1863, during the Civil War, Union forces stormed much of the Texas coast in an effort to block the flow of goods and supplies going through coastal ports. One of the most important port openings was the Matagorda Bay, where the Gulf of Mexico meets the Colorado River. Confederate Naval Officer, Capt. James R. Marmion, led gunboats to face the Union ships across the peninsula. Capt. Marmion's gunboats helped prevent the Union forces from successfully constructing fortifications. That night a combined total of 57 men took two boats to the shore of the peninsula as well as a third boat to carry officers. An extremely cold norther forced the transports to return to the gunboat. Despite the short distance to retreat, the boats were swamped in the storm and 22 men died. Most Matagorda families were impacted by the deaths. Eventually the Union troops retreated, leaving the Confederate forces in control of the peninsula.

Take a picture of the TX historical marker for the Matagorda Incident.

Confederate Memorial Plaza

121 S Main St
Anderson
TX Daylight only

CCMPA
601
30.488379 -95.986546



In the town of Anderson, Grimes County, Texas is a CSA infantryman statue representing Company "G" 4th Texas Volunteer Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia, AKA "The Grimes County Grays". Originally the statue was planned for the old county courthouse in Anderson, but after a single objection the placement of the monument on the old courthouse grounds was rejected. A small parcel of land next to the old courthouse was purchased and renovated into the present park. Much of the work and fundraising was done by The Grimes County Grays Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, hence the statue represents a Grimes County Gray.

Take a picture of the statue in the small park.

Camp San Fernando

US-77, 3 miles north of Kingsville
Kingsville
TX anytime

CCSAF
331
27.553558 -97.836791



Camp San Fernando was a Confederate post guarding the Cotton Road that shipped cotton from the South to Mexico. The Cotton Road allowed the Confederacy to avoid the offshore Federal blockades of Southern ports.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Camp San Fernando.

Camp San Saba

FM1955 and Wood St
Brady
TX anytime

CCSAS
109
30.996637 -99.258415



Here was stationed, 1862-1864, Captian W. G. O'Brien's Company of mounted volunteers a unit of the frontier regiment organized to protect the frontier against Indians. The regiment in 1864 became the Forty-sixth Texas Cavalry in the Confederate Army.

Take a picture of the stone Texas historical marker here.

John Lidiak at Hostyn

936 FM 2436
Hostyn
TX anytime

CCWJL
120
29.846734 -96.920744



During the Civil War, Joseph Lidiak and his son, John Lidiak, fought in the War Between the States. The irony of this, however, was the fact that they fought on opposite sides. The son happened to be hauling cotton on a wagon to Brownsville, TX. Two stories exist about how he ended up in the Union Army - one states that he was captured in Brownsville and drafted; the other states that he was convinced by Union soldiers to join their ranks. Meanwhile, his father was a Corporal in Martindale's company of the Confederate Army. After the war, however, both came home to Hostyn and lived together on the farm. They are now honored with two military guns placed in opposite directions at the rear of the church.

Take a picture of the monument to John Lidiak.

Richard Dowling

6100 Dick Dowling Rd
Sabine Pass
TX 8a-5p

CDICK

445

29.732634 -93.873111



Richard William "Dick" Dowling was the victorious commander at the Second Battle of Sabine Pass in the American Civil War. Born in 1837, Dowling left Ireland for the United States in 1846. Dowling moved to Houston in 1857, where he ran of a number of saloons at a very young age. Dowling had made a name for himself as an able and successful entrepreneur and had been involved with a predominantly Irish militia company which was mustered straight into the Confederate Army, with Dowling himself being elected First Lieutenant. It was suspected that the Union Army would attempt an invasion of Texas via Sabine Pass, because of its value as a harbor for blockade runners and because about 18 miles northwest was Beaumont, on the railroad between Houston and the eastern part of the Confederacy. On September 8, 1863 a Union Navy flotilla of some 22 gunboats and transports with 5,000 men accompanied by cavalry and artillery arrived off the mouth of Sabine Pass. The Confederates, having drilled for months under Dowling's instruction, poured a rapid and withering fire onto the incoming gunboats, scoring several direct hits, disabling and capturing two, while the others retreated in disarray. The rest of the flotilla retreated from the mouth of the pass and returned ignominiously to New Orleans, leaving the disabled ships with no option but to surrender to Dowling. With a command of just 47 men, Lieut. Dowling had thwarted an attempted invasion of Texas, in the process capturing two gunboats, some 350 prisoners and a large quantity of supplies and munitions. In gratitude, the ladies of Houston presented the unit with specially struck medals. The medals were actually Mexican eight reale coins with both faces sanded down and with new information carved into them. They were inscribed "Sabine Pass, 1864" on one side, and had a Maltese Cross with the letters D and G on the other. Because of the official recognition given to the action, it is now accepted that these Davis Guard Medals are the only medals of honor issued by the Confederate government, and consequently are collector's items today.

Take a picture of the monument to Richard Dowling and the defenders at Sabine Pass.

Firing Line

Main and Constitution St, Victoria, TX
Victoria
TX daylight only

CFILI

212

28.799381 -97.00621



Noted Texas sculptor Pompeo Coppini made an agreement with the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. If they would let him design the statue - it would be a more fitting tribute to the men who fought than any other Confederate statue in the state. They agreed and Coppini made this piece - the only one of its kind. The plaque reads: To The Soldiers of the Confederate States of America.

Take a picture of Coppini's statue.

General Matthew D. Ector

300 N Grant Ave, Odessa, TX 79761
Odessa
TX daylight only

CGMDE

387

31.847084 -102.3684



Ector County was named for Confederate General Matthew D. Ector. He enlisted 1861. Lieutenant 3rd Texas Cavalry. Fought Arkansas, Missouri and Indian territory. As colonel led 14th Texas Cavalry Kentucky invasion. Made brigadier general 1862 to command famed Ector's brigade in Tennessee and Mississippi battles. Wounded four times without leaving Chickamauga field. Under constant fire 70 days in Georgia. Lost leg in Atlanta 1864. Assigned to defense of Mobile, Alabama. A memorial to Texans who served the Confederacy erected by the state of Texas

Take a picture of General Ector's stone marker between the two metal ones.

Grand Saline Veteran's Park

CGSVP



US-80 and FM 857

220

Grand Saline

32.674078

-95.699899

TX anytime

The large saline deposit was a major source of salt in Texas during the Civil War. Salt was first obtained by the Indians. In 1854, works were built. During the Civil War, the demand for salt, the only known way to preserve meat, increased to supply the Southern army. When the Confederate government levied a meat tithe on farmers, the demand for salt increased and often cattle and cotton were exchanged for salt which itself became a medium of exchange. When salt became scarce, women dug up smokehouse floors to extract salt from the soil. This marker dedicated to the local industry for which the town is named is also located in the community's veterans' memorial park and outdoor museum.

Take a picture of the historical marker located near the tank.

Hamilton County, C.S.A.

CHACO



US-281 and CR-203, Hamilton County, TX

92

Hamilton County

31.815735

-98.114471

TX anytime

Created and organized in 1858. By 1860 had 489 people in 78 families from 15 states. Vote in 1861 was 86-1 in favor of secession. 60 farmers were organized as Hamilton County Minutemen, a unit of part-time soldiers. Others joined Confederate regiments and fought at Vicksburg, Shiloh and other memorable battles. During the Civil War, travel was on horseback and hauling by ox wagon. With few men on hand to brand and herd, feuds rose over thefts and straying cattle. In differences over war issues, 2 men fled to Mexico to join Federals. Later they returned, trying to recruit neighbors into a unit disloyal to Texas, to welcome planned Federal invasion. Further trouble came from many Confederate deserters who took refuge along the streams and lived by theft and violence.

Take a picture of the marker dedicated to Hamilton County's history.

Harper Hidey Hole

CHHHO



23478 US-290, Harper, TX 78631

530

Harper

30.301502

-99.248181

TX 8a-6p

Pioneer preacher Matthew Taylor and the families of his daughter and two sons moved here in 1863 from their homestead on the Llano River. They built a cabin on this site near the source of the Pedernales River. In August 1864, Matthew and his son Jim returned to the Llano for a load of hay, leaving in charge Eli McDonald, husband of Matthew's daughter Caroline. On August 8, 1864, at a nearby spring, Jim Taylor's wife Gill was surprised by a band of Kiowas and wounded by an arrow. Before she died, she warned the others, who took refuge in the cabin. After a brief fight, the Indians killed Eli McDonald. They captured his wife Caroline and daughters Mahala and Becky Jane; and Alice, James, and Dorcas, children of Matthew's son Zed. Matthew's wife "Aunt Hannah" escaped and hid in a cave in what is now Harper Community Park. Matthew and Jim Taylor discovered the tragedy the next day and sought help from Eli McDonald's nephew Monroe. The two victims of the massacre were buried near Spring Creek, twelve miles east of Harper. "Aunt Hannah" was found and reunited with her husband. the captives wandered as far north as Oklahoma with the Kiowa tribe before they were located and ransomed by the U.S. Government. Aunt Hannah's cave is not accessible, but there is a replica log cabin in the community park representative of the pioneer days.

Take a picture of the log cabin in Harper Community Park.

Horsehead Crossing, CSA

US-67, 7.5 miles SW of McCamey, TX
McCamey
TX anytime

CHOCR

377

31.097139 -102.337612



One of the most important sites in the Old West. Named for skulls pointing toward crossing. Only ford for many miles where animals could enter, drink and leave Pecos River safely. Elsewhere deep banks would trap them. During the Civil War, 1861-1865, used by wagons hauling highly valuable salt scooped from bed of nearby Juan Cordona Lake, to meet Texas scarcities. Also scene of spying and counterspying of Federals and Confederates watching Overland Trail. Federals, operating out of El Paso, feared invasion by way of Horsehead. Confederates several times threw back armies that sought to enter the state in order to deploy along the old Overland Trail and conquer North and West Texas. Later this became important crossing for cattle on Goodnight-Loving trail, mapped in 1866.

Take a picture of the historical marker.

In Honor of Blue and Gray

S Llano St and S 20th St
Junction
TX daylight only

CIHBG

360

30.483259 -99.781309



This gray granite memorial honoring veterans of the Civil War on either side of the conflict buried in Kimble County stands at the corner of S. 20th St. and S. Llano St. at the rear of Junction City Cemetery. The monument reads as follows: "In honor of the veterans of the War Between the States who lie in rest in Kimble County. Each of these American patriots served and fought valiantly for the form of government and way of life they believed to be right. May they rest in peace in a free United States of America."

Take a picture of the large stone marker here by the stone wall.

Jefferson, C.S.A.

200 W Austin St
Jefferson
TX anytime

CJEFF

521

32.755867 -94.345279



Big Cypress Bayou fed into the Red River at Shreveport. Prior to 1876, there was a giant log-jam on the Red River north of Shreveport (the "Great Raft") which had been there for 300 years, making river navigation north of Shreveport impossible unless you went up Big Cypress Bayou to Jefferson where boats could stop, load supplies, and turn around. Jefferson was the furthest inland that seafaring vessels could travel. Jefferson became important center for Confederate activity. Cotton Bureau Station set up to buy cotton, "life blood of the Confederacy." Two iron works in county made plows, kettles, skillets and cannon balls and thousands of cattle and sheep were driven to slaughter house for processing and shipment. Jefferson was also a debarkation center for troops leaving Texas.

Take a picture of the stone marker here.

Lee-Peacock Feud

FM 121 and Pilot Grove Rd
Pilot Grove
TX 24 hours

CLEPE

246

33.438025 -96.425246



The Lee–Peacock feud took place in the four-corners area of the Texas counties of Fannin, Grayson, Collin, and Hunt. It became a local, four-year extension of the American Civil War (lasting from 1867 to 1871), in which an estimated 50 men lost their lives. When the war broke out, a resident of the area, Bob Lee, immediately joined the Confederate Army, leaving his wife, three children, and his home in the care of his father Daniel. Near the end of the war, word reached Lee that a Union sympathizer, Lewis Peacock, had set up an organization in his home which was actively working for the protection of blacks and Union sympathizers. This was "The Union League", in Pilot Grove, Texas (less than seven miles from Lee's home). By the time that Lee and other ex-Confederate soldiers of the area returned to their homes in northeast Texas, the region was already roiling in conflict, as most area residents resented the intrusion of the Reconstruction soldiers stationed throughout the state. One night in late 1866, Peacock and several of his followers allegedly "arrested" Lee, but instead kidnapped him, robbed him, and forced him to sign a \$2,000 promissory note to secure his release. The Lee clan subsequently refused to honor the note. Shortly thereafter, an assassination attempt on Lee took place (in February 1867) was perpetrated by Peacock ally Jim Maddox. A few days later, as he lay convalescing in the next room, Lee's doctor was murdered by Hugh Hudson, another Peacock sympathizer, and the feud immediately escalated. Hudson, the doctor's killer, was himself quickly killed, as were other combatants. Many were wounded, including Peacock. By the summer of 1868, the conflict had become so heated that Peacock requested help from the federal government, which promptly posted a \$1,000 reward for Bob Lee's capture. The U.S. Cavalry, acting on a tip from an informant, shot Lee down on May 24, 1869; however, the fighting still continued. It wasn't until Lewis Peacock was himself killed (June 13, 1871), that the feud ended.

Take a picture of the historical marker marking the feud which is titled "Pilot Grove."

Llano Confederate Soldier

107 W Sandstone St, Llano, TX 78643
Llano
TX daylight only

CLLCS

299

30.750161 -98.676109



Erected in 1915 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (also Jefferson Davis Highway bonuses), this tall Confederate monuments stands on the northeast corner of the Llano County Courthouse grounds in downtown Llano. It consists of a Confederate enlisted man with a rifle and equipment at parade rest on top of an pediment set on a multi-layered base.

Take a picture of the Confederate statue.

Lawrence Sullivan Ross Statue

377 Houston St, College Station, TX 77843
Aggieland
TX Sat May 5 2p-6p

CLSRs

1898

30.615498 -96.341192



Lawrence Sullivan "Sul" Ross was raised in the Republic of Texas, much of his childhood was spent on the frontier, where his family founded the town of Waco. Ross joined the Texas Rangers, and in 1860, led Texas Rangers in the Battle of Pease River, where federal troops recaptured Cynthia Ann Parker, who had been captured by the Comanches as a child in 1836. When Texas seceded from the United States and joined the Confederacy, Ross joined the Confederate States Army. He participated in 135 battles and skirmishes and became one of the youngest Confederate generals. In 1887, he became the 19th governor of Texas. Despite his popularity, Ross refused to run for a third term as governor. Days after leaving office, he became president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (now Texas A&M University). He is credited with saving the school from closure, and his tenure saw a large expansion in college facilities and the birth of many school traditions.

Take a picture of the statue to Sull Ross here in the heart of Aggieland.

Mackenzie Trail

TX-55, 10 miles northwest of Rocksprings
Rocksprings
TX anytime

CMACT

621

30.076296 -100.351461



This fort trail was named for Ranald Slidell (Bad Hand) Mackenzie, army officer. Born 1840 in New York City, his older brother, John Slidell, was the Confederate minister to France seized in the Trent affair. His sister was the wife of Matthew C. Perry, who opened Japan to the West. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, within two years he had fought in eight major battles and been promoted to the rank of colonel. He was in the final campaign against Robert E. Lee and took custody of surrendered Confederate property and afterward commanded the cavalry in the Department of Virginia. In three years he had received seven brevets and six wounds. In 1867, Mackenzie accepted an appointment as colonel of the Forty-first Infantry, a newly formed black regiment. Mackenzie, in the most daring and decisive battle of the campaign, destroyed five Indian villages on September 28 in Palo Duro Canyon and on November 5 near Tahoka Lake, destroying the Indians' resistance.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Mackenzie.

Oldest House Ft Stockton

S Nelson St and W Sherer St
Fort Stockton
TX daylight only

COHFS

573

30.880703 -102.880393



One of Fort Stockton's earliest remaining homes, the "Oldest House" is believed to have been built between 1855 in 1860 to serve as quarters for Camp Stockton's Sutler (civilian merchant) J.D. Holiday. The U-shaped footprint is typical of adobe buildings of the period, as rooms were added over time. During the Civil War, the building served as a shelter for travelers and stagecoach passengers on the San Antonio-El Paso trails. The Fort Stockton historical Society now owns the building and is taking steps to preserve the current ruins.

Take a picture of your motorcycle parked in front of the Ft Stockton house.

Samuel Lanham

604 S Alamo St
Weatherford
TX Daylight only

CSALA

152

32.752469 -97.80055



A South Carolinian, Samuel Willis Tucker Lanham volunteered at age 15 and fought 1861-65 in the Civil War. In 1866 he married Sarah Beona Meng and moved to Texas. The Lanhams taught school, first in Bowie County, then in Weatherford. Admitted to the bar in 1869, Lanham in 1871 became district attorney for five counties, including Parker. Also in 1871 he began to build his home at this site, enlarging it later. His speeches in 1871 at the trial of Indian chiefs in the Warren Wagon Train Massacre brought him fame at age 25. Elected United States Congressman in 1882 for the 98-county jumbo district of West Texas, he served as a national lawmaker for 17 years. S.W.T. Lanham was the last Confederate veteran to be governor of Texas, 1903-07. The Ex-Governor died here at his home and is buried in Weatherford.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location with the Lanham house in the background. It is on the eastern perimeter of the property near the curb.

William R. Scurry

1899 26th St, Snyder, TX 79549
Snyder
TX anytime

CSCUR

298

32.716984 -100.917775



Member Secession Convention. As Lt. Colonel 4th Texas Cavalry Regiment, ably commanded forces at Val Verde and Glorieta Canyon battles in Arizona-New Mexico Campaign 1861-62. Promoted Brigadier General. Commanded immediate land attack recapture of Galveston 1863. In Red River Campaign to prevent Texas invasion, led brigade Battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, La. and Jenkins Ferry, Ark. where he bravely met death.

Take a picture of the stone monument here.

Stonewall Jackson Campground

FM 369, 2 miles S of Holliday, TX
Holliday
TX daylight only

CSJCA

322

33.787231 -98.687045



106 acres of land bought 1898 by United Confederate Veterans of Archer County for reunion grounds. Meetings lasting 3 days were held annually until 1935. Approximately 500 people attended each year. Activities included ball games, dancing, visiting, contests, shows and rodeos.

Take a picture of your motorcycle parked under the metal gate entrance reading "Stonewall Jackson Camp No 249".

Soldier Springs Park

115 Thrush St, Weatherford, TX 76086
Weatherford
TX daylight only

CSOSP

151

32.744367 -97.808527



Confederate soldiers are said to have camped here in the 1860s because of the inviting spring. In 1890, veterans used the site for their 25th reunion. During the next year, 55 acres were set aside as "Soldier Spring Park". Chautauqua programs (1910-28), circuses, town gatherings, other reunions, and the public hanging of a criminal (1908) occurred here before the park fell into disuse. The city dump, 1934-53, and then a caliche mine, the area reverted to park use in 1973. Civic groups joined to develop recreational facilities and restore natural beauty with native plantings.

Take a picture of the historical marker here.

Stinson Home

Governor Jim Hogg City Park
Quitman
TX 0900-1700

CSTIN

244

32.790474 -95.455188



James A. Stinson came to Texas in 1868 after having served as a colonel in the Confederate Army. He brought with him his daughter Sallie. He bought extensive timber and farm lands in the eastern area of Wood County; operated a large sawmill which sent lumber throughout the state. Was also known as an early-day scientific farmer. In the parlor of the house, on April 22, 1874, Sallie Stinson married James Stephen Hogg, who later became the first native-born governor of the state. Col. Stinson was a southern aristocrat, a progressive thinker and a great scholar of government. He probably had great influence on James S. Hogg's ideas on good government. Was a leader in the county and state Grange, an organization which strove to protect rural interests. He was also instrumental in getting enacted into law the bill creating experimental farm, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College (Texas A&M).

Take a picture of the historical marker with the Stinson house prominently in the background.

Treue Der Union Monument

327 High St, Comfort, TX 78013
Comfort
TX 7a-8p

CTDUM

1862

29.969768 -98.913829



The Nueces Massacre, also known as the Massacre on the Nueces, was a violent confrontation between Confederate soldiers and German Texans on August 10, 1862, in Kinney County, Texas. Many first-generation immigrants from Germany tended to support the Union and were opposed to the institution of slavery. Because of these sentiments, the Confederate States of America imposed martial law on Central Texas. A group of Germans, fleeing from the Hill Country to Mexico and onward after that to Union-controlled New Orleans, was confronted by a company of Confederate soldiers on the banks of the Nueces River and were massacred. This ensuing German defeat represented an end to overt German resistance to Confederate governance in Texas, but it also fueled outrage among the German-Texan population. Disputes over the confrontation and the efficacy of Confederate actions after the battle continue to plague the Hill Country into the 21st century. The memorial holds a unique place in Texas history as the state's first Civil War monument — and one of only two dedicated solely to the Union in a state that overwhelmingly voted to join the Confederacy.

Take a picture of the monument.

Texas Remembers

8799 S Desert Blvd, Anthony, TX 79821
Anthony
TX daylight only

CTXRB

586

31.982542 -106.584553



Texas remembers the valor and devotion of her sons who served in the Arizona-New Mexico campaign of 1861-62. Texas troops followed this route in the expedition to occupy and hold the territory of New Mexico (present day Arizona, New Mexico and part of Nevada) and to extend the Confederacy to the Pacific. One skirmish with Union forces took place forty miles west of Tucson, Arizona and Southern scouts ventured within eighty miles of California. The Confederates won the hard-fought battle of Val Verde Feb. 21, 1862. Took Albuquerque and Santa Fe and went on to victory at battle of Glorieta Mar. 28, 1862. The discovery and destruction of Sibley's supply train by a Union flanking force left the Texans without military supplies and subsistence and withdrawal of the expedition became necessary. As Gettysburg marked the "high-tide" of Confederate penetration to the north, so Glorieta marked the climax of Confederate expansion to the west.

Take a picture of the large stone monument titled "Texas Remembers."

Upton County Marker

US-67, 6 miles east of Rankin, TX
Rankin
TX anytime

CUPCM

333

31.231951 -101.842934



Upton County was named for Colonel John Upton, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas in 1859. Attached to Hood's Brigade, he led a charge on the enemy rear guard at the Second Battle of Manassas but was killed in battle the next day. A marker was placed at this roadside park in recognition of the naming of Upton County.

Take a picture of the Upton County historical marker.

Val Verde Battery #1

118 E. Commerce St
Fairfield
TX Anytime

CVVB1
134
31.725522 -96.159853



Captured weapons were common-place during the Civil War. This Union gun was taken by a cavalry unit that fought the entire war—from New Mexico Territory to the Red River Campaign in Louisiana—solely with captured Union artillery. It was a unit that was organized around captured 6 pdrs. and howitzers and apprenticed as artillerymen under the necessity of battle. Throughout the war, they identified themselves with their captured weapons. They were known as the Val Verde Battery and this 3-Inch Ordnance Rifle is one of the captured weapons they refused to relinquish to the Union. Buried for 20 years throughout Reconstruction and its aftermath, the battery's weapons were dug up in celebration of Grover Cleveland's election in 1884. Only two pieces were salvageable: this one #528 and a sister gun, #492, 20 miles to the west at the Confederate Reunion Grounds in Mexia.

Take a picture of the Val Verde battery gun at this location.

Val Verde Battery #2

FM 1633 and FM 2705
Mexia
TX 8A-5P

CVVB2
101
31.632356 -96.560307



Captured weapons were common-place during the Civil War. This Union gun was taken by a cavalry unit that fought the entire war—from New Mexico Territory to the Red River Campaign in Louisiana—solely with captured Union artillery. It was a unit that was organized around captured 6 pdrs. and howitzers and apprenticed as artillerymen under the necessity of battle. Throughout the war, they identified themselves with their captured weapons. They were known as the Val Verde Battery and this 3-Inch Ordnance Rifle is one of the captured weapons they refused to relinquish to the Union. Buried for 20 years throughout Reconstruction and its aftermath, the battery's weapons were dug up in celebration of Grover Cleveland's election in 1884. Only two pieces were salvageable: this one #492 and a sister gun, #528, 20 miles to the east at the Freestone County Courthouse in Fairfield. There is a small fee to enter this park.

Take a picture of the Val Verde battery gun at this location.

Charity: Many Helping Hands

1 hour prior to rally
start

DNATE
5000



If you have ridden with us before then you know we believe in giving back. One organization near and dear to my heart is Many Helping Hands. MHH is a non-profit faith-based organization of local churches which once a week provide a hot meal, haircuts, counseling, and other services to the homeless and near-homeless community in an area where there are zero government funded programs for this disadvantaged segment of the community. There are no paid positions in the organization, it's all volunteer, and they're monthly operating budget to help over 100 homeless a week is probably less than your car payment. Instructions will be listed in the Rally Rules booklet.

Donate by purchasing raffle tickets. Receipts will be provided.

Electronic Submission Bonus

EMAIL

10000



Prior to rally start

We're going to speed up your scoring process. As you ride, you will e-mail your bonus pictures to hotscoreing@gmail.com. When you arrive at the finish, if everything went through okay, your scoring process will take probably less than 2 minutes. By submitting this bonus, you are agreeing that you will do electronic e-mail scoring for the rally.

Using the device and e-mail account you will utilize during the rally, e-mail a picture of your current valid license with motorcycle endorsement and your proof of insurance for the motorcycle you will be riding to hotscoreing@gmail.com.

Anacacho and Jean Jarry

FANJJ



FM 1572, 9.3 miles NE of Spofford, TX

753

Spofford

29.200433 -100.29245

TX Daylight only

Jean Jarry was a deserter from LaSalle's French colony near Matagorda Bay. Years after the colony's failure, Spanish officials were looking for the site of the settlement and heard strange stories of a great white chief of a local tribe living the Anacacho Mountains (near present day Brackettville). There the Spanish officials found Jean Jarry who had assimilated into the tribe of Coahuiltecan Indians and became their ruler. The Spanish officials convinced him to help them locate the missing French colony, which he did, but Jarry reportedly died before he could make it back to Mexico City and civilization. The Anacacho Ranch is about as close as you can get to the general area where Jean Jarry was discovered by the Spanish.

Take a picture of the entrance to the Anacacho Ranch at this location.

Audubon

FAUDU



CR 2673 and CR 2675

388

Alvord

33.390559 -97.61553

TX Anytime

Audubon, a vanished town which was important in this area in the 19th century, was settled by southerners and named for French naturalist John J. Audubon (1785-1851). Audubon visited Texas in 1837 where he met with President Sam Houston and conducted one of the first naturalist surveys on Texas. Earliest settler, D. D. Shirey, platted town out of his farm land in 1865. He and his wife, "Aunt Polly", expanded their log house into a stagecoach inn that grew famous for a lavish table. Bypassed by the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad in 1883, Audubon gradually declined and is now a ghost town.

Take a picture of the Audobon historical marker located here.

Battle of Palo Alto

FBPAL



7200 Paredes Line Rd, Brownsville, TX 78526

564

Brownsville

26.014478 -97.480987

TX Daylight only

On May 8, 1846, shortly before the United States formally declared war on Mexico, General Zachary Taylor (later US President) defeated a superior Mexican force commanded by General Alista (later Mexican President) the Battle of Palo Alto. The battle took place north of the Rio Grande River near present-day Brownsville, Texas. General Alista relied heavily on the mapping and guide experience of a Frenchman, Jean-Louis Berlandier. Berlandier was a naturalist who extensively touring Texas prior to the war while researching native wildlife and plants. Taylor's victory, along with a series of subsequent victories against the Mexicans, made him a war hero.

Take a picture which contains both the cannon and the historical marker in the same shot.

Champ D'Asile

422 US-90
Liberty
TX anytime

FCDAS

337

30.057421 -94.816104



Monument in tribute to French settlers, who after many trials and adventures, came to Texas in the spring of 1818 to found on the banks of the Trinity River the Champ D'Asile: a last refuge for peace and liberty "Nous voulons vivre libres, laborieux et paisables" (We want to live as free men through our labor, and in peace.).

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker at this location in reference to French Napoleonic officers who attempted to settle in this area.

Charles Lesuer

20th and Paige St
Georgetown
TX Anytime

FCLES

141

30.625088 -97.675894



Charles Marion Lesuer was a planter, public servant, and Confederate officer. In 1852 Lesuer moved to Williamson County, Texas, where he established himself as a planter. In early 1861 he represented Milam and Williamson counties in the Secession Convention and later in the year was reelected to the state legislature. With the outbreak of the Civil War, however, Lesuer had, in September 1861, raised a company of cavalry, the "San Andres Light Horse Company," in Milam County for service in the Confederate army. Lesuer declined his seat in the legislature, opting instead to become a captain in the Fourth Texas Cavalry Regiment, when his company was incorporated into that unit at San Antonio in late September. Following the war, he returned to Central Texas and resumed his leadership in the community and was buried at the Presbyterian Cemetery in Georgetown, Texas.

Take a picture of the plaque on the front gate to the cemetery which reads "Presbyterian Cemetery".

Doughboy

200 W. State St
Goesbeck
TX Anytime

FDGBY

131

31.522816 -96.535216



Figure of a World War I infantryman advancing through the stumps and barbed wire of No Man's Land. Soldier dressed in uniform and holding a grenade in his upraised right hand and a rifle with sabre drawn in his left hand. Dedicated to the memory of the heroes of Limestone County who gave their lives in defense of their country in the World War. Nov 11 1929

Take a picture of the WWI soldier from the French battlefield which is located on the corner of the courthouse here.

Falfurrias

St Mary St and Rice St
Falfurrias
TX Anytime

FFALF

344

27.226839 -98.143979



It is disputed to where the meaning of the town's name came from. Some believe it was adapted from the French word "farfouiller" which means 'to rummage around'.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Falfurrias at this location.

French Trading Area

FFTRA



FM 210, 10 miles west of Archer City

432

Megargel

33.578752 -98.781518

TX anytime

In the mid-1700s, Indians of this region met at a trading ground near this site with Frenchmen who brought them manufactured goods, sometimes including guns and ammunition--products denied them by the Spanish who held sovereignty, but could not prevent intrusions from Louisiana. The Spanish explorer Jose Mares on a road-mapping expedition here in 1787 saw evidences of the French. Among noted early-day visitors were Captain R. B. Marcy of the U.S. Army and Indian agent R. S. Neighbors, who camped nearby in 1854 while seeking a good site for an Indian reservation.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker located here.

Fort Saint Louis

FFTSL



9 FM 444

377

Inez

28.904728 -96.791495

TX Anytime

Thirteen miles southeast of Inez is located the site of Fort St. Louis. First French settlement in Texas attempted by Rene Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle in 1685. Devastated by the Karankawa Indians, burned by members of the Alonso De Leon Expedition in 1689. On its remains the Spaniards constructed Presidio de Nuestra Senora de la Bahia del Espirtu Santo, Marquis of Aguayo and Father Fray Agustin Patron, O.F. M. In 1722 as a protection for the mission of Nuestra Senora del Espiritu Santo de Zuniga for the civilizing and Christianizing of the Indian tribes of the vicinity moved to Mission Valley on the Guadalupe River near the present Victoria in 1726; moved finally to Santa Dorotea in Goliad near the San Antonio River in 1749. By the way, Peter Green and Paul Tong stopped at the gas station by this marker TWICE in the 2017 Iron Butt Rally but never noticed this marker here.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker located here in the corner of the store parking lot.

Grave of a French Sailor

FGFRS



909 Navasota St

482

Austin

30.266854 -97.725745

TX 8a-5p

In 1996 doomed French explorer Sieur de La Salle's ship, La Belle, was discovered buried in Matagorda Bay. Over the next decade, La Belle, whose bones were surrounded by a tall coffer dam to keep out the waters of the bay, was carefully excavated from the mud at the bottom of the bay. The remains of this unknown sailor were found inside La Belle. His body was excavated with the ship, and interred in 2004 under an impressive Texas red granite monument with two plaques on it that stands in a place of honor along Memorial Row in the Texas State Cemetery.

Take a picture of the monument to the unknown LaBelle sailor who is buried here at the Austin State Cemetery.

Icarian Colony

FICAR



FM 156, 0.7 miles south of downtown Justin
Justin
TX Anytime

375
33.076451 -97.296315

In 1848 French immigrants established the Icarian colony at a Texas location that is as yet unverified, although some sources place it near the site of present-day Justin and fifteen miles north of Fort Worth. The first cabin and sheds may have been constructed near the confluence of Denton and Oliver creeks. The colonists held claim to 10,240 acres platted in checkerboard fashion. Little information is available on the community itself. Icaria never became a viable, permanent settlement, and no more than seventy inhabitants participated in the communal experiment at any given time. The colony survived less than a year. From beginning to end, the project was characterized by poor planning, opposition within the Icarian movement, inadequate financing, deception at several levels, debilitating physical hardships, and human tragedy.

Take a picture of the Justin historical marker which mentions the Icarian colony.

Joseph Blancpain's French Trading Post

FJBFT



20136 I-10
Wallisville
TX Anytime

357
29.838372 -94.736313

French trader Joseph Blancpain established a trading post in this vicinity in August 1754. He had entered Spanish territory, and the Spanish soon received word of his presence. The Spanish governor ordered a detachment of soldiers to arrest the French. Aided by the Bidai Indians, the Spaniards located the settlement and attacked on October 10. The Frenchmen were imprisoned in Mexico City, where authorities concluded that Blancpain was an agent of the French government. He died in prison in Mexico on March 14, 1756, and the other members of his party were imprisoned in Spain for life.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Blancpain's Trading Post. It is on the west side of the Chambers County Museum.

Jean Lafitte Maison Rouge Ruins

FJLMR



1417 harborside Drive
Galveston
TX Daylight only

589
29.310452 -94.785113

Jean Lafitte (c. 1780 – c. 1823) was a French pirate and privateer in the Gulf of Mexico in the early 19th century. Lafitte became a spy for the Spanish during the Mexican War of Independence and moved to Galveston Island, Texas, where he developed a pirate colony he called Campeche. Lafitte essentially developed Galveston Island as another smuggling base. His men tore down the existing houses and built 200 new, sturdier structures. The headquarters was a two-story building facing the inland harbor, where landings were made. The foundations of his fort, the Maison Rouge, still stand at their original location.

Take a picture of the Maison Rouge ruins at this location (note: find somewhere close to park, don't stop in the street.)

La Madeleine

FLAMA



6801 N Mesa St

341

El Paso

31.834376 -106.546516

TX 6:30a-10p

French enterprises in Texas are rare, as evidenced by LaSalle's failed expedition but many do not realize the deep background impact that Frenchmen have played: Lafitte, Audubon, Leseur, St. Denis, Mezieres, and others. La Madeleine country French Café was founded in February 1983 by Patrick Esquerré of France. With the advice and support of legendary retail magnate Stanley Marcus, of Neiman Marcus fame, and his mother, Monique, Esquerré opened his first bakery on Mockingbird Lane in Dallas, Texas near Southern Methodist University. In 2001, the company was sold to a French restaurant chain company owned by Louis Le Duff. La Madeleine's Belt Line Rd location in Dallas was named "Best Soup in Dallas" by Dallas Observer in 2010. The original store is still in existence, at 3072 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Texas, and boasts over 75 locations across the United States.

Get a receipt from this La Madeleine store. This does not count as a diner bonus.

La Salle and the Karankawa

FLASK



1700 7th St

416

Bay City

28.982884 -95.969632

TX daylight only

Located in front of the Matagorda County Courthouse, this 1936 Texas Historical marker features relief art of French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, (Robert de La Salle) and a Karankawa Indian.

Take a picture of the historical marker of the relief of Robert La Salle and a Karankawan Indian.

La Calle Real del Norte

FLCRN



304 North ST

337

Nacogdoches

31.605723 -94.655143

TX anytime

This state historic marker was placed in 1936 to celebrate the Centennial of Texas. The marker is located along North Street/the US 59 Business route at southwest corner of the Durst-Taylor Home, north of downtown Nacogdoches. The 1936 Centennial marker reads as follows: "La Calle Real del Norte, An 18th-century trail connecting the Indian villages of the Nacog- doche and Nasoni Indians. Travelled by Spanish missionaries, soldiers and settlers, French traders and American filibusters before Anglo- American colonists came to make Texas their home."

Take a picture of the centennial Texas historical marker located here.

Louis Juchereau de St. Denis

FLJSD



20734 FM 255

313

Douglass

31.667167 -94.883227

TX anytime

Canadian Frenchman Louis Juchereau de St. Denis played an important role in the beginnings of Texas. In 1711, Spanish Father Francisco Hidalgo wrote a letter to the French Governor Cadillac in Louisiana seeking assistance from the French in the religious conversion of the Caddo Confederacy. In response, Governor Cadillac sent trader St. Denis who found that Father Hidalgo had returned to Mexico. Following him, St. Denis arrived at the Presidio San Juan Bautista del Río Grande in July 1714 and was arrested and sent to Mexico City. There he gained the trust of the authorities with his vast knowledge of the rivers and terrain of Spanish Texas and he helped to produce the noted Olivan map of 1717. St. Denis returned to as a guide and ambassador for the Ramón-Espinoza-Margil expedition that founded a total of six missions and a presidio. St. Denis became the commandant at Natchitoches but Spanish authorities continued to forbid his trading activities of contraband goods but they had little control. Because of his expertise with the native Indians, the Spanish grew to loathe St. Denis and upon his death, the Governor in Mexico City is said to have declared, "St. Denis is dead, thank God!"

Take a picture of the Texas Historical marker located here, specifically the one dedicated to St. Denis.

LaSalle Monument near Indianola

FLMIN



TX-316

738

Indianola

28.527366 -96.508638

TX anytime

This 40-foot Texas gray granite monument of Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur De La Salle -- or "Robert de la Salle" for short -- is located on the turnabout/terminus of Texas Highway 316 by the ghost town of Indianola in Matagorda Bay. Born in Rouen France November 22, 1643, La Salle came to New France as a failed member of the Jesuit order. He was industrious and promoted quickly. After exploring and claiming the Mississippi basin in the name of France, he returned to France and brought back settlers and ships. He landed at Matagorda Bay near here on February, 15, 1685 but several disasters forced him to walk back to a French fort along the Mississippi. His men mutinied and La Salle was murdered near present day Navasota.

Take a picture of the monument to La Salle located here in Indianola.

Mutiny and Death of La Salle

FMDLS



412 E. Washington Ave

1687

Navasota

30.389205 -96.086992

TX daylight only

The French Fort St. Louis was a dismal failure. After two years of trying to make a new colony work, LaSalle left his colony to march east to find the Mississippi River and hopefully French assistance. Near the site of present Navasota, La Salle was murdered by his own men in March, 1687. Look both ways when visiting the La Salle statue in Navasota – the towering bronze sculpture, built in 1930, sits right in the middle of the busy main street, Washington Avenue, and traffic swirls around it. The murder didn't happen exactly on this spot, but many historians contend that it took place not far away.

Take a picture of the statue to LaSalle located here in the middle of Navasota. Watch for traffic.

Eiffel Tower

2025 S Collegiate Dr
Paris
TX Daylight only

FPARI

102

33.639862 -95.523922



There are fifteen American municipalities named "Paris," and many erected Eiffel Towers to pay homage to the city in Paris, France. Both Paris of Texas and Paris, Tennessee built Eiffel Tower replicas in 1993: Tennessee's was built at Christian Brothers University and was 60 feet tall, Texas's was built by the Boilermakers 902, a labor union representing workers of the former Babcock and Wilcox Paris Plant, and was 65 feet tall. In 1998 when Tennessee moved its tower to Paris they expanded their tower to 70 feet. Paris, Texas, made the claim of being "The second largest Paris in the World," so in 1998 town boosters added a large red cowboy hat to the top of the tower, which made it taller than Tennessee's tower. However, in 1999, Las Vegas erected a 540-foot-tall Eiffel Tower replica along the Strip. At half the height of the original (which is 984 feet tall), this Eiffel Tower is nearly ten times taller than the other replicas.

Take a picture of the Paris, TX Eiffel Tower.

Pedro Vial and the Great Spanish Road

US-87, 12 miles south of Masterson, TX
Potter County
TX Anytime

FPVGS

752

35.475881 -101.883041



Near course of the Canadian River, early as days of the American Revolution, men from Santa Fe went past this spot on trips to meet traders from San Augustine, Nacogdoches, and other Spanish towns of East Texas. In 1786, Pedro Vial, a French explorer and frontiersman, was commissioned by the Spanish Governor at Santa Fe to establish this route, and secure direct connection from Santa Fe to San Antonio, Texas, with access to East Texas towns. The Great Spanish Road served well colonial Texas and foreshadowed 20th Century usage of the route for a segment of a great intercontinental highway.

Take a picture of the historical marker referencing the Great Spanish Road (it's the one on the right).

La Reunion

Fish Trap Rd north of Denison St
Dallas
TX daylight only

FREUN

328

32.783491 -96.860025



La Réunion was a utopian socialist community formed in 1855 by French, Belgian, and Swiss colonists on the south bank of the Trinity River in central Dallas County, Texas. The founder of the community, Victor Prosper Considerant, was a French democratic socialist who directed an international movement based on Fourierism, a set of economic, political, and social beliefs advocated by French philosopher François Marie Charles Fourier. Fourierism subsequently became known as a form of utopian socialism. The crux of the plan was to allow participants to share in profits derived from capital investments and the amount and quality of labor performed. La Réunion existed for only eighteen months with its demise attributable to financial insolvency, a shortage of skilled participants, inclement weather, inability to succeed at farming, and rising costs. On January 28, 1857, Allyre Bureau, one of the society leaders, gave formal notice of the colony's dissolution. By 1860, what remained was incorporated into the expanding city of Dallas.

The only remnant of the La Reunion community is this cemetery. Take a picture of the La Reunion historical marker here.

Rushmore of Texas

4th St, south of Goliad Ave
Crockett
TX daylight only

FRUTX

239

31.317297 -95.457992



The area around the city of Crockett, in Houston County, was charted by the French trader, St. Denis, on his travels west to Spanish Mexico in 1715 on the El Camino Real. Despite appearances, Houston did not name the county after himself. The name was proposed by local citizens in his honor. Before becoming the first President of the Republic of Texas, Sam Houston was appointed the General of the Texian Army. He and his men won independence for Texas at the battle of San Jacinto on 21 April 1836. The citizens of what would become Houston County had fought beside Houston during the Texas Revolution, and they wanted to show their esteem for him. Crockett (named for Davy Crockett) was named the county seat a few months later.

Located on the back of this building is a very faded and aged mural of Texas heroes. Take a picture of the mural as best you can.

St. Denis and Normangee

OSR and CR 347
Normangee
TX daylight only

FSTDN

163

31.02534 -96.11527



First blazed in 1691 by Captain Don Domingo Teran De Los Rios first provincial governor of Texas. In an expedition officially directed by Father Fray Damian Massanet O-F-M Apostolic Missionary and explorer in Texas. the general route was northeast from the Rio Grande to the San Antonio River thence across the Guadalupe, San Marcos, Colorado, Brazos, and Trinity Rivers to the missions in east Texas. Other expeditions taking the same route: Espinosa Olivares Acuirre in 1709, St. Denis in 1714, Ramon in 1716, Alarcon in 1718, marquis of Aguayo in 1720, Moses Austin in 1820. The Republic of Texas Officially made this road a boundary between a number of empresarial land grants.

Take a picture of the El Camino Real marker which mentions St. Denis.

St. Dominic Catholic Church

CR-5226 and CR-5231, D'Hanis, TX
D'Hanis
TX daylight only

FSTD0

957

29.327433 -99.259306



Old D'Hanis was the fourth colony founded by empresario, Henri Castro in Medina County, a Frenchman. First settled in 1847, the town consisted primarily of Alsatian immigrants. Periodically Texas Rangers camped within a few miles of D'Hanis to provide protection from the Indians. After the Mexican War the U.S. established a line of army posts along the border of Indian country, and in 1849 Fort Lincoln was established on the banks of the Rio Seco northwest of D'Hanis. Most of the original families were Roman Catholic, and the church, served as a unifying force of the community. The ruinous structure stands today as a landmark of the 10th century community of old D'Hanis.

Take a picture of the ruins of the church.

St Louis Church

1200 Angelo St
Castroville
TX daylight only

FSTLC

544

29.355328 -98.878565



Henri Castro was a member of the Napoleon government during its height of power and later was active in a French firm which loaned money for the Republic of Texas. Sam Houston appointed Castro a consul general for Texas in Paris and Texas later granted lands west of San Antonio for Castro to settle as an empresario. Castro's first colony was here in Castroville where early settlers built the church building which still stands at this site. The cornerstone was laid in 1844 by the first Bishop of Texas, Jean-Marie Odin.

Take a picture of the portion of the old St Louis Church (see reference photo) which faces the street and has a historical location marker on the wall.

St. Denis in Maverick County

501 Main St
Eagle Pass
TX anytime

FSTMC

419

28.708573 -100.501379



Maverick County was named for Texas Revolution veteran and signer of Declaration of Independence, Texas Legislator Samuel A. Maverick (1803-1870). The county centers in an area of dairies, farming, ranching, an area from which the hard-travelled El Camino Real (path into Texas History for Louis St. Denis, Spanish Missionaries, Moses Austin and countless troops and settlers) crossed the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass, the county seat. It was the site of Spanish Mission ruins, military posts.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Maverick County located here at the street's edge.

Telephone booth

Summerview Ln, north of Choate Pkwy
Celina
TX Thur May 3, 2018 2p-5p

FTP HB

1701

33.292441 -96.764475



This authentic Sir Giles box was imported to Texas from Roanoke, UK by a true Brit who relocated to rural Collin County, TX. It is the original cast iron box with heavy swing hinge door and is wired to make real calls. Calls from the phone are free. During the rally on Thursday May 3rd from 2:00pm to 5:00pm, call the rallymaster and tell him the last bonus you were at and the next one you're headed to.

Call rally headquarters between 2:00pm and 5:00 pm on Thursday May 3rd and tell us you last and next bonus.

Quanah Parker arrow combo

anytime

HT18C1

5000



There are 20 Quanah Parker arrow bonuses is this rally pack. Collect all 20 of them (QDALH, QDIMM, QPADU, QQUIT, QSTRA, QSPEA, QLIPS, QMEMP, QCOLL, QOLTO, QBORG, QCANA, QPOST, QMOBE, QSILV, QPLAI, QTAHO, QCROW, QCHIL, and QFPHS) to achieve this bonus. You will not need to e-mail anything in, but you will need to list it on your bonus claim form immediately after you claim your 20th Quanah Parker arrow.

Collect all 20 Quanah Parker arrow bonuses.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway markers c

HT18C2

7500



anytime

There are 12 Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway markers listed in the bonus pack (JGOLI, JAUST, JHOUS, JORAN, JBREN, JELGI, JUVAL, JSANO, JFTDV, JANTH, JWHAR, and JHUNT). Collect all 12 to achieve this bonus. You will not need to e-mail anything in, but you will need to list it on your bonus claim form immediately after you claim your 12th Jeff Davis marker.

Collect all 12 Jefferson Davis Highway markers.

El Camino Real de Los Tejas markers combo

HT18C3

2500



anytime

There are 12 Camino Real markers along the old Spanish explorer trail. Collect all 12 of the markers (RAS, R4S, RJS, R8S, R10S, R3S, R7S, R2S, R5S, RKS, R6S, and R9S) and achieve this bonus. You will not need to e-mail anything in, but you will need to list it on your bonus claim form immediately after you claim your 12th Camino Real marker.

Collect al 12 Camino Real markers.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Anthony

JANTH

839



Tx-20 and Poplar St, Anthony, TX

Anthony

TX anytime

31.99586 -106.605923

Early 19-teens American highways were not the efficient Point A to Point B affairs we know today. Because there were no dedicated state or federal road funds to tap into OR government agencies to plan networks, early highways were built by private groups that built through towns willing to pay to have a leg of the road in their community. This gave rise to the early Auto Trails, whose purpose was to boost tourism and commerce between far-flung cities. Building an efficient transportation network was secondary to bringing in the new auto travelers who would spend money. The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was an early American transcontinental highway route (called an Auto Trail) from Washington DC to San Diego, California sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who wanted a Southern transcontinental highway route named in his honor. Confusingly, the UDC also wanted to name other roads that passed places that were significant in his life after Davis, so there were several other Jefferson Davis Memorial Highways that were not connected to the transcontinental route as it had been first thought out.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Austin

JAUST



6816 TX-275 Loop, Austin, TX
Austin
TX anytime

159
30.19141 -97.779634

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was a planned transcontinental highway in the United States in the 1910s and 1920s that began in Washington, D.C. and extended south and west to San Diego, California; it was named for Jefferson Davis, who, in addition to being the first and only President of the Confederate States of America was also a U.S. Congressman and Secretary of War. Because of unintended conflict between the National Auto Trail movement and the federal government, it is unclear whether the Jefferson Davis highway ever really existed in the complete form that its founders originally intended.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Brenham

JBREN



2460 S Market St, Brenham, TX
Brenham
TX anytime

301
30.147729 -96.380247

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was a planned transcontinental highway in the United States in the 1910s and 1920s that began in Washington, D.C. and extended south and west to San Diego, California; it was named for Jefferson Davis, who, in addition to being the first and only President of the Confederate States of America was also a U.S. Congressman and Secretary of War. Because of unintended conflict between the National Auto Trail movement and the federal government, it is unclear whether the Jefferson Davis highway ever really existed in the complete form that its founders originally intended.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Elgin

JELGI



Taylor Rd and Main St, Elgin, TX 78621
Elgin
TX anytime

142
30.353433 -97.375321

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was a planned transcontinental highway in the United States in the 1910s and 1920s that began in Washington, D.C. and extended south and west to San Diego, California; it was named for Jefferson Davis, who, in addition to being the first and only President of the Confederate States of America was also a U.S. Congressman and Secretary of War. Because of unintended conflict between the National Auto Trail movement and the federal government, it is unclear whether the Jefferson Davis highway ever really existed in the complete form that its founders originally intended.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Fort Davis

JFTDV



State St and Court Ave, Fort Davis, TX
Fort Davis
TX daylight only

1028

30.588726 -103.894256

Early 19-teens American highways were not the efficient Point A to Point B affairs we know today. Because there were no dedicated state or federal road funds to tap into OR government agencies to plan networks, early highways were built by private groups that built through towns willing to pay to have a leg of the road in their community. This gave rise to the early Auto Trails, whose purpose was to boost tourism and commerce between far-flung cities. Building an efficient transportation network was secondary to bringing in the new auto travelers who would spend money. The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was an early American transcontinental highway route (called an Auto Trail) from Washington DC to San Diego, California sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who wanted a Southern transcontinental highway route named in his honor. Confusingly, the UDC also wanted to name other roads that passed places that were significant in his life after Davis, so there were several other Jefferson Davis Memorial Highways that were not connected to the transcontinental route as it had been first thought out.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Goliad

JGOLI



1042 W Pearl St, Goliad, TX
Goliad
TX anytime

508

28.667621 -97.409679

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was a planned transcontinental highway in the United States in the 1910s and 1920s that began in Washington, D.C. and extended south and west to San Diego, California; it was named for Jefferson Davis, who, in addition to being the first and only President of the Confederate States of America was also a U.S. Congressman and Secretary of War. Because of unintended conflict between the National Auto Trail movement and the federal government, it is unclear whether the Jefferson Davis highway ever really existed in the complete form that its founders originally intended.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Houston

JHOUS



8100 Washington Ave, Houston, TX
Houston
TX daylight only

505

29.780886 -95.434978

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was a planned transcontinental highway in the United States in the 1910s and 1920s that began in Washington, D.C. and extended south and west to San Diego, California; it was named for Jefferson Davis, who, in addition to being the first and only President of the Confederate States of America was also a U.S. Congressman and Secretary of War. Because of unintended conflict between the National Auto Trail movement and the federal government, it is unclear whether the Jefferson Davis highway ever really existed in the complete form that its founders originally intended.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Hunter

JHUNT



FM 2439 and House St, Hunter, TX
Hunter
TX daylight only

246
29.808204 -98.022813

Early 19-teens American highways were not the efficient Point A to Point B affairs we know today. Because there were no dedicated state or federal road funds to tap into OR government agencies to plan networks, early highways were built by private groups that built through towns willing to pay to have a leg of the road in their community. This gave rise to the early Auto Trails, whose purpose was to boost tourism and commerce between far-flung cities. Building an efficient transportation network was secondary to bringing in the new auto travelers who would spend money. The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was an early American transcontinental highway route (called an Auto Trail) from Washington DC to San Diego, California sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who wanted a Southern transcontinental highway route named in his honor. Confusingly, the UDC also wanted to name other roads that passed places that were significant in his life after Davis, so there were several other Jefferson Davis Memorial Highways that were not connected to the transcontinental route as it had been first thought out.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Orange

JORAN



1708 Interstate 10, Orange, TX 77632
Orange
TX daylight only

806
30.123449 -93.712544

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was a planned transcontinental highway in the United States in the 1910s and 1920s that began in Washington, D.C. and extended south and west to San Diego, California; it was named for Jefferson Davis, who, in addition to being the first and only President of the Confederate States of America was also a U.S. Congressman and Secretary of War. Because of unintended conflict between the National Auto Trail movement and the federal government, it is unclear whether the Jefferson Davis highway ever really existed in the complete form that its founders originally intended.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway San Anton

JSANO



Austin Hwy and Harry Wurzbach Rd, San Antonio, TX
San Antonio
TX daylight only

335
29.493695 -98.434194

Early 19-teens American highways were not the efficient Point A to Point B affairs we know today. Because there were no dedicated state or federal road funds to tap into OR government agencies to plan networks, early highways were built by private groups that built through towns willing to pay to have a leg of the road in their community. This gave rise to the early Auto Trails, whose purpose was to boost tourism and commerce between far-flung cities. Building an efficient transportation network was secondary to bringing in the new auto travelers who would spend money. The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was an early American transcontinental highway route (called an Auto Trail) from Washington DC to San Diego, California sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who wanted a Southern transcontinental highway route named in his honor. Confusingly, the UDC also wanted to name other roads that passed places that were significant in his life after Davis, so there were several other Jefferson Davis Memorial Highways that were not connected to the transcontinental route as it had been first thought out.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Uvalde

JUVAL



100 N Getty St, Uvalde, TX 78801

540

Uvalde

29.209834 -99.786037

TX anytime

Early 19-teens American highways were not the efficient Point A to Point B affairs we know today. Because there were no dedicated state or federal road funds to tap into OR government agencies to plan networks, early highways were built by private groups that built through towns willing to pay to have a leg of the road in their community. This gave rise to the early Auto Trails, whose purpose was to boost tourism and commerce between far-flung cities. Building an efficient transportation network was secondary to bringing in the new auto travelers who would spend money. The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was an early American transcontinental highway route (called an Auto Trail) from Washington DC to San Diego, California sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who wanted a Southern transcontinental highway route named in his honor. Confusingly, the UDC also wanted to name other roads that passed places that were significant in his life after Davis, so there were several other Jefferson Davis Memorial Highways that were not connected to the transcontinental route as it had been first thought out.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway Wharton

JWHAR



225 N. Richmond Rd, Wharton, TX 77488

475

Wharton

29.313464 -96.1025

TX anytime

Early 19-teens American highways were not the efficient Point A to Point B affairs we know today. Because there were no dedicated state or federal road funds to tap into OR government agencies to plan networks, early highways were built by private groups that built through towns willing to pay to have a leg of the road in their community. This gave rise to the early Auto Trails, whose purpose was to boost tourism and commerce between far-flung cities. Building an efficient transportation network was secondary to bringing in the new auto travelers who would spend money. The Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway was an early American transcontinental highway route (called an Auto Trail) from Washington DC to San Diego, California sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who wanted a Southern transcontinental highway route named in his honor. Confusingly, the UDC also wanted to name other roads that passed places that were significant in his life after Davis, so there were several other Jefferson Davis Memorial Highways that were not connected to the transcontinental route as it had been first thought out.

Take a picture of the Jefferson Highway marker placed here.

7th St Restaurant

LHT1



754 7th St

1371

Cushing

31.814174 -94.840868

TX Su 1030a-330p, M-R
1030a-9p, F-Sa 1030a-10p

What keeps Cushing, a brief distraction on the drive from Jacksonville to Nacogdoches, alive and kicking? The 7th Street Restaurant may be partly responsible. Located in a row of mostly abandoned century-old storefronts in Cushing's former business district, the locally famous chow parlor puts out the basics with flair. The chicken-fried steak is a must, and under no circumstances may you pass up the creamy, East Texas—style potatoes, mashed with the peels on. Leave room for homemade pie and time to study the impressive wall of license plates, which appears to represent all fifty states (and a number of foreign countries).

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

On the River

919 W 2nd St
Freeport
TX M-Sa 10a-9p

LHT10

1561

28.953438 -95.357964



Not surprisingly, fried shrimp is the star at this joint immediately across from the docks, a favorite of fishermen, divers, and petrochemical plant workers. The chicken-fried steak, catfish, and burgers hold their own alongside what may be the best coleslaw in Texas. Fried dill pickles—sliced, lightly breaded—are an eye-opener, and the marvelous blackberry and peach cobblers provide culinary exclamation points. This place is the real deal. No skinny waitresses here, and natural hair color is conspicuous by its absence.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Peabody's

1206 Fisher St
Goldthwaite
TX R 11a-8p, F-Sa 6a-9p,
Su-M 6a-3p

LHT11

254

31.451799 -98.569657



Housed in what was once a wool and mohair warehouse, Peabody's is laid-back and family—friendly. Every Sunday, owner-cook Allen Knight serves up some of the tastiest chicken-fried steak in the state. The meat is peppered and pounded thin before being hand-dipped in batter. Can't-miss choices at the daily buffet-style lunch and dinner are the fried catfish and smothered hamburger steak. Each dish is accompanied by an array of fresh vegetables and a choice of straight-from-the-oven rolls or jalapeño cornbread. Knight's sister-in-law makes the prize-worthy pies from scratch; you've got to have the coconut cream.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Johnny Rebs Dixie Café

708 S Market St
Hearne
TX M-F 1030a-9p, Sa-Su
7a-9p

LHT12

1313

30.877248 -96.592425



We would like to use this space to apologize to our waitress, whom we startled with our unbridled enthusiasm. After two bites of the chicken and dumplings, we shouted, "This is amazing!" nearly causing her to drop a tray of iced teas. We then ordered the chicken-fried steak (hand-breaded), the mashed potatoes (lumpily perfect), and a cornbread muffin, and devoured it all. When she warily asked if we would care for some pecan pie, we thumped the table and hollered, "You kidding?" She hurried back with a slice, which, needless to say, we ate the heck out of. Customers: ethnically diverse; half regulars, half travelers. Decor: Confederate.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Koffee Kup

200 W 2nd St
Hico
TX 6a-930p

LHT13

459

31.983004 -98.032929



You're headed south on 281 and out of the corner of your eye you see an impossibly quaint limestone cafe labeled "Koffee Kup." Screech! Inside, kafe kitsch is king, including a world-class kollection of salt and pepper shakers. Handmade doughnuts appear at breakfast, and we could eat them all day long, except that sooner or later lunch rolls around, and we're drawn to the spectacular jalapeño-and-cream-cheese burger on a homemade bun. The meringue pies, though famous, take a backseat to the apricot cobbler. Save a belt notch (or a whole new pair of pants) for a trip to Wiseman House, a gourmet chocolatier just across the street.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Texan Café

207 East St
Hutto
TX T-Sa 11a-830p

LHT14

728

30.544397 -97.547694



This friendly joint in Hutto's old downtown has an inventive way with classic fare. Don't be perplexed by fried pickles. They're lightly battered and surprisingly delicious. Homemade onion rings have a spicy cornmeal crust, and the T's in the BLT are fried and green. Sides are fresh and tasty, especially the palate-cleansing cucumber salad and the Grumpy Potatoes, which left us anything but. The hand-breaded chicken-fry is made-to-order. Baked on the premises every morning, the pies are unfussy yet creative. There were sixteen the day we visited, including a peanut butter variety that makes Reese's seem like kid stuff. Don't miss the Pie Happy Hour, an institution that we imagine has caused a marked decline in late-afternoon productivity in the Hutto metro area.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Hill Country Cupboard

101 US-281
Johnson City
TX M-W 7a-6p, R 7a-9p, F-Sa 7a-10p, Su 7a-9p

LHT15

433

30.276796 -98.40308



We hate to say it, but the hand-breaded fried pork chop at the Hill Country Cupboard knocked the gravy off the chicken-fried steak. For that matter, the sides—tender black-eyed peas and home-style potatoes with onions from the griddle—almost outshone the main courses, and frankly, the dinner may have been eclipsed by the contents of the (count 'em) two dessert cases. Basically, every bite was better than the last. We recommend the scrumptious homemade doughnuts and the gooey cherry pie with a fall-apart-in-your-mouth crust. If sweets won't satisfy, there's a bar in the back (or combine the two vices with a locally made tequila sucker). Menus glued onto paper sacks and a troll doll collection give the requisite quirky touches.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Isaaks

1606 Main St
Junction
TX M-R 6a-9p, F-Sa 6a-10p, Su 6a-2p

LHT16
906
30.491035 -99.776832



Mosey down the entry hall, crammed with trophy mounts and a knife case, to get to the great food and friendly waitresses, most of whom have worked at the restaurant for decades and one of whom bought the place two years back. The clientele ranges from tattooed cowboys chomping on homemade onion rings to ladies sharing patty melts. A local from nearby Roosevelt recommended the chicken-fry, and boy, was she right: tender meat, wrapped in a crust with the perfect grease quotient, finished with thick white gravy. The grilled pork chops and peppery mashed potatoes brought us to new heights, and by the time we were slurping coffee from Isaacks-embossed mugs and savoring a few pieces of pie, we were in heaven. Or someplace like it.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Barth's Restaurant

445 N Sunset Strip St
Kenedy
TX M-F 6a-9p, Sa 7a-9p, Su 7a-2p

LHT17
1130
28.82875 -97.862293



Kenedy is barely a blip on the road between San Antonio and Corpus Christi, but Barth's has been a must-stop for more than seven decades. Walk inside and take in the white-and-black-checked floor, the maroon-vinyl swivel chairs at the bar, and the spacious yet cozy booths in the back (smoking section: yes). The chicken-fried steak is mighty fine, but the pies are the showstoppers. We inhaled slices of the flaky-crust ed apple and the manna-from-heaven chocolate. When we asked the cashier for a recipe, she just smiled, shook her head, and asked if the kiddos would like a lollipop.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Donald Citrano's Coffee Shop Café

1005 W McGregor Dr
McGregor
TX M-Sa 6a-9p, Su 6a-2p

LHT18
223
31.441797 -97.416861



The waitress' shirt said it all: "Western White House." Not that long ago, this was one of the places where the national press corps hung out when President Bush was at his Crawford ranch. If the pictures on the wall are any indication, 43's approval rating never faltered here. Despite its eight years in the limelight, the Coffee Shop is still just a good ol' cafe that serves good ol' food to good ol' people, the kind with dust on their boots and jeans that aren't prefaded. Be sure to order the onion rings and the rich and fluffy chocolate cream pie. Then it's back to clearing brush.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Blake's Café

9216 FM 725
McQueeney
TX 11a-9p

LHT19

714

29.590686 -98.038651



In the summer, lots of folks spend the afternoon waterskiing at Lake McQueeney before stopping at this quaint gathering spot for some grub. The beer is cold and the vibe quasi-rustic (think wooden tables with captain's chairs and walls decorated with a huge Texaco star and mounted fish and deer heads). Locals go for the steak and shrimp (though to be honest, the pie is skippable). Blake's is the kind of place where everybody knows everybody else.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Lucys on the Square

127 N Ohio St
Celina
TX T-F 11a-9p, Sa 8a-9p,
Su 8a-2p

LHT2

1267

33.324469 -96.786075



Ah, the pinto beans, seasoned with oregano and thick chunks of bacon; or the hand-battered chicken-fried steak with cream gravy; or the yeast rolls, surprisingly dense and moist, whipped up daily in the on-site bakery; or the towering homemade coconut cream pie, so rich and smooth that a friend, his mouth half-full, slurred, "I thought I didn't like coconut cream pie, but I just hadn't tried Lucy's." These are some of the memories we treasure from our visit to this bustling downtown spot with exposed brick walls, "How you?" waitresses, and a giant fiberglass steer (that would be Lucy—that's right, a steer named Lucy) gazing benevolently from the second-floor balcony at the happy diners below.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Love Creek Orchards Bakery Patio Café

14024 TX-16 N
Medina
TX 11a-3p

LHT20

888

29.798172 -99.249713



You'll swear you smell a spice-scented candle when you walk in the front door, but it's really the apple-rific offerings at this small white frame house with apple-red trim. Medina is known as the apple capital of Texas, and Love Creek Orchards makes the most of it, turning out famed apple pie, apple ice cream, apple jam, and apple butter. You may be tempted to eat nothing but apple-based foodstuffs, although you'd miss a pretty fantastic burger (for which, surprisingly, apple slices are not an available topping). The apple-centric gift shop demands a stop on your way out.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Simply Country Café

17174 TX-146 N
Moss Hill
TX T-R 6a-2p, F-Sa 6a-9p

LHT21

1430

30.246628 -94.741636



Simply Country used to be a store and gas station but has been transformed into a homey cafe, right down to the wooden tables and chairs, painted saws on the wall, and pie case by the front door. Owner Charlotte Price and her pie-making mom keep local diners coming back with favorites like ice box banana split and Chocolate Delight, plus the usual meringue and fruit varieties. On Thursday, the twosome starts cranking out pies for the weekend rush. If they run out, you can console yourself with hand-dipped chicken-fried steak and made-from-scratch mashed potatoes. (Weather advisory: The cafe was badly damaged by Hurricane Ike but hopes to reopen around Christmas.)

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Blue Bonnet Café

211 US-281
Marble Falls
TX M-R 6a-8p, F-Sa 6a-9p, Su 6a-145p

LHT22

982

30.570785 -98.27598



Probably one of the best known hill country breakfast spots, the Blue Bonnet Café is also well know for their pies. A very popular location, you can expect to wait for a while for a table.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Rock Inn Café

1098 Boykin Dr
Memphis
TX 6a-9p

LHT23

2421

34.733938 -100.543625



Sister restaurant of the Rock Inn Café in Seymour, this is your rallymaster's favorite place to stop for a bite when making the less-than-favorite trek up US 287 towards Amarillo.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Rock Inn Café

207 W California St
Seymour
TX 6a-9p

LHT24

1508

33.594068 -99.263749



One word: "classic." The Rock Inn has been around for 73 years, and everything about it testifies to old-fashioned quality: hand-pressed burgers, great fries, a fabulous dark-chocolate pie with homemade crust and melt-in-your-mouth meringue. The gravy on the chicken-fry was properly peppery, and the menu offered both chicken livers and gizzards, a rarity these days. If you don't root for Texas Tech (Lubbock is 165 miles away), you might want to keep your mouth shut, because somebody here really likes the Red Raiders (the decor could be called Tech moderne—red booths, red stools at the lunch counter, and Tech memorabilia plastered on the walls). The only letdown is that after substantial renovations over the years, the Rock Inn is no longer made of rock.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

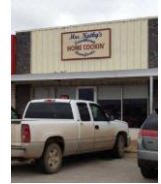
Mrs. Kathy's Southern Comfort

3413 College Ave
Snyder
TX T-Sa 11a-2p

LHT25

1685

32.707185 -100.920286



"Ain't no Bisquick up in here!" That's Mrs. Kathy's motto and she's sticking to it. The kitchen is in full view of the dining room, so while you wait, you can watch the ladies prepping and cooking their indescribably delicious food from scratch, weaving among one another in a culinary ballet. You'll marvel at world-class chicken-fried steak, pork chops, and King Ranch chicken casserole. You'll swoon over real-deal mashed potatoes and fresh corn. Mrs. Kathy keeps a close eye on the plates whizzing by as she banterers with regular customers and rings up checks. Don't be put off by a few highfalutin items such as panini and crepes. This is down-home cooking at its transcendent best.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Turnaround Café

202 Burlington Ave
Spur
TX M-T 630a-2p, W-Su
630a-9p

LHT26

1935

33.47444 -100.856214



One look at the Turnaround Cafe and you might be tempted to, well, turn around. Don't. This beat-up former Gulf gas station has plate-licking-good food, mug-draining-good coffee, and ear-straining-good local news (just lean a little closer to the next table). A pleasant drive through rolling grassland, high mesas, and unexpected canyons takes you to Spur, which was once a part of the historic Spur Ranch and was born with the coming of the Burlington Railroad. If you notice the police chief hanging around, that's because his wife owns the place.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Jack and Dorothy's Café

406 E Washington St
Stephenville
TX Su-R 530a-12a, F-Sa
530a-2a

LHT27

600

32.221669 -98.199678



Jake and Dorothy's should be in a time capsule. Hell, it is a time capsule. To celebrate its sixtieth birthday this June, the cafe served chicken-fried steak for \$3.60 and buttermilk pie for 60 cents. The line was out the door. Gail Bolling, who has worked off and on at the restaurant for 35 years, is always being asked to take a snapshot of couples who had their first date here decades ago. The kitchen makes everything from scratch, including crisp chicken livers and lattice-crust cherry pies that would do June Cleaver proud. After dinner, stroll a block to Stephenville's town square to see the handsome county courthouse. You might spot a cowboy (Stephenville is the cowboy capital of the world) or a UFO (a bunch of locals reported sightings last January).

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Allen's Family Style Meals

1301 E Broadway St
Sweetwater
TX 11a-2p

LHT28

1392

32.476592 -100.394837



At Ma Allen's, as the locals call it, you don't order off a menu. They just seat you at a long table with other customers, and the platters and bowls start coming. You get fried chicken and one other meat (sausage, barbecued ribs, meat loaf, or roast beef), and there are a ton of sides (squash, pinto beans, slaw, creamed corn, chopped spinach, sweet potatoes, boiled okra, green pea salad, potato salad, and buttery whole peeled baked potatoes that fall apart at the touch of a fork). You pass the food around, boardinghouse-style, till you're so stuffed you start to fear for your chair. At this rate, the peach cobbler could be your last dessert, but if so you'll die happy and have something to leave your heirs, since the price of this remarkable meal is a mere \$8.50 per person.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Mel's Diner

706 W Oklahoma Ave
Wheeler
TX 5a-5p

LHT29

2739

35.444874 -100.281725



Overheard at a neighboring table: "I've lived in Texas all my life and I've never had a better chicken-fried steak." The tender meat is surrounded by a crunchy batter and served with real homemade (i.e., authentically lumpy) mashed potatoes and peppery cream gravy. And the diner's golden, hand-cut french fries are so good you won't even want ketchup. Pie lady Lourdes Buenrostra makes ten kinds from scratch, including chocolate, pecan, and coconut cream. The knotty pine walls showcase assorted mounted animals (birds, fish, and a bobcat) and amusing signs like "You know you're in a small town when ... you are run off main street with a combine." Visit early enough on game-day Friday and you can eat breakfast with the Wheeler High School football team. Go Mustangs!

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Maxines on Main

905 Main St
Bastrop
TX Su-T 7a-3p, W-R 7a-8p, F-Sa 7a-9p

LHT3

470

30.10966 -97.319859



Come for the food, stay for the waitresses. The potato skins filled with roasted-green-chile pork are perfect with a glass of homemade lemonade, and the chicken-fried steak is served with just-lumpy-enough mashed potatoes and a velvety, peppery cream gravy, but it's the staff that elevates this friendly place on Main Street. When we inquired about the award-winning chili, our waitress turned and shouted, "Hey, Maddie, how do you like the chili?" to a ten-year-old girl, who smiled and said, "It's the only reason I come here." Another waitress, hair piled high on her head, leaned out the door to check on an elderly man catching his breath at a sidewalk table, then brought him a mason jar filled with ice water.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

H & H Bakery and Café

719 Lott St
Yoakum
TX M-Sa 615a-2p

LHT30
916
29.286716 -97.151554



“Best BBQ and bakery in town!” brags the H & H. A lot of folks obviously agree. Those who aren’t slaves to the brisket are hooked on the crisp chicken-fried steak with white gravy, or they’re fiends for the locally smoked turkey breast, or they’re meat loaf freaks. The mashed potatoes contain tasty tater lumps, and the fried okra and the berry pie are worth fighting over. On your way out, make another pass through the short cafeteria line to pick up a homemade sweet roll or doughnut to keep you company. Then take a minute and stroll over to Yoakum’s architecturally unique public library (it’s housed in the former city electrical plant) or shop for clothes and furnishings worthy of a country music star at the Double D Ranch store.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

El Paraiso Restaurant

1904 US-83
Zapata
TX 5a-10p

LHT31
2389
26.913187 -99.277026



Thanks to nearby petroleum operations and the prime hunting and fishing at Falcon Lake, truckloads of hungry men rumble out of the South Texas brush at noon and head to sprawling El Paraiso. The house specialty, chicken-fried steak, is spectacular, made from top round that’s tender, well-seasoned, and jacketed in a quintessential crust. Families love the place for its copious kids’ menu. One woman is responsible, the late, great Hortencia Medina, who came here from Mexico and worked her way up from dishwasher to restaurant owner.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Smokestack Restaurant

239 Private Road 741
Mingus
TX 7a-9p

LHT32
1579
32.508099 -98.417034



This one wasn't in Texas Monthly. I stopped by here for a quick breakfast on the way to a peace officer's funeral in Abilene. My buddy ordered biscuits and gravy and one pancake. He wanted to eat light. Instead, they delivered 4 biscuits so tall and thick, they towered over the plate from one side to the other. The gravy, served in a giant soup bowl, was enough to drown a small horse. Last, the single pancake was the diameter of a vinyl LP and about an inch and a half thick. Needless to say, 'everything is bigger in Texas' ain't just a boast.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes. They open at 7am...or when they feel like it. Deal with it.

Cypress Creek Inn Restaurant

408 TX-27

Comfort

TX W-F 11a-2p, Sa-Su
1130a-230p, W-Sa
530p-830p

LHT4
999
29.968289 -98.913242



There is no longer an inn at the Cypress Creek Inn Restaurant, but who cares? The restaurant delivers on every homey pleasure implied by the town's name. The dining room is crammed with plastic flowers, stained glass windows, bric-a-brac, framed newspaper clippings of historic events, Raggedy Ann dolls, and clown paintings. Regulars are greeted by name; an elderly woman dining alone was joined by a waiter who sat down to chat while he rolled silverware into napkins. Meanwhile, the chicken-fried steak is among the best we've ever encountered—a surprisingly tender cutlet in an irresistibly crispy crust, topped with delish gravy and served with a mound of real mashed potatoes. Pies are tops.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Bahnhof Café

213 W Main St

Cuero

TX 7a-2p M-F, 8a-2p Sa,
5p-9p F-Sa

LHT5
1005
29.090923 -97.293112



A Romanesque Revival courthouse, a racing turkey named Ruby Begonia, and a chupacabra sighting—what more could you want from a small town? Thursday's special at the Bahnhof Cafe, that's what. We tried the meat loaf with brown gravy and the chicken-fried steak with white, and we overdid it with the homemade rolls and french fries adorned with a bit of peel. Slicker than most country cafes, the Bahnhof serves wine, but it's Texas wine (mostly). The bread pudding should properly be followed by a nap (perhaps with one of the bachelor ranchers wolfing down chunky mashed potatoes with their pants tucked into their boots?). Or you could just go antiquing.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Whistle Stop Café

904 US-81 Business

Decatur

TX M-F 6a-2p

LHT6
1131
33.228192 -97.578603



Of the seven clocks that hang in the Whistle Stop Cafe, only one is right. Its numerals have fallen from their posts and sit, jumbled, at the six o'clock mark, but its face reads, "Who cares!?" Never was this common bit of cafe kitsch more accurate. As we hunched over our chicken-fried steak—a tender cutlet encased in battered goodness and crowned with snow-white gravy—time's wingéd chariot ground to a halt. As we tucked into one of the richest pecan pies to ever touch the tines of a fork, the wheels fell off completely. Housed in a 1929 stone building next door to the equally historic Petrified Wood Gas Station, the Whistle Stop is run by a bevy of sassy waitresses who quit serving lunch at two. So don't lose track of time until after you've placed your order.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

The Shed

8337 FM-279

Edom

TX M 630a-2p, T-Sa630a-8p, Su 7a-4p

32.372426

-95.609513

LHT7

1172



When you get wore out, as they say in East Texas, from shopping the quaint row of art galleries in downtown Edom, the forty-year-old Shed will rejuvenate you with a superthick, fluffy-crust chicken-fried steak, sides of mashed potatoes and okra, and a stout slab of homemade pie, often featuring local fresh fruit. Expect to dine alongside an amiable mix of country folks and artsy types. The staff is extra-friendly, even by East Texas standards. Afterward, check the front porch vegetable stand, browse the gift store next door, or head back to the galleries.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Sue's Roost

103 Edgar St

Eustace

TX M-Sa 630a-2p

32.306519

-96.006562

LHT8

999



Ask anyone where to get the best chicken-fried steak this side of Cedar Creek and they'll send you to Sue's, where you'll find it hand-breaded, well-seasoned, and accompanied by fresh seasonal vegetables. Prepare for a rooster theme carried to the extreme; the birds cover everything—the walls, the counters, even the menus. Pies are baked at least twice a week; the pecan is fabulous. After pushing back from the fowl-print tablecloth, take your tea across the street and sit in the gazebo right on the tiny town square.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Joe's Place

120 N Live Oak St

Fayetteville

TX W-F 11a-2p, R-F 5p-9p, Sa 730a-9p, Su 730a-2p

29.904779

-96.675457

LHT9

1121



Located in what was, at various times, a confectionery, a doctor's office, and a saloon, this charming hangout on Fayetteville's historic square doles out a plate-size chicken-fried steak with a toasty crust and a peppery cream gravy. The fried sweet potato chips aren't too sweet, and fresh green beans sautéed with bacon and onions remind us of Sunday supper at Grandma's. Dishes named after locals—Lisa's Big Salad, Lanny's Slow Smoked Ribs, Todd Fritsch's Cowhand Ribeye—confer a sense of community. But no matter where you're from, you'll enjoy genuine Southern hospitality.

Go eat at this restaurant. E-mail a receipt on your rally flag back to rally scoring. From kickstand down to kickstand up, you must be at this location for a minimum of 40 minutes.

Alcalde James Dill

108 E Hospital St
Nacogdoches
TX Anytime

MALJD

289

31.604779 -94.655299



Site of the home of James Dill. Born in Pennsylvania in 1770, a pioneer Indian trader, recognized by the King of Spain as a public-spirited citizen, and was the first alcalde of Nacogdoches under the Mexican government in 1821.

Take a picture of the stone marker for James Dill.

Angel of Goliad

Loop 71 and Cabrera Rd
Goliad
TX Anytime

MANGO

252

28.646531 -97.381118



Francita Alavez was known as the "Angel of Goliad," for saving the lives of Texas prisoners of war in the "Goliad Massacre" by interceding on their behalf. She persuaded Mexican officials to allow 20 men who were held to be spared as doctors, interpreters, or workers. Francita entered the presidio the night before the massacre, bringing several men out with her and hiding them until after the Goliad Massacre. She also made sure the 80 men from the volunteer Nashville Battalion were not executed. Francita is believed to have been the mistress of a Mexican officer whose last name is Alavez and thus her true name is unknown. She was abandoned by the officer who returned to Mexico City with the Mexican army. She returned to Texas years later, penniless and alone, and was remembered for her actions and given employment on a local ranch. This monument is placed here for her actions.

Take a picture of the monument of the Angel of Goliad.

Battle of Fredonia

TX-21, 1.7 miles east of San Augustine
San Augustine
TX anytime

MBAFR

346

31.52644 -94.078571



Climax of first Anglo-American rebellion in East Texas. In 1826 colonizer Hayden Edwards defied expulsion orders of Mexico and founded Republic of Fredonia - raising flag of "Independence, Liberty and Justice." When Ayish Bayou settlers refused to join, he ordered their banishment. Fredonians, from log fort at this site, were ordered to take Ayish Bayou on Jan. 21, 1827. That day, however, without a shot, Stephen Prather's nine Anglos and sixty native Americans took the fort and 200 soldiers. At news of this, Edwards fled to the U.S., ending the Fredonia Rebellion.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Battle of Velasco

Surf Dr and Surfside Hwy
Surfside
TX Anytime

MBAVE

321

28.950782 -95.286062



The battle of Velasco, a prelude to the Texas Revolution and probably the first case of bloodshed in the relations between Texas and Mexico, took place on June 26, 1832. Henry Smith and John Austin, in charge of Texans who had gone to Brazoria to secure a cannon for use against the Mexican forces at Anahuac, opposed Domingo de Ugartechea (later of the Battle of Gonzales), commander of the Mexican fort at Velasco, who tried to prevent the passage of the vessel carrying the cannon. The Texans numbered between 100 and 150; the number of Mexicans was variously estimated at 91 to 200. Ugartechea and his garrison were forced to surrender when their ammunition was exhausted.

Take a picture of the marker dedicated to the Battle of Velasco.

Battle of Medina Two

MBOM2



Applewhite and Bruce Rds
San Antonio
TX anytime

209
29.108753 -98.538776

When we speak of the Texas War of Independence, we think of the Alamo, Goliad, and San Jacinto but Texas had a long history of seeking independence from a tyrannical or distant government. There were actually several attempts when settlers and colonists attempted to separate from Spanish colonial rule. The Battle of Medina was fought approximately 20 miles south of San Antonio on August 18, 1813, as part of the Mexican War of Independence against Spanish authority in Mexico. In 1812, 1,400 Texians in the Republican Army, composed of Tejanos, Americans, Euro-Mexicans (Criollos), former Spanish Royalist soldiers aided by an auxiliary force of Indians, and at least one black slave, faced 1,800 Royalist troops which were encamped near the Medina River. Due to tactical errors, the Spanish forces rallied from a retreat and annihilated the Republican forces, killing and capturing the entire army, and then executing all but about 100 of them. The remains of the Republican troops were left to rot and were not buried until 1822 when the first governor of Coahuila y Tejas under the newly established United Mexican States ordered a detachment of soldiers to gather their bones and bury them honorably under an oak tree that grew on the battlefield. The actual battle location is of great dispute and there are two public and one private markers denoting the suspected locations of the battle.

Take a picture of the public marker at this location (caution: dirt roads)

Burr's Ferry

MBUFY



TX-63, just west of the Sabine River
Newton County
TX 24 hours

399
31.064222 -93.524734

Burr's Ferry was an important communications point between Texas and the United States, especially during settlement era of early 1800's. Named for Dr. Timothy Burr (1790-1852), second cousin of U. S. Vice President Aaron Burr, Dr. Burr is said to have come to the Sabine area in 1809 and practiced medicine from his home plantation on the Sabine. His family operated the ferry in the 1840's and the town of Burr's Ferry grew up on east side of the river. This crossing (earlier called Hickman's Ferry) gave pioneers the means to enter Texas with their stock, household goods, and other property. It was one of four main points of entry on Texas-Louisiana border and this crossing was considered strategic in 1860's, during the Civil War. Breastworks were built on east bank, and timber cleared here on west bank, in effort to guard against Federal invasions.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Brookeland United Methodist Church

MBUMC



Old Hwy 8 N & Old Hwy 96
Brookeland
TX Daylight only

351
31.1549 -93.995072

Before Texas declared independence, Methodist preachers secretly toured the countryside conducting sermons and secret weddings because Anglo settlers had to "convert" to Catholicism to settle here. When Texas finally won its independence, scores of Methodist churches sprang up all over this area of colonial Texas. Churches such as this Brookeland Methodist have been serving their respective areas for over 150 years and have been the center of Texas religious structure and influence.

Take a picture of your entire motorcycle parked in front of the Brookeland United Methodist Church.

McCulloch County Indian Battle

MCCIB



FM 1311, 16.5 miles southwest of Brady

145

Brady

30.964468 -99.475367

TX anytime

On November 21, 1831 James Bowie, Rezin P. Bowie, David Buchanan, Cephas D. Hamm, Matthew Doyle, Jesse Wallace, Thomas McCaslin, Robert Armstrong, James Coryell with two servants, Charles and Gonzales, held at bay for a day and a night, 164 Caddos and Lipans. After 80 warriors had been killed, the Indians withdrew. James Bowie would go on to fight and die at the Battle of the Alamo 4.5 years later.

Take a picture of the stone marker here.

Cordova Rebellion Battleground Prairie site

MCRBP



US-90 ALT, 4.5 miles east of Seguin

145

Seguin

29.569757 -97.888275

TX anytime

Alcalde Vicente Córdova and other leaders supported the Texas Revolution as long as it espoused a return to the Constitution of 1824, but after independence was declared they sought to forcefully oppose the new Texas Republic with help from the Cherokee. Beginning as early as late 1835, Córdova had covertly started to plan and organize local resistance, anticipating Texas would declare independence from Mexico. In the late summer of 1838, word arrived from several sources that Mexico was seeking an arrangement with the Cherokee which would give them title to their land in exchange for assistance in joining a war of extermination against the Texians. On March 29, 1839, a company of 80 men commanded by General Edward Bureson defeated Vicente Córdova and the rebels during a fight near Seguin, Texas, at "Battleground Prairie." While wounded and pursued by Mathew Caldwell and his rangers, Córdova was able to make his way to Mexico. Cordova returned to Texas with General Adrián Woll's 1842 invasion and occupation of San Antonio. He was killed in the subsequent Battle of Salado Creek, September 18, 1842.

Take a picture of the marker notating the location of the Battleground Prairie site.

Dolores

MDORS



US-90, 7.3 miles west of Brackettville

314

Brackettville

29.335786 -100.535235

TX anytime

Only settlement founded in John Charles Beales' ill-fated Rio Grande colony of 1834-1836. Beales (1804-1878) -- empresario of 70,000,000 acres in present Southern and Western Texas and New Mexico -- was Texas' largest known land king. In 1833 he and a partner brought 59 settlers here to colonize a town to be named for Beales' Mexican wife. Indian raids and drought soon took their toll, but the death blow came in 1836. As the group fled the Mexican Army during the Texas Revolution, Comanches killed all but 7 of one party. This ended the town's existence.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker at this location.

El Paso del Rio del Norte

MEPRN

Paisano Dr
El Paso
TX daylight only

891
31.762113 -106.509306



On May 4, 1598, Don Juan de Onate Adelantado and Captain-General, Governor of New Mexico, first named El Paso Del Rio Del Norte. Through this old pass, the lowest snow-free feasible route from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the Rocky Mountains, extend today the great trunk lines of telegraph and railroad. The city of El Paso marks the place and perpetuates the name.

Take a picture of this historical marker located in an empty lot at the end of this obscure road right on the border.

Fort Anahuac

MFTAN

1704 S Main St
Anahuac
TX anytime

316
29.755734 -94.687917



Known as Perry's Point until 1825, Anahuac was a port of entry for early Texas colonists. In 1830 the Mexican government established a military post here to collect customs duties and to enforce the law of April 6, 1830, which curtailed further Anglo-American colonization. Situated on a high bluff at the mouth of the Trinity River, Fort Anahuac controlled access to East Texas settlements. Col. Juan Davis Bradburn, commander of the Anahuac garrison, angered Texas colonists by conscripting labor and supplies to construct the fort and by failing to control his disorderly troops. In 1832 he unjustly imprisoned William B. Travis, Patrick C. Jack, and other settlers here. When he refused to release the men, armed conflict erupted between Texas and Mexican forces. The confrontation here sparked fighting at Velasco and the start of the Texas Revolution.

Take a picture of the historical marker here.

Fort Lipantitlan

MFTLP

Lipantitlan Park Rd
Sandia
TX anytime

830
27.964482 -97.818355



Near this area, a wooden picket fort was constructed around 1831 by Mexican forces in anticipation of trouble with Anglo immigrants. The fort apparently was named for a camp of Lipan Apaches in the vicinity. In 1835, the small guard force that held the fort surrendered it to Texan forces without a shot being fired. In 1842, a battalion of Texas volunteers camped in this area. In an attempt to lay claim to the territory between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande, the camp was seized by Mexican general Antonio Canales, but the Mexican forces later retreated. Around 10 years later, during the Mexican War, troops under General Zachary Taylor passed through this area on their way to the Rio Grande.

Take a picture of the historical marker here.

Fort Tenoxtitlan Historical Marker

TX 21, 1.8 miles SW of Cooks Point
Cooks Point
TX anytime

MFTTX
103
30.581089 -96.635295



Fort Tenoxtitlán was established by Mexico in 1830 in what later became Burleson County, Texas. The fortification was in accordance with the Law of April 6, 1830, to deter colonization from the United States. The name literally means "prickly pear place" and was derived from the Aztec city of Tenochtitlan, which later became Mexico City. Under the command of Mexican General Manuel de Mier y Terán, José Francisco Ruiz arrived with the Second Flying Company of San Carlos de Parras, and on October 17, 1830, established the fort on the west bank of the Brazos River. It proved to be a failed attempt at stopping Anglo immigration, after Stephen F. Austin successfully appealed directly to Mexican President Anastasio Bustamante, receiving exemptions for his colony and that of Green DeWitt. Having failed to stop Anglo immigration and suffering from poor health, Mier y Terán committed suicide on July 3, 1832. Ruiz evacuated the fort on July 13. The site was once in competition with Austin to become the capital of the Republic of Texas.

Take a picture of the historical marker for the fort here at this location.

John Hemphill

400 E Main St
Canadian
TX anytime

MHEMP
612
35.91301 -100.382648



Canadian, Texas is the county seat for Hemphill County. The county was named for John Hemphill, a judge in the early Texas Republic and adjutant general for the Somervell Expedition, a punitive expedition against Mexico in retaliation for three predatory raids made by Mexican armies upon Texas in 1842. The expedition was a failure yet many Texas soldiers attempted to continue into Mexico as part of the failed Mier Expedition. Mexico proved to be a foe Texas could not afford to aggravate too greatly.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker reference John Hemphill by the county building at this location.

Jonathan Anderson

100 E Panola St
Carthage
TX anytime

MJOAN
338
32.157117 -94.338177



Kentucky native Jonathan "Old Shelby" Anderson, a grandson of American Revolution veteran Bailey Anderson, settled in this area when Texas was part of Mexico. He served in the Texas Revolution and fought at the Battle of San Jacinto. In 1848 he donated 100 acres here for the formation of Carthage, the new seat of government for Panola County, which was organized two years earlier from Shelby County. He later served as sheriff and tax assessor-collector. This park, the site of the former Carthage courthouse square, was named for Anderson in 1956.

Take a picture of the historical marker here.

Welcome to Matagorda

TX-60 and Matagorda Cemetery Rd
Matagorda
TX daylight only

MMATA

300

28.700715 -95.957016



Matagorda is the 3rd oldest town in Texas. It was established in 1827 when Stephen F. Austin obtained permission from the Mexican government to build a town to protect incoming settlers. Elias R. Wightman, who was one of Stephen F. Austin's early surveyors, traveled to Matagorda in 1829 with 60 immigrant settlers. Matagorda became a focal point for shipping while under the Mexican, Republic of Texas, and Confederate flags. Today, Matagorda is mainly driven by local oil production and fishing tourism.

Take a picture of the anchor welcome sign.

Manuel Flores near Liberty Hill

CR 260, 300 ft N of TX-29
Liberty Hill
TX anytime

MMFLH

133

30.649662 -97.859862



Manuel Flores, trader and Mexican agent, lived before the Texas Revolution in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, where he illicitly traded with the Caddo Indians who lived in the vicinity. In 1835 he failed in an attempt to keep the Caddos from making a treaty with the United States that called for the removal of the Indians from Louisiana. The next year, during the Texas Revolution, he unsuccessfully tried to recruit these Indians to the side of Mexico. In 1838, he was associated with the Mexican authorities at Matamoros as an emissary with the task of convincing the Texas Indians that they should overthrow the Republic of Texas. In the spring of 1839, he led an expedition from Matamoros that carried war supplies to the Indians in Texas whom the Mexicans were trying to organize. After killing four members of a party of surveyors near Seguin, a company of Texas Rangers led by Lt. James Rice confronted the Mexican group on the North San Gabriel River on May 17, 1839. Flores's band was routed, and Flores was reported among the dead. In Flores' baggage, the Texans found documents that seemed to link the Cherokee Indians with a Mexican plot to conquer Texas which precipitated the Cherokee War. In 1936, a marker was placed near the site of the Rice-Flores engagement.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Nashville Texas

US 190, 300 feet SW of the Brazos River
Gause
TX anytime

MNRCC

162

30.825775 -96.65304



This location is the site of the former town of Nashville. Named for the city in Tennessee, this was surveyed in 1835 as the capital of Robertson's Colony and was the first Texas home of George Childress, the chairman of the committee for the drafting of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Considered a possible site for the capital of the Republic of Texas, it served as the Milam County seat, but when the town was not chosen and the state legislature moved the county seat to Cameron, within 20 years the town vanished.

Take a picture of the historical marker for the ghost town of Nashville.

Richardson's Bluff

FM 105 and CR 864
Evadale
TX anytime

MRIBL

352

30.349508 -94.077088



Homesite of Benjamin Richardson (1775-1848), an 1830 de Zavala colony settler. With his sons, Richardson operated a ferry that was of great service, especially in the 1836 Runaway Scrape, aiding civilians as they fled toward the U. S. in fear of Santa Anna. The site was renamed in honor of Miss Eva Dale, a teacher at the Southeast Texas Male and Female College in Jasper.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker here.

Santa Gertudis

TX-141 & W Santa Gertrudis St
Kingsville
TX anytime

MSAGR

384

27.522185 -97.894968



As a favored camp, important in Mexico's relations with early Texas. Gen. Juan Urrea camped here Feb. 25, 1836, with his unit of Santa Anna's invading army. With him were several persons who became agents of mercy to the Texans-- a famous Mexican woman known as "The Angel of Goliad"; Col. Francisco Garay, and Lt. Col. Juan Holsinger. But also with Urrea was Lt. Col. Jose de La Portilla, who under orders from Gen. Santa Anna carried out the 1836 Palm Sunday Massacre at Goliad. The Mexicans left Santa Gertrudis to fight Texans at San Patricio, Agua Dulce, Refugio, and Coledo. Santa Gertrudis soon afterward saw Mexican armies in retreat. Gen. Urrea returned here in May, heading south. Gen. Vicente Filisola and other officers also returned here June 11, as aftermath of defeat of the Mexican army at San Jacinto. With them were 4,500 soldiers, throngs of camp followers, numerous fleeing Negro slaves, thousands of draft and cavalry horses, and even herds of captured range cattle. The camp at Santa Gertrudis was used often after 1830's by soldiers of Texas and the United States.

Take a picture of the marker about Santa Gertrudis.

Smithville Scenic Overlook

3395 TX-71
Smithville
TX Sat May 5, 2018 10:00 AM

MSCOV

4400

29.958246 -97.087197



In central Texas, pretty much everything is flat. Occasionally, there are patches of a small line of hills and ridgelines which pop up giving spectacular views of the surrounding countryside. Here, just southeast of Smithville and northwest of West Point, lies a state roadside park without a name. We'd like you to meet here for a group photo at 10:00 AM on May 5th, 2018. Check in with rally staff. The picture will be taken at precisely 10:00 AM. Don't be late.

This is a group photo bonus. Check in with staff and be in the picture which will be taken at 10:00 AM on May 5th, 2018 at this location.

Sam Houston enters Texas

MSHET



FM2381

400

Red River County

33.922471 -95.137446

TX daylight only

Near this site on Dec 2, 1832, Sam Houston first stepped foot into Texas, an envoy for President Andrew Jackson, to the Mexican government.

Take a picture of the stone marker here about Sam Houston.

Trammel's Trace

MTRTR



US-79 and FM 1798

315

Fair Play

32.149365 -94.583172

TX 24 hours

This area was part of an early Indian trail which extended from the Red River to Nacogdoches. The trail, Trammel's Trace, was named for the studious ferryman which operated the crossing of the Trinity River on the Old San Antonio Road from 1820 to 1830.

Take a picture of the monument located at this site to the old trail, Trammel's Trace.

Texana Marker

MTXMA



4631 FM 3131 Rd, Edna, TX 77957

248

Edna

28.898628 -96.587015

TX 8a-5p

Founded in 1832, the village was originally named Santa Anna after Antonio López de Santa Anna, at the time a popular Mexican liberal, soldier, and politician. In 1835, however, after Santa Anna had proven himself an enemy of republican government, the residents of the settlement changed the name to Texana. Located near Camp Independence of Texas Revolution lore, Texana was bypassed by the railway and became a ghost town and is now under the water of Lake Texana. Due to a storm, the marker was recently moved and is now at the entrance for the parking lot of the river authority building.

Take a picture of the stone marker here for Texana. It was moved due to flooding but should be at the parking lot entrance to the public office here.

Uribe Square

MURIB



502 Laredo St, San Ygnacio, TX 78067

655

San Ygnacio

27.044272 -99.441557

TX daylight only

The town of San Ygnacio was settled in 1830 - making it the oldest town in Zapata County. It was named for the patron saint of Guerrero, Saint Ignatius Loyola. The land was originally granted by Col. José de Escandón to José Vázquez Borrego and was one of 23 settlements founded by Escandón. San Ygnacio is also historically notable for its involvement in the short-lived revolution of the Rio Grande Republic, which was established at meetings which were convened in the town in 1839. San Ygnacio joins Jefferson and Castrovilla as one of the few Texas historical towns that have remained largely unchanged by time. The Plaza Blas Maria Uribe stands in the middle of town and has been the historical community gathering spot for 180 years.

Take a picture of the sign in the middle of Uribe Plaza which reads Plaza Blas Maria Uribe. It is right next to the San Ysidrio Texas historical marker.

Vaquero de Fort Worth

E. Central Ave and Ellis Ave
Fort Worth
TX Daylight only

MVAQU
329
32.778199 -97.34726



Cowtown was once ruled by the cowboys and now there's a new vaquero watch over today's herds. A ten-foot tall bronzed Mexican cowboy is watching over the citizens of Fort Worth from his specially designed plaza at the corner of Central and Main between downtown and historic Fort Worth. Weighing 2,500 pounds, the specially designed sculpture is a landmark that won't be going anywhere for a long while. Though the sculpture was created with a .44 caliber Remington pistol in his holster, an accurate representation for the time of the cowboy, the weapon almost put a halt to the entire project. The private-public work of art was delayed for months as artists and the project committee disputed the presence of a weapon in the sculpture. With \$240,000 tied up in the project, the city council put an end to the fight so the sculpture could be finished in tribute to Fort Worth.

Take a picture of the Vaquero.

Martin Varner

FM 3056
Hawkins
TX 24 hours

MVARN
278
32.654856 -95.346076



Martin Varner, one of the original "Old Three Hundred" settlers in Mexican Texas with Stephen F Austin, served in the Texas army during the War of Independence. He was granted substantial areas of land for his service and ended up owning over 6000 acres in Wood County. He was shot in the back by his neighbor, Simon Gonzales, who also show Martin's only son, Stephen F. Gonzales was subdued by Varner's slave, Joe, and later died from knife wounds allegedly caused by Varner.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Woll Invasion

114 W Commerce St, San Antonio, TX 78205
San Antonio
TX Anytime

MWOLL
174
29.425025 -98.49393



Mexico's last invasion of the republic of Texas Alarmed San Antonio on Sept. 11, 1842, when Gen. Adrian Woll and 1300 troops struck the city from the west. Awakened by booming cannon, 56 Texians (including judge, jurors, and citizens in town to attend court) bravely attempted to defend the city. They fortified the stone home of Samuel A. Maverick at northeast corner of Main Plaza, and poured out gunfire as Woll entered with flags flying and band playing. Forced to surrender to overwhelming numbers, 52 Texians--including Maverick, Judge Anderson Hutchinson, and Clerk James L.Trueheart--were marched 1100 mile to Perote Prison in Mexico. Although Mayor John W. Smith and county clerk Thomas Addicks escaped, San Antonio had no city or county government and very little economic activity in the ensuing 23 months. On his way to capture the capitol of the republic in Austin, Woll was defeated at the Salado by Mathew Caldwell's volunteers on Sept. 17, 1842. On March 24, 1844, the last surviving prisoners of Woll's invasion were freed from Perote Castle. They made their way on foot to Vera Cruz, and were taken by a United States man-of-war to New Orleans. From there they finally traveled safely home.

Take a picture of the historical marker referencing the Woll Invasion which has been placed on the corner of the building in downtown San Antonio.

World's Smallest Catholic Church

MWSCC



TX-237, 1.5 NE of FM 1291

133

Warrenton

30.026697

-96.72263

TX daylight only

In a state that prides itself in everything being big this diminutive house of worship is an exception. If you can't be the largest, try at least to be unique. With dimensions of approximately twelve by sixteen feet, this church is located just outside of Warrenton. Visitors are welcome and if you would like to see the inside, just give the door a little tug. Inside you will find everything in place to celebrate Mass- an altar, tabernacle, and a notebook to write prayer request. Along with other religious icons there is a place to make donations for the upkeep for the church.

Take a picture of St. Martin Catholic Church, the world's smallest.

Borger Quanah Parker Arrow

QBORG



618 N Main St

370

Borger

35.672311

-101.389709

TX 6a-10p

Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Canadian Quanah Parker Arrow

QCANA



City Park on US-83, north side of Canadian

357

Canadian

35.923308

-100.376723

TX 6a-10p

Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Childress Quanah Parker Arrow

199 Ave I NE
Childress
TX 6a-10p

QCHIL

256

34.43094 -100.202937



Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Collingsworth County Quanah Parker Arrow

US-83, 8 miles north of Wellington
Collinsworth County
TX 6a-10p

QCOLL

289

34.959354 -100.222202



Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Crowell Quanah Parker Arrow

Main St and Marietta St
Crowell
TX 6a-10p

QCROW

214

33.986061 -99.725249



Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Dalhart Quanah Parker Arrow

Rock Island Ave and W 8th St
Dalhart
TX 6a-10p

QDALH

435

36.058724 -102.524898



Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Dimmitt Quanah Parker Arrow

100 E Bedford St
Dimmitt
TX 6a-10p

QDIMM

345

34.550707 -102.311488



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Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Fort Parker Historic Site

866 Park Road 35
Grosbeck
TX daylight only

QFPHS

66

31.563701 -96.547262



John Parker, born in Maryland in 1758, worked with Daniel Boone to scout the frontier of present day Kentucky and Tennessee and fought in the American Revolution against British led Indian death squads. He continued sporadic service as a frontier ranger against hostile natives including the Northwest Indian War. Due to his well-noted service records as a frontiersman and surveyor, he was invited by Stephen Austin and the Mexican government to settle in Texas along the restless Comanche territory in then what was far west Texas. John Parker moved the vast majority of his family and established Fort Parker near present day Grosbeck on the Navasota River. On May 19, 1836, several hundred Comanche, Kiowa, and Kichai attacked the fort. Having little time to organize a defense a handful of the men tried to stave off the massive attack so that the women and children could run to safety. John Parker, his son Silas, his grandson Benjamin, and two other men were killed. Three girls and two boys were captured, including Parker's 8 year old granddaughter, Cynthia Ann. Cynthia Ann stayed in captivity for years and went on to marry one of the Comanche chiefs, having a son, Quanah, who is notable as the last free Comanche chief who surrendered to US forces and led his tribe onto reservation in 1875.

Take a picture of the giant arrow sticking out of the ground on the southeast side of the fort walls.

Lipscomb Quanah Parker Arrow

QLIPS



13310 TX-305

375

Lipscomb

36.233905 -100.275602

TX 6a-10p

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Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Memphis Quanah Parker Arrow

QMEMP



US 287 and W Davis St

284

Memphis

34.720346 -100.530624

TX 6a-10p

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Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Mobeetie Quanah Parker Arrow

QMOBE



TX-152, 1 mile west of Mobeetie

332

Mobeetie

35.517999 -100.457274

TX 6a-10p

Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Olton Quanah Parker Arrow

Main Ave and 7th St
Olton
TX 6a-10p

QOLTO

319

34.181922 -102.134773



Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Paducah Quanah Parker Arrow

N 7th St, and Richards St
Paducah
TX 6a-10p

QPADU

234

34.013847 -100.299747



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Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Plains Quanah Parker Arrow

609 Cowboy Way
Plains
TX 6a-10p

QPLAI

316

33.188879 -102.828972

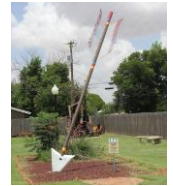


Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Post Quanah Parker Arrow

QPOST



119 N Ave North

240

Post

33.192163 -101.383814

TX 6a-10p

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Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Quitaque Quanah Parker Arrow

QQUIT



TX-86 and Cottonwood

281

Quitaque

34.365769 -101.044876

TX 6a-10p

Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Silverton Quanah Parker Arrow

QSILV



TX-86, 13 miles west of Silverton

307

Silverton

34.476968 -101.53532

TX 6a-10p

Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Spearman Quanah Parker Arrow

216 W Kenneth Ave
Spearman
TX 6a-10p

QSPEA

397

36.198267 -101.196252



Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Stratford Quanah Parker Arrow

N 1st St and S Main St
Stratford
TX 6a-10p

QSTRA

434

36.334471 -102.071163



Quanah Parker was a Comanche war leader of the Quahadi band of the Comanche people. He was born into the Nokoni ("Wanderers") band, the son of Comanche chief Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo-American, who had been kidnapped as a child and assimilated into the tribe. Following the apprehension of several Kiowa chiefs in 1871, Quanah emerged as a dominant figure in the Red River War, clashing repeatedly with Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie. With whites deliberately hunting American bison, the Comanche's primary livelihood, into extinction, Quanah finally surrendered and peaceably led the Quahadi to the reservation at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Throughout many Texas panhandle towns, arrows have been erected showing areas where Quanah Parker moved.

Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Tahoka Quanah Parker Arrow

1612 Lockwood St
Tahoka
TX 6a-10p

QTAHO

260

33.166554 -101.797391



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Take a picture of the Quanah Parker arrow placed here.

Camino Real Marker # 50 10 of Spades

R10S

6945 TX-21
Caldwell
TX daylight only

161
30.5961 -96.610539



The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 73 2 of Spades

R2S

TX-21, 0.8 miles SW of FM 238
San Marcos
TX daylight only

169
29.902699 -97.867914



The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 61 3 of Spades

R3S

Reservation St, west of Gonzales St
Paige
TX daylight only

146
30.214017 -97.117281



The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 4 4 of Spades

R4S

TX-21 and Lee Arnold Rd
San Augustine
TX daylight only

559
31.475916 -93.91728



The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 80 5 of Spades

R5S

21303 Old Nacogdoches Rd
Garden Ridge
TX daylight only

223
29.638338 -98.260324



The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 86 6 of Spades

R6S

9635 Espada Rd
San Antonio
TX daylight only

284
29.320895 -98.455218



The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 63 7 of Spades

R7S

174 TX-21
Bastrop
TX daylight only

148
30.112564 -97.290489



The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 36 8 of Spades

R8S

OSR and TX-75
Madisonville
TX daylight only

245
31.083452 -95.926091



The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 114 9 of Spades

R9S



RR 133, just west of I-35

507

Cotulla

28.280443 -99.285313

TX daylight only

The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 1 Ace of Spades

RAS



6500 Tx-21

584

Milam

31.462148 -93.75375

TX daylight only

The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 26 Jack of Spades

RJS



TX-21 at FM 1733

342

Grapeland

31.434646 -95.31944

TX daylight only

The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Camino Real Marker # 84 King of Spades

RKS



2200 N Flores

266

San Antonio

29.446017 -98.503417

TX daylight only

The Camino Real markers were established by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the original route between Spanish San Augustine in Florida and Mexico City. The main route here goes from Natchitoches in current Louisiana down to the Texas border at the Rio Grande River.

Take a picture of the Camino Real marker here, used in last year's HOT Rally as a playing card for the rally theme.

Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda

Ocean Dr and Oleander Dr
Corpus Christi
TX Anytime

SAAPI

207

27.768043 -97.385673



In 1519 the Spanish government commissioned Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda (1494-1519) to explore the coast of the Gulf of Mexico in the hope of finding a water passage from the Gulf to the Orient. Ships, men, and money for the expedition were provided by the governor of Jamaica, Francisco de Garay, who had been on Christopher Columbus' second voyage to the new world. Pineda followed the coast from what is now Western Florida to present day Vera Cruz, Mexico. During his 9-month expedition he mapped nearly 800 miles of shoreline, including the rivers and bays that emptied into the Gulf. He arrived in Vera Cruz in August 1519 to find that another explorer, Hernan Cortes, already had claimed the land. Pineda sailed north, stopping briefly near a river that was probably the Rio Grande. He may have died of wounds received in an Indian fight there, since his return to Jamaica never was confirmed. Although Pineda's expedition was a failure in that he found no passage to the Orient, it did encourage further exploration along the Gulf Coast that led to colonization by Spaniards and other Europeans.

Take a picture of the historical marker here.

Antonio Gil Y Barbo

300 E Main St
Nacogdoches
TX daylight only

SAGYB

168

31.602799 -94.653741



Founder of modern Nacogdoches in 1779. This Spanish frontiersman matched wits with Spanish governors in the interest of the early settlers of this region. A leader of the people, he brought the exiles back.

Take a picture of the marker on the wall here for Y'Barbo's home.

Angelina of Lufkin

601 N 2nd St
Lufkin
TX anytime

SANLI

461

31.342889 -94.726341



In 1690, when Spain's Franciscan Fathers founded Mission San Francisco de los Tejas in East Texas, they found a young Indian girl living with her people beside a stream. The priest found her a willing ally for carrying the Catholic faith to the Indians and named her "Angelina (Little Angel)" and the stream "the Angelina River". Angelina accompanied the priest to Mexico for further studies, but eventually returned to East Texas to keep Christianity alive among the Indians. She also befriended early French explorers. Angelina died in the early 1700's. Her grave site is unknown. In 1846, when Angelina County was founded, it was named for the Indian maiden and the Angelina River.

Take a picture of the statue of Angelina of Lufkin.

Apache Pass River Crossing

FM 908 and CR 428 near Rockdale
Rockdale
TX anytime

SAPRC

234

30.689859 -97.13722



This crossing over the San Gabriel River has been used as a passageway for centuries. Evidence shows the area has been inhabited by humans for at least 10,000 years. Three missions and a presidio were built in the area surrounding Apache Pass and were utilized between 1746 and 1757. This route through Apache Pass and the surrounding missions were part of an alternate path of the El Camino Real through Texas.

Take a picture of the marker at this location.

Atascosito

4401 N Main St
Liberty
TX anytime

SATAS

171

30.090576 -94.759127



A Spanish settlement on the Atascosito Road was established here in 1757 to prevent French trade with the Indians. Four and one-half miles west of here the road crossed the Trinity. There Alonso De Leon, Spanish explorer crossed in 1690. The road from Goliad to Opelousas, Louisiana, known as the Lower Road, extensively traveled from 1750 to 1850, also crossed there. There is a now a gas station behind the historical markers (our picture is a little old).

Take a picture of the Atascosito historical marker.

Bolivar

FM 455 and FM 2450
Bolivar
TX 24 hours

SBOLI

144

33.358274 -97.245296



Named indirectly for Simon Bolivar, South American statesman, general and patriot. It might have been called New Prospect, but for a mug of rum. When town was founded in 1852, a man who had settled here from Bolivar, Tenn., wanted to name the community in honor of his hometown. But a preacher-doctor insisted that it be named New Prospect. An election was called to settle the matter and the Tennessean exchanged mugs of rum for votes, Bolivar won. During the 1800s, Bolivar was the westernmost fort in Denton County and the first settlement west of Collin County. Two stagecoach lines changed horses here. The town thrived and could count three hotels, several stores, a gin, a flour mill, a sawmill, a blacksmith shop, a saloon, a church and a school. It was here that the Texas cattle trail joined the Jesse Chisholm Trail, but it was John Chisum, Texas cattle baron, who had herds here and furnished beef to the Confederacy during the Civil War. Bolivar and the surrounding area were havens for Sam Bass and his men. Two Bolivar men were jailed in 1890 for harboring notorious marauders. Many early settlers (whose descendants still live here) played important roles in development of county.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Battle of Medina One

SBOM1

FM 2537 and US 281

112

San Antonio

29.241472 -98.473363

TX Anytime



When we speak of the Texas War of Independence, we think of the Alamo, Goliad, and San Jacinto but Texas had a long history of seeking independence from a tyrannical or distant government. There were actually several attempts when settlers and colonists attempted to separate from Spanish colonial rule. The Battle of Medina was fought approximately 20 miles south of San Antonio on August 18, 1813, as part of the Mexican War of Independence against Spanish authority in Mexico. In 1812, 1,400 Texians in the Republican Army, composed of Tejanos, Americans, Euro-Mexicans (Criollos), former Spanish Royalist soldiers aided by an auxiliary force of Indians, and at least one black slave, faced 1,800 Royalist troops which were encamped near the Medina River. Due to tactical errors, the Spanish forces rallied from a retreat and annihilated the Republican forces, killing and capturing the entire army, and then executing all but about 100 of them. The remains of the Republican troops were left to rot and were not buried until 1822 when the first governor of Coahuila y Tejas under the newly established United Mexican States ordered a detachment of soldiers to gather their bones and bury them honorably under an oak tree that grew on the battlefield. The actual battle location is of great dispute and there are two public and one private markers denoting the suspected locations of the battle.

Take a picture of the stone marker at this location.

Bandera Pass

SBPSS

RR 689, Bandera, TX 78003

296

Bandera

29.859016 -99.105791

TX daylight only



Although a number of persistent legends seek to explain the naming of Bandera "Flag" Pass, the origin of the name remains a mystery. Some stories tell of a flag being placed to mark a battle between Indians and Spaniards, at a date somewhere about 1732.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker for Bandera Pass.

Bosque-Larios Expedition

SBQUE

US-83, 10 miles southwest of Uvalde, TX

164

Uvalde

29.070834 -99.842269

TX anytime



This historic marker preserves the history of the Bosque-Larios Expedition, a 17th century expedition that eventually led to the rise of the missions in Texas. Near the site of this rest area, on 16 May 1675, the first high mass in Texas was sung.

Take a picture of the historical marker dedicated to the expedition (it's the one on the right).

Coronado in Blanco Canyon

SCBLC



US 62, 7 miles south of Floydada
Floydada
TX daylight only

375
33.892118 -101.360012

From 1540 to 1542, Francisco Vazquez de Coronado led the first organized European exploration of the southwest in search of the fabled "cities of gold." With a company of more than a thousand men and women and thousands of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, Coronado trekked north from Culiacan, Mexico, through land that became Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. The exact route has long been a subject of debate. Twice in the spring of 1541, the company camped long enough to have created detectable archeological evidence; the first time, they chose the site of a Teya Indian camp. They occupied a second camp for two weeks in a canyon that was described as being "a league wide." In the 1950s and 1960s, two pieces of chain mail were discovered by local ranchers in and near Blanco Canyon. Since 1993, a series of other objects, both European and from other parts of the southwest, have been found in the same area. Evidence and artifacts recovered supported the theory that Coronado passed through Blanco Canyon.

Take a picture of the Coronado historical marker (it's the one on the right). Not a bonus, but one of the Quanah Parker arrows is on the plateau east of you.

Cameron County Explorers

SCCEX



1150 E Madison St, Brownsville, TX 78520
Brownsville
TX anytime

340
25.904284 -97.495707

This lovely very Art Deco bronze plaque-on-Texas-Red-granite memorial was created for Cameron County during the 1936 Centennial of the State of Texas. It contains a timeline of the dates of arrival for important historical figures to this area from 1535 to 1881 AND beautiful renderings of the Gulf of Mexico and miscellaneous sailing vessels of the ages.

Take a picture of the large monument to the Cameron County historical figures.

Collier's Ferry

SCOLF



Pine St at Collier's Ferry Park
Beaumont
TX Daylight only

207
30.132525 -94.096701

Used as early as 1750, route followed Indian traces and was highway for explorer-settlers, priests, soldiers, trades from Spain, France and Anglo-America. Ferry's most important use was as cattle crossing on famous Opelousas Trail from 1820s to 1900. Herds came this way to bypass the streets of Beaumont. Although others ran it during 1831-1950 career, ferry took its name from John Collier family who operated it for 50 years.

Take a picture of the historical marker here. It's to left of the Collier's Ferry Park entrance by the service entrance for the service park. Get a picture of the Collier's Ferry Park sign if you can't find it behind the tree.

Spanish Discovery of Castle Gap

SCSTL



US-67 and FM 2463, McCamey, TX
McCamey
TX Anytime

240
31.158442 -102.145376

In prehistoric time Castle Gap was a landmark for nomadic Indian tribes and later guided the Comanches on their war trail into Mexico. The first white man to discover the pass was probably the Spanish explorer Felipe Rabago y Teran in 1761. Then came the '49ers in their frenzied rush to the California gold fields, to be followed by other, more permanent settlers.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Cabeza de Vaca Monument Hermann Park

SDVHP



1500 Hermann Dr
Houston
TX 9a-7p

259
29.722176 -95.388167

This bronze bust on a granite pedestal was created by Pilar Cortella de Rubin, a Spanish native living in Houston. Cabeza de Vaca was part of a troubled Spanish colony in Florida. The colony was abandoned and survivors sailed for Mexico. Cabeza de Vaca was shipwrecked on Galveston Island. After traveling around Texas and Mexico for several years, he and his shipmates were reunited with Spaniards. He later wrote about his experiences among Native Americans. The City of Houston acquired the bust in 1986.

Take a picture of the bust of de Vaca.

de Vaca Monument Memorial Square

SDVI



N DeLeon St & E. Power Ave
Victoria
TX 6a-11p

256
28.801289 -97.001315

This park in old Victoria was originally sold to the city for the price of \$300 under the condition it always be revered as hallowed ground. It has been used as a cemetery for veterans of the Texas War of Independence, the Mexican-American War, and the Civil War. In the center is a large memorial which denotes the significance of Cabeza de Vaca and de LaSalle in the early history of Victoria, well before most Anglo settlers arrived in the region.

Take a picture of the large memorial ensuring the profiles of de Vaca and LaSalle are in the picture.

Early Roads marker in Livingston

SEARO



5100 S. FM 1988
Livingston
TX anytime

147
30.635073 -95.006175

The early Long King's Trace (named for an Indian chief) led through local native villages from the Camino Real and was an important passageway for early settlers moving from Mexico City to French Louisiana. Several early commerce routes, before established roads, came through Livingston here and thus this area was a crossroads for much of early Texas history.

Take a picture of the Early Roads historical marker at this location.

Jose de Escandon

SESCA



Britton and 4th St
Rio Grande City
TX anytime

311
26.381461 -98.819765

In memory of the greatest colonizer of northern Mexico Jose de Escandon; who executed exploration from Tampico to the San Antonio River; laid out 23 towns, most of which still exist. Founded missions, opened roads, and established settlers. Conferred in recognition of his services to the crown of Spain, the title of El Conde de la Sierra Gorda.

Take a picture of the stone marker for Escandon.

Espada Acequia

9045 Espada Rd
San Antonio
TX daylight only

SESPA

359

29.33254 -98.461387



The Espada Acequia, or Piedras Creek Aqueduct, was built by Franciscan friars in 1731 in what is now San Antonio, Texas, United States. It was built to supply irrigation water to the lands near Mission San Francisco de la Espada, today part of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. The acequia is still in use today and is a Historic Civil Engineering Landmark and a National Historic Landmark. Mission Espada's acequia (irrigation) system can still be seen today. The main ditch, or acequia madre, continues to carry water to the mission and its former farmlands. This water is still used by residents living on these neighboring lands. The initial survival of a new mission depended upon the planting and harvesting of crops. In south central Texas, intermittent rainfall and the need for a reliable water source made the design and installation of an acequia system a high priority. Irrigation was so important to Spanish colonial settlers that they measured cropland in suertes -the amount of land that could be watered in one day.

Take a picture of the old aqueduct where it crosses Piedras Creek (at the coordinates provided).

Old Falcon

Ramireno St and 4th St
Falcon
TX Anytime

SFALC

297

26.638463 -99.094798



In 1746, Col. Jose de Escandon was commissioned by the Viceroy of New Spain to lead the colonization of this area. The first settlers arrived 3 years later and were assigned land on which to build their homes. About 1800, Jose Eugenio Ramirez established a ranch on the north bank of the Rio Grande and named his headquarters Ramireno. The settlement that grew up around his home was plagued throughout the 19th century with Indian raids, particularly when military protection was withdrawn during the years of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821). After Falcon Dam was completed in 1952, the town was flooded, and residents were forced to relocate to this site. The history of Old Falcon, however, with its ties to 18th-century Spanish colonialism, remains an important part of their heritage.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Old Falcon.

Gray County History

205 N Russell St, Pampa, TX 79065
Pampa
TX anytime

SGRCH

348

35.5363 -100.963586



Historal marker denoting the history of Gray County to include the crossing of Spanish explorer Coronado to the first Christian marter, Father Juan de Padilla, a Franciscan missionary killed by Indians here.

Take a picture of the large stone marker dedicated to the history of Gray County in front of the courthouse.

Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Conce

SHAIN



20734 FM 255

156

Douglass

31.667167 -94.883227

TX anytime

Originally built in 1716, Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hainais was established during Domingo Ramón's expedition to forge Spanish settlements in Texas. Father Félix Isidro Espinosa, the President of Querétaran missions in Texas, founded Concepción on July 7, 1716 in the village of the Hainais, the lead tribe of the Hasinai or Tejas Caddo. It served as the original headquarters of the missions in East Texas and Ramón placed Presidio Dolores nearby. The important French trader and diplomat St. Denis visited Concepción many times. During the first fourteen years of permanent Spanish occupation of Texas, Mission Concepción was a key hub along El Camino Real de los Tejas, fostering interaction among Catholic priests, Spanish governors, French traders and East Texas Indian groups.

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Hainais mission.

Howard's Well

SHOWE



US-290, 1 mile NE of Fort Lancaster, Sheffield, TX 79781

913

Sheffield

30.678346 -101.67298

TX daylight only

First known to civilized men in the 18th century, when, according to legend, Franciscan Padre Alvarez prayed for water to ease his thirst, put down his staff, and saw a spring gush forth from the ground. This landmark of western travel was named for its rediscoverer, Richard A. Howard of San Antonio, an ex-Texas Ranger. Howard and other men, along with 15 Delaware Indian guides, made up an expedition sent out in 1848 under Col. John Coffee Hays to map a wagon road from San Antonio to El Paso. Although aided by the discovery of the well, the expedition failed, turning back in a state of near-starvation.

Take a picture of the historical marker dedicated to Howard's Well.

Jacobs Well in Wimberley

SJAWE



1699 Mt Sharp Rd

258

Wimberley

30.034492 -98.126132

TX 9a-6p

Jacob's Well is a perennial karstic spring in the Texas Hill Country flowing from the bed of Cypress Creek, northwest of Wimberley, Texas. The 12-foot diameter mouth of the spring serves as a popular swimming spot for the local land owners whose properties adjoin Cypress Creek. From the opening in the creek bed, Jacob's Well cave descends vertically for about 30 feet, then continues downward at an angle through a series of silted chambers separated by narrow restrictions, finally reaching an average depth of 120 feet. Until the modern era, the Trinity Aquifer-fed natural artesian spring gushed water from the mouth of the cave, with a measured flow in 1924 of 170 US gallons per second, discharging 6 feet into the air. Due to development in the area, the level of the Trinity Aquifer has dropped affecting the flow of water through Jacob's Well. In the modern era, what remains visible of the spring is a faint ripple on the surface of Cypress Creek. The spring ceased flowing for the first time in recorded history in 2000, again ceasing to flow in 2008. This resulted in now ongoing measures to address local water conservation and quality.

Take a picture of Jacob's Well from the park area, not the private property side.

King's Highway El Paso

SKHEL

114 W Mills Ave
El Paso
TX Anytime

517
31.759369 -106.488692



The regal highway extending between his Catholic majesty's far flung kingdoms of New Spain, from Mexico City to the Kingdom of New Mexico, passed here. From 1581 onward it was the route followed by conqueror, padre, merchant, adventurer and settler. Along its course passed ox-cart and mule-train and the traffic of the new realm.

Take a picture of the El Camino Real marker here in San Jacinto Plaza.

Marques de Rubi

SMARQ

FM 1674, 4.3 miles northwest of Junction, TX
Junction
TX Anytime

300
30.521249 -99.823273



In 1764 King Charles III of Spain ordered the Marques de Rubi, a Spanish army field marshal, to tour and inspect all presidios in New Spain. Rubi arrived in Mexico in February 1766, and was joined by Nicolas de Lafora, engineer and mapmaker. They made a tour of the Northwest and California territory and entered Texas on July 17, 1767. Rubi chose this location for his campsite July 23, 1767. His report suggested small Texas missions be closed. This was done in 1772. Only Goliad and San Antonio remained.

Take a picture of the historical marker for de Rubi (it's the one on the left).

Medio Creek

SMEDI

US-59 in Bee County, TX
Bee County
TX anytime

156
28.486163 -97.653316



Named by the Spaniards about 1800 because of its midway position between San Antonio and Nueces Rivers. Rises in Karnes County. Empties into Mission River. Crossed by explorers, padres, soldiers, settlers who traveled on three early ox cart roads that led from Mexico to Mission La Bahia at Goliad. The Cart War of 1857, between Texas and Mexican teamsters on the freight route between San Antonio and gulf ports, originated along San Patricio Road, southernmost of the three roads. The Mexican cart drivers used mesquite beans as feed for their teams, starting the mesquite bush which thrives along creek. Settlers were attracted here by the tall grass and many veterans of the Texas Revolution were given bounty lands in the area. First Post Office in Bee County was established in 1857 at Medio Hill pioneer community, once a down-creek settlement. In 1909, the town of Candlish was founded within 50 feet of here, with a hotel, general store, school. The store closed, Candlish became a ghost town. In 1938-39 on Medio and Blanco Creeks, fossil beds yielded 1,000,000-year-old fossils of a new mastodon species (named Buckner's Mastodon), rhinoceros, elephant, alligators, camels and three-toed horses.

Take a picture of the historical marker located here.

Mendoza Trail Marker

SMEND



3rd and Sante Fe St, McCamey, TX 79752
McCamey
TX anytime

244
31.137509 -102.217764

Route taken, 1683-1684, by the party of Lt. General Juan Dominguez de Mendoza, whose purpose was to explore the Pecos Plains, obtain pearls from Texas rivers, and Christianize the Jumano Indians. Starting 12 miles below El Paso, the party of thirty-five traveled first southeast, then northeast into Texas, crossing future Upton County. They found 'many pearls' near present-day San Angelo, and at the confluence of the Concho and Colorado rivers, they founded San Clemente Mission. Two centuries later, part of Mendoza's route was taken by the Goodnight-Loving cattle trail.

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Mendoza Trail.

Mission Mier a Visita

SMIER



Loma Blanca Rd and US 83
Roma
TX anytime

309
26.460345 -99.029655

In the vicinity of this site was Mission Mier a Visita; established in 1750 as a part of Jose de Escandon's project to settle the region and civilize and Christianize the Indians.

Take a picture of the stone mission marker at this location.

Mission Nuestra Senora de La Candelaria

SMNSC



CR 432, 0.2 miles S of FM 908
Rockdale
TX anytime

235
30.687394 -97.120134

Established by Franciscan missionaries in 1749 with the hope of civilizing and Christianizing the local Indian tribes, Mission Nuestra Senora de La Candelaria was closed in 1755 after the locals kept killing the Spanish missionaries. (caution-dirt roads)

Take a picture of the marker at this location.

Mission Dolores

SMSDO



TX-147 and S Broadway St
San Augustine
TX 24 hours

401
31.523024 -94.115951

Mission Dolores was a Spanish mission built in 1721 in what is now San Augustine County, just 20 miles west of the Texas-Louisiana border. The site tells an important history about the Native American experience with Texas' earliest European settlers. Today, there are no historic above-ground remains of the mission. The mission site has been confirmed by archeological investigations and historical records. Mission Dolores is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a designated State Antiquities Landmark. El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail also passes through the property.

Take a picture of the historical marker noting the history of the mission. The marker is by the roadside outside of the park area.

Mission San Francisco Xavier de Los Dolores

SMSFX



FM 908, 7.8 miles W of Rockdale
Rockdale
TX anytime

165
30.691408 -97.113384

Established by Franciscan missionaries in 1746 with the hope of civilizing and Christianizing the local Indian tribes, Mission San Francisco Xavier de Los Dolores was closed in 1755 after the locals kept killing the Spanish missionaries.

Take a picture of the marker at this location.

Mission Tejas

SMSTJ



120 Park Road 44
Grapeland
TX 9a-8p

555
31.54846 -95.23962

The area which now makes up the park is part of the historic settlement range of the Nabadache (or Tejas) Indians, part of the Caddo nation. Mission San Francisco de los Tejas was established May 23, 1690 by Captain Alonzo de Leon and Father Massanet of the Franciscan Order. The Spanish spent three days building a church and small living quarters among the Tejas villages along San Pedro Creek. Mission San Francisco de los Tejas was abandoned on October 25, 1693 after crop failures and disease killed many of the local natives. The park contains a commemorative example of the mission. The park contains an original segment of the El Camino Real de los Tejas, the historic route which ran from Natchitoches, Louisiana to San Antonio. It was the predominant overland route across Texas for several centuries. The Rice Family Log Home within the park served as an inn along this route for travelers. Visitors to the park can still see the ruts created by carts along the path.

Take a picture of the rebuilt Spanish mission.

Mission Nuestra Senora del Espiritu Santo de

SNUES



108 Park Rd 6, Goliad, TX 77963
Goliad
TX 8a-8p

333
28.656959 -97.386948

First established at the site of La Salle's fort on Garcitas Creek, Victoria County, among the Coco, Cujanes, Karankawa and other Indian tribes in 1722. Moved to Mission Valley, Victoria County, on the Guadalupe River among the Jaranames and Tamiques in 1726. Located on the present site in 1749 for the same Indian neophytes. Secularized in 1794. Here Franciscan friars attempted to civilize and Christianize even the cannibalistic Indians of the region.

Take a picture of the stone historical marker located at the entrance to the old mission.

Old Ox-Cart Roads

3400 US-281, George West, TX 78022
George West
TX Anytime

SOXCT

165

28.36852 -98.144434



From the early days of spanish colonial Texas well into statehood, the only "Highways" in the area were primitive dirt roads. Although many had names, others were simply called "ox-cart roads" for the sturdy Mexican carts so frequently seen on them. In the 19th century this site was a junction for two of these roads, one extending from Brownsville to San Antonio, the other from Laredo to Goliad, then over to Indianola on the Gulf Coast. This strategic location helped Oakville grow into a thriving town and become county seat of Live Oak County in 1856. Ox-carts were unique in being constructed entirely of wood, fastened by wooden pins and rawhide thongs. The two wheels stood taller than a man and the bed was usually 15 feet long, covered by a thatched roof. To stop the deafening squeak of the wheels, drivers greased the hubs with prickly pear leaves. Pulled by several yoke of oxen, the carts usually traveled in groups. Their arrival meant fresh coffee, beans, salt, and sugar for isolated settlers. Although gradually replaced by wagons, carts were for two centuries almost the only freight vehicles in Texas.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Paisano Pass

US-67, 13 miles east of Marfa, TX
Marfa
TX Anytime

SPAIS

349

30.268696 -103.816579



Legend recounts that two Spaniards meeting here greeted each other "Mi Paisano" (My Countryman). First known to history when Juan Dominguez de Mendoza camped here on January 3, 1684. Well known after 1850 as a point on the Chihuahua Trail, an emigrant road to California.

Take a picture of the stone and metal marker at this location.

Pegleg Crossing

Tx-29, 4 miles west of Hext
Hext
TX anytime

SPGLG

92

30.86992 -99.598767



About 1 mile NE of here on the San Saba, Pegleg Crossing is a hourglass-shaped pass through the hills. For years a favored Indian campground, it was the site of a 1732 battle between Spanish soldiers and Apache Indians.

Take a picture of the marker at this location.

Pita Rd Marker

TX SH 173 W of Devine TX
Devine
TX daylight only

SPITA

327

29.165976 -98.939048



Within one mile of this site was the famed camping place, Charco de la Pita. It was located along the old Pita Road, the first road in Texas. The Pita Road extended from the San Juan Bautista Mission, some 25 miles down the Rio Grande from present-day Eagle Pass, to missions in San Antonio and Nacogdoches. Domingo Ramon, who opened the Pita Road, camped here on May 12, 1716. Martin De Alarcon, on his way to establish the city of San Antonio, camped here on April 20, 1718. The Pita Road remained active until approximately 1765, when the fierce Comanche Indians, newcomers to the area, caused a safer route to be established.

Take a picture of BOTH markers at this location (see reference photo).

Spotwalla Tracking

SPOT

NO PHOTO

1000



This bonus is partly so you can go back and look at your route when you're done. It's namely so if you stop communicating with us, we can tell where you are or where you been in case we need to send someone looking for you. Believe it or not, we worry about you guys alot. So check the Rally Rules booklet for instructions. You will sign-up on the public page and send us the link for your ride. If you don't know what Spotwalla is, please ask.

Prior to the rally, sign-up for the public page and send your link to your personal trip to hotscoring@gmail.com.

Presidio - Oldest town in US

SPRES

93320 US-90, Marfa, TX 79843

361

Marfa

30.310343 -104.005581

TX Anytime



Presidio is on the Rio Grande in southern Presidio County. The surrounding area is the oldest continuously cultivated area in the United States. Farmers have lived at Presidio since 1500 B.C. By 1400 A.D. the area Indians lived in small, close-together settlements, which the Spaniards later called pueblos. The first Spaniards came to Presidio in 1535, when Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, and his three companions stopped at the Indian pueblo, placed a cross on the mountain side, and called the village La Junta de las Cruces. On December 10, 1582, Antonio de Espejo and his company arrived at the site and called the pueblo San Juan Evangelista. In 1830 the name of the area around Presidio was changed from La Junta de los Rios to Presidio del Norte. Anglo settlers came to Presidio in 1848 after the Mexican War. Among them was John Spencer, who operated a horse ranch on the United States side of the Rio Grande near Presidio. In 1849 a Comanche raid almost destroyed Presidio, and in 1850 Indians drove off most of the cattle in town.

Take a picture of the marker for Presidio, which is outside of Marfa and nowhere near Presidio. Go figure.

Mission Revilla a Visita

SREVI

US 83 and 6th Ave

282

Zapata

26.90167 -99.266795

TX daylight only



This granite marker is located in a park in front of the new Zapata County courthouse in Zapata. The establishment of the Texas missions were in concert with the fortunes of Spain, meaning they came in spurts. One of which was in 1749, when in a major colonizing effort along the Rio Grande, four towns were founded along the river in Mexico: Reynosa, Camargo, Mier and Revilla (now Guerrero). Later, the missions in these four towns all established outposts on the Texas side of the river after some of the early settlers began to move to lands across the river. Mission Revilla a Visita also played a part in the early history of Laredo, because the ranch settlement founded at Laredo in 1755 received mass and the sacraments from Franciscan friars from the Revilla until 1760.

Take a picture of the Mission Revilla a Visita historical marker.

Nuestra Senora Del Rosario Mission

SROSI



US-59 in Goliad County, TX
Goliad County
TX daylight only

146
28.645066 -97.439906

The mission was established in November 1754 by Father Juan de Dios Camberos of the College of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Zacatecas in an attempt to make peace with the various Karankawan tribes-the Cujanes, Copanes, Guapites, and Karankawas proper-who did not get along with the other Indians at the already existing missions. The site on the San Antonio River four miles west of Goliad was given to the Goliad State Park Commission by W. J. O'Connor in 1935. It is not open to the public. Large-scale archeological work was done for nine months in 1940-41 under National Park Service auspices. Most records of this work cannot be found. Some of the artifacts from the excavations are stored at the Texas Archeological Research .

Take a picture of the stone Texas historical marker here.

Presidio de San Saba

SSABA



191 Presidio Rd, Menard, TX 76859
Menard
TX Daylight only

103
30.922514 -99.802026

The Presidio of San Sabá was established at the site of present-day Menard, Texas on the San Saba River. About 2,000 Comanche and Wichita warriors attacked and destroyed the mission March 16, 1758, but did not attack the presidio. Colonel Parilla led a punitive expedition against the hostiles about one year later, but was defeated in the Battle of the Twin Villages (see rally bonus in Spanish Fort, TX). Colonel Parrilla was relieved of command as a consequence of this set back. Captain Rábago immediately undertook replacing the temporary wooden stockade with a permanent stone structure. An inspection report by Marques de Rubí in 1766 indicated the soldiers were ill-equipped and had but 100 mounts available for service (see Marques bonus in Junction). Although the Comanches and their Wichita allies were never able to breach the presidio's walls, their constant harassment of patrols, supply trains, and foragers made life at the presidio unbearable and the fort was abandoned finally in 1770. Settlers arriving in the 19th Century used the stones from the presidio's walls to build house, out-buildings and corrals.

Take a picture of the open arch leading into the old fort.

San Saba Peak

SSBPK



US 183, 6 miles southeast of Goldthwaite
Mills County
TX May 2 12p

2200
31.376782 -98.529043

Rising to an altitude of 1,712 feet, San Saba Peak is an oblong promontory with rimrock edges on the north and west sides. The Spanish Governor of Texas, Don Juan Antonio Bustillo y Cevallos, named the ancient landmark in 1732. Tales of lost silver mines have centered on the surrounding area for centuries. Inhabited by early Indians, San Saba Peak has been a landmark for pioneers, surveyors, and cowboys; the site of battles between Indians and early settlers; a signpost on the Fort Phantom Hill supply road; a register for western travelers; and a setting for Easter services.

This will be a group photo bonus. At 12:00pm (Central) on Wed May 2, 2018, a photograph will be taken of riders assembled at this location. You must check in with staff and you and your flag easily visible in the photo to claim this bonus.

Mission San Lorenzo de La Santa Cruz

SSCRZ



TX-55, 0.5 miles north of Camp Wood, TX

444

Camp Wood

29.676946 -100.015044

TX daylight only

After the destruction of Santa Cruz de San Sabá Mission in March 1758, Spanish presence at the site of the future Menard, Texas, was reduced to the military outpost of San Luis de las Amarillas. Initially, the settlement of San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz was founded, and a mission with the same name was set up on January 23, 1762. The remains of mission San Lorenzo have been excavated by Curtis D. Tunnell. They are located at the north edge of Camp Wood "on a low ridge which runs parallel to the east bank of the Nueces River" in Real County.

Take a picture of the stone Texas historical marker here.

Spanish Fort

SSFTX



Spur 103 and Myrtle St

888

Spanish Fort

33.945222 -97.616615

TX 24 hours

Native Americans long used the fertile areas near the Red River for farming and hunting. Taovoyas, flying the French flag, established a fort here around 1750 to defend against Spanish incursions in the area. In 1759, the Spanish under Col. Diego Ortiz Parrilla attacked the Taovoyas' fortified position, but were defeated by as many as 6000 Indians of both the Taovoyas and Comanche tribes. Anglo settlers later misnamed the area Spanish Fort after assuming that the Spanish forces had built a fortification there, rather than the Native Americans. By 1859, Anglos began settling the area as the population of Native Americans dwindled. White settlement was encouraged across the newly formed Republic of Texas, and though Texas became a state in 1845, European settlers kept coming to Texas for farm land. By the early 1870s, a town called Burlington had been established near present-day Spanish Fort. The town was strategically located along the Chisholm Trail, and it became a popular cowboy town on the cattle drives from south and central Texas to Kansas. Nearby Red River Station, Texas, was the last stop before entering Indian Territory and virtually all cattle driven along the Chisolm Trail crossed at Red River Station. The town grew and citizens applied for a post office in 1876, but were rejected based on another Texas town of the same name. Two local men suggested the misnomer "Spanish Fort" after the ruins nearby. The new name was accepted, and the Spanish Fort post office opened in 1877. At its peak, the town had numerous businesses and churches, a Masonic lodge, five physicians, four hotels, and several saloons. Spanish Fort became known as a very rough and tumble cowboy town, and at least 40 murders are said to have occurred during the cattle drive heyday. Herman Joseph Justin founded the boot company which later grew into Justin Industries. Justin took orders from the drivers going north and had their custom-made boots ready in time for them to pick up on their way back through. But Spanish Fort would suffer, as many small Texas towns did, by being bypassed by the railroad. When fencing and railroads put an end to the cattle drives, small towns not directly served by railways faltered. The 20th century saw Spanish Fort almost completely vanish. The post office, school, and newspapers all had closed by 1970. Even the oil boom in Nocona's North Field could not save Spanish Fort, and the town has maintained a population of around 50 ever since.

Take a picture of the large Taovoyas monument, erected in 1936, which features an image of a Native American and recognizes the town of Spanish Fort was founded on the site of an ancient Taovoyas village.

Shelby County

SSHCO



124 Austin St

198

Center

31.794797 -94.181543

TX 24 hours

Shelby County was part of the neutral ground (U.S. and Spain) from 1803 to 1819 and was settled by Anglo-Americans between 1824 and 1836. The name Shelby was given in 1836 in honor of Isaac Shelby, a gallant officer in the Continental Army Revolutionary War. The county was created on March 17, 1836, and was organized with Shelbyville as county seat in 1837. Center became the county seat of Shelby County in 1866.

Take a picture of the Shelby County historical marker with the courthouse prominently in the background.

Spanish Explorers

120 E 1st St, Pecos, TX 79772

Pecos

TX Anytime

SSPEX

324

31.427627 -103.495524



Antonio De Espejo in 1583, after exploring among pueblos in New Mexico, reached the Pecos River southeast of Santa Fe. He Named it Rio de Las Vacas (river of cows), for the abundance of buffalo. On his return route to Mexico he went down the river to near the present town of Pecos. Jumano Indians led his party to their camp on Toyah Lake. He then went down Toyah Creek and through the Big Bend. While Espejo was first to explore the Pecos, Castano de Sosa, on his way into New Mexico in 1590, was the first European to travel its full length.

Find the historical marker for 'Spanish Explorers' located in front of the West of the Pecos Museum and get a picture of the marker.

Tin Man of Tioga

600 Main St

Tioga

TX Daylight only

STINM

156

33.466914 -96.913778



Tioga, TX was named for the Tioga Indian tribe of New York and is also the hometown of Gene Autry, "The Singing Cowboy." Gene Autry's birthplace has been disputed by doctor Eugene Ledbetter who states that Gene was actually born in what is now Valley View, TX and that Gene is rumored to have been born in Tioga because Gene went to school in that town in his early age. This might have some credence since the doctor delivered Gene and Gene is named after the doctor.

Take a picture of the Tioga water tower, nicknamed the Tin Man of Tioga, making sure the word "Tioga" is visible. If you take the picture from the west side of the tower, it will be acceptable.

Englishmen in Texas

700 E Kleberg Ave

Kingsville

TX anytime

STLYH

223

27.516699 -97.860133



Fifty-two years before the celebrated landing of English settlers at Plymouth Rock, three Englishmen traveled this South Texas area. Sailors with Sir John Hawkins, an admiral of the English fleet, Sir John was attacked by the Spanish and forced to put ashore 114 of his men on October 8, 1568, near Tampico. Most went south, only to be captured by the Spanish; 26 went north, had Indian fights and other misfortunes. Of the 26, only Richard Browne, David Ingram, and Richard Twide ever reached England again. Ingram gave testimony, given to Her Majesty's secretary in 1582. He told of cannibal Indians along the Gulf Coast, described the lush grass at the Rio Grande's mouth and the sandy regions north of that river, told of large "musquetas" and of eating prickly pear fruit. In 11 months of steady walking, they reached Frenchmen in Nova Scotia, and a ship captain took them to Europe. Notice that de Vaca conducted a similar adventure 32 years prior and it took him 8 years to get home.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location titled "Englishmen in South Texas".

Mission San Agustin de Laredo a Visita

SVISI



US 83 and FM 3167

313

Rio Grande City

26.37133 -98.856302

TX daylight only

Established in 1749 as a part of Jose de Escandon's project to settle the region and civilize and Christianize the Indians.

Take a picture of the stone Texas historical marker here.

Villa de Laredo

SVLLA



Grant St and San Agustin Ave

246

Laredo

27.502507 -99.505909

TX Daylight only

Chartered by the King of Spain and organized as Villa de San Agustin de Laredo in 1767. Incorporated in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico in 1821. Concentration point for the Mexican Army under General Santa Anna during the Texas Revolution. Capital of The Republic of the Rio Grande in 1839. Temporarily occupied for Texas by General Alexander Somervell in December 1842. Occupied November 8, 1846 for the United States by Captain Mirabeau B Lamar under General Zachary Taylor. Incorporated as the City of Laredo by the Texas legislature in 1848. Headquarters of Colonel Santos Benavides during the Confederacy. Ever after loyal to Old Glory.

Take a picture of the large Villa de Laredo obelisk monument.

Wizard Wells

SWIZW



FM 1156 & Wizard Rd

777

Wizard Wells

33.20079 -97.971116

TX Daylight only

The Kiowa Indians first visited this location and used the mineral waters for medical purposes. George Washington Vineyard settled here in the 1870s, taking up a claim originally established by David Rowland. Vineyard dug this well for his home but the mineral-tasting water was not used. He suffered from sore eyes and from ulcers on his legs but was cured by bathing in and drinking the water. The news spread and visitors suffering from arthritis, rheumatism, stomach disorders, and skin diseases began coming to the well. Those seeking treatments often camped along Bean's Creek in their wagons. Soon three hotels and several bath houses opened to serve the increased visitor population. The town of Vineyard was laid out in 1882 and J. H. Grisham opened the first general store. The town later included several churches, a newspaper, school; sawmill, blacksmith shop, and post office. In 1898 the Rock Island Railroad bypassed Vineyard and Sebree community was started (2 miles south). Visitors arriving by train took a hack to the resort. H. F. Stamper and his sons, Clint and H. F. Jr., petitioned the Legislature in 1915 and the name of Vineyard became Wizard Wells. Sebree was changed to Vineyard.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Old Zapata

US 83 and 6th Ave
Zapata
TX anytime

SZAPA

282

26.901448 -99.266595



In 1770, residents of Revilla, Mexico, established a village here on land granted by Jose de Escandon. The same year the Spanish built a fort nearby. In 1842 the men on the ill-fated expedition to Mier occupied the village while they foraged for supplies. First named "Habitacion," the town grew to be second largest on the Rio Grande. It was named for friendly Indians living in "carrizo" (cane) huts. In 1898 "Zapata" was chosen for Col. Antonio Zapata, a rancher executed for his part in the 1839 fight to found the Republic of the Rio Grande.

Take a picture of the Old Zapata historical marker.

Adren Anglin

CR 2339, Van Zandt County
Murchison
TX Daylight only

TADAG

67

32.355247 -95.680431



Adren Anglin came from Kentucky in 1833 and helped build Fort Parker (Limestone County). He became a Texas Ranger in 1835 and furnished food and supplies to the Texas Revolutionary Army. Mr. Anglin's famous in-laws were the Parkers. His wife, Phoebe, was the sister of John Parker, namesake of Fort Parker. Many of the family members were massacred by natives at Fort Parker in 1836, and one of them, Cynthia Ann Parker, was taken by Comanches. Raised by the tribe, she essentially became a Comanche, and she married Peta Nocona, a chieftain. They had three children, and the most notable of them was Quanah Parker, one of the last Comanche chiefs. Peta Nocona may have been killed in the Battle of Pease River in 1860 -- Quanah Parker disputed this -- but what is known is that Cynthia Ann Parker and her daughter, Topsannah (Prairie Flower), were brought back to "civilization." Parker herself never readjusted, and when her daughter died in 1864, she was stricken with grief and wasted away until dying in 1871. Topsannah was buried right here in Asbury Cemetery, where a marker indicates her original grave site, next to that of the Anglins.

Take a picture of the Adren Anglin historical marker.

Anson Jones

100 Courthouse Square
Anson
TX Anytime

TANJO

76

32.756248 -99.89683



Anson Jones was the last President of the Republic of Texas. As such, he signed the documents that allowed for the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Prior to this, he served as a surgeon in the Texian Army that won independence from Mexico in 1836. He and General Sam Houston, (the first President of the Republic of Texas and the Commander of the Texian Army at the Battle of San Jacinto), despised one another, but Jones' hatred of Houston was much stronger than Houston's deep dislike of Jones. In 1845 Jones signed the papers of annexation and, once annexation was completed a year later, famously declared, "The Republic of Texas is no more."

Take a picture of the statue of Anson Jones.

Austin Statue Texas State Cemetery in Austin

909 Navasota St
Austin
TX 8a-5p

TAUUAU
221
30.265245 -97.727056



The Texas State Cemetery is located on about 22 acres just east of Downtown Austin. Originally the burial place of Edward Burleson, Texas Revolutionary general and Vice-President of the Republic of Texas, it was expanded into a Confederate cemetery during the Civil War. The cemetery is divided into two sections, the smaller one contains around 900 graves of prominent Texans, while the larger has over 2,000 marked graves of Confederate veterans and widows. There is room for 7,500 interments. An area of 1-acre was also set aside for graves of Union veterans but all but one was removed to Fort Sam Houston. The remaining Union soldier is Antonio Briones, who was left at the request of his family. He is interred alone in the far northwest corner of the cemetery. Fallen into disrepair, the state legislature in 1936 sponsored a massive reconditioning of the cemetery including paving SH 165 into the cemetery. SH 165 is only 330 feet long and is the shortest state highway in Texas. The guidelines to be buried here are rather strict. Stephen Austin's remains were moved here in 1910. There's a cenotaph dedicated to James A. Michener here. You will also find here the grave of U.S. Navy SEAL Chris Kyle.

Take a picture of Stephen F. Austin's grave.

Avalon

104 FM 55
Avalon
TX Daylight only

TAVAU
41
32.205348 -96.792518



Prior to the depression and current through today, Avalon and its surrounding rural farmland produces much of the cotton output for Ellis County. In fact, for a period of time in the 1930s, Ellis County was the top producing cotton county in the world, in large part due to Avalon's output. Many of the cotton field scenes filmed in the movie Places in the Heart were shot just 2 miles north of Avalon. The town has both an elementary school and high school. In 2005, Avalon began play in the Texas Six Man Football program. Prior to this time, Avalon had been a basketball rich school, producing some of the finest Class B/1A basketball teams in the 1960s through 1990s. Avalon has also developed a fine baseball team producing several playoff appearances. In the late 1980s/early 1990s Avalon was at the center of Supercollider project. Government funding for the project was pulled, killing the project.

Take a picture of the main entrance to the town school building which reads "Avalon Public School."

Battle Creek Burial Ground

TX 31, 1.5 miles southwest of Dawson
Dawson
TX 24 hours

TBCBG
655
31.890516 -96.739707



Shortly after the battle of San Jacinto, Republic of Texas surveyors were mapping this part of Navarro County for land grants to be awarded to Texas Revolution veterans. On October 8, 1838 a group of Indians approached the party which was just east of Battle Creek. The Indians numbered 300 to the surveyors 25 (estimated). The Indians requested the surveyors to leave, but if the men were thinking of leaving, their actions were too slow for the Indians who attacked. The fight, which lasted an entire day, left 18 dead from the surveyor's party. The number of Indian dead is usually given as 30. It was the last major conflict between whites and Indians in Navarro County.

Take a picture of the monument at this location.

Battle of Gonzales site

TBGAS



SH-95, 1 mile north of SH-97

46

Cost

29.452155

-97.52574

TX daylight only

The Battle of Gonzales was the first military engagement of the Texas Revolution, fought on October 2, 1835. In 1831, Mexican authorities gave the settlers of Gonzales a small cannon to help protect them from frequent Comanche raids. After frequent unrest, officials felt it unwise to leave the residents of Gonzales with a weapon and requested the return of the cannon, sending General Ugartechea with 100 dragoons to retrieve the cannon. The soldiers neared Gonzales on September 29, but the colonists used a variety of excuses to keep them from the town and gathered 140 Texians to Gonzales, all determined not to give up the cannon. On October 1, settlers voted to initiate a fight. Mexican soldiers opened fire as Texians approached their camp in the early hours of October 2. After several hours of desultory firing, the Mexican soldiers withdrew. Although the skirmish had little military significance, it marked a clear break between the colonists and the Mexican government and is considered to have been the start of the Texas Revolution. News of the skirmish spread throughout the United States, where it was often referred to as the "Lexington of Texas". On SH-97 in Cost, TX, there is a huge monument to the battle but what most don't know is that this was not the actual location of the battle. Just a short mile north on SH-95 at the dead end of the road one will find a small monument marking the location where the first shots were fired, starting the Texas "Come and Take It" tradition.

Take a picture of the marker at this location notating the first shot of the Texas Revolution.

Bigfoot Museum

TBGMU



13788 FM 472

566

Bigfoot

29.047258

-98.866368

TX 8a-8p

William Alexander Anderson Wallace, born April 3, 1817, in Virginia, came to Texas to avenge the death of relatives who were killed in battles for Texas' independence. Arriving after the war, he stayed in his beloved adopted state and fought Indians, joined the famed Texas Rangers, and carried the mail for the Pony Express. Wallace took part in the famous Mier Expedition and fortunately "drew deep" and got a white bean, saving his life. The name "Bigfoot" originally belonged to a large Indian who stole livestock and many things from the settlers. A good friend of Wallace's, William Fox, jokingly gave Wallace the name of "Bigfoot", saying that when the Indian wasn't around, Wallace -- being a man of large stature-- could easily take his place. Bigfoot Wallace died in the town of Bigfoot, named for him, in 1899 and his remains were moved to the State Cemetery at Austin. There is a museum here dedicated to him and a Texas historical marker located at the community center across the road -- a road while the state built around a tree a quarter mile north just so they wouldn't have to move the tree or cut it down.

Take a picture of your motorcycle with the Bigfoot Museum sign somewhere in the background.

Birthplace of Big Tex

TBGTX



S. Colket Ave and SW 4th St

50

Kerens

32.128181

-96.226974

TX Anytime

Kerens, Texas is known as the "Birthplace of Big Tex", although his original incarnation was as a 49-foot tall Santa Claus constructed from iron drill casing, papier mache, and unraveled rope in 1949. The statue was an idea of Howell Brister, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, to encourage holiday sales in the town, and the "World's Largest Santa Claus" stood over Colket Avenue for two holiday seasons -- drawing press attention from as far away as Iran and Australia. Modeled after Kerens residents Ottis Franklin Spurlock and Hardy Mayo, the figure was built by members of the community who welded the frame, fabricated the body and sewed the clothing. After two seasons excitement around the statue faded, and Kerens offered it up for sale. In 1951, State Fair president R. L. Thornton purchased Santa's components for \$750 and had artist Jack Bridges transform them into a cowboy, giving birth to "Big Tex".

Take a picture of the historical marker dedicated the the birthplace of Big Tex.

Brazos Indian Reservation School

TBIRS



Finis Rd (CR 179) and Marc Birdwell Rd
Graham
TX Daylight only

65

33.080389 -98.536547

Operated for Indian children living on Brazos Reservation, a 37,000-acre refuge created by state in 1854. Here over 1,000 Anadarko, Caddo, Delaware, Ioni, Shawnee, Tawakoni, and Tonkawa people lived, farming and acting as U.S. Army Scouts. Despite racial strife outside reserve, teacher Z. E. Coombes (1833-95) reported unusual good will and harmony in classroom. Subjects taught were English, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. From 34 to 60 students were enrolled. School closed when Indians were moved north in 1859.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Ben Lednicky Park - Brown County

TBLBC



500 US-377, Brownwood, TX
Brownwood
TX 7a-8p

35

31.731774 -98.972849

In this park is a large stone with a metal plaque for Brown County. The county was named for Brown, a veteran of the battle of Velasco.

Take a picture of the metal plaque for Brown County which is on the large stone marker.

Sam "Black Raven" Houston in Brenham

TBLRV



308 S Park St
Brenham
TX daylight only

342

30.165382 -96.397959

Sam Houston spent a lot of his youth back in Virginia with the Cherokee, even to the point of earning an Indian name: Black Raven. Houston worked with the U.S. government to negotiate treaties with several Indian tribes. In 1835, Washington-on-the-Brazos was Gen. Sam Houston's headquarters and the concentration point for Texas army volunteers and supplies as they began their fight for independence from Santa Anna. Washington-on-the-Brazos is just 18 miles northeast of Brenham where this mural is located.

Take a picture of the mural of Sam Houston.

Battle of Medina Three

TBOM3

Old Pleasanton and Bruce Rds
San Antonio
TX Anytime

60
29.117095 -98.494685



When we speak of the Texas War of Independence, we think of the Alamo, Goliad, and San Jacinto but Texas had a long history of seeking independence from a tyrannical or distant government. There were actually several attempts when settlers and colonists attempted to separate from Spanish colonial rule. The Battle of Medina was fought approximately 20 miles south of San Antonio on August 18, 1813, as part of the Mexican War of Independence against Spanish authority in Mexico. In 1812, 1,400 Texians in the Republican Army, composed of Tejanos, Americans, Euro-Mexicans (Criollos), former Spanish Royalist soldiers aided by an auxiliary force of Indians, and at least one black slave, faced 1,800 Royalist troops which were encamped near the Medina River. Due to tactical errors, the Spanish forces rallied from a retreat and annihilated the Republican forces, killing and capturing the entire army, and then executing all but about 100 of them. The remains of the Republican troops were left to rot and were not buried until 1822 when the first governor of Coahuila y Tejas under the newly established United Mexican States ordered a detachment of soldiers to gather their bones and bury them honorably under an oak tree that grew on the battlefield. The actual battle location is of great dispute and there are two public and one private markers denoting the suspected locations of the battle.

Take a picture of the private marker at this location.

Battle of San Jacinto

TBOSJ

1 Monument Circle
La Porte
TX 8a-5p

282
29.750236 -95.081602



The infamous and hallowed ground, San Jacinto is the location of the decisive battle of the Texas Revolution where Texian forces under General Sam Houston defeated Mexican General Santa Ana. Following a tactical retreat doctrine learned from Andrew Jackson, Houston led his army in the 'Runaway Scrape', causing Mexican forces to over-extend their supply lines and divide their forces, which enabled the Texian forces to obtain a tactical advantage and surprise the enemy on April 21, 1836.

Take a picture of the San Jacinto monument with your entire motorcycle in the foreground.

Battle of the Salado

TBOTS

1006 Holbrook Rd
San Antonio
TX Anytime

224
29.488021 -98.41789



The Battle of Salado Creek was a decisive engagement in 1843 which repulsed the final Mexican invasion of the Republic of Texas. Colonel Mathew Caldwell of the Texas Rangers led just over 200 militiamen against an army of 1,600 Mexican Army soldiers and Cherokee warriors and defeated them outside of San Antonio de Bexar along Salado Creek. As a result of this action, Mexican commander General Adrián Woll retreated south and back into Mexico.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker at this location.

Battle of Plum Creek Marker in Lockhart

403 S Colorado St
Lockhart
TX anytime

TBPCM
32
29.881587 -97.669294



The battle of Plum Creek was an aftermath of the Council House Fight, in which many of the Comanche Indian chiefs, their women, and warriors were killed. In the summer of 1840, the Comanches swept down the Guadalupe valley, killing settlers, stealing horses, plundering, and burning settlements. After sacking Linnville in Calhoun County, they started a retreat. The Texans organized a volunteer army under Gen. Felix Huston, Col. Edward Burleson, Capt. Mathew Caldwell, and others and with Texas Rangers under Ben McCulloch overtook the Indians at Plum Creek in the vicinity of the present town of Lockhart on August 11, 1840. There, a decisive defeat on the following day pushed the Comanches westward.

Take a picture of the marker for the Battle of Plum Creek.

Battle of the Stone Houses

TX-16 & Prideaux, Archer County, TX
Archer County
TX Anytime

TBSTH
575
33.430968 -98.457449



Battle between 18 Texas Rangers and 150 Indians on Nov 10, 1837. Eight Rangers survived, fleeing through present-day Irving, TX before finding a settlement 16 days later on the Sabine River. The location of this marker is not just a notation, this is the actual burial ground, without markers, for 10 of the slain Texas Rangers.

Take a picture of the Stone Houses historical marker.

Branding the Brazos Sculpture

101 N. University Parks Dr
Waco
TX Daylight only

TBTBS
20
31.560128 -97.127801



Cowboy sculptures and a herd of bronze longhorns at the Waco Suspension Bridge are a part of the Waco Chisholm Trail Heritage sculpture project. The riders and 25 longhorn cattle pay homage to Waco's role along the historic cattle-drive trail. The cowboys depict a diverse group, including a vaquero and an African American cowboy. The sculptures were funded by donations after Waco Cultural Arts Fest announced a million dollar challenge grant from Waco philanthropists Clifton and Betsy Robinson.

There are three cowboy statues here. Get picture of the mounted vaquero, notable by the large sombrero he is holding in his right hand.

Bud Matthews Switch

US 180, 13.7 miles west of Albany
Shackelford County
TX daylight only

TBUDM
68
32.735534 -99.517263



The Butterfield Overland Mail passenger and mail service stagecoaches passed through here starting in the late 1850s until operations ceased at the beginning of the Civil War. The route of the Texas Central railroad followed much of the old Butterfield trail route. A railroad switch was installed here at Bud Matthews Ranch on the Texas Central railroad in 1900 to load cattle from many local ranches. Next to follow the old mail route is the US 180, which survives today as a major arterial connecting towns throughout west Texas. The cattle rail-shipping point at Bud Matthews Switch operated until 1967. Today, cattle are still loaded here at the historic cattle chute at Bud Matthews, but they are loaded onto trucks, not train cars.

Take a picture of the stone marker located in front of the 'Bud Matthews, TX' sign and the windmill.

Buffalo Springs

TBUFF



FM 3077 & FM 174
Buffalo Springs
TX Daylight only

178
33.556455 -98.139859

Buffalo Springs was a landmark as early as 1849 and a watering place for buffalo hunters. It was on a line of sentry forts along the Red River and far frontiers of North Texas, used at intervals by cavalry, especially at such times as 1864 massing of 3,000 federals to the north in Indian territory. This was the site of "forting up" of families staying in the area who lived in picket house in the fortified square, placing guards on water or wood gathering parties. Most left in 1862 during a severe drought. Completely abandoned as a fort in 1867 due to a lack of water and timber, it remained a stage camp between forts. It was the site of a battle between Texas Rangers and Indians on July 12, 1874.

Take a picture of the two historical markers at this location.

Bob Wills Monument

TBWMO



Main St at CR-3
Turkey
TX daylight only

139
34.392587 -100.900761

Two silver fiddles, back-to-back, stand atop a tall rotating aluminum shaft, mounted on an octagonal granite base incised with pictures and text commemorating country music legend and Turkey, TX native Bob Wills.

Take a picture of your motorcycle with the Bob Wills monument prominently in the background.

Christ Episcopal Church

TCHEC



Cypress St and Lewis St, Matagorda, TX
Matagorda
TX Anytime

87
28.692355 -95.967481

On a site approximately 400 yards east stood Christ Church. First Episcopal church in Texas.Organized January 27, 1839. The Rev. Caleb S. Ives, Rector. Building consecrated February 25, 1844 by the Rt. Rev. Leonides Polk,, D.D., Bishop of Louisiana. Diocese of Texas established January 1, 1849. Building destroyed by hurricane September 11, 1854. Rebuilt on present site. The Rev. Mr. Ives and his wife established and taught an early school in connection with the parish.

Take a picture of the Christ Episcopal Church marker to the left of the church's door.

Christ Lutheran Church of Cherry Spring

TCLCS



1419 Cherry Spring Rd
Cherry Spring
TX daylight only

33
30.482369 -98.984192

German Lutherans in the community of Cherry Spring began meeting together for worship in the 1850s. Diedrich Rode, a licensed lay minister, provided space in his home for worship services and Sunday School. Christ Church congregation was officially organized in 1905. John and Mary Rode Wendel gave land for a church building in December 1905, and a rock sanctuary was completed in 1906. Services were conducted in the German language until 1922, when occasional English services were added. In the 1950s English became the principal language.

Take a picture of your motorcycle parked in front of the church.

Comanche Chief

203 W Grand Ave, Comanche, TX
Comanche
TX Anytime

TCOCF

31

31.898474 -98.605372



Army engineers laid out a military road in this area in 1850. By 1855 thirty to forty families had settled in the vicinity. Comanche County was created in 1856, and Comanche became the second county seat in 1859. Its citizens, who entertained dreams of greatness for their town, envisioned a newspaper. Geraldo Alonzo Beeman, an experienced newspaperman, obtained an idle printing press and became the first editor of The Comanche Chief. Its first issue published on August 21, 1873, the Chief's main goals were to draw more settlers to the area and to lobby for the protection and improvement of the lives of Comanche residents. The paper was instrumental in securing a Texas Ranger force for the area and in promoting legislation for placing public school lands on the market. By 1873, after the last of the Comanche tribe in the area was relegated to a reservation in Oklahoma, the town began to grow. The Comanche Chief was influential in social and political life, from chronicling the daily events of the neighborhood to lobbying for proper representation in the state legislature. It found its way to other regions of the country, advertising the advantages of the Comanche area and attracting new settlers. Sixteen-year-old Robert Thomas Hill (1858-1941), later called the Father of Texas Geology, began working at the Chief with his brother Joe in 1874. The Hills became co-editors of the paper and operated it together until Robert went to Cornell University in 1882. Other newspapers were organized and discontinued over the decades, but The Comanche Chief thrived; it was sold to the Wilkerson family in 1925. One hundred and forty-two years old at the dawn of the 21st century, The Comanche Chief is recognized as the oldest business in Comanche County.

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Comanche Chief located in front of their office.

Copano

Copano Bay Dr, Bayside, TX 78340
Bayside
TX Anytime

TCOPA

293

28.091536 -97.213116



Named for the Copano Indians who lived here, this was an important Texas port from 1722-1870 and winter quarters of the Texas Revoltionary Army in 1835. Copano Bay was discovered by Spanish explorer Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda in 1519.

Take a picture of the Copano historical marker at this location.

Captain Stout

FM 2088, 9 miles east of Quitman
Quitman
TX 24 hours

TCPTS

86

32.831142 -95.285212



Henry Stout came to Texas in 1818 from Tennessee. Reported to have helped David Crockett plan his route to the Alamo, he served in the Republic of Texas Army in 1836, and from 1839 to 1845 was Captain of a Texas Ranger company. He moved here in 1847 and operated a grist mill and freight hauling business. He served on the commission to create Wood County in 1850, and was the first sheriff. He represented Van Zandt and Wood counties in the State Legislature in 1855-56, and was a Confederate officer during the Civil War. He is buried in a family cemetery adjacent to this site.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Come and Take It Cannon at Gonzales

TCTIM



414 Smith St

245

Gonzales

29.504092 -97.443386

TX M-S 10a-5p

Believed to be the actual cannon which Texian soldiers refused to surrender and used against Mexican soldiers at the Battle of Gonzales, this artifact is on display at the Gonzales History Museum. There is some controversy over the legitimacy of the cannon on display. Thought to have been buried by Texian soldiers after the ill-fated Battle of the Alamo, this cannon on display was found after a flood in the general area where the Gonzales 6-pound cannon was thought to have been buried. It was unrecognized for almost 50 years and was used as a door-stop until someone noticed its potential at a flea market years later. Some historians note this is a signal cannon and would not have been able to fire the projectiles necessary for an artillery engagement. Either way, it's a unique piece of Texas history and as far as I am concerned, it's freakin' cool.

Take a picture of the original "Come and Take It" cannon. Touch it, too.

Chisholm Trail-Kimball Crossing

TCTKC



TX 174 at Lake Whitney

131

Kopperl

32.122828 -97.497115

TX 0900-1700

Kimball, one of the first towns in Bosque County, was established at this site in the early 1850s. One of the westward wagon routes forded the river at this crossing until a ferry was built in 1865. The famous Chisholm Trail made its major crossing of the Brazos here. During the 1870s tens of thousands of Texas longhorn cattle forded the river and were driven to northern markets. Building of barbed wire fences and railroads in the 1880s caused abandonment of the Chisholm Trail. Kimball, with no railroad and loss of the cattle trail, became a ghost town by the middle 1900s.

Take a picture of the historical marker here in Kimball Bend Park. If the park is closed due to flooding, get a picture of the entrance sign to the park out next to the highway that says "Kimball Bend Park-Whitney Lake"

Chisholm Trail Outdoor Museum

TCTOM



101 Chisholm St

138

Cleburne

32.323941 -97.447495

TX Daylight only

The Chisholm Trail Outdoor Museum has a collection of Wild West buildings but also has what they claim is the longest metal cut-out sculpture in the U.S.....a cattle drive. Everything's bigger in Texas.

Take a picture of the sculpture and sign "Welcome to Cleburne on the Chisholm Trail."

Danevang Lutheran Church

TDANE



357 Co Rd 426, Danevang, TX 77432

73

Danevang

29.04357 -96.203594

TX daylight only

Danevang being another word for Denmark, there is a large marble monument between the church and the community center

Take a picture of the obelisk marker located on the east side of the church at the listed coordinates.

Deaf Smith

5102 Bob Bullock Loop, Laredo, TX 78044
Laredo
TX anytime

TDEAF

121

27.539358 -99.451742



500 yards northeast site of the battlefield where Erastus (Deaf) Smith, Captain of scouts of the Republic of Texas, and 21 Texans on March 17, 1837, had an encounter with a superior force of Mexican cavalry from the Laredo Garrison. Two of Smith's men were wounded, ten Mexicans killed and ten wounded. As there was a considerable Mexican force at Laredo the Texans returned to San Antonio.

Take a picture of the historical marker about Dead Smith and the battle at this location.

Rosser Train Depot

Railroad St and Ennis St
Rosser
TX Daylight only

TDEPO

54

32.462395 -96.454493



Platted as a town site in 1851 under the name Trinidad, initial settlement was before 1850. The town's location on the East Fork of the Trinity River promised a bright future. The watercourse was navigable at that time for barge and riverboat traffic. The Texas and Pacific Railroad arrived in 1872 and Trinidad hosted scores of railroad workers, increasing the population and creating a tent boomtown. The town was renamed after Capt. Robert S. Rosser a local landowner who had become wealthy through land and timber sales.

Take a picture of the old water tower and depot.

David Crockett Statue

Avenue E and 11th St
Ozona
TX anytime

TDVCR

392

30.710436 -101.201108



Some readers are confusing Davy Crockett with David Crockett. Davy is a silly guy created by Walt Disney to make some money. David was a real person, and the reason he was in Texas - which is not where a Tennessee Senator to Congress should have been - was that he was about to be impeached by the voters back home. Rather than face his fellow citizens, he rode off to Texas - and the rest is history. David is a real dude; Davy never existed. Crockett County was named in 1875 in honor of Texas hero and Alamo martyr Davy Crockett. The 13 ft. tall granite monument was erected in the city park in 1939. The town hosts an annual David Crockett Festival in Aug-Sept.

Take a picture of the monument to David Crockett located in the square in Ozona.

Election Oak

3090 TX 6
Valley Mills
TX Daylight only

TEOAK

119

31.725699 -97.550054



One of three polling places in first election held after Bosque County was organized in 1854. Of 21 votes cast on that occasion (August 7, 1854) in county, 17 were polled under this tree. In later years, Bosque County Old Settlers Association used this site for reunions, by the courtesy of Tom M. Pool, owner of the land. Site was known locally as Pool Park.

When entering the park area, go past the two historical markers up close to the edge of the road. Take a picture of the large stone and bronze plaque just a bit further up the drive.

Fannin at Goliad

Loop 71 and Cabrera Rd
Goliad
TX Anytime

TFAGO
73
28.646141 -97.38009



In March 1836, after the defeat of Texian forces at the Alamo, General Houston ordered James Fannin to retreat from Goliad and General Urrea's Mexican army back to Victoria. Fannin vacillated between defending the fort or moving to Victoria, finally leaving the fort but he fumbled his small army along less than 1 mile in two days when the Mexican Army caught up with him. After a courageous but futile defensive effort on the wide open prairie, the small Texian army surrendered. General Santa Anna ordered all Texian soldiers to be treated as pirates and executed. After witnessing 445 of his soldiers' executions, James Fannin was saved for last. His last request was that his possession be sent to his family, he be shot in the heart and not the face, and he be given a Christian burial. The Mexicans soldiers kept his possessions, shot him in the face, and burned his body in a mass grave. These actions, along with the Alamo, defined Anglo actions towards Mexican soldiers and citizens for years to come.

Take a picture of the Fannin monument using one of the two small cannons to drape your flag across, making sure to have the entire monument and cannon you choose in the picture.

Fanthorp Inn Anderson TX

579 S Main St
Anderson
TX daylight only

TFANT
148
30.483049 -95.984024



During the early days of the Republic of Texas, stagecoaches rumbled across East Texas, carrying passengers from one distant community to another. Some roadside homeowners saw the need and opened their homes to the passengers. As a result, many pioneer homes evolved into some of East Texas' best known stagecoach inns including the Fanthorp Inn in Anderson. Henry Fanthorp, migrated to Texas in 1832, and his wife Rachel founded the Inn in the 1840s to serve stagecoach passengers passing the dogtrot log house. The inn also became a community center, a polling place, the site of dances and community parties, and the founding site for a Masonic Lodge and a Methodist church. General Sam Houston, a friend of Fanthorp, was a frequent visitor. So were Anson Jones, Ulysses S. Grant, Zachary Taylor, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Kenneth Anderson, the last vice president of the Republic of Texas.

Take a picture of the Fanthorp Inn historical marker with the inn prominently in the background.

Flour Bluff

9200 S Padre Island Dr
Corpus Christi
TX daylight only

TFLBF
87
27.676433 -97.306085



In the spring of 1838, France blockaded the coast of Mexico during the Pastry War, so-called because of the mistreatment of French citizens, including pastry chefs, living in Mexico. The strategic location of Corpus Christi Bay led to the revival of smuggling in this area. Supplies were carried overland across the Rio Grande, and the illicit trade flourished as Mexico bought sorely needed goods in Texas. Although President Sam Houston did not wish to antagonize Mexico, Mexican patrols at Corpus Christi offended many Texans. A summons was issued, calling Texans to rally at Texana, August 7, but by the time the volunteers reached the area, the Mexicans scattered, leaving about 100 barrels of flour and parts of a steam engine. The Texans confiscated the usable flour, and other contraband, and the site became known as Flour Bluff.

Get a picture of the welcome to Flour Bluff sign. Do not stop on the road, there should be a pull in just east of the sign.

First Methodist Minister

1002 Barrett St, San Augustine, TX
San Augustine
TX anytime

TFMET

199

31.536159 -94.123624



This state historic marker at the grave of Rev. Samuel A. Williams explains his status as the first Methodist Minister regularly stationed in East Texas. The marker is located on the grounds of the San Augustine Early Learning Center at 1002 Barrett Street in San Augustine, formerly Rev. William's homesite.

Take a picture of the historical marker here at the grave of Rev. Williams.

Frisco Cattle Drive cowboys

8400 Gaylord Pkwy
Frisco
TX 24 hours

TFRCB

225

33.104464 -96.809751



Stampeding through the Centre at Preston Ridge shopping center, located at the corner of Gaylord Parkway and Preston Road, is the longest continuous-themed bronze sculpture collection in the United States. These longhorns, cowboys and chuck wagon bring a sense of size and wonder of the cattle drives. The history of the Shawnee Trail, later to become the Preston Trail, is depicted in towering monuments throughout the development.

Take a picture of the two cowboys, one sitting and the other standing, as they sit by the camp fire at this location.

Frisco Cattle Drive

3155 Parkwood Drive
Frisco
TX 24 hours

TFRIS

175

33.103921 -96.816456



Stampeding through the Centre at Preston Ridge shopping center, located at the corner of Gaylord Parkway and Preston Road, is the longest continuous-themed bronze sculpture collection in the United States. These longhorns, cowboys and chuck wagon bring a sense of size and wonder of the cattle drives. The history of the Shawnee Trail, later to become the Preston Trail, is depicted in towering monuments throughout the development. This part of the drive has the cattle busting out of a wall.

Capture a picture of the herd crashing through the wall.

Fort Blair

TX-16, south of Desdemona, TX
Desdemona
TX anytime

TFTBR

100

32.268525 -98.55137



C.C. Blair was an early pioneer settler in the Desdemona area. Because two tribes of Indians often came through this area, Blair built a non-military fort to protect his family and to give refuge to his surrounding neighbors' families. The fort was 12 square cabins built in defensive positions so the settlers could defend their lives from Indian depredations. The fort was used for some years before it was later used by Texas Rangers as a supply depot for storing ammo and food useful for Rangers to use while chasing both Indians and outlaws. This fort was the largest family fort used through the Civil War.

Take a picture of the historical marker here.

Fort Johnson

900 Georgetown Rd, Pottsboro, TX 75076
Pottsboro
TX Anytime

TFTJH

100

33.805542 -96.698585



Established by William G. Cooke in 1840 as a part of the defense of the Military Road from Red River to Austin. Named in honor of Colonel Francis W. Johnson (1799-1888). Commander of the Texas army at the capture of San Antonio, December 10, 1835. Place of rendezvous for the Snively Expedition which set out April 25, 1843. The settlement in the vicinity was known as Georgetown.

Take a picture of the stone marker here.

Fort Phantom Hill

10818 FM600, Abilene, TX 79601
Abilene
TX daylight only

TFTPH

687

32.642452 -99.679556



Located in present-day Jones County, Fort Phantom Hill is one of the most pristine historic sites in Texas. It was one of the second line of forts laid out in the early 1850's to protect the westward-moving frontier of Texas settlement. Today, Fort Phantom Hill is part of the Texas Forts Trail, a 650-mile highway tour of historic Texas forts in West Central Texas. Originally known as the "Post on the Clear Fork of the Brazos," the fort was occupied by the U.S. Army from 1851 until 1854. Shortly after the army abandoned Fort Phantom Hill, fire destroyed most of the log walls and thatched roofs of the post's buildings.

Take a picture of the stockade building located on the west side of the road across from the main entrance to the park.

Fort Ringgold

Ringgold Ave and Lee Cir
Rio Grande City
TX 8a-6p

TFTRG

256

26.377279 -98.809865



Established October 26, 1848, at Davis Landing by Capt. J.H. La Motte, 1st U.S. Infantry, as Ringgold Barracks. The fort was named in honor of Brevet Major David Ringgold, 4th U.S. Artillery, who died of wounds received at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846. Troops were withdrawn March 3, 1859 and reoccupied by U.S. troops in June 1865. General Robert E. Lee passed a few days here in 1856 and in 1860.

Take a picture of the Fort Ringgold centennial historical marker located at the given coordinates.

First White Settlers in Leakey

146 US-83, Leakey, TX 78873
Leakey
TX daylight only

TFWSL

422

29.726511 -99.762454



When John Leakey and his wife Nancy moved to the Frio Canyon area of the Texas Hill Country in 1853, they were the first white settlers in the area. A polished red granite monument on the northwest corner of the rail County courthouse grounds, erected by several other old pioneer families, recognizes John Lakey as the first white settler in Frio Canyon.

Take a picture of the monument located here on the northwest corner.

Grave of Captain William Ware

TGCWW



Waresville Cemetery Rd, Utopia, TX 78884

463

Utopia

29.59545 -99.526426

TX daylight only

William Ware Capt. William Ware was born in 1800 to Joseph and Elizabeth Ware in Kentucky (Georgia in some sources). In 1828, he and his wife, Ann Murphy, and their three children moved to Montgomery County, Texas. From there, Ware raised a military company in 1835 and fought at the Siege of Bexar. In 1836, he raised the Second Company of the Second Regiment, Texas Volunteers, and fought with the Texas army at San Jacinto. That same year, the widowed Ware married Betsy Crane. While moving to Kaufman County in 1849, Betsy died en route to Sabinal Canyon. Ware and his son, John Crane Ware, arrived in 1852. Here they built a cabin, which became the cornerstone for the settlement of Waresville. Ware died in 1853 and was buried in the Waresville cemetery.

Find the stone marker for Captain Ware in the cemetery and take a picture of it.

Jane Gill

TGILL



FM 410, east of CR 2353

297

Red River County

33.922531 -95.137457

TX Daylight only

Jane Chandler Gill was an Englishwoman who died soon after settling in Jonesboro. Her grave is one of Texas' oldest Caucasian burials.

There are several markers at this location. We want you to take a picture of the marker and gravestone for Jane Gill.

Grand Cane

TGRCN



TX-146, 15.5 miles north of Moss Hill

83

Liberty County

30.348938 -94.75396

TX Anytime

Here General Sam Houston built a home in 1843 and in it resided until 1845. A post office was established May 22, 1846 with Vernon B. Lea as postmaster. It was discontinued October 24, 1868 and reestablished April 26, 1869. The name of the town was changed to Ironwood August 26, 1869. The post office was discontinued March 15, 1900.

Take a picture of the stone marker here.

Gulf Prairie

TGULP



231 N Gulf Prairie Rd, Freeport, TX 77541

301

Freeport

28.976309 -95.473091

TX anytime

There is nothing fancy here. This is just a quiet churchyard cemetery where Stephen F. Austin was ORIGINALLY buried.

Take a picture of the Gulf Prairie marker here at the end of the parking lot and cemetery.

George Webb Slaughter

FM 4, about 4 miles north of Palo Pinto
Palo Pinto
TX 24 hours

TGWSL

55

32.841695 -98.302228



Came to Texas with his parents in 1830 from Mississippi, settled in Sabine County, and began a freighting business. He participated in the Texas War for Independence, serving as a courier for Gen. Sam Houston, and on one occasion took a dispatch to Col. William B. Travis at the Alamo in San Antonio. Slaughter married Sarah Mason on October 12, 1836, the first marriage sanctioned under laws of the Republic of Texas. He began raising cattle in Freestone County in 1852, and moved in 1857 to his Palo Pinto County homestead (1/4 miles east). He organized a Baptist church near his home, and rode a circuit in the area, preaching and practicing "saddlebag" medicine. He and his family survived several Indian attacks. From 1868 to 1875, thousands of his cattle went up the trail to Kansas railheads. In 1882, he founded the First Baptist Church in Mineral Wells.

Take a picture of Slaughter's historical marker at this location.

George Washington Smith

TX 78 just north of FM 981
Blue Ridge
TX Daylight only

TGWSM

78

33.307063 -96.398946



George Washington Smith, who served Texas at the battle of San Jacinto, in the Mier expedition, and in Mexico with Col. John C. Hays, was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, about 1796. He fought Indians in Tennessee as a teenager under Andrew Jackson and served in the War of 1812 at the battle of New Orleans. Smith was married in Wayne County, Kentucky, to Elizabeth Briggs, who was part Cherokee, in 1817; they had four children. The family settled at the head of Bois d'Arc Creek in Red River County, Texas, in 1834 and received a league and a labor of land. Pay vouchers show Smith's frequent movements for the next decade, from fights for Texas independence back home to put in crops. Reports and family tradition stated that he was with his neighbor Benjamin R. Milam at the siege of Bexar on December 7, 1835, and that the fatally wounded Milam died in Smith's arms. After the siege Smith traveled to his home in newly formed Fannin County, then returned to duty with Sam Houston for the fight at San Jacinto. As one of Capt. John G. W. Pierson's men in 1842, Smith was captured with others of the Mier expedition, but he escaped at the Rio Grande and returned home. After annexation he again left home, this time to join the First Regiment, Texas Mounted Riflemen, for the campaign to Mexico City in 1847. Smith served as a sergeant with Capt. Preston Witt in Company K. He died at his home in Collin County about 1876. A Texas historical marker placed in the Blue Ridge Cemetery in 1979 marks the place of his original burial, though his daughters had his remains moved to nearby Grounds Graveyard.

Take a picture of the historical marker at the cemetery gazebo.

Historical Clay County Jail

116 N. Graham
Henrietta
TX Daylight only

THCCJ

87

33.816277 -98.197195



Henrietta is one of the oldest settled towns in north central Texas. In 1860, as the only town in the county, it had 109 residents, 10 houses, and a general store. It sat at the far western edge of Anglo expansion in north-central Texas, but Native Americans remained a viable threat to current and future settlers. There were continuous attacks from local tribes. By late 1862, Henrietta was abandoned, and white settlers returned east to Cooke and Montague counties. Remaining structures were burned. Anglos continued to attempt resettlement, and in 1865 after the Civil War, a group attempting resettlement was massacred. A number of Quakers attempted to reoccupy the former town site, but its members were either killed or fled. In 1870, fifty soldiers and Kiowa Indians fought a battle in the ruins of Henrietta. After the battle, white settlers returned to Henrietta, this time permanently. In 1874, the post office reopened, and Henrietta quickly became the economic hub of north-central Texas.

Get a picture of Texas Historical Commission plaque on the north wall titled "1890 Clay County Jail" (Ikard St side of the building)

Halfmoon Reef Lighthouse

2300 TX-35, Port Lavaca, TX 77979
Port Lavaca
TX daylight only

THMRL

80

28.636899 -96.617289



Known as the oldest surviving wooden lighthouse structure in Texas, the Halfmoon Reef Light Station, a six-sided building, is made mostly of cypress wood and originally was attached to iron piles that had been screwed into the shallow bottom of Matagorda Bay. Built in the late 1850s, it guided ships past the treacherous Halfmoon Reef, a mud and oyster shell shoal on the east side of Matagorda Bay.

Take a picture of the lighthouse.

Heard Northington Plantation

FM 1161, 0.5 miles east of FM 102
Egypt
TX anytime

THNOP

63

29.403781 -96.233482



Outside the Heard Northington Plantation is a marker for the old community of Egypt, TX. This area was a major crossroads of early Texas settlers, Texian soldiers, and commercial trade.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker for Egypt.

Harvey Massacre

TX-6, 1.9 miles N of FM 2159
Calvert
TX anytime

THYMA

225

31.04768 -96.711041



At this site one Sunday night in November 1836, the family of John Harvey was attacked by an Indian raiding party. Harvey, his wife, and son were all killed, Mrs. Harvey's blood staining the open pages of the family Bible. Their daughter Ann, aged 5, and a servant girl were taken captive, later to be sold as slaves. The price of Ann was a few blankets. After four years in Mexico, Ann was recovered by her uncle, James Talbot of Alabama. In 1848 she wed Sanders Briggs and in 1853 they moved to Texas, where they built a home -- ironically -- near the site of the massacre.

Take a picture of the Harvey Massacre roadside marker.

Henry Millard

801 Pearl St
Beaumont
Tx anytime

THYMR

104

30.081297 -94.095661



A native of Saratoga County, New York, Henry Millard moved to Missouri with his family while still a child. As a young man he moved to Natchez, Mississippi, where in 1826 he married Mary Warren Beaumont. Millard migrated to Texas in 1835. He laid out a townsite and named it Beaumont, his wife's maiden name. Embracing the political life of his new homeland, Millard served as a delegate to the Consultation of 1835 and, as a Lt. Colonel in the Texas Army, commanded infantry at the Battle of San Jacinto. He later served as chief justice, alderman, and justice of the peace in Beaumont and Jefferson County, as well as tax assessor in Galveston after his move there in 1842. He died in Galveston in August 1844 and was buried there in the Episcopal Cemetery.

Take a picture of the historical marker.

Calhoun County Courthouse in Indianola

TINDA



TX-316
Indianola
TX anytime

85
28.519286 -96.496322

The violent winds of tornadoes kill and destroy, but the wild winds of hurricanes aren't often what wreaks havoc; it's the massive storm surges of water that sweep into flat areas and then quickly rush out to sea, taking people and property with it. Indianola, a prosperous port and start for pioneering immigrants into Texas, was decimated by a hurricane in 1875. The survivors rebuilt but an 1886 hurricane and subsequent fire destroyed the town forever. Here at this spot stood the Calhoun County courthouse. Large and built of stone, it protected many residents from the storm surge and saved many lives. It wasn't enough and Indianola is now a ghost town.

Take a picture of the marker at this spot notating the Calhoun County Courthouse.

International Marker

TINMA



TX-31 at the LA-TX state line
Panola County
TX 24 hours

405
32.034063 -94.042735

Located off TX-31 at the Louisiana border one will find an engraved granite pillar. It was placed as a marker between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas in 1840. A commission was appointed to establish and mark the boundary, which had been in dispute since the early 1700s between France and Spain. It was still in dispute when the U.S. made the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803. The U.S. and Spain agreed that the disputed strip would be neutral territory until an agreement could be reached by the two nations. The strip soon became a refuge for outlaws and deserters seeking to avoid the laws of any government. This is the only remaining International boundary marker in the United States.

Take a picture of the international marker.

Indian Signaling Grounds

TINSG



US 190, 5 miles east of San Saba
San Saba
TX anytime

77
31.204912 -98.639283

Heights used from pre-settlement days to 1870s by Comanches and others to send messages over long distances. Indians communicated by means of smoke, at times mirrors. Codes were used to confuse enemies. Messages sent news and could gather or disperse tribes. The Comanches had an excellent smoke signal system, also imitated animal cries. Mirabeau B. Lamar visited this area in 1837; later, as president of Republic of Texas, he had a forceful Indian policy. On banks of San Saba in 1847, German Emigration Company bought peace from the Comanches for \$3,000 worth of beads, trinkets; and in 1850 on Wallace Creek, about 15 mi. southwest, the U.S. signed an Indian treaty.

Take a picture of the historical marker.

Grave of Josephus Irvine

TIRVI



CR 4002 and CR 4004

110

Newton

30.798116 -93.752268

TX anytime

Here lies the grave of Josephus Irvine, born in 1819 in Tennessee. In 1835, he enlisted in the Texian Army and fought at the Seige of Bexar and was possibly the youngest soldier to fight in the Battle of San Jacinto. He fought in the Civil War as a captain. He is a model of the character Otto McNabb of James Michener's Texas. The grave site is 50 yards off the road and the roads leading to this bonus are very rough, often with dirt or gravel. This bonus will be a huge time commitment and you need to drive to roads carefully.

Take a picture of Josephus Irvine's grave marker.

Isaac Stem

TISST



FM 979, 1.5 mi S of TX-7

133

Franklin

31.249436 -96.420901

TX anytime

Tennessee native Isaac Phillip Stem moved to Texas and joined the Republic of Texas army in 1836. Continuing to serve in the military, Stem was a participant in the Battle of Plum Creek on August 1, 1840, in present Caldwell County. The battle was fought between Texas soldiers and Comanche Indians, who had raided the coastal towns of Linnville and Victoria. Stem served in the Somervell Campaign of 1841 and was a member of a company of mounted volunteers during the Mexican War. After his discharge from the Texas troops in 1846, Stem joined the United States Infantry at Corpus Christi and continued in the war with Mexico. Discharged at Monterrey due to illness, he later joined the Tennessee Volunteers and later transferred into the U. S. Infantry once again. Isaac P. Stem moved to Robertson County in 1869 and became a farmer and rancher. He died in 1893 and was buried here beside his wife.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

John Bunton

TJBUN



S. Burleson and W Center St

66

Kyle

29.988577 -97.877188

TX anytime

Born in Sumner County, Tenn., John Wheeler Bunton migrated to Texas in 1833. To secure freedom for his new homeland, he signed the Texas Declaration of Independence, helped draft a constitution, and fought in the Siege of Bexar and the Battle of San Jacinto. A lawyer, rancher, and owner of extensive lands, Bunton served in the 1st and 3rd congresses of the Republic of Texas. He lived in Austin and Bastrop counties before settling in Hays County near Mountain City. Originally buried in this county, Bunton was reinterred in the state cemetery in Austin in 1932.

Take a picture of the historical marker to John Bunton here in Kyle.

John Lomax

TX 144, 2.0 miles north of TX 22
Meridian
TX Daylight only

TJOLO

66

31.948277 -97.671119



Only a log kitchen now marks the home site of John Lomax, one of the foremost collectors of American folksongs. Here, on part of the Chisholm Trail, young Lomax heard cowboys crooning and yodeling to restless herds; Negro servants taught him jig tunes, chants, work songs, and calls; and on winter nights his family sang songs and swapped stories around a blazing fire. Lomax began to write down this music while still a boy; and when he left Bosque County at age 20, he carried with him a roll of cowboy ballads -- the nucleus of his lifelong work.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Killough Monument

CR3431, 0.4 miles S of CR3411
Bullard
TX Anytime

TKIMO

245

32.054583 -95.342855



The Killough Massacre is believed to have been both the largest and last Native American attack on white settlers in East Texas. The massacre took place on October 5, 1838, near Larissa. There were eighteen victims, who included Isaac Killough, Sr., and his extended family. They had immigrated to the Republic of Texas from Talladega County, Alabama, in 1837, settling on December 24th of that year. Unaware, apparently, that the land made available to them was hotly disputed by the Cherokee Indians who lived in the area, Isaac Killough and his homesteaders began clearing land for crops and building homes. Only a year earlier, however, the area surrounding their settlement had been set aside for the Cherokee under a treaty negotiated and signed by Sam Houston and John Forbes. When the Republic of Texas Senate refused to ratify the treaty and then, in December 1838, formally nullified it, the Cherokee, who already thought they had conceded enough, became extremely agitated. On October 5, 1838, a band of Cherokee attacked the settlement. Most of the Killough group—a total of eighteen—were killed or abducted as they worked their fields. A stone obelisk commemorating the event was erected by the Work Projects Administration in the 1930s and a historical marker was dedicated in 1965. (Warning- possible dirt roads in area to get here)

Take a picture of the Killough Monument (large stone object, not historical marker).

Memorial To King's Men in Refugio

Commerce St & E. Empresario St
Refugio
TX anytime

TKIMR

86

28.296479 -97.274891



Amon King was initially of Baltimore but later found a job as a town marshall in Kentucky. When a group of volunteer's came through town on their way to help fight in the Texas War of Independence, King formed his own company to go help fight. Although this monument is placed in tribute to King and his men who were massacred outside Refugio about the time of the Goliad Massacre, King's constant refusal to follow orders and support Fannin's forces may have contributed to the Texian failure to quickly withdraw from Goliad and thus be captured. King was more of a hooligan than a war hero.

Take a picture of the monument to King's men.

Kentucky Town

FM 11 and Kentucky Town Rd
Whitewright
TX 24 hours

TKYTN

84

33.519454 -96.43842



Kentucky Town was eighteen miles from Sherman in eastern Grayson County. In 1849, the first substantial group of settlers, traveling in a wagon train from Kentucky, arrived. Because the town was populated primarily by settlers from Kentucky, it was soon referred to by such names as the Kentuckians' Town. By June 1854, when the first post office was established, the official designation was Kentucky Town. In 1855, the town had two schools, a church, a lodge, a lawyer, and three doctors, and he credited the town with a precinct vote of 200. The Civil War years, however, brought a different type of notoriety: William Clarke Quantrill and his guerillas frequented the area around Kentucky Town and wintered there at least once. In 1988 scattered residences and the Kentucky Town Baptist Church, itself a Texas landmark, were the only vestiges of Kentucky Town. The population was twenty in 2000 and remained at that figure in 2010.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Kentucky Town at this location.

Leon River Bridge

1003 W Leon St
Gatesville
TX anytime

TLERI

88

31.432801 -97.761352



The route once known as the Old Georgetown Road was in existence by 1854 and crossed the Leon River here. A ferry operated at this crossing as early as 1854 and was owned by R. G. Grant, a local entrepreneur and land developer. The Bowstring Truss Bridge erected near here in 1882 was the first metal truss bridge in Coryell County. It was damaged by two major floods in 1899 and 1900, and the County Commissioners Court authorized the building of another bridge. The George E. King Bridge Company of Des Moines, Iowa built this structure in 1904. Features include steel construction, wood decking, original lattice railings, pin-connected members, and elaborate stone abutments. The overall length of 141 feet from end to end allows for the 4-foot depth of masonry piers supporting the bridge. It is a 137-foot Pratt through truss span with a 5-foot timber approach span, and is one of few such bridges surviving in Texas. The 1904 bridge served as a major east-west artery for Central Texas. The road became part of State Highway 7 in 1917, and was renamed U.S. Highway 84 in the 1930s. The historic bridge was restored and rededicated in 1994.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location. There is a safe parking area just east of the bridge and marker.

Elizabeth Crockett

FM 4 and Fall Creek Hwy
Acton
TX 0900-1700

TLIZC

299

32.43998 -97.684206



As payment for David Crockett's service in the Texas War of Independence, his wife Elizabeth Crockett ended up with 640 acres near Granbury, TX. There her son built a log cabin and she lived for six years until she died at the age of 72. She was buried here in Acton Cemetery. In 1911, a monument was erected over her grave and for almost 100 years was the smallest Texas state park at only 0.006 acres. In 2008 it was transferred to the Texas Historical Commission and is thus no longer the smallest state park but is now Texas' smallest historical site.

Take a picture of Elizabeth Crockett's grave.

Lexington

TLXLC



Third and Wheatley Sts
Lexington
TX anytime

25

30.414523 -97.010112

The first inhabitants of this area were the Tonkawa Indians. The first white settler was James Shaw, a young teacher from Ohio who received a land grant for his service at the Battle of San Jacinto. He settled here in 1837 and named the town after the Massachusetts town where the American Revolution began.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Lexington located in the town square.

Marble Cows

TMCOW



TX 114 and Riverside
Irving
TX 24 hours

600

32.858504 -96.931812

Located at the top of Bluebonnet Hill, Irving's Marble Cow Sculpture stands as a memory of the Las Colinas ranchlands that were once a predominant feature of the area. The monument features five marble cows which were designed and sculpted by artist Harold Clayton.

Take a picture of a marble cow.

Jesse Billingsley of McDade

TMDJB



Waco St and Brown Rd
McDade
TX anytime

24

30.287365 -97.239767

Tennessee born and friend of Davy Crockett, Jesse Billingsley came to Texas in 1834. A fearless Indian fighter, he commanded a company of soldiers in the Texas Army at the Battle of San Jacinto. Despite being crippled in his left hand during the fight, he continued to participate in almost every major skirmish on the Texas frontier. He served in the Republic of Texas Congress and often slept on the Capitol floor in a buckskin suit. He voted against secession and his fair treatment of African-Americans led him to lose re-election. He died here in McDade in 1880. At his request, he was buried next to his horse in the front yard of his home. His body was later moved to the Texas State Cemetery where other notable Texas heroes are buried.

Take a picture of the large marker dedicated to Captain Billingsley.

Mier Expedition Monument

414 Tx-92 Spur
La Grange
TX 8a-5p

TMIER
600
29.888876 -96.877053



Even after his 1836 defeat, Santa Anna’s forces continued to invade the Republic of Texas hoping to regain control. On December 20, 1842, the 308 Texian soldiers, approached Ciudad Mier in an action against the Mexican invasions. The Texians were unaware that 3,000 Mexican troops were in the area and in the Battle of Mier that resulted, they inflicted heavy casualties on the Mexicans—650 dead and 200 wounded—but they were forced to surrender. Santa Anna ordered them executed. In what came to be known as the Black Bean Episode, the Texians were blindfolded and ordered to draw beans, 176 white beans and 17 black beans placed in a pot. The seventeen men who drew black beans were allowed to write letters home and were executed by firing squad. According to legend, the black beans were placed in the jar last and had the officers pick first, so that they would make up the majority of those killed. Captain John E. Dusenbury, a white bean survivor, returned during the U.S.-Mexican War and returned the remains to a cement vault on a bluff one mile south of La Grange. The grave site is now part of a state park, the Monument Hill and Kreische Brewery State Historic Sites.

Take a picture of the towering Mier monument.

Milton Faver

Cibolo Creek Rd, Shafter, TX 79843
Shafter
TX Anytime

TMIFA
193
29.815524 -104.306719



Here Milton Faver established in the 1850's the first Anglo-American owned ranch in the Big Bend. Three quadrangular adobe fortresses situated at the Big Springs Cibolo, Cienaga and El Morita served as a defense against "Hostile Apaches".

Take a picture of the stone marker here.

Mier Expedition in Roma

US 83 across from Roma schools
Roma
TX Anytime

TMIRO
155
26.435374 -99.024712



A body of Texans intent on invading Mexico camped here on December 21, 1842. After being made prisoners at Salado, Mexico, they drew beans, white for life in prison, black for death. 17 members of the expedition were shot by order of General Santa Anna, March 25, 1843.

Take a picture of the stone marker here.

Muster Oak in La Grange

W Colorado and N Washington Sts
La Grange
TX anytime

TMOLG
156
29.905918 -96.878456



Under this historic oak on Sept 15, 1842, Capt. Nicholas Mosby Dawson organized his company of Fayette County Mounted Volunteers, who rushed to reinforce Col. Matthew Caldwell after San Antonio was captured by Mexican Gen. Adrian Woll. On Sept 18, upon approaching Salado Creek near San Antonio, Dawson found a battle already in progress. His men were surrounded beyond rifle range by Mexican cavalry who opened with cannon fire, and soon half were killed or wounded. Dawson tried to surrender but a general massacre ensued. Thirty-six Texans were killed. Only three escaped. Fifteen were captured, marched to Mexico and imprisoned in Perote Castle. Those who survived were later released. The dead were buried on the field of battle and reinterred Sept 18, 1848, in a tomb on Monument Hill overlooking La Grange.

Take a picture of the granite marker and the oak tree.

Mexican Hill

2315 US-90
Liberty
TX Anytime

TMXHL
185
30.056741 -94.792034



Following the decisive Battle of San Jacinto in the Texas War for Independence, most of the Mexicans captured in the battle were taken to Galveston. In August 1836, some sixty Mexicans were transported by schooner to Anahuac, where they were met by William Hardin, who took them on to Liberty. The Mexican prisoners stayed on Hardin's property near this site, which has come to be called Mexican Hill. Among the men were General Martín Perfecto de Cós and Coronel Pedro Delgado, who wrote an account of his time in Liberty. According to Delgado, the Mexicans were treated well and given the best care available during their stay, which lasted until the government of Texas released them on April 25, 1837.

Take a picture of the historical marker.

Old Aurora

Procter St and Woodworth Blvd
Port Arthur
TX anytime

TOAUR
112
29.890522 -93.916981



Laid out in 1835 on land grant from government of Mexico to Horatio M. Hanks. At least 160 blocks were planned. After the Texas Revolution, Hanks' partner and agent Alamazon Huston sold first 15 lots on Nov. 27, 1837. Deed records show town existed late as 1850. By 1880 the land was sold by state for its taxes. Hurricanes, freezes and lack of medical services caused the area to be deserted by 1890. Aurora bloomed and faded like the dawn, from which it took its name, leaving shoreline of Lake Sabine deserted until 1895, when Port Arthur was founded.

Take a picture of the metal on stone marker here.

Old Baylor Park

Old Baylor College Road
Independence
TX daylight only

TOLDB

341

30.318691 -96.354446



On February 1, 1845, the Republic of Texas chartered Baylor University. Independence—one of the wealthiest communities in the Republic and a Baptist center—was selected as the university’s site. One year later, on May 18, 1846, twenty-four young boys and girls began taking co-educational preparatory classes in what had been the classroom facilities of Independence Academy. In 1866, the Baptist State Convention of Texas replaced the Female Department with Baylor Female College. Twenty years later, the Male Campus moved to Waco and merged with Waco University, now Baylor University; Baylor Female College moved to Belton and became the University of Mary Hardin-Baylor. Today, only the columns of the main building and the ruins of the stone kitchen remain of the Baylor Female College Campus

Take a picture of the old stone kitchen remains.

Peters Colony

US 380, 13 miles west of Throckmorton
Throckmorton
TX anytime

TPECY

79

33.183749 -99.418852



In 1841, the Republic of Texas granted William S. Peters and others an empresario grant in north central Texas, including most of what is now Throckmorton County. The colony's western boundary was three miles east of the current Haskell County borderline. Thomas Lamshead was the only settler to venture this far west in the colony. By 1844, the Texas Emigration & Land Company (T.E. & L.) began to manage colony settlement. However, few settled the land and Peters Colony ended in failure. Still, it proved vital for Throckmorton County settlement. The T.E. & L. owned much of the county land and divided it amongst shareholders, many of whom were speculators who sold property to county's earliest settlers.

Take a picture of the historical marker.

Pioneer Plaza Cattle Drive

1428 Young St
Dallas
TX 24 hours

TPION

199

32.7764 -96.801511



The large sculpture commemorates nineteenth century cattle drives that took place along the Shawnee Trail, the earliest and easternmost route by which Texas longhorn cattle were taken to northern railheads. The trail passed through Austin, Waco, and Dallas until the Chisolm Trail siphoned off most of the traffic in 1867. The 49 bronze steers and 3 trail riders sculptures were created by artist Robert Summers of Glen Rose, Texas. Each steer is larger-than-life at six feet high; all together the sculpture is the largest bronze monument of its kind in the world. Set along an artificial ridge and past a man-made limestone cliff, native landscaping with a flowing stream and waterfall help create the dramatic effect.

Take a picture of the cattle drive, or at least part of it.

Poetry Baptist Church

FM 986
Poetry
TX 24 hours

TPOET

67

32.828705 -96.240892



Originally known as Turner's Point, a post office and school were established in 1858. In 1876, the community was renamed Poetry. The new name was suggested by local merchant Maston Ussery, who said that the area in springtime reminded him of a poem. The oldest Baptist church in Kaufman County, organized in 1855, the original name was Salem Baptist Church, when the community was called Turner's Point. In 1870, the congregation helped organize the 11-church East Fork Baptist Association, and hosted annual conferences on three occasions. In 1899, the name Poetry Baptist Church began to be used and the present church sanctuary was built in 1912.

Take a picture of the historical marker in front of Poetry Baptist Church.

Prairieville Grocery

FM 1836 & FM 90
Prairieville
TX Daylight only

TPRAI

161

32.4799 -96.103006



In 1848 part of the Texas colony of Norwegians, under the leadership of Johan R. Reiersen, moved from Henderson County to the Four Mile Prairie in Kaufman and Van Zandt counties. There they built their homes and farms and established Prairieville. The colony fell on difficult days in the 1850s, when an epidemic swept through the settlement, and many of the survivors moved to Bosque County. Prairieville survived, however, and reached a population of 206 by 1900 before declining to fifty by 1924, which it remains at today.

Take a picture of the front of the local store which reads "Prairieville Grocery est. 1895"

Reichenau Gap

US-377, 2 miles south of London, TX
London
TX anytime

TREIG

99

30.652968 -99.587806



For more than 150 years, travelers followed the roads from Mason to Junction through this pass. The earliest known Anglo settlers were the Frank Putman family, who settled approximately one mile northeast from Reichenau Gap. The geologic feature was named for Adolph A. Reichenau, a German emigrant who purchased the improved land from Frank Putman and settled in the Big Saline Valley in 1862. Reichenau moved from the area after losing over forty horses in three separate raids by native Americans in 1868 and 1869. Reichenau lived the remainder of his life in the Simonsville community in Mason County, and is buried, along with his family, in the Reichenau Cemetery near his home there.

Take a picture of the historical marker.

Richard Ellis

Hwy 8, north of New Boston
New Boston
TX Daylight only

TRICH

222

33.557571 -94.417056



Richard was an American plantation owner, politician, and judge on the Fourth Circuit Court of Alabama. Born and raised in Lunenburg County, Virginia, he settled in Alabama before resettling in Texas in 1834. In 1836 he was unanimously elected president of the Texas constitutional convention that declared independence on March 2, 1836. He also held the convention together for the additional seventeen days needed to draft Texas's constitution. He then served the Republic of Texas as a Senator from 1836 to 1840 in the first four congresses. Ellis County, Texas, is named in his honor.

Take a picture of the historical marker marking the home and place of death of Richard Ellis.

Rosston General Store

Buffalo St & Palmer St
Rosston
TX Daylight only

TROSS
75
33.483082 -97.442617



Anglo settlement began as early as the Texas Revolution in Cooke County, drawing many to establish homesteads and ranches in the Rosston vicinity. In 1865, the area of present-day Rosston was settled. The scattered community was promptly raided by tribes from Indian Territory in what would become the last raid of Indians on white settlers in Cooke County. One local claim to fame is that notorious outlaw Sam Bass used Rosston as a hideout, and the town celebrates Sam Bass Day every year on the third Saturday in July.

Take a picture of the Rosston General Store.

Republic of the Rio Grande

1000 Zaragoza St
Laredo
TX anytime

TRPRG
268
27.50212 -99.506067



In January 1840, Senor Antonio Canales and other Federalists met near Guerrero to found the Republic of the Rio Grande. Canales and friends were loyal to the Mexican constitution of 1824, which had been set aside by Centralists in Mexico City. The Republic was to govern northern Mexico and the part of Texas south of the Nueces as technically the area between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was in dispute between Mexico and the Republic of Texas. This would not be settled until the Mexican-American War. The capitol was established at 1000 Zaragoza Street, on this plaza in Laredo. Centralist General Manuel Arista brought an army here to crush the Republic. In March he took Laredo without a fight; then after a battle at Morelos, he captured and killed Federalist leader Antonio Zapata. Mexican and Anglo-Texan Federalists counterattacked, and recaptured Laredo and several other towns; but confronted by a large Centralist force at Saltillo, the Anglo-Texans found themselves and some Carrizo Indians making a lone stand. Many comrades had fled. After a bloody battle, the Indians and Texans escaped to the north of the Rio Grande. Canales, deserted by his army, surrendered to Arista near Camargo, and in a few days Cardenas gave up Laredo. The Republic of the Rio Grande had lasted 283 days.

Take a picture of the marker on it's one pole here by the corner of the building.

Head of Stephen Austin in Bellville

TX-159 and TX-36
Bellville
TX anytime

TSAHB
49
29.956778 -96.268857



David Adickes is well known for several of his famous statues, to include the fact he has produced a large bust of each US President (except for maybe the latest one). He constructed the large Sam Houston statue in Huntsville and the huge Stephen Austin statue near Angleton. This large bust of Stephen Austin is unique because he was never president or governor of anything but is held in high regards as the Father of Texas.

Take a picture of the Adickes Austin head.

Sam Houston

7600 TX-75
Huntsville
TX 10a-5p

TSAHO
59
30.661146 -95.510643



Sam Houston, celebrated political architect of Texas, towers in concrete above Interstate 45, with walking cane and snappy duds of a 19th century. Sam is touted in attraction literature as the second largest freestanding statue in the U.S., bested only by the allegorical and over-promoted Statue of Liberty. Artist David Adickes, born and schooled in Huntsville, sculpted this colossal monument to the man who still inspires Texans to reach lofty heights. Sam Houston remembered the Alamo with his surprise victory/slaughter of Santa Anna's more experienced and professional Mexican Army at San Jacinto, then went on to become President of the Republic of Texas, Governor of the State of Texas, and a U.S. Senator. Adickes couldn't put down his chisel after finishing Sam Houston. He's the sculptor who spent subsequent years creating giant U.S. President heads that can be seen in Houston and in less-expected places as well.

Take a picture of the Sam Houston Statue. (Note: You cannot take this picture from the highway. You must be close enough that we know you were at the statue and not on the shoulder of I-45.)

Sam Houston Hermann Park

5555 Hermann Park Dr
Houston
TX anytime

TSAHP
74
29.721596 -95.390963



General Sam Houston, sitting atop his horse, Saracen, has watched over the entrance to Hermann Park at Montrose and Main streets since 1925. The bronze sculpture was created by Enrico Filiberto Cerrachio (1880-1956) and was funded by the Women's City Club. Frank Teich (1856-1939) sculpted the massive granite arch that supports Sam Houston and his horse. The iconic statue was lovingly restored by the Houston Municipal Art Commission in 1996.

Take a picture of the Sam Houston monument in Houston's Hermann Park.

Sam Houston Oak

CR 361, .25 miles N of US 90 Alt
Gonzales
TX daylight only

TSAMO
355
29.475951 -97.308055



This ancient tree shades a wide area just east of Peach Creek, 8.5 miles from Gonzales. In the vicinity of the tree on March 14, 1836, Sam Houston and several hundred Texas citizen-soldiers gathered. Scouts from Gonzales had found Susannah Dickinson 20 miles west of Gonzales and she passed on the grim news that her husband and all the others had died early on the morning of March 6, the Alamo overwhelmed by soldiers under Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. Led by Houston, 374 citizen-soldiers marched eastward from Gonzales all night, crossing Peach Creek at Bartholomew D. McClure's plantation. In the pre-dawn darkness, the general called a stop for breakfast and rest here at this house and oak tree. After gathering more refugees that had fled Gonzales, Houston began from here what would later be known as the 'Runaway Scrape' which ultimately ended in Texan victory at the Battle of San Jacinto. The old house is still here and still owned by descendants of the Braches family.

From the road, take a picture of the Sam Houston oak with the house in the background.

Salt Palace

100 W Garland St, Grand Saline, TX 75140
Grand Saline
TX anytime

TSAPL

373

32.674723 -95.709825



Underneath Grand Saline, TX lies the largest salt dome in the world. If you have ever eaten a commercially sold salted pretzel, the salt on that pretzel came from Grand Saline. The salt dome under Grand Saline is the size of Mount Everest and the base stretches all the way to the Louisiana border. If the entire world were to rely solely on Grand Saline for salt, it would last for 20,000 years. Here in downtown Grand Saline lies the Salt Palace, a sort of visitor center and museum for all things salty in Grand Saline.

Take a picture of your bike parked in front of the "Salt Palace" awning which houses a large rock of salt.

Stephen F Austin Site in San Felipe

15945 FM 1458
San Felipe
TX anytime

TSASF

301

29.80723 -96.097789



San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site, a Texas Historical Commission property, honors the 1836 founding of Texas. Located on the Brazos River, the site is near the heart of the original township of San Felipe, the first capital of the provisional government of Texas. It was here Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas," managed the affairs of his colony, which would initially bring 297 families to Texas under a contract with the Mexican government.

Take a picture of the statue of Stephen Austin at this location.

Stephen F. Austin

TX 288 and TX 290
Angleton
TX 24 hours

TSFAU

85

29.150527 -95.450606



The 76-foot-tall statue of Texas forefather Stephen F. Austin was built in 2006 by Texas artist David Adickes -- who had earlier built a colossal Sam Houston statue outside of Huntsville. Stephen is slightly shorter than Sam, as they were in real life.

Take a picture of yourself with your flag with the SF Austin statue prominently in your background. You must get close to the statue and not take this from the road.

Sam Houston at Sabine Pass

5086 S 6th Ave
Sabine Pass
TX daylight only

TSHSP

265

29.734709 -93.893992



The charter establishing the City of Sabine Pass was signed by General Sam Houston while he was President of the Republic of Texas in 1839. Houston thought Sabine Pass had a lot of potential, and was heavily invested in promoting the town. The hurricane of 1886 destroyed the town, but plucky townfolk rebuilt their city and kept on growing. Subsequent hurricanes kept washing out rail lines, and eventually the railroads abandoned the town. That sowed the seeds of Sabine Pass's eventual decline. The city was annexed by Port Arthur in the 1980s.

Take a picture of the large Sam Houston statue here in this park.

St. Paul School

McMurray Lane and Lee Blvd
Neylandville
TX 24 hours

TSTPS

81

33.199831 -96.003192



The community of Neylandville traces its history to the 1850s. James Brigham, a former slave, bought farmland in the area after purchasing his family's freedom. Following the Civil War and the emancipation of slaves, other black families began to settle near Brigham's farm. The community, named Neylandville for Robert Neyland, from whom Brigham had purchased his freedom, established Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches. A school begun at St. Paul Baptist Church evolved into the major educational center for black children living in nearby towns and settlements. All but one of the school buildings were sold and moved off the site which was a community center until it became the town city hall.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

St. Stanislaus Catholic Church

602 7th St, Bandera, TX 78003
Bandera
TX Anytime

TSTSC

164

29.720983 -99.075361



In 1859 they began in a 20' x 30' log structure, which served as their first church. The entire block on which the church is located was purchased for only \$1.00 from the James de Montel Company. The church in which used today was built in 1876. It was constructed of native limestone. In her Centennial Year, 1976, the church was adorned with gothic lights, and she was given a complete interior makeover. Six additional stained glass windows were installed in 1990, and in 1996 the statues and Stations of the Cross were repainted, and the altars all re-marbleized. In 2000, the small room off of the sanctuary was transformed into a chapel for the purpose of Perpetual Adoration.

Take a picture of the main entrance of the church.

First Sugar Refinery

198 Kempner St, Sugar Land, TX 77498
Sugar Land
TX daylight only

TSUGR

70

29.620567 -95.635695



The roots of the Texas sugar industry are pretty shameful. The Texas sugar industry got its start on S. J. William's Oakland plantation, where black slaves grew, harvested, and processed sugar. After slavery had been abolished, the sugar industry still needed a large supply of extremely cheap labor. Beginning in 1873, the State of Texas became an industry partner, supplying countless mostly black convicts to do the hard work of growing, harvesting, and bundling sugarcane for Imperial Sugar. By 1909, the State of Texas formalized the relationship when it opened the Imperial State Farm, a prison with the capacity of 900 men, next to the Imperial sugarcane refinery. Most Texas prison farms operated to supply the state with food for prisoners, but this one used inmate labor to grow, harvest and bundle large quantities of sugar cane for delivery at favorable rates to the Imperial Sugar processing plant nearby.

Take a picture of the metal on stone marker at the base of the old building.

Soldier's Water Hole

TSWRH



CR 412 over creek

255

Rochelle

31.17405

-99.226329

TX daylight only

This location is an ancient Indian campground and also a commonly used rest stop for military and settler units migrating west. U.S. soldiers under command of Robert E. Lee used this site while traveling the nearby military road and patrolling this area for Indians. Here 27 Indians surprised and massacred 18 men, women and children burned their wagons and stole their horses. The location is reported to be haunted and visitors who hike to the water hole report that they can hear cries for help and arrows whistling past in the dark. It was on the internet so it must be true. ****DIRT ROADS****

Take a picture of the stone marker here.

Texas Baptist Historical Museum

TTBHM



FM50 and La Bahia Trail

81

Independence

30.319912

-96.346925

TX anytime

The Independence Baptist Church was begun in August of 1839 and is the oldest continuously serving Baptist church in Texas. Since it began, the church has never ceased to meet. The old adobe church burned in the spring of 1872 and this building was built on top of the old foundation in the fall of 1872. Independence Baptist Church was the church of Sam Houston. In 1854, President Sam Houston was baptized in the Independence Baptist Church. His wife, Margaret Moffette Lea, 8 children, and mother-in-law were also members of this church. Mrs. Houston and her mother Mrs. Nancy Lea are buried across the street.

Get a picture of the Texas Baptist Historical Museum sign with the bell tower in the background.

Town of Douglass

TTDUS



20734 FM 255

78

Douglass

31.667167

-94.883227

TX Anytime

Michael Costley, known as "The Father of Douglass," arrived in Texas in spring of 1832. In 1836, at the age of 27, Costley enlisted as a volunteer the Texas Army and patrolled the San Antonio Road between the Angelina and Neches rivers. In September 1836, General Houston ordered Costley and soldiers to go into nearby Cherokee territory to monitor their activities, and soon a formal assignment was made. There, he founded the town which was named in honor of General Kelsey Harris Douglass, a prominent early settler and Republic of Texas Congressman.

Take a picture of the historical marker dedicated to the Town of Douglass.

Tehuacana

College Ave & Westminster St
Tehuacana
TX Daylight only

TTEHU

636

31.743621 -96.545717



On March 4, 1850, the citizens of Texas gathered for a monumental vote- in what city should the state capitol reside? We all know that Austin eventually won out, but the second place vote was in a place most of you have never heard of: Tehuacana. Sitting on a hill which is the highest elevation between Houston and Dallas, the town was named after the Tehuacana Indians which resided in the area. Tehuacana was home to Trinity University and Westminster College, but the town declined when the railroad past the town was torn up as part of the war effort in the 1940's.

Take a picture of the old main building for Trinity University in the background and with the historical markers in the foreground at the listed GPS coordinates.

Telegrapher Statue

Washington and Houston St
Marshall
TX anytime

TTELE

103

32.545447 -94.367201



In 1838 the Republic of Texas failed to accept an offer from Samuel F. B. Morse to give his new invention to that new nation. Morse, receiving no reply to his offer, withdrew it in a letter to Governor Sam Houston in 1860. Still, the use of the telegraph for communication in Texas, which preceded the railroads and telephone as a national network, began with the chartering of the Texas and Red River Telegraph Company on January 5, 1854 in Marshall where the appropriately named Telegraph Park is on the site of the first telegraph office in the State of Texas. There is a bronze statue of a telegraph boy and there is a bronze plaque.

Take a picture of the telegrapher statue.

The Treaty

E. Main St and S. Lanana St
Nacogdoches
TX 24 hours

TTREA

184

31.601508 -94.650712



The date was February 23, 1836, and the situation for Texas was desperate. Santa Anna with about 6,000 troops was on the march towards the Alamo with the intent of smashing the small, poorly organized, and ill equipped army of Texans along with their fledgling government. Fearing an alliance between Mexico and the Indian tribes, the Texas government sent its envoys to meet with the East Texas tribes, hoping to negotiate a treaty designed to keep them from fighting on the side of Mexico and remain neutral. Sam Houston represented Texas in the negotiations with Chief Bowles representing the Indian tribes. Houston and Bowles were longtime friends. Bowles, though over 80 years of age, was war chief of not only the Cherokees, but also the other 12 tribes represented. When Chief Bowles arrived at the house in Nacogdoches, he took seat on the marble coffee table in the middle of the room believing that the fine piece of furniture was the seat of honor. The document, which was signed on the back page, was decorated with bright ribbons, and each chief made his "X" in its appropriate place. Though not to endure, the treaty proved a valuable and timely article to Texas' struggle for independence, since it assured the neutrality of the Indians and allowed the Texans to concentrate their efforts against Santa Anna.

Take a picture of the statue, 'The Treaty', representing Sam Houston and Chief Bowles signing the Cherokee-Texan treaty.

Trinity University - Tehuacana

103 College Ave
Tehuacana
TX Anytime

TTUTE
64
31.743595 -96.545699



On March 4, 1850, an election was held to determine the permanent site for the capitol of Texas. Although Austin was the temporary site, Sam Houston as governor tried to move it because he felt the small town, with a population of less than 700 Texans, was susceptible to Indian raids and Mexican attacks (San Antonio had been captured twice by Mexican troops, even after Texas won its independence in 1836). Winning with 7700 votes, Austin would go on to become a major center of Texas politics, business, and art. Oddly enough, the second place with city with 3100 votes was Tehuacana, a small town on the highest elevation in central Texas. Favored for many years, the town was chosen as the site for Trinity University in 1869 yet Tehuacana never grew and the school moved to Waxahachie in 1902. Tehuacana is still enchanting in its unusual Native American name and beautiful country location. It's one of your rallymaster's favorite places to visit and you will always find it in our rallies with significant points attached.

Take a picture of the Tehuacana marker with old Trinity University in the background.

Two Sheriffs

900 Fort McKavett St
Mason
TX Anytime

TTWSF
99
30.753976 -99.240589



A native of Ireland, Thomas S. Milligan (1810-1860) moved to this area in 1855 and operated a change station for the stage line. He was also a rancher and supplied beef to the soldiers at Fort Mason. Shortly after Mason County was organized in 1858 he became the first elected sheriff. Two years later he was killed by hostile Indians near his home (1.6 mi. NW). His grandson Allen Thomas Murray (1880-1929) became county sheriff in 1924 and like his grandfather died in the line of duty. He was killed by a bootlegger near this site in 1929.

Take a picture of the historical marker.

TD Kelsey Texas Gold

2610 N Main St
Fort Worth
TX Daylight only

TTXAU
153
32.792002 -97.348746



T.D. Kelsey grew up on a ranch near Bozeman, Montana. He rodeoed for many years in rough stock events and team roping. Following that, T.D. trained and showed his own cutting horses for several years. He worked as a commercial pilot for United Airlines until 1979 when he resigned to devote full time to his art. His interest in, and promotion of, Texas longhorn cattle, maintenance of a wild horse herd on his ranch, passion for Africa and its wildlife, and concern for the conservation of wildlife worldwide have inspired many of his works. An avid traveler, he has visited many countries on every continent except Antarctica, drawing and sculpting people and animals from all corners of the world in addition to his western subjects. He is known for his intense, impressionistic sculptures that capture the spirit of his subjects. This sculpture, Texas Gold, was a gift by T.D. Kelsey to the Texas Longhorns Breeders Association and a tribute to the hardy longhorn survivors that developed from a herd of approximately two hundred cattle brought by the Spanish in the late 1600s to what is now Texas. At the time it was placed in 1984, it was recognized as the largest piece of cast bronze in the nation.

Take a picture of the Texas Gold sculpture.

William H Pate

FM 2156, DeLeon, TX 76444
DeLeon
TX 9p-5a

TWIHP

38

32.201853 -98.498587



Not much to be said about William Pate. He was a veteran of Battle of San Jacinto. Born in Georgia, he was married to Jane Pate who lived until 1908. His gravemarker is here near a stone Texas historical marker noting his presence.

Take a picture of the stone marker for William Pate located here in the cemetery.

Wild Rose Pass

TX-17, 13 miles NE of Fort Davis
Jeff Davis County
TX daylight only

TWIRP

771

30.71489 -103.782344



Wild Rose Pass is ten miles northeast of Fort Davis. State Highway 17 goes through the pass, which is two miles long. The pass was supposedly named for the Demaree rose, which grows at springs and seeps in the area. Local legend has it that William A. (Bigfoot) Wallace, who in the 1850s was a driver on the Skillman mail route from San Antonio to El Paso, once shot a buck atop a nearby cliff in Wild Rose Pass. The dead animal toppled over the cliff, slid down the mountainside, and came to a halt directly in front of the coach, whereupon Wallace reportedly said, "Them's the first mountains I ever seen where the game comes to heel after being killed." Another story holds that in 1859 a band of Mescalero Apaches waylaid a mail coach, killed the guard, and made off with the mail. The Indians became so absorbed by the illustrations in the captured newspapers, however, that they allowed themselves to be caught by pursuing soldiers. Fourteen Mescaleros were killed, and thereafter the Apaches believed that pictures were bad luck and avoided them.

Take a picture of the metal on stone marker.

Woods Fort

TX-71, 1.5 miles west of West Point, TX
West Point
TX Anytime

TWOFT

287

29.941422 -97.061659



Used by colonists of this vicinity as a protection against Indian attacks. 1828-1842 fortified residence of Zadock Woods, veteran of the War of 1812. One of the old "Three Hundred" of Austin's colonists. Oldest man killed in the "Dawson Massacre" September 18, 1842.

Take a picture of the stone historical marker for which the low stone wall was built around.

Washington-on-the-Brazos

23400 Park Rd 12
Washington
TX 8a-7p

TWOTB

345

30.326075 -96.156738



In October 1835, settlers in Mexican Texas launched the Texas Revolution. Many struggled with understanding what was the ultimate goal of the Revolution. Some believed that the goal should be total independence from Mexico, while others sought the reimplementaion of the Mexican Constitution of 1824. To settle the issue, a convention was called for March 1836. Many of the delegates to the 1836 convention were young men who had only recently arrived in Texas from the United States, in violation of the immigration ban of April, 1830, although many of them had participated in one of the battles in 1835. The only two known native Texans to sign are Francisco Antonio Ruiz and Jose Antonio Navarro. The declaration was approved on March 2 with no debate. The declaration officially established the Republic of Texas. Sixty men signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. Three of them were born in Mexico. Fifty-seven of the sixty moved to Texas from the United States. Ten of them had lived in Texas for more than six years, while one-quarter of them had been in the province for less than a year. This is significant, because it indicates that the majority of signatories had moved to Texas after the Law of April 6, 1830, banning immigration, had taken effect, meaning that the majority were legally citizens of the United States, occupying Texas illegally. Not sure how well that would go over today.

Take a picture of the tall, slender stone marker notating where the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed.

Alpine Cowboy

US-67 and N Harmon St
Alpine
TX Daylight only

UAPCB

369

30.361918 -103.649217



This monument is dedicated to all those hardy souls who settled the Big Bend region of Texas. The sculpture is a bronze piece on a granite base. It sits on a higher point of land so the figure looks out over the land towards the south and the Big Bend country. He leans back against his saddle which rests on the ground, his hat tilted back and one hand grasping his leg while the other rests against his chest.

Take a picture of the cowboy statue here in front of Lawrence Hall.

The Arch

516 4th St
Graham
TX Daylight only

UARCH

99

33.105867 -98.590408



In 1873, Graham was chosen as the county seat of Young County. Here, just south the current county court is "The Arch", the only remainder of a courthouse built in 1884 in Graham. The old courthouse was razed in 1932 after the present Young County Courthouse was completed.

Take a picture of "The Arch."

Arlington Downs

Six Flags Dr & Commercial Dr
Arlington
TX 24 hours

UARLD
54
32.744397 -97.068557



Arlington Downs, a 1¼-mile track with a 6,000-seat grandstand, opened on November 1, 1929, under the guidance of oil and cattle magnate William T. Waggoner. The track was located on his "Three D" stock farm half-way between Dallas and Fort Worth near Arlington, and the construction cost was nearly \$3 million. All of this endeavor was a gamble for the millionaire since pari-mutuel betting, the largest income-producing aspect of horse racing, was illegal at the time of the track's opening. In 1933 the Texas legislature legalized pari-mutuel; it issued the first permit to a hastily expanded and remodeled Arlington Downs. As Arlington Downs increased its financial health, Waggoner's physical health broke. On December 11, 1934, he died of a stroke, thus depriving the racing industry of one of its most vocal and successful boosters. In 1937 the Texas Derby was heralded as the "tryouts" for the more famous Kentucky Derby. At the end of the 1937 regular session the state legislature repealed the pari-mutuel laws. Arlington Downs was sold to commercial developers. The racetrack was used for rodeos and other events until 1958, when the buildings were razed. The only thing remaining is an old decorated watering trough, now used as a planter at the corner of Six Flags Drive and Commerce Dr in Arlington.

Take a picture of the old watering trough.

Perrin Pirates

US 281 and E. Davis St
Perrin
TX 24 hours

UARRR
168
33.036231 -98.069262



In the early 20th century, Perrin was supported by two banks and was larger than the nearby county seat, Jacksboro. It was not chosen as the county seat only because it was not "centrally located" in the county. Perrin is famous for their annual bluegrass music festivals and is home to the Mitchell family, one member who used to be a member of the band Dixie Chicks.

Go to the public school in Perrin and take a picture of the school sign for the Perrin-Whitt Pirates.

Buckholts Community Center Mural

110 W. Main St
Buckholts
TX Daylight only

UBCCM
88
30.874137 -97.12492



Drawn here by the rich, black soil, Czech, German, and Austrian immigrants made this area their home and made it a major cotton exporting area in the late 19th century, drawing the railroads. This mural on the side of the local community center depicts the rich cotton farming history of the area, enhanced by the arrival of the railroad.

Take a picture of the mural on the side of the community building.

Best Theatre

UBEST

N Main and Columbus St
West
TX Daylight only

57
31.803159 -97.091844



Constructed by town founder Thomas M. West and local contractor J.E. Bridges about 1890, this building housed two saloons until Prohibition in 1919 prompted its conversion into a grocery store and bakery. Jim Tobola modified the building in 1923 to house the Best Theatre, which offered vaudeville, local entertainment, and movies before closing in 1976. The building's whimsical architecture includes metal semi-circular awnings and cast concrete globe-like finials.

Take a picture of the front of the old Best Theatre.

Benedum Oil Field Marker

UBOFM

TX-349 and FM 1555, Rankin, TX
Rankin
TX Anytime

114
31.320492 -101.943378



The historic marker celebrating "The Great Wildcatter" Mike Benedum, whose discovery of oil on University lands with his famous well Santa Rita No. 1 has endowed and enriched the University of Texas and that other state school, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Take a picture of the historical marker here.

Bogota Water Tower

UBOGO

Clarksville St & Main St
Bogota
TX Daylight only

103
33.471243 -95.213085



You've got Detroit, Italy, Paris, Cleveland, Moscow, London, all far-flung places...right here in Texas. You even have Bogota, which is actually named after the Columbian capitol city.

Take a picture of the Bogota water tower making sure the name is visible.

Bottle House

UBOHU

FM 1363, just west of TX-36
Chriesman
TX Daylight only

76
30.60075 -96.768949



Chriesman is essentially a ghost town with only a scattering of the old town buildings remaining. Named for one of Stephen Austin's "Original Three Hundred" settlers, one will find an odd building near the edge of FM 1363: an eclectic cottage built of thousands of wine bottles on the site of an old town store.

Take a picture of the bottle house from the edge of the road at the fence. Do not cross onto the private property.

Bonus, TX

FM-102 and FM-2614
Eagle Lake
TX daylight only

UBONS
61
29.448231 -96.279626



I mean....come on. It's Bonus, TX. How could we not ask you to go here? Only problem is, believe it or not, the road sign gets stolen quite often. If for some reason the Bonus city limit sign has been "appropriated", go back to the intersection of FM-102 and FM-2614 and get a picture of one of the highway signs.

Take a picture of the Bonus city limit sign.

Bush Knob Cemetery

FM-923 and Hay Rake Mt Rd
Throckmorton County
TX anytime

UBSKB
72
33.096489 -99.143026



In 1873, rancher Bill Hayes organized a group to drive cattle to the Indian Territory. They gathered cattle, including some belonging to rancher and outlaw John Larn, who Hayes believed had earlier rustled his cattle. Larn and a deputy secured a warrant for Hayes' arrest and requested assistance from Ft. Griffin. Buffalo soldiers, under the command of Lt. Edward P. Turner, joined a posse assembled by Larn. They reached the herders and killed Hayes and others. The remaining cowboys were arrested and later killed on the way back to Clear Fork. While official reports indicated otherwise, it is believed that all of the cowboys were murdered. Tradition indicates that the victims were buried at Bush Knob Cemetery.

Take a picture here of the historical marker for Bush Knob Cemetery; it's to the right of the main gate.

Burr Country Store and Grill

5203 FM 1301 Rd, Wharton, TX 77488
Wharton
TX daylight only

UBURR
69
29.311937 -96.019601



The Burr Country Store and Grill is a pleasant little watering hole out here in the middle of nowhere-Wharton area. On the weekends, it's a fun little stop for those people that spend more time polishing their motorcycles than they do riding them. Not that there's anything wrong with that....

Take a picture of your motorcycle in front of the Burr Country Store and Grill.

Buffalo Sculpture

1220 W Commerce St
Buffalo
TX Anytime

UBUSC
44
31.456397 -96.07239



Buffalo, TX is the second town to be named Buffalo, the first being from near Henderson County. Yet, this Buffalo has not always remained Buffalo. In 1993 and 1994, Buffalo changed its named to "Blue Star, TX" in support of the Dallas Cowboys who were playing the Buffalo Bills in the Super Bowl. In 1999, Buffalo changed their name to "Green Star, TX" for the Dallas Stars who were playing the Buffalo Sabres for the Stanley Cup. All I can say is, the Texas team won each time, so Buffalo must have something going right. On the main drag in Buffalo stands a buffalo statue, a landmark for the town that doesn't mind being a team player when it really counts.

Take a picture of the Buffalo buffalo, located right next to the Brookshire Brothers grocery store.

Camp Alto POW Camp

UCALT



TX-294, 1.2 miles west of Alto

72

Alto
TX Anytime 31.650354 -95.092772

World War II had many affects in the US, one of which was the loss of many workers in the East Texas sawmills and paper mills when they joined the armed services. As a result, seven camps were set up in East Texas to house German POWs to work in their places. This camp housed about a 100 German POWs who worked as loggers here.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Cowboys vs Indians

UCBVI



US-87, 15 miles east of Eden

46

Eden
TX anytime 31.216653 -99.596972

Near here in 1874 or 1875, 18 Indians attacked W. B. Brown and two comrades, spooking one horse and capturing bedrolls and grub, but sparing the men, who thankfully escaped. In the 1870s, when they were being driven off the range, capture of supplies meant victory to the Indians.

Take a picture of the granite marker at this location.

Cattlemen, Cowboys, and Drovers

UCCDR



201 Fort McKavett St, Mason, TX 76856

36

Mason
TX daylight only 30.74831 -99.231238

A cowboy on a horse, turned to look to his right. His right hand rests behind the cantle of the saddle. His left hand grips the reins near the saddle horn. He is wearing chaps, boots with spurs, a hat and a bandanna. He has a long mustache.

Take a picture of the cowboy statue located here at the Mason courthouse grounds.

Crystal City Internment Camp

UCCIC



FM-1433 and Popeye Ln, Crystal City, TX 78839

92

Crystal City
TX daylight only 28.691006 -99.824775

One day in March of 1943, 17-year-old Eberhard Fuhr was arrested. He came to American when he was 3 years old and was still a German Citizen. His whole family was taken from Ohio and shipped to Crystal City where they spent the war years. Crystal City Internment Camp, located near Crystal City, Texas, was a place of confinement for people of Japanese, German, and Italian descent during World War II and has been variously described as a detention facility or a concentration camp. The camp, which was originally designed to hold 3,500 people, opened in December 1943 and was officially closed on February 11th, 1948. Officially known as the Crystal City Alien Enemy Detention Facility (more commonly referred to as U.S. Family Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas), the camp was operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service under the Department of Justice and was originally designed to hold Japanese families, but later held German families as well, including many who were deported from Latin American countries to the U.S. A significant number of those incarcerated were native-born American citizens. The Crystal City Internment Camp was one of the primary confinement facilities in the United States for families during World War II.

Take a picture of the large monument titled "World War II Concentration Camp".

Cornelia Clark Fort

FM 1085 and FM 126, Taylor County, TX
Taylor County
TX anytime

UCFRT

73

32.404671 -100.069595



Born into an affluent Tennessee family, Cornelia Fort graduated from Sarah Lawrence College in New York in 1939. She returned to a society life in Tennessee but was soon introduced to flying by a friend. In her first week in the air, Fort logged over 2,000 miles. An instructor in 1941, a year after her first flying lesson, she worked with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's civilian pilot training program at Fort Collins, Colorado. She was airborne with a trainee when Japanese forces attacked Pearl Harbor; Fort landed safely while under enemy fire. Fort and 26 other women pilots ferried war planes across the United States. On March 21, 1943, she ferried a BT-13A airplane toward Dallas' Love Field. While flying in formation, her plane struck another aircraft. Available records indicate that Fort was the first American woman pilot to die on active military duty when she plunged into the rugged terrain of Mulberry Canyon, three miles southeast of this site. Shortly before her death at age 24, Cornelia wrote, "I am grateful that my one talent, flying, was useful to my country."

Take a picture of the historical marker dedicated to Cornelia Clark Fort.

Coupland Inn and Dance Hall

101 Hoxie Street
Coupland
TX daylight only

UCIDH

317

30.459495 -97.390267



In 1887, Civil War Major and former Travis County sheriff, Theodore Van Buren Coupland, founded a small town on inherited land. This building, built in 1904 began as the Coupland Drug Company in 1911. It was also called Albers Drug Store in 1948. Three doctors practiced medicine and used a hand powered x-ray machine. The Coupland Tavern, built in 1910, was formerly a hardware store, where pun-offs were held there quarterly. It also housed a newspaper called the Coupland World Globe News. A bar/bar-back from the Old Tavern that was formerly in the Old Schlunberg Hotel is over 100 years old. It has bullet holes in the bar. The other bar/bar-back came out of a River Boat on the Mississippi River.

Take a picture of the sign "Coupland Dancehall & Tavern"

Cistern Catholic Church

TX-95 and Jeddo Rd
Cistern
TX anytime

UCIST

169

29.817421 -97.219915



Cistern is on a hill surrounded by much flatter prairie land. Originally it was the portion of a league of land granted to John J. Whiteside by the government of Mexico in 1835. Citizens decided to name the town "Cistern" because the water wells in the area had high mineral concentrations requiring that they use cisterns for drinkable water. It is said that the townspeople went to the large cistern at the mercantile store so often that the most common answer given when they were asked where they were going was "to the cistern". Cistern has a heavy German and Czech cultural influence as noted by the common Czech trait in central Texas of naming their churches after Orthodox Saints Cyril and Methodius.

Take a picture of the statue and sign in front of the church that says "St. Cyril and Methodius Church".

Willie McCool Memorial

4001 82nd St
Lubbock
TX daylight only

UCOOL

139

33.518238 -101.899322



William Cameron "Willie" McCool was a United States Navy Commander, NASA astronaut and the Space Shuttle pilot of Columbia mission STS-107. He was killed when the shuttle craft disintegrated during re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere. Graduated from Coronado High School, Lubbock. Selected by NASA in April 1996 for flight assignment as a pilot. He was the pilot on STS-107, logging 15 days, 22 hours and 20 minutes in space. A statue in honor of him has been placed in this city park.

Take a picture of the statue dedicated to Willie McCool.

Center of the Old Spanish Trail

100 Military Plaza, San Antonio, TX 78205
San Antonio
TX daylight only

UCOST

251

29.42485 -98.494844



The Old Spanish Trail auto highway (the OST) once spanned the country with a full 3,000 miles of roadway from ocean to ocean crossing 67 counties and eight states along the Southern border of the United States. Work on the auto highway began in 1915 and, by the 1920s, the trail linked St. Augustine, Florida, to San Diego, California, with its center and headquarters in San Antonio, Texas. The cities in between boasted a shared heritage of Spanish missions, forts and Spanish colonization. There are milestones at both ends of the trail and then there is this large, five ton, Texas granite boulder located at Military Plaza outside the San Antonio City Hall, marking the center (Mile 0) of the trail.

Take a picture of the large rock which marks the OST center.

Camp Bowie Prisoner of War Camp

500 FM 45, Brownwood, TX 76801
Brownwood
TX daylight only

UCPBW

66

31.659041 -98.971514



Camp Bowie prison of war camp, established July 10, 1943, was located just east of the Brownwood Country Club dam. This facility was designed to accommodate up to 3,000 prisoners and housed German prisoners of war and was one of 21 permanent camps in the state of Texas. Oddly enough it's now the site of the Thomas Havins Unit of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

Take a picture of the historical marker here. Beware the prison next door. Seriously.

Camp Hulen Historical Marker

TX-35 and Marine Center Dr
Camp Hulen
TX Anytime

UCPHN

83

28.701894 -96.243236



Camp Palacios was established on this site in 1925 as the summer training camp for the Texas National Guard's 36th Division. In 1930, the camp was renamed for Major General John A Hulen (1871-1957). Basic training continued until early 1944, when U.S. Soldiers were removed. German prisoners of war, guarded by a small contingent of U.S. personnel, were housed here from 1943 to 1945.

Take a picture of the historical marker her for Camp Hulen.

Camp San Augustine World War II P.O.W. Ca

UCPSG



Oaklawn St and N Clark St
San Augustine
TX anytime

100
31.535412 -94.099356

During World War II, the U.S. military established multiple Prisoners of War (POW) Branch Camps at the request of East Texas communities seeking to boost federal economic investment and address local labor shortages. San Augustine, a branch of Camp Fannin (Smith Co.) was completed in March 1944. The first POWs, part of Germany's Afrika Korps, arrived here in April 1944, with a peak population of 331. POWs worked primarily on forestry projects. The camp remained open longer than any other branch camp in East Texas. After the war, several area branch camps closed and sent their POWs here, and later Camp Fannin, before repatriation to Europe. Camp San Augustine closed in April 1946.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Cave without a Name

UCWON



25 Kreuzberg Rd
Boerne
TX 10a-5p

339
29.886298 -98.617419

The Cave Without a Name is a limestone solutional cave in the Texas Hill Country, located 50 miles west of San Antonio. It is a commercially operated show cave and is also a National Natural Landmark. Although the cave has been open to the environment for many tens of thousands of years, the cave went largely unnoticed until the 1920s during the era of Prohibition when a small moonshine distillery was installed in the uppermost cavern. It again fell into obscurity until three local farm children rediscovered the sinkhole in 1935. The original owner of the property decided to open it as a commercial venture and got its name from a state-wide contest with a \$250 prize. Due to the great natural acoustics created by 3 large solution domes on the ceiling of the large Queen's Throne room, the cave is host to 8-12 concerts each year, with attendances of up to 200 people. A resident of the cave is a rare blind Texas salamander known as the Kendall County salamander that may only be found in the Cave Without A Name and another area cave, Cascade Caverns. The cave has a constant temperature of 65 degrees all year round.

Take a picture of the entrance to the cave.

Clifton Whipple Truss Bridge

UCWTB



Between FM 1991 and CR 3112
Clifton
TX Daylight only

21
31.792767 -97.572696

Built in 1884 by the Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio, at a cost of \$6,465, this bridge spans 150 feet across the North Bosque River. This type of bridge, called a Whipple truss, was named for its designer. One of the few remaining Whipple truss bridges in the state, it opened up travel routes from the south and west to the north and east. Withstanding many floods, the bridge provided an important transportation connection for Bosque County residents from 1884 to 1941 when traffic was routed west of the Bosque River to the newly constructed Highway 6.

Take a picture of the historical marker.

The Ditch

US-83 and Canal St
Menard
TX Daylight only

UDITC

87

30.916456 -99.786426



Built in 1874, this canal runs from the San Saba River 5 miles north of town to 5 miles south of town. It powered numerous water wheels providing power to gristmills. The canal is still in operation today and features a water wheel replica here at the same location a gristmill once stood.

Take a picture of the historical marker with the ditch in the background.

Dimmitt Ozark Trail Marker

100 E Bedford St
Dimmitt
TX Anytime

UDOZT

172

34.550749 -102.312253



The Ozark Trail was a network of locally maintained roads and highways organized by the Ozark Trails Association that predated the United States federal highway system. The roads ran from St. Louis, Missouri, to El Paso, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, over a series of routes. The Ozark Trails Association were a group of private citizens that tried to encourage local municipalities to build and maintain road systems in the Ozarks. They erected large obelisks marking the various roads and indicated distances to various towns and communities. Twenty-one were constructed and of those only 7 still remain in existence. Here is one in Dimmitt, TX.

Take a picture of the Dimmitt obelisk.

Painted church of Dubina

FM 1383 & Plano Bridge Rd
Dubina
TX daylight only

UDUPC

244

29.729223 -96.834716



From the outside, they look like many American country churches built around the turn of the last century -- arched Gothic Revival windows, facades clad in white frame siding or in stone, lone steeples rising up into the Texas sky. Cross the threshold of these particular Texas churches and you'll encounter not a simple wooden interior but an unexpected profusion of color. Nearly every surface is covered with bright painting: exuberant murals radiate from the apse, elaborate foliage trails the walls, wooden columns and baseboards shine like polished marble in shades of green and gray. Dubina's first church was built in 1876, but was destroyed by a 1909 hurricane. Rebuilt in 1912, it survived a fire that all but destroyed the town. Today, Dubina (Czech for 'Oak Grove') and the Saints Cyril and Methodius Church is included on the well-known "Painted Churches" tour.

Take a picture of the front of the famous Dubina painted church.

W.M. Dye Dugout

UDYDG



FM 2272, 2.3 miles east of TX-207
Armstrong County
TX Daylight only

161
34.915134 -101.31996

William Miles Dye was born in Kentucky in 1864 and moved to Texas with his parents in 1870. He settled in this area in 1891, one year after the organization of Armstrong County. By hauling rock from Palo Duro Canyon, Dye helped in the construction of the first county jail in Claude. Still visible (10 yards north of this marker) is the lower portion of the dugout he built for his family. Dugouts often were constructed in areas, such as the Texas Panhandle, where building materials were in short supply. In the extreme lower left corner of the historical marker, you'll also find the incise: "Birthplace of Roy Dye, first white boy born in Armstrong Co." Ha....what up, white boy?

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker at this location.

Eisenhower Head

UEISE



S Polaris St & Vaughan Rd
Denison
TX 24 hours

189
33.729206 -96.586373

David Adickes is known for the large statues he sculpts. He sculpted the 67-foot replica of Sam Houston for the city of Huntsville, Texas. At his former workshop in Houston, one could find sculptures of the heads of former US presidents and also other famous figures and it became a popular tourist destination. Adickes also made the giant head of President Eisenhower which is placed near Denison, TX, Esienhower's birthplace.

Take a picture of Ike's head at the listed location.

El Paso Scenic Overlook

UELSO



1600 Scenic Dr
El Paso
TX daylight only

389
31.78269 -106.479666

As early as 1881, El Paso leaders promoted the idea of creating a place along the base of the Franklin Mountains to provide visitors a panoramic view of the area. The automobile brought new attention to the idea, and in 1920, the city council and Mayor Charles Davis approved construction of a scenic drive. The 1.82-mile drive reaches an elevation of 4,222 feet, 500 feet above the Rio Grande. Scenic Drive continues to attract visitors to the view of El Paso, Ciudad Juárez and the surrounding Chihuahuan desert.

Take a picture of the sign which reads "Murchison Park" with the scenic view of El Paso prominently in the background.

Drunk Elvis

UELVI



200 N Waco St
Hillsboro
TX Daylight only

69
32.012934 -97.129941

The former county jail is now the county museum. According to the experts in Hillsboro, Elvis was imprisoned in their slammer for a night on a drunk and disorderly charge during the time he was in the Army and stationed at Fort Hood. It looks like a house because the sheriff and his family lived in the front and the prisoners were locked up in the cell block in the back. In service from 1893 until 1983.

Take a picture of Elvis' temporary residence, namely the sign that says "Hill County Cell Block Museum".

Ezekial Airship

204 W Marshall
Pittsburg
TX Th-Sa 1000-1600

UEZEK

314

32.99514 -94.969001



Baptist minister and inventor Burrell Cannon led some Pittsburg investors to establish the Ezekiel Airship Company and build a craft described in the Biblical book of Ezekiel. The ship had large, fabric-covered wings powered by an engine that turned four sets of paddles. It was built in a nearby machine shop and was briefly airborne at this site late in 1902, a year before the Wright brothers first flew. Enroute to the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, the airship was destroyed by a storm. In 1913 a second model crashed, and the Rev. Cannon gave up the project. In 2001, local residents built a replica of the famous machine and installed it in the local Northeast Texas Rural Heritage Depot and Museum.

The museum is open from 10a-4pm, admission is \$4. Take a picture of the replica airship hanging from the rafters.

First American Legion Hall

318 S Main St
Donna
TX daylight only

UFALH

289

26.166753 -98.054789



The American Legion was founded in 1919 with the purpose of preserving the memories and incidents of American servicemen in association in the great war, which had recently concluded. While the Post 107 in Donna Texas certainly wasn't the first Post chartered, it was the first to build or own its own Legion Hall.

Take a picture of your motorcycle parked in front of the Donna American Legion Hall.

Florence War Memorial

100 Chapman St
Florence
TX anytime

UFLWM

125

30.84084 -97.794374



Florence was settled in the early 1850s and officially held that name in 1857 when it received its first post office. Florence has dedicated its sons and daughters to the service of the nation in every major conflict since the Civil War. This massive veterans' memorial located near the center of town honors all veterans of each separate war and are arranged in a circle around a flagpole. The outside of the monuments are comprised of natural stone and the granite inner portions are carved into pointed "V"s. The inside portions contain the inscribed names of all those from the area who served. On the base of the flagpole are inscribed the names of local citizens who gave their lives in these wars.

Take a picture of the center piece of the immense community veterans' memorial for those killed in action.

Farwell Ozark Trail Marker

3rd St amd Ave E South
Farwell
TX Anytime

UFOZT

186

34.383684 -103.040228



The Ozark Trail was a network of locally maintained roads and highways organized by the Ozark Trails Association that predated the United States federal highway system. The roads ran from St. Louis, Missouri, to El Paso, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, over a series of routes. The Ozark Trails Association were a group of private citizens that tried to encourage local municipalities to build and maintain road systems in the Ozarks. They erected large obelisks marking the various roads and indicated distances to various towns and communities. Twenty-one were constructed and of those only 7 still remain in existence. Here is one in Farwell, TX.

Take a picture of the Farwell obelisk.

World's First Rodeo

1556 S Cedar St, Pecos, TX 79772

Pecos

TX daylight only

UFRDE

278

31.412685 -103.487913



The rodeo was held a block south of Pecos Courthouse, July 4, 1883. Started with claims of cattle outfits Lazy, Na and W Ranch -- that each had fastest steer ropers. Settlers in town for Fourth of July picnic were spectators. The prizes were blue ribbons cut by pocket knife from new dress of a 4 years old girl in crowd.

Get a picture of your motorcycle parked in front of the sign which reads "Pecos Texas Home of the World's First Rodeo".

Friona Schools

200 W 8th St, Friona, TX 79035

Friona

TX anytime

UFRIO

184

34.638569 -102.720576



Friona has the distinction of being the first town in Texas to integrate its schools. The first school opened on this site in 1908 in a one-room frame building, with Roxie Witherspoon teaching 18 pupils. Racial segregation of schoolchildren was considered legal in the 20th century, reaffirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1896 in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson. On May 17, 1954, the court overturned the decision, declaring segregation unconstitutional in Brown v. Board of Education. The Robert Walker, Jr. family came to town in September 1954. When Superintendent Dalton Caffey chose to enroll Walker's three African American sons in Friona's only school, he quietly achieved the first integrated public school in Texas.

Take a picture of the historical marker for the Friona Schools.

Fort Griffin

1701 US-283

Albany

TX daylight only

UFTGI

69

32.926418 -99.233764



Here at the visitor center for Fort Griffin is a monument for Shackelford County which reads: "Established by Brevet Colonel Sturgis acting under orders of Lieutenant General Charles Griffin Commander Sixth U.S. Cavalry and Commander Frontier Area for whom named. Headquarters of Companies A, F, & G, 11th Infantry and two Companies 4th Cavalry, U.S. Army during final conquest of savage Indian tribes 1867-1876. In valley below lies town of Fort Griffin, seat of West Texas civilization famous as headquarters for buffalo hunters, government surveyors, and pioneers. Principle supply station for trail drivers on Fort Griffin – Fort Dodge cattle trail, the longest on the continent."

Take a picture of the Shackelford County monument listing the history of Fort Griffin.

Fayetteville Precint Courthouse

101 W. Main St
Fayetteville
TX anytime

UFVPC
142
29.904145 -96.676064



Incorporated in 1882, Fayetteville's square is complete on four sides with no gaps - which is something of a rarity in Texas. Several buildings, although now serving different purposes, still retain the original storefronts, in some cases even the previous signage. At least four of the current buildings were previously saloons and the JP's office is conveniently next to the Beer Hall (and Confectionery). Fayetteville's first immigrant settlers were the families headed by John Crier, James Cummins, and James J. Ross, three of the Old Three Hundred. Even though Fayette County was named after General Lafayette, the Revolutionary War hero, the community was named in 1844 after Fayetteville, North Carolina, for a prominent citizen of the time, who had surveyed the community, named its streets, and donated lots for the Fayetteville Academy and the town's multidenominational Union Church. The town made national news during World War I when the town's mayor, W. C. Langlotz, and ten of the town's citizens were charged with espionage. They were arrested following the display of the flag of the German Empire over the entryway of the Germania club in Fayetteville. The group pleaded "not guilty": the mayor said the flag had been displayed by mistake. Can you imagine if they had Facebook and Twitter back then?

Take a picture of the Fayetteville marker with the old county historical buildings in the background.

Gober, TX

FM 271 & FM 68
Gober
TX Daylight only

UGOBE
88
33.469279 -96.091041



Because the town is called Gober...no other reason.

Get a picture of the Welcome To Gober sign and bell next to the post office.

Telegraph Store

US-377
Telegraph
TX Daylight only

UGRAP
301
30.328602 -99.906856



This Kimble County landmark was named for a nearby canyon from which trees were cut for telegraph poles in the Mid-19th century. The store and post office were built about 1890-1900. The first commissioned postmistress was Ruth Holmes in 1900. For many years this has been the stopover place for vacationers along nearby south Llano River and travelers enroute to points south. The telegraph post office was the Kimble County address of Texas Governor Coke R. Stevenson. The site retains the rustic charm of its early years, and has served the community for a century.

Take a picture of the Telegraph store (the building behind the historical marker here).

Groveton Trinity County Jail

162 W 1st St
Groveton
TX anytime

UGRJL
69
31.055769 -95.127097



Built during the Great Depression, this county jail is still in use. The unique architecture is typical of era buildings and marked the western-most section of the large county square.

Take a picture of the south facing entrance to the Trinity County Jail.

St Mary's Grotto

101 Church St
Windthorst
TX 24 hours

UGROT
289
33.5756 -98.439138



If you have ridden in the BigTexRally before, you may have visited this location. Windthorst is one of my favorite small town locales I've visited and I love what this location is all about. Windthorst is the home of the St. Mary's Grotto, a Roman Catholic outdoor shrine, which was paid for with money sent home by 64 military service members from Windthorst who served in World War II. All of the 64 returned home.

Take a picture of St. Mary's Grotto.

Statue of Liberty - Gun Barrel City, TX

2204 W. Main St
Gun Barrel City
TX 24 hours

UGUNB
56
32.331168 -96.149271



The Boy Scouts of America celebrated their fortieth anniversary in 1950 with the theme of Strengthen the Arm of Liberty. The campaign was inaugurated in February with a dramatic ceremony held at the base of the Statue of Liberty. Hundreds of smaller replicas of the Statue of Liberty have been created worldwide. Between 1949 and 1952, approximately two hundred 100-inch (2.5 m) replicas of the statue, made of stamped copper, were purchased by Boy Scout troops and donated in 39 states in the U.S. and several of its possessions and territories. The copper statues were manufactured by Friedley-Voshardt Co. (Chicago, Illinois) and purchased through the Kansas City Boy Scout office by those wanting one. The statues are approximately 8 1/2 feet tall without the base, constructed of sheet copper, weigh 290 pounds, and originally cost \$350 plus freight. Many of these statues have been lost or destroyed, but preservationists have been able to account for about a hundred of them.

Take a picture of the replica Statue of Liberty in Gun Barrel City, Texas.

Stonehenge

Preston Smith Rd and Monolith Pl, Odessa, TX 79762
Odessa
TX Daylight only

UHENG
256
31.891939 -102.326278



Even if you've actually been to Stonehenge, this replica will remind you of the real thing. Made from local limestone, the ring is the actual size of the real Stonehenge, though the height of some of the blocks are a little shorter. It does have something the real thing doesn't have, Permian Basin fossils in the stones, and also a number of interpretive markers.

Take a picture of the Stonehenge replica here in Odessa.

Hubbard Hot Springs Mineral Wells

UHHMW



600 N Magnolia
Hubbard
TX anytime

33

31.850128 -96.799666

A well drilled near this site in 1894 produced hot mineral water at a depth of 3,100 feet. Hot mineral baths were popular then for treatment of various diseases. In 1907, at the Hubbard well site, local businessmen built a one-story frame bath house and an adjoining open-air pavilion, where water could be collected for home use. In 1915, a 14-bed brick hospital was constructed nearby. Patients came from around the nation for the 21-day course of treatment. Success as a health resort created a boom period for Hubbard, which had a peak population of 2,200 in 1920. The popular bath house, owned at one time by Texas Governor William P. Hobby, was plagued by financial problems, however. During the 1920s, mineral deposits clogged the pipe, but the company lacked the funds to drill a new well. At the same time, modern remedies began to replace the hot baths. The Hubbard Bath House closed about 1930 and burned in 1934. In 1935, the hospital was converted into apartments, which are still here behind the historical marker.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

High Lonesome Stage Stand

UHLOS



TX-163, 10 miles north of Ozona, TX
Ozona
TX Anytime

91

30.835113 -101.169309

First station after leaving Ozona on the San Angelo-Ozona mail line. Here, at the 20-mile point of an 86-mile run, fresh horses awaited. The stand, built in 1902, served one of Texas' last commercial stage lines. Ten horses were kept here, as at the three other stations: Shoeingstand (where the horses were reshod each six weeks), Sherwood, and Knickerbocker. Frequent riders were whiskey drummers (peddlers), lightning rod salesmen and preachers. Automobiles (1908) and finally the railroad (1910) put the "hacks" on this line out of business.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Holy Rosary Catholic Church

UHRCC



8610 FM 2774
Frenstat
TX Anytime

165

30.397259 -96.653458

Burleson County has an extensive and rich Czech heritage. Early Czech settlers established the town of Frenstat (named after the area they originated) and dominated this area and established most of the early farms and churches in the area. The Holy Rosary Catholic Church, although not the original building from the mid-1800's, has been located here for almost 130 years.

Take a picture of the grotto in front of the church.

Jermyn

TX 114 and Stewart St
Jermyn
TX 24 hours

UJERM

156

33.264365 -98.388172



Jermyn was founded in 1902; relatively recently by rural Texas standards. It was also among the last new settlements in Jack County. Named for the son of Scranton, Pennsylvania coal magnate Joseph Jermyn, the community was established as headquarters for local mining. The Gulf, Texas and Western Railroad reached Jermyn in 1909, and by the 1920s the town possessed a school, a church, a bank, several businesses and an estimated population of 213. As the use of coal subsided in favor of oil, Jermyn developed into an agricultural center for local ranchers and continued to thrive into the 1960s. The population high-water mark was reached in 1968, when Jermyn was reportedly home to 1,066 residents. In the 1970s, however, the community began a steep decline and by 1990 the population had fallen to 75, a number it maintained through to the 2000 Census.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Jermyn at this location.

John Wesley Hardin

101 W Central Ave, Comanche, TX 76442
Comanche
TX Anytime

UJWHA

131

31.898293 -98.604038



John Wesley Hardin was not an outlaw; he was, however, a killer. It began with the killing of an ex-slave when he was 15 years old when the Rangers came after him, and he killed them too. During a cattle drive, Hardin and others decided to spend the time in Comanche which was known for good horseracing. Taking his winnings to town, he headed to the Jack Wright Saloon where Brown County Deputy Charles Webb waited to kill Hardin. Hardin fled and later was arrested and brought back Comanche for trial. He was sentenced but later pardoned. In prison, Hardin studied law, setting up a practice after he was pardoned. In 1895, Hardin looked into a mirror inside the Acme saloon in El Paso Texas, in time to see John Selman shoot him in the head. Ironically, Selman had once himself been a prisoner in the Comanche County jail.

Take a picture of the marker for John Wesley Hardin here.

Ku Klux Klan Trials

710 S Main St, Georgetown, TX 78626
Georgetown
TX Anytime

UKKKT

10

30.636842 -97.677202



In the 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was a nationwide organization that openly preached white supremacy and hatred for blacks, Jews, Catholics, and immigrants. In Texas, Klan membership peaked in 1923 with upwards of 150,000 members. On Easter Sunday 1923, ten Klansmen flogged and tarred Robert Burleson, a white traveling salesman, after Burleson ignored their warning to leave Georgetown. District attorney Dan Moody, a Taylor native, led prosecution against the Klansmen in a series of trials between September 1923 and February 1924. After seven days of arguments, the jurors deliberated for twenty minutes before returning a guilty verdict and offering the maximum punishment for the crime. These trials were considered the first prosecutorial success in the United States against members of the 1920s Klan and quickly weakened the Klan's political influence in Texas. Further, the publicity garnered by Moody following the trial led to his successful runs for State Attorney General in 1924 and Texas governor in 1926 and 1928. He was the youngest person ever elected to both statewide offices.

Take a picture of the historical marker here.

Johann Joseph Knopp House

UKNOP



N Milam St and W Schubert St
Fredericksburg
TX daylight only

34
30.280757 -98.875367

Built of native stone in 1871, soon after Knopp and his wife Katherina (Stein) came to America. From Germany they traveled six weeks by clipper ship to Indianola and by oxcart to Fredericksburg. They bought this homesite for \$70 in gold. Knopp was a stonemason; family farm, a mile from this home, was worked by the wife and children.

Take a picture of the front of the house.

Isaac Kountz

UKOUN



US-377 and Rocksprings Rd
Junction
TX daylight only

154
30.480692 -99.785828

The fateful event happened on Christmas Eve in 1876 on a bitterly cold morning when a blanket of snow covered the ground. Sixteen year old Isaac Kountz and his twelve year old brother, were tending a small herd of sheep on a hillside near their home. They saw 15 or 16 Comanche Indians and the boys started toward the ranch house in haste, only a few hundred yards away. The Indians shot Isaac through the knee and he fell. The Indians advanced, dismounted and shot him through the head, took his boots and part of his clothing. Sebastian made it to the house and the Indians did not advance on the ranch house for fear there might be some men there ready for them. This all happened while there was not a man in a mile of the ranch. The Comanches also killed 17 year old Sam Speere at a site north of the current town of Junction right after. Speer was the last white settler killed by Indians in this part of Texas. A posse of citizens was formed to follow them but after a chase of 150 or 200 miles, the Comanches split into numerous groups, making tracking a single trail impossible. A stone marker (bronze plaque was stolen and not replaced) sits here at the top of these steps.

Take a picture of the concrete obelisk monument at the top of the stairs.

Lingleville

ULING



FM 8 and CR 408
Lingleville
TX Daylight only

38
32.244636 -98.373224

Founded in 1884 by Jacob C. Lingle, the town of Lingleville originally covered a ten-block area. A post office was established in 1885, and by 1892 the community boasted stores, blacksmith shops, a mill, gin, and three churches. Although bypassed by the railroad, the town thrived and soon included education facilities and more businesses. Almost completely devastated by a downtown robbery and fire in 1901, the town rallied and rebuilt. The 1919 oil boom at the nearby Desdemona oil field brought increased settlement and business to Lingleville.

Take a picture of the front of the Lingleville Masonic Lodge #752. We love our Masons.

Liberty Monument

500 Mary St, Rowena, TX 76875
Rowena
TX Anytime

ULTYM

161

31.647153 -100.047963



On 28 Apr 1911 Runnels county voters (after several failed referendums) narrowly sided with the Prohibition movement and banned the sale and consumption of all alcoholic beverages in Runnels County. German immigrants, with a strong beer culture, had always been the bloc that defeated all other attempts by the native American residents of Runnels County to go dry. This cause ethnic tensions to flare in the county, which was divided along lines of national origin. After the 1911 referendum was finally successful, the Germans and Czechs in the primarily immigrant-populated town of Rowena erected a marble monument, inscribed "Here Lies Our Liberty" to protest the Prohibition vote, which they viewed as both a repudiation of their culture and a denial of their civil rights.

Take a picture of the two markers at this location.

Loyal Valley and Herman Lehmann

Horse Mountain Rd, 500 ft E. of FM 2242
Loyal Valley
TX anytime

ULVHL

32

30.575926 -99.00546



On May 16, 1870, 11 year old Hermann Lehmann and his brother Willie were working the wheat fields near their home in Loyal Valley when an Apache raiding party kidnapped the two boys. Four days later, the Apache raiding party encountered a patrol of ten African-American cavalrymen led by Sgt. Emanuel Stance, who had been sent from Fort McKavett to recover the two Lehmann boys. In the short battle that followed, Willie Lehmann was able to escape, but the Apaches fled with young Herman. Sergeant Stance became the first black regular to receive a Medal of Honor for his bravery on this mission. Hermann ended up being adopted by the Apache tribe and he chose to stay with the tribe, fighting with them against Texas Rangers and other white settlers over the years to come. Joining up with a Comanche tribe later, he ended up living with Quanah Parker's family where he was later legally adopted by Parker. After the Comanche surrender to reservation life, Hermann returned to his family but never could assimilate back to his old life, returning to Oklahoma in 1900 to be close to his Apache and Comanche friends. He did return to Loyal Valley where he died in 1932 and was buried here next to his mother.

Take a picture of the marker for Herman and Willie Lehmann.

Mansfield Masonic Lodge

1170 S. US 287
Mansfield
TX 24 hours

UMAML

147

32.548673 -97.108466



Site of the very first NIITWIt Rally event, the Mansfield Masonic Lodge exists in Tarrant County and Johnson County. As a true test to navigational skills, riders in the NIITWIt Rally Clinic had a difficult time just finding the lodge in the dark on that early morning last year. Hopefully, you'll have a little better luck.

Look for the sign on the right as you drive northbound on US 287 just north of Lone Star Rd. Drive up to the lodge itself and take a picture of the lodge.

Maypearl F&M Bank

200 Main St
Maypearl
TX 24 hours

UMAYP
41
32.308865 -97.01375



Bonnie and Clyde were known to hit banks all over Texas and became folklore villains. In 1967, Warner Brother shot their version of the Bonnie and Clyde story starring Warren Beaty in the area. The F&M Bank building, still on the corner of 1st and Main in Maypearl, was the site for some of the filming. No longer a bank, the inscription "F&M Bank" is still over the old front door.

Take a picture of the front door of the old F&M Bank in Maypearl.

Martin Dies Jr. State Park

US-190, 0.9 miles east of FM-92
Woodville
TX 24 hours

UMDSP
96
30.854021 -94.214971



Located on the northern edge of the Big Thicket, and at the forks of the Angelina and Neches rivers, lies an extraordinary ecosystem with extreme biodiversity. Martin Dies, Jr. State Park is comprised of approximately 730 acres and three state park units. The park is situated alongside the 10,687-acre B.A. Steinhagen Reservoir and offers many campsites adjacent to the lake or one of several sloughs that meander through the park. Martin Dies Jr. State Park is one of the best paddling destinations in Texas, which is odd because it is also known as one of the best interior Texas locations to find alligators in large numbers. Hey, you go ahead and go paddle your heart out. After recent events, the only alligators I want to see are shoes and handbags.

Take a picture of the Martin Dies Jr. State Park : Cherokee Unit sign. You can get the sign on the north side of the road, by the water with the gators, or the south side, where all the girly-men get their photos. Just sayin'...

Metcalf Gap

TX 16/US 180, .25 miles west of US 180 & TX 16 intersection
TX Daylight only

UMGAP
52
32.713707 -98.445471



Metcalf Gap is a pass through the Palo Pinto Mountains in western Palo Pinto County, Texas. The bluffs of the mountains form an escarpment running southwest to northeast, intersected by the Gap, and rise some 250–300 feet above the pastures to the southeast. For about 100 years from 1856 through the 1950s, there was a small community serving the ranchers in the area that shared its name with the pass; as recently as 1940 the town included a store, a school, and a population of forty. Both the town and the pass were named for J.J. Metcalf, an early rancher and surveyor, who surveyed, among other things, the town site of county seat Golconda, now known as Palo Pinto. Today, only isolated ranch houses stand on the pastures outside Metcalf Gap.

Take a picture of the sign showing you are at Metcalf Gap. This sign is on the eastbound side of US 180 (south side of road). You'll most likely have to stop on the shoulder for this picture.

Audie Murphy

600 I-30 Frontage Rd
Greenville
TX 1000-1700

UMMOH

178

33.124364 -96.088489



Audie Leon Murphy was one of the most decorated American combat soldiers of World War II, receiving every military combat award for valor available from the U.S. Army, as well as French and Belgian awards for heroism. He was born and raised near Greenville and Farmersville, TX.

Take a picture of the Audie Murphy statue at the Audie Murphy museum.

Marysville Baptist Church

CR 417 & CR 462
Marysville
TX Daylight only

UMSBC

386

33.770546 -97.334481



As the army and the rest of the United States prepared to enter World War II, the active posts of the United States Army were inadequate for training the numbers of draftees necessary to fill the army's wartime ranks. Several infantry replacement training centers were constructed, particularly in Texas, to accommodate the large number of new soldiers. Camp Howze was one such camp. Divisions that were trained at Camp Howze included the 84th, 86th, and 103rd Divisions of the U.S. Army. The camp also housed as many as 3000 Prisoners of War including Italian artist Alberto Burri. As World War II waned, the post was declared excess and closed in 1946. Farmers who had voluntarily and involuntarily given up land for the establishment of the camp were allowed to repurchase the property if desired. Some did, but many did not and towns such as Marysville and Sivells Bend never recovered from the war years. Marysville Baptist Church was organized in the late 1870 and early 1871. In 1878, the first building was dedicated. The first pastor was Reverend Aza Davis. The first building was replaced by the present one in 1925. According to Mrs. Effie Davison Robison, whose father was one of the church's pastors, when the new church building was built, each family set aside one acre of their cotton crop to help pay for it. As the crop came ready for harvest, the young people from the church gathered the cotton. With the proceeds from the cotton plus other donations, the congregation was able to pay for the building in one year. Although historical records indicate that, in 1907, there were 208 members; most were lost when Camp Howze forced the sale of the farms and the relocation of the families.

Take a picture of Marysville Baptist Church.

FM460 and FM411 East, and FM417 North of Marysville are CLOSED due to washouts. Other routes require riding several miles on fairly decent dirt roads.

Mentone Community Church

Pecos St and Wheat St
Mentone
TX Anytime

UMTNE

166

31.707965 -103.601118



Mentone is the smallest county seat in Texas. It is the only town in Loving County. It is the most sparsely populated county in Texas. This church was built in 1910 but moved here in 1930 after the Pecos River flooded. Let's just say, there ain't much here in this part of Texas.

Take a picture of the church.

Mustangs of Las Colinas

5221 N O'Connor Rd
Irving
TX 0800-0830

UMUST
259
32.870614 -96.938809



Mustangs at Las Colinas is a bronze sculpture by Robert Glen that decorates Williams Square in Las Colinas in Irving, Texas. It is said to be the largest equestrian sculpture in the world. The sculpture commemorates the wild mustangs that were historically important inhabitants of much of Texas. It portrays a group at 1.5 times life size, running through a watercourse, with fountains giving the effect of water splashed by the animals' hooves. The horses are intended to represent the drive, initiative and unfettered lifestyle that were fundamental to the state in its pioneer days.

Take a picture of the foal jumping into the water and no more than one other horse (2 max). In other words, you're going to have to walk up and get close for the picture. Anything not within these guidelines will not be accepted.

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Catholic C

419 FM3191, Cestohowa, TX 78113
Cestohowa
TX daylight only

UNBVM
61
29.010882 -97.933917



Cestohowa (originally Czestochowa) is on Farm Road 3191 and Cibolo Creek a mile west of State Highway 123 in northern Karnes County. It is a daughter settlement of Panna Maria, the oldest Polish settlement in America, and is named after the city in Poland where the famous painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa, the patroness of Polish Catholics everywhere, is enshrined. In 1873, a group of about forty families decided to start a new community five miles north. In 1877 land was donated for a church, which was completed on February 10, 1878, and is known as one of the 20 painted churches of Texas.

Take a picture of your motorcycle parked in front of the church.

New London School

680 S. Main St.
New London
TX Daylight only

UNWLN
483
32.239213 -94.941968



New London, Texas, was known as the richest independent school district in the United States. Due to its oil wealth, the district constructed a state-of-the-art school to house grades K-11. On March 18, 1937 students were preparing for an Inter-scholastic meet in Henderson. At 3:17 p.m. an instructor in the shop class turned on a sanding machine which sparked, igniting accumulated natural gas from a leak in a crawl space beneath the school. In an instant, a good part of the building disintegrated in an explosion that could be heard for miles. Almost 300 students and teachers died in the blast. Experts from the United States Bureau of Mines concluded that the connection to the residue gas line was faulty. The connection had allowed gas to leak into the school, and since natural gas is invisible and odorless, the leak went unnoticed. To reduce the damage of future leaks, within weeks of the explosion the Texas Legislature began mandating that thiols (mercaptans) be added to natural gas. The strong odor of many thiols makes leaks quickly detectable. The practice quickly spread worldwide. A cenotaph of Texas pink granite was designed by Donald S. Nelson, architect, and executed by Herring Coe, Sculptor. Erected in 1939, it can be found on the median of Texas State Highway 42. Engraved on the stones facing the cenotaph are the names of the known victims by school grade.

Take a picture of the New London school monument using the historical marker as a place to hold your flag.

Onion Creek Indian Fight

US 190, 4 miles southwest of Rochelle
Rochelle
TX Anytime

UONIO

136

31.177674 -99.253998



One night in 1866, five men from Richland Springs (about 25 mi. NE) recovered stolen horses from Indians camped near here. A metal arrow hit a Mr. Lafferty, slid halfway around his skull, was cut out with a pocket knife, and Lafferty survived. The grave of an Indian casualty is about 30 yards north.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Orange POW Camp

5300 Old Hwy 90
Orange
TX Anytime

UOPOW

113

30.11159 -93.800109



During World War II, over 50,000 German prisoners of war were interned in over 70 Texas P. O. W. camps. Detailed from a base camp at Huntsville, about 140 German prisoners were housed in a U. S. Army tent camp near this site in 1944. Located on land owned by the Lutcher Moore Lumber Company, the camp was built with construction materials and labor provided by the Orange County Farm Labor Committee of the U. S. Agricultural Extension Service. Transported to their work details by army trucks each day, the German prisoners worked as laborers in area rice fields, helping to bring in the harvest of farmers whose employees had gone to war. The work of the prisoners became a crucial element in the area's wartime food production, and many of the prisoners enjoyed good working relationships with their employers.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Original Texas Roadside Park

US 277 and John Curry Rd, Christoval, TX
Christoval
TX daylight only

UOTRP

471

31.181845 -100.503932



This picnic area on US 277 in Tom Green County is one of the first roadside parks developed by the Texas Highway Department. Built in 1935, this park accomodated motorists attending centennial events. Native stone and plants were often used to create natural park atmosphere. There are now hundreds of roadside parks throughout the state.

Take a picture of the 'Historical Roadside Park' sign and the large stone monument containing memorial plaques.

Polly's Chapel - Rodriguez Church

153 Creek Cir, Bandera, TX 78003
Bandera
TX 7a-7p

UPCRC

458

29.773716 -98.990382



Named for Policarpo Rodriguez (1829-1914), Texas Ranger, Army Scout and Guide; 1858 Privilege Creek settler. Converted here to Methodist faith, built with his own hands, in 1882, chapel of native stone, where he and others have

Take a picture of Polly's Chapel.

Pioneer Coalsons

TX-55 in Barksdale, TX
Barksdale
TX anytime

UPCSN

71

29.72462 -100.034799



Indians attacked goat camp of Nick Coalson on June 1, 1877; son Arthur, 10, was killed; Johnny, 14, wounded. Coalson escaped after 3 hours of hard fighting. One year later he lost his wife Alice, a daughter Etta Elizabeth (twin of Arthur), and infant stepson in another Indian raid. Captains Pat Dolan and Dan Roberts with Texas Ranger units, S.D. Coalson (Nick's son), U.S. Army scout Jim Hill, Jim and John Welch, and Henry and Sam Wells pursued but failed to find the Indians. The victims' graves are near old homesite, on Half-Moon Prairie. Coalson descendants are prominent in Texas history.

Take a picture of the Pioneer Coalsons historical marker. It's the one on the far right.

Battle of Palo Duro Canyon

eastern terminus Texas Park Rd 5
Canyon
TX 7a-10p

UPDUR

268

34.931473 -101.635343



Ever since the summer of 1874 the Comanches, Cheyenne and Kiowas had sought refuge in Palo Duro Canyon in the Texas panhandle. There they had been stockpiling food and supplies for the winter. Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie, leading the 4th U.S. Cavalry, moved up from the south intending to trap the whole force in their Palo Duro Canyon holdout. On the morning of September 28, Mackenzie launched a surprise attack and many of the Indians fled leaving behind their possessions and headed for the open plains. The loss of the Palo Duro camp meant the loss of the Indians' safe haven and all their winter supplies. Some horses fled with the Indians onto the plains but Mackenzie was able to capture 1,400 ponies. The horses Mackenzie did not need were slaughtered to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Indians. Casualties were light but without sufficient mounts or winter supplies, the tribes returned to the Fort Sill reservation by November 1874.

Take a picture of the Texas historical marker at this location.

Petrified Wood Station

904 US-81 Business
Decatur
TX Daylight only

UPETW

267

33.228609 -97.578728



This site began as the Texas Tourist Camp in 1927. The owner, E.F. Boydston, realized he could make more money from the travelers, so he built this gas station and added the Texas Lunchroom (now Whistle-stop Café). To spice up the place, his brother add petrified wood around the exteriors in 1935. Bonnie and Clyde allegedly stayed in one of the cabins for a few nights. Interstates bypassed Decatur and the tourist spot slowly died. Boydston's granddaughter restored the location and helped establish a historical marker at the location.

Take a picture of the Petrified Wood Station.

Pocket's Hanging Tree in Hallettsville

UPHTH



Park Rd 3 and Park Rd 1
Hallettsville
TX daylight only

51
29.453476 -96.943899

Lew B. Allen, from nearby Sweet Home, took a liking to an Indian boy he met while driving cattle through the Indian Territory. He persuaded the boy to return with him and there the boy grew into manhood and became known as Pocket. On February 14, 1878, while under the influence of "firewater," Pocket went on a rampage in Hallettsville, hollering and racing his horse through town. He got in a fight with a local and lost. He went to an associate to borrow a shotgun to "kill some turkeys he had seen near the road." Hyde, who was helping the associate, said he would go with Pocket and help kill the turkeys. Pocket got the shotgun, but told Hyde not to follow him. When Hyde persisted, Pocket shot him in the head. Pocket was arrested and a jury found him guilty and condemned him to death by hanging. Pocket's execution was set for Friday, September 12, 1879. An account of the hanging which appeared in the Galveston News stated that a crowd of several thousand men and women witnessed the event at the Shooting Match Grounds, now a city recreation park.

Take a picture of the marker "Old Hanging Tree' with the tree in the background.

Panna Maria Oldest Polish Settlement

UPMOP



FM 81 & CR 380
Panna Maria
TX 24 hours

362
28.95736 -97.898369

Panna Maria (Silesian for Virgin Mary) is a small unincorporated community in Karnes County, Texas, United States. It is the oldest Silesian settlement in the United States, which most of whom speak a dialect of the Silesian language known as Texas Silesian. A Franciscan missionary, Father Leopold Moczygemba, started recruiting Upper Silesians in 1852, when Silesia was part of the Kingdom of Prussia. The immigrants began arriving at Indianola in early December 1854. With carts to haul them inland being scarce, the immigrants walked to their land grants near San Antonio and the town was settled on Christmas Eve in 1854. It claims distinction as the oldest permanent Polish settlement in America and as the home of the nation's oldest Polish church and school.

Take a picture of the marker "Town of Panna Maria'.

Poolville

UPOOL



FM 920 & West Ave
Poolville
TX 24 hours

58
32.975281 -97.858384

The town of Poolville built up around a natural spring-fed pool in the Clear Fork of the Trinity River in Parker County. The pool, located one-half mile northeast of the present Poolville Town Square, was a well-known watering place for cattle herds on the way to market. Gradually a settlement grew around the pool area. About 1870 a saloon and a store owned by Jim Taylor provided residents a place to shop, trade, and visit. M.L. Scott operated a sawmill on the east end of the pool. About 1879 A.H. Major Dunn donated land for a town site which led to business and residential growth. A log farmhouse near the pool had served as the community's first school, but after 1879 a building was erected in the new town site for school and church purposes. Early 20th century business development included the first bank, organized in 1905; two hotels; two blacksmith shops; a post office; saddle and harness shop; wagon yard; telephone office; and a cotton gin. A newspaper, The Poolville Searchlight was published about 1910. Homes, churches, and schools completed the community.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

C.W. Post

300 Main St, Post, TX 79356
Post
TX daylight only

UPOST

180

33.190935 -101.381179



Post Toasties were never made in Post, but everyone not-from-Texas thinks they were anyway, when they see the big mill on the way into town. Texans know this was a Cotton TEXTILE mill, but we are too polite to tell our visitors that they're wrong. Eccentric millionaire inventor and industrialist C. W. Post, cereal manufacturer and developer, hated labor unions so much that in 1906 he bought a quarter of a million acres of arid land on the Texas Caprock and founded his own town. No, REALLY.

Take a picture of the statue of CW Post.

Pleasant Valley Farmers' Alliance

US-183, 8.7 miles NW of Lampasas
Lampasas
TX anytime

UPVFA

12

31.133407 -98.294561



First chapter of the Farmers' Alliance in Texas. Founded 1877, it became one of the strongest arms of the national agrarian reform movement of the era. The group was begun by John R. Allen on Donaldson Creek (1 mi. S) in a "rawhide" (rough) lumber school. Its main purpose was to improve ruinous farm living and economic conditions. Missing livestock were traced by 2 secret officers known as "Grand Smokies." In 1887 the 3,000 sub-alliances merged with the "Farmers' Union", then helped spark the Populist Party drive of the 1890's; but by 1900 they had died out.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Petrified Wood Speakeasy Ruins

Old Hwy 67 & FM 312
Glen Rose
TX Daylight only

UPWSR

334

32.247411 -97.73017



Skeletal brick and petrified wood wall remains of a Prohibition era speak-easy (though it had a longer career as a gas station) locally called "Sycamore Grove." Glen Rose was promoted as the "Petrified City" after a 1920s boom in petrified wood construction.

Take a picture of the old station.

Ralph and Daye Oelfke Memorial near Brenh

US-290 and FM 1948
Brenham
TX daylight only

URDOM

38

30.190458 -96.547682



In this quiet roadside park next to a small stream with a waterfall is a memorial marker to Ralph and Daye Oelfke for whom a scholarship at local Blinn College is named after for students pursuing degrees in business, math, engineering or science.

Take a picture of the marker dedicated to the Oelfkes.

Texas Rangers and the San Saba Mob

500 E Wallace St, San Saba, TX 76877
San Saba
TX anytime

URGSB

22

31.195416 -98.717239



Removed from major roads and railways, early San Saba County residents had limited access to law enforcement and government. Beginning in the mid-1850s, citizens in and around the county formed vigilante mobs to dispatch justice. Although initially formed to protect residents, these mobs often evolved into organized gangs, terrorizing the residents they had initially formed to protect. By the 1880s, a group unofficially called the San Saba Mob, or The Assembly, had killed numerous area settlers. Believed to have included religious leaders and elected officials, the Mob operated under strict ritual and secrecy, meeting clandestinely. In 1896, in order to stop the violence, the state sent Texas Rangers to investigate. To avoid interference from local officials believed to have ties to the group, they moved key trials to Austin and Llano. By 1900, the Rangers succeeded in breaking the Mob's control over county residents.

Take a picture of the historical marker here at the courthouse referencing the San Saba mob and Texas Ranger saga.

Rosenwald School in Kennard

304 TX-7
Kennard
TX anytime

URSIK

68

31.36143 -95.180123



Deep East Texas has never been known well for integrating easily with the progress of the Civil Rights movement. Thus the existence of the Rosenwald School, funded through grants, for black students was wildly progressive for 1920 Kennard. Local residents brought hot lunches for the students because there was no money to feed the students. This school educated thousands until the students were integrated into the primary (read "white") school system in 1955.

Take a picture of the roadside marker dedicated to the Rosenwald school.

Round Top

397 E. Mill St
Round Top
TX anytime

URTGS

38

30.06414 -96.692535



As a part of the Stephen F. Austin colony, James Winn acquired 4,428 acres in 1831; the present townsite was included in this tract. The community was originally known as "Townsend", after early settler Nathaniel Townsend. Later the town was renamed "Round Top", since the postmaster lived in a house with a round tower. Settlement by German immigrants began 1845 to 1847; these settlers began buying up the local farms and the town lots. Joel Walter Robison, a fighter in the Texas Revolution and later a member of the Texas House of Representatives from Fayette County, was originally buried at the Florida Chapel Cemetery near Round Top but was re-interred in 1932 in the Texas State Cemetery in Austin. Round Top is the smallest incorporated town in Texas with a full service public library, the Round Top Family Library; and the smallest incorporated town in Texas with a local historic district, land use and architectural controls.

At the given coordinates, take a picture of the gate to the historic area which reads 'Round Top Area Historical Society'.

Riley's Tavern Hunter

8894 FM1102, Hunter, TX 78132
Hunter
TX Anytime

URTVH

187

29.806302 -98.023512



On September 19th, 1933, Texas became the first state to legalize alcohol sales after the repeal of Prohibition. When Prohibition ended, 17 year old J.C. Riley drove to Austin with his uncle in a Model T to get a permit for a liquor license. They arrived early and waited on the steps of the capitol for the doors to open. They were the very first in Texas to get a liquor license after prohibition and the license number was No. 00001.

Take a picture of your motorycle parked in front of Riley's Tavern. Sure hope it ain't busy...

Rusty Longhorn

Grant and 4th St, Odessa, TX 79761
Odessa
TX Anytime

URYLH

129

31.847734 -102.368843



Odessa is known for its oil industry history -- hence the spurting derricks mural -- and a 10-foot-tall longhorn statue reminds everyone it was a cattle center, too.

Take a picture of the rusty longhorn.

Sheriff Hamilton Bass Dickson

103 S Fulton St , Wharton, TX 77488
Wharton
TX daylight only

USFBS

68

29.310719 -96.100758



Sheriff Hamilton Dickson was shot and killed while attempting to arrest a suspect who had earlier murdered Constable Mose Townsend, of the Colorado County Constable's Office, during a jail break. Sheriff Dickson and the sheriff from Colorado County had met up to look for the suspect. As the two sheriffs entered a brushy area the suspect opened fire, fatally wounding Sheriff Dickson. Both officers were able to return fire and kill the suspect. Sheriff Dickson had been sheriff for four years. He was survived by his wife and two sons.

Take a picture of the obelisk monument to Sheriff Dickson located on the north side of the county courthouse building. Go for a close-up shot of his likeness near the base of the obelisk.

Stamford Cowboy Statue

McHarg St and Porter St
Stamford
TX Daylight only

USFCB

79

32.944904 -99.81073



Founded by owners of the SMS Ranches and the President of the Texas Central Railway, Stamford honors their Centennial with the unveiling of a large sculpture made of steel that depicts a mounted cowboy meeting the railroad. The sculpture acknowledges the two industries--agriculture and railways--that contributed to the City's founding.

Take a picture of the cowboy and steer statues.

Sacred Heart Catholic School

153 E. 6th St
Muenster
TX 24 hours

USHCS

81

33.65476 -97.375039



The town was founded in 1889 by German Catholic settlers Carl and Emil Flusche, who invited other German Catholics to join them. The town was originally to be called "Westphalia", but since the name Westphalia, Texas, was already taken, Muenster was selected instead in honor of Münster, the capital of Westphalia. Many residents still spoke German in day-to-day life up until the First World War, after which the language was no longer taught in the schools and steadily declined in use. Catholicism was so important to the early settlers that they built a school before a church was ever established. That school, Sacred Heart Catholic School, still exists today (one of only four high schools in the Fort Worth Diocese).

Take a picture of the old red brick schoolhouse.

St John the Baptist Catholic Church

7850 Mensik Rd
La Grange
TX daylight only

USJBC

142

29.787041 -96.858862



St. John the Baptist Catholic church opened in 1890. Destroyed by the hurricane of 1909, the church was rebuilt. It burned shortly thereafter and had to be rebuilt a second time. It is one of the famous Texas painted churches still standing.

Take a picture of your motorcycle with the church prominently in the background.

Spradlin Log Cabin

N Main & Elm St
Edgewood
TX 24 hours

USPRA

70

32.699105 -95.886175



Adolphus Lane Spradlin (1863-1946) came to Texas from Indiana in 1875 with his parents. He settled at Hiram in Kaufman County and married Lee Ann Henson, of Cherokee ancestry. In 1898 he bought land in the Van Zandt County community of Small and built this dogtrot cabin of hand-hewn logs. In 1909 Spradlin sold the house and land to W. C. Sims and moved his family to Edgewood. He operated a cotton gin and served as justice of the peace for 22 years.

Take a picture of the historical marker in front of the Spradlin log cabin.

World's Largest Spur

1902 U.S. 281 S
Lampasas
TX Anytime

USPUR

55

31.051304 -98.182163



It was built in Cherokee by artist Wayland Dobbs and installed outside a real estate office in Lampasas on March 14, 2016. Leah Caruthers, the owner of the real estate office, commissioned the spur, and has submitted paperwork to Guinness World Records to have it verified as the World's Largest Spur.

Take a picture of the World's Largest Spur.

San Saba Grist Mill Waterwheel

110 Thomas Stewart Dr, San Saba, TX 76877
San Saba
TX daylight only

USSGM

65

31.194934 -98.712737



In 1875, Guy Riesen damned Mill Creek to run a small hydraulic dam and irrigation system to bring water to his garden and the farms of a few nearby neighbors, and keep water troughs for horses at the courthouse full. Later reason sold his property John Brown, who used the dam and built a larger waterwheel to power his grist mill, which operated here for several decades.

Take a picture of the grist mill water wheel.

They Ain't Saints

Dove Rd, 400 feet east of TX 114
Southlake
TX 24 hours

UTASA

60

32.970221 -97.155833



Always on the run, Bonnie and Clyde had parked their car by the side of the road on Easter Sunday 1934, maybe to catch some sleep, maybe to await a rendezvous with Bonnie's mom, who lived nearby. Their peace and quiet was broken with the arrival of two curious motorcycle cops, who were immediately shot dead, their pistols still in their holsters when they were found only moments later. Sixty-two years passed before an upright memorial slab to the two slain officers was erected on the spot, at the urging of one of the patrolmen's aged widows, who was, she said, sick and tired of the glorification of Bonnie and Clyde. The slab pins the officers' deaths directly on the outlaw lovers, labeling them "infamous criminals."

Take a picture of the memorial to the fallen officers.

Thurber Smoke Stack

TX-108 and I-20, Thurber, TX
Thurber
TX 7a-9p

UTHUR

526

32.50791 -98.415819



Thurber is a coal-mining ghost town with a current population of about twenty five. Coal mining operations began in Thurber in 1886 and reached a peak around 1918-1920, with a population of approximately 8,000 to 10,000. At the peak, Thurber was one of the largest bituminous coal-mining towns in Texas. By 1920, conversion of locomotives from coal to oil reduced demand and lowered prices and miners left the area through the 1920s. By 1935, Thurber was essentially a ghost town.

Take a picture of the Thurber historical marker with the smokestack in the background.

This Way, That Way

Corner of This Way and That Way
Lake Jackson
TX 24 hours

UTWTW

188

29.04125 -95.44893



Lake Jackson was built as a company town for the Dow Chemical Co. Its winding street grid was designed by Alden Dow, the boss's son. When Alden asked his secretary for help naming the streets, she answered, "Don't ask me. You've got all these streets going this way and that way." The town also has an Any Way. It used to have a Which Way and a Run Way (by the airport) but these have since been renamed.

Take a picture of the street sign on the corner designating the intersection of This Way and That Way.

Union Valley City Hall

7965 FM 1565
Union Valley
TX Daylight only

UUCVH
170
32.92922 -96.250607



From its inception, Union Valley served area farmers as a school and church community. Moves to incorporate Union Valley arose in response to the rapidly growing and expanding communities to the west and to prevent annexation by Royse City or any other city, partly because some residents feared that liquor stores would come to the community. The city finally incorporated in 2007. The city council used to meet at the (volunteer] fire station, which is considered the heart and pride of the community, until a new "grand" city hall was built next door.

Take a picture of the Union Valley City Hall.

Vertical Railroad Track

Park Rd 76
Rusk
TX daylight only

UVERT
71
31.805812 -95.194507



The Texas state prison system established the railroad in 1881. Inmates built the line, which was used to transport hardwood which was used as fuel for the furnaces at the prison-operated iron smelter at the Rusk Penitentiary. The furnace supplied the State of Texas with iron products, including the columns and dome structure for the capitol building in Austin. Once the train line was completed into Palestine, the line was easily accessible to the main lines and commerce in and around the area flourished. In 1913 the prison ceased operations of the iron furnace and the Penitentiary was converted into the state mental hospital. The railroad was conveyed to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department in 1972 and state inmates were again brought in to help with the creation of the state historical park. The park and railroad were opened to the public on July 4th, 1976, as part of the nation's Bicentennial Celebration.

Take a picture of the vertical railroad track at the entrance to the state park.

First Washateria

1344 N Main St
Fort Worth
TX 8a-7p

UWASH
53
32.777805 -97.34659



Laundromats are facilities where cloths are washed and dried without much personalized professional help. The very first laundromat was opened in 1934 in Fort Worth, TX. The original machines were rented by the hour. The business had a contest to name the establishment and the winner term was "washateria", which is a common name in Texas for a laundromat but not as much elsewhere. The first coin-operated laundromat opened in Philadelphia in 1947.

Take a picture of the front of the building which housed the original washateria. Due to the location, we recommend you try to get the shot from the restaurant across the street.

Launching Site of First U.S. Army Airplane

UWEEE



80 Fort Brown St, Brownsville, TX 78520
Brownsville
TX Anytime

170
25.898901 -97.492637

From Old Fort Brown Cavalry Drill Field, near this spot, was made the first flight of a U.S. Army plane to be fired upon in armed hostilities, April 20, 1915. Two Signal Corps officers, Lts. Byron Q. Jones and Thos. Milling, flew a Martin T.O. Curtiss 75 on the border to spot movements of Mexican revolutionist Pancho Villa. They reached 2,600 feet; were up 20 minutes. Though they did not cross the Rio Grande, the plane was hit by machine gun and small arms fire. Their patrols lasted 6 weeks. Planes were used more effectively in fighting against Villa in 1916.

Take a picture of the historical marker located here.

Whiteflat

UWHFT



TX-70 and CR-214
Motley County
TX Anytime

131
34.106119 -100.889599

This area of Motley County was called 'Whiteflat' due to the tall white needlegrass which covered the flat prairie. A heavily agricultural community, it quite literally blew away with the Depression and Dust Bowl of the 1930s.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Wootan Wells

UWOOT



TX-6 and FM 1373
Bremond
TX anytime

125
31.139028 -96.722612

Wootan Wells was a famous health resort founded by Francis Marion Wootan, who moved to Texas from Alabama in 1873. In 1878, Wootan dug a seventy-five-foot well to supply his farmstead with water, which subsequently turned his plates yellow and his clothes red. After learning of the water's high mineral content, Wootan advertised the water as a curative. For the next year water was distributed freely and demand for land around the well grew. In 1880, Wootan bottled the water and marketed the property as a health resort. In 1881 three more wells were dug, and four hotels were built. By 1890 Wootan Wells had 200 permanent and 2,000 summer residents. Droughts, an 1899 flood that damaged buildings and destroyed roads, and the discovery of hot mineral water in nearby Marlin caused the decline of Wootan Wells. A 1916 fire destroyed the cottages and hotels, but the bottling works continued to operate until it burned in 1926.

Take a picture of the historical marker for Wootan Wells.

Wellington Ozark Trail Marker

UWOZT



8th and East Ave
Wellington
TX Anytime

141
34.855993 -100.213339

The Ozark Trail was a network of locally maintained roads and highways organized by the Ozark Trails Association that predated the United States federal highway system. The roads ran from St. Louis, Missouri, to El Paso, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, over a series of routes. The Ozark Trails Association were a group of private citizens that tried to encourage local municipalities to build and maintain road systems in the Ozarks. They erected large obelisks marking the various roads and indicated distances to various towns and communities. Twenty-one were constructed and of those only 7 still remain in existence. Here is one in Wellington, TX.

Take a picture of the Wellington obelisk.

World War I Peace Monument

UWPEA



US 87 and Spring Rd, Water Valley, TX
Water Valley
TX anytime

80

31.667273 -100.712337

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, at least ten men and a burro named "Come On" climbed the 2,410-foot rise of Mount McLaughlin two miles south of this site. They built five tiers of native fieldstone on the western end of the peak. Designed by local Mason Harry Howard, the monument stands twenty-two feet high and measures eight feet wide at its base. It bears the names of the Water Valley men who served in World War I.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

William Preston Longley Giddings

UWPLG



US 290 and Dallas St
Giddings
TX anytime

31

30.183134 -96.9478

A notorious gunman of the 1870's, Longley's first murder occurred when he was just 16 and the next eleven years he killed some three dozen more people. Like many of the old west killers, the only gunfighter with a gun in most of his gunfights was reported to be only Longley. He was born Austin County, Texas and he ended life on a gallows not far distant in Lee County, hanged for the 1875 shotgun murder of his boyhood friend Wilson Anderson. There are many myths and legends about both his life and his death. He was known to repeatedly bragg about his killings, perhaps to acquire the same degree of fame as a killer as John Wesley Hardin. In death, the myth was that he really wasn't hung and that there was no body in his grave. When the remains at the grave were tested for DNA, it was proven that it was indeed Longley.

Take a picture of the grave and state marker for William Longley.

Old Zulu Stockade

UZULU



FM 520, 1.5 miles west of TX-136
Spearman
TX Anytime

201

36.125038 -101.468828

In 1875, a large, two-room pole building furnished with staple groceries and ammunition became the first trading post in Texas above the Canadian River. The stockade, located in Indian-infested country, was fittingly named for the fierce Zulu tribe of Africa. It began as a buffalo camp which crack hunters Jim and Bob Cator (from England) had made the first permanent Panhandle residence at Christmas, 1873. In 1876 Zulu became a major depot on the Ft. Dodge-Ft. Bascom military road, and it eventually received a post office contract. It was finally abandoned, 1912.

Take a picture of the historical marker at this location.

Rest Bonus #1 (Mandatory Bonus)

ZSLP1



4800

8:00 PM May 2-2:00
AM May 3

Between 8:00 PM Central on May 2, 2018 and 2:00 AM Central on May 3, 2018, START a rest period of no less than 240 minutes. You may go as long as you want (i.e. you do not have to end it prior to 2am) but you may not claim more than 480 minutes. You will receive 20 points per minute (min 4800, max 9600). Obtained a DBR to start your rest clock and a new DBR to stop the rest clock. The start and end receipt must list the same city in Texas.

Place your start and end receipt next to your rally flag number and e-mail to scoring at the end of this rest period.

Rest Bonus #2 (Mandatory Bonus)

ZSLP2

4800



8:00 PM May 3-2:00
AM May 4

Between 8:00 PM Central on May 3, 2018 and 2:00 AM Central on May 4, 2018, START a rest period of no less than 240 minutes. You may go as long as you want (i.e. you do not have to end it prior to 2am) but you may not claim more than 480 minutes. You will receive 20 points per minute (min 4800, max 9600). Obtained a DBR to start your rest clock and a new DBR to stop the rest clock. The start and end receipt must list the same city in Texas.

Place your start and end receipt next to your rally flag number and e-mail to scoring at the end of this rest period.

Rest Bonus #3 (Mandatory Bonus)

ZSLP3

6000



8:00 PM May 4-2:00
AM May 5

Between 8:00 PM Central on May 4, 2018 and 2:00 AM Central on May 5, 2018, START a rest period of no less than 240 minutes. You may go as long as you want (i.e. you do not have to end it prior to 2am) but you may not claim more than 480 minutes. You will receive 25 points per minute (min 6000, max 12000). Obtained a DBR to start your rest clock and a new DBR to stop the rest clock. The start and end receipt must list the same city in Texas.

Place your start and end receipt next to your rally flag number and e-mail to scoring at the end of this rest period.

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This book belongs to

Rallymasters:

Paul Tong

214-250-1340

paultong971@gmail.com

Troy Martin

817-690-7944

qikslvr1@gmail.com

All bonus submissions will be e-mailed to:

hotscoring@gmail.com