

# 2017 12hr Heart of Texas Rally - Combos

\*\*\*\*\*

## Mineral Wells of Texas Combo Bonus

**HT17C01**

225

Texas has many different climates and land types including coastal plains, mountains, thick pine forests, and endless stretches of flat prairie land. It's a state as unique above the ground as it is below the ground. In central Texas, you'll find numerous hot mineral wells that were sources of retreat for Native Americans and then later Texans. The mineral well phenomenon was huge at the turn of the 20th century and many Texas towns experienced the boom and bust of the health resort craze. Visit some of these sites for this bonus.

Obtain HANN, HHMW, HWSA, MHMW, and WOOT

\*\*\*\*\*

## Sam Houston Combo Bonus

**HT17C02**

225

Sam Houston is known as one of the key founders of the Republic and State of Texas. Serving as president and governor, he was a confusing man of character, leading armies to victory but spending most of his time drunk and disorderly. He represents that very essence of what most people think of Texas, a wild and dangerous yet courageous place of adventurers and pioneers. Visit some locations specific to Sam Houston for this combo bonus.

Obtain SAMO, SAHO, SAHP, and BLRV

\*\*\*\*\*

## Cannons Combo Bonus

**HT17C03**

247

Napoleon made the use of artillery an art form and it became a major influence in warfare during the beginning of the 19th century. Cannons were regarded as highly valuable instruments and often today are key artifacts we use to remember those struggles we experienced as a budding nation and a state searching for its identity. Visit some of the locations dedicated to the cannon for this combo bonus.

Obtain BOON, CTIM, VVB1, and VVB2

\*\*\*\*\*

## Cabeza de Vaca Combo Bonus

**HT17C04**

225

Cabeza de Vaca really wasn't an explorer. He was the treasurer on an expedition to the New World who happened to be the senior survivor of a failed expedition that shipwrecked on Galveston Island. He and his crew were the first European figures to set foot in Texas and he spent 8 years as a slave to native tribes and as a wanderer of the Texas coastal plains before he and a handful of his compatriots finally made their way to Spanish Mexico. Visit these locations dedicated to de Vaca's journey in the New World.

Obtain DVHP and DWI

\*\*\*\*\*

Churches of Texas Combo Bonus

**HT17C05**

375

The Puritans came to America to escape religious persecution. They weren't the first of scores of foreign people leaving their homelands for better opportunity and a chance for religious freedom. Many of the immigrants from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and other European nations to Texas' shores brought with them devout religious beliefs and many of the churches they founded upon arrival still stand today. Visit some of these unique Texas church locations.

Obtain PMOP, CLCS, SPWS, DUPC, GCMC, HRCC, CIST, and WSCC

\*\*\*\*\*

Carnegie Library Combo Bonus

**HT17C06**

225

Although Andrew Carnegie never lived in Texas, he believed in the power of knowledge and wanted to provide opportunities for learning and enrichment for those that sought it. He used his immense fortune to help found thousands of libraries across the nation, specifically small communities that normally could not afford to establish libraries on their own. Many of the beautiful buildings still stand today and are centers for history and learning in their communities. Visit our three Carnegie Libraries listed in the bonus pack.

Obtain CARN1, CARN2, and CARN3

\*\*\*\*\*

Trinity Combo Bonus

**HT17C07**

300

Trinity University was founded in Tehuacana in the early portion of Texas statehood. The university eventually moved to San Antonio where a unique bell tower stands which also has a twin sister at a university in Irving. Visit the original Trinity University and each bell tower for this bonus.

Obtain bonuses TTSA, TUTE, and UTDT

\*\*\*\*\*

Missions of the Camino Real Combo Bonus

**HT17C08**

300

The Spanish missions were the foundation for expansion and understanding of the undiscovered land of Texas. The route linking most of these missions became the famous Camino Real, or King's Road, which was the pathway for early commerce and colonization of Texas. Visit the listed mission locations for this combo bonus.

Obtain bonuses MSTJ, MSDO, MSFX, MNSC, and ESPA

\*\*\*\*\*

Stephen F Austin Combo Bonus

**HT17C09**

190

Stephen F Austin, son of Moses Austin, is famous for his establishment of the early Anglo colony around San Felipe. His family's vision and dedication was the foundation for the eventual beginning of the Republic of Texas. Visit these locations dedicated to Stephen Austin for this combo bonus.

Obtain AUAU, SFAU, SASF, and SAHB

\*\*\*\*\*

Outlaws in Texas Combo Bonus

**HT17C10**

160

What would Texas be without its notorious outlaws? Often viewed in early adventure publications as more hero than outlaw, these early Texas ruffians were key characters that gave Texas its Wild West connotation. Visit these locations attributed to Texas lawlessness for this combo bonus.

Obtain WPLG, RRCB, PHTH, and GHDW

\*\*\*\*\*

Influential Texans Combo Bonus

**HT17C11**

250

Although minor characters in the grand scope of US history, it was the bravery and courage of a select few early Texas settlers and residents that grew civilization from the wilderness and wrested control from Mexico. Visit these locations dedicated to these early Texas heroes for this combo bonus.

Obtain ISST, IRVI, JBUN, and MDJB

\*\*\*\*\*

Texas Landmarks Combo Bonus

**HT17C12**

250

Texas is home to unique geography and spectacular scenery. From the high dome crest of Enchanted Rock to the "bottomless" hole of Jacob's Well, many vacationers visit these unique Texas landmarks every year. Note: These locations involve much walking and some climbing and will not be quick or easy to obtain. Take this in consideration when pursuing this combo bonus.

Obtain TOER, OLBA, JAWE, and CWON

\*\*\*\*\*

Come and Take It Combo Bonus

**HT17C13**

115

The "Come and Take It" term comes from the refusal of Gonzales residents to return a cannon to Mexican forces and was the catalyst for the Battle of Gonzales which began the Texas War of Independence. Visit Gonzales and these unique locations for your combo bonus.

Obtain CTIB, CTIG, CTIM, and CTIO

\*\*\*\*\*

Memorials Combo Bonus

**HT17C14**

265

Texans have fought in every US battle with citizens that weren't even in Texas yet when they fought in the Revolutionary War all the way to the current War on Terror. We honor our veterans and their sacrifice with memorials and tributes to their cause. Visit some of these memorial locations for this combo bonus.

Obtain FLWN, GSVP, and BOSJ

\*\*\*\*\*

Origins in Texas Combo Bonus

**HT17C15**

300

Texas is the place of new beginnings. From the foundation of the Republic of Texas in Washington-on-the-Brazos to the foundation of Baylor University in Independence, Texas draws its identity from special places where important parts of our culture began. You'll also find the first state park in Texas at Mother Neff State Park and the beginning of our fight for independence at the site of the Battle of Gonzales.

Obtain WOTB, OLDB, MNSP, and BGAS.

\*\*\*\*\*

Battle of Medina Combo Bonus

**HT17C16**

195

The Battle of Medina was Texas' first battle for independence, not from Mexico but from Spain. These early fighters were Hispanic and Anglo and some of those that fought (but not in the Battle of Medina) would later fight each other in 1836. The Battle of Medina was a victory for early Texans but their ill-planned pursuit of Spanish forces actually led to their complete massacre and annihilation at the hands of Spanish forces. The exact location of the Battle of Medina is hotly contested, so to claim this combo bonus, we want you to visit each site.

Obtain all three Medina battle sites (BOM1, BOM2, and BOM3)

\*\*\*\*\*

Traitors of Texas Combo Bonus

**HT17C17**

100

Texas was the home of independence fighters like Sam Houston, Jim Bowie, and Davy Crockett. It was also the home to many who did not want to leave Mexico and their actions against the Republic led to controversial fights. Visit these locations identified with persons that sought to interfere with the progress of Texas.

Obtain MFLH and CRBP

\*\*\*\*\*

Influential Women of Texas Combo Bonus

**HT17C18**

250

Women often get a back seat to men in the history books and their contributions can be overlooked. These women were influential to early Texas history, from Angelina the native Indian, Mexican savior of Goliad Francita, and Sam Houston's wife Margaret who led him back into the Protestant church in his later life. Visit these locations dedicated to our Texas women for this combo bonus.

Obtain ANGO, TBHM, and ANLU

\*\*\*\*\*

Trajectories of Texas Combo Bonus

**HT17C19**

100

Much of Texas history revolves not around our victories, but our remembrance of colossal defeats. Still, the defeats galvanized Texas' early citizens and are as central to our history as any other. Visit these locations for this combo bonus.

Obtain MIER and FAGO

\*\*\*\*\*

Massacres of Texas Combo Bonus

**HT17C20**

265

Indian raiding parties and massacres were a complication of early Texas settler life. These events were the primary force behind the establishment of numerous Texan forts which also strengthened Texas' frontier life and encouraged commerce and further settlement. Visit these sites of Texas tragedies which spurred legendary stories for this combo bonus.

Obtain KIMO, LVHL, HYMA, FPHS, and BCBG

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Royal Flush

**HT17-RF**

300

A Royal Flush is the Ace, King, Queen, Jack, and Ten of any card suit.

Obtain a Royal Flush from Camino Real granite markers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Straight Flush

**HT17-SF**

175

A Straight Flush is any sequence of 5 cards in the same suit.

Obtain a Straight Flush from Camino Real granite markers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Four of a Kind

**HT17-FK**

150

A Four of a Kind is any combination of the same card in each suit.

Obtain a Four of a Kind from Camino Real granite markers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Full House

**HT17-FH**

125

A Full House is any combination of three like cards and two different like cards.

Obtain a Full House from Camino Real granite markers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Flush

**HT17-FL**

100

A Flush is any combination of 5 cards from the same suit.

Obtain a Flush from Camino Real granite markers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Straight

**HT17-ST**

75

A Straight is any sequence of 5 cards, not necessarily in the same suit.

Obtain a Straight from Camino Real granite markers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Three of a Kind

**HT17-TK**

50

A Three of a Kind is any combination of 3 like cards.

Obtain a Three of a Kind from Camino Real granite markers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Two Pair

**HT17-TP**

25

A Two Pair is any combination of 2 separate sets of 2 like cards.

Obtain Two Pairs from Camino Real granite markers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real One Pair

**HT17-OP**

15

A One Pair is any combination of 2 like cards.  
Obtain One Pair from Camino Real granite markers.



# 2017 12hr Heart of Texas Rally - Camino Real

\*\*\*\*\*  
Camino Real Marker # 1 Ace of Spades

**CR01-ACS**

30

anytime

31.462148 -93.75375

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Camino Real Marker # 3 9 of Clubs

**CR03-09C**

29

anytime

31.43275 -93.84733

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Camino Real Marker # 4 4 of Spades

**CR04-04S**

28

anytime

31.475916 -93.91728

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Camino Real Marker # 6 3 of Diamonds

**CR06-03D**

25

anytime

31.511393 -94.0488556

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 7 10 of Clubs

**CR07-10C**

23

anytime

31.522973 -94.115937

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 8 2 of Hearts

**CR08-02H**

20

anytime

31.52585 -94.19386

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 101 10 of Diamonds

**CR101-10D**

35

anytime

28.462947 -98.816203

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 102 Ace of Diamond

**CR102-ACD**

35

anytime

28.43638 -98.87929

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 109 4 of Clubs

**CR109-04C**

35

anytime

28.465673 -99.000933

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 112 4 of Diamonds

**CR112-04D**

38

anytime

28.43693 -99.233853

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 114 9 of Spades

**CR114-09S**

38

anytime

28.280443 -99.285313

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 117 Queen of Diamo

**CR117-QND**

40

anytime

28.331864 -99.564784

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 118 Ace of Clubs

**CR118-ACC**

42

anytime

28.351605 -99.61391

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 12 8 of Clubs

**CR12-08C**

19

anytime

31.565295 -94.48926

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 120 Queen of Spade

**CR120-QNS**

45

anytime

28.275168 -99.836681

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 16 Queen of Clubs

**CR16-QNC**

19

anytime

31.626144 -94.731591

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 21 9 of Diamonds

**CR21-09D**

18

anytime

31.650664 -95.073025

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 22 4 of Hearts

**CR22-04H**

16

anytime

31.604941 -95.139407

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 23 5 of Clubs

**CR23-05C**

15

anytime

31.576121 -95.168511

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 24 5 of Diamonds

**CR24-05D**

15

anytime

31.52676 -95.247896

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 26 Jack of Spades

**CR26-JKS**

13

anytime

31.434646

-95.31944

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 27 King of Diamonds

**CR27-KGD**

12

anytime

31.376477

-95.373935

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 28 Queen of Hearts

**CR28-QNH**

9

anytime

31.33628

-95.42206

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 29 3 of Clubs

**CR29-03C**

9

anytime

31.296459

-95.49669

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 31 7 of Diamonds

**CR31-07D**

20

anytime

31.204458 -95.626198

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 33 6 of Clubs

**CR33-06C**

15

anytime

31.063904 -95.716535

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 34 3 of Hearts

**CR34-03H**

18

anytime

31.024622 -95.752205

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 36 8 of Spades

**CR36-08S**

15

anytime

31.083452 -95.926091

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 38 10 of Hearts

**CR38-10H**

10

anytime

31.0372 -96.09801

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 42 5 of Hearts

**CR42-05H**

5

anytime

30.934035 -96.315954

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 43 6 of Diamonds

**CR43-06D**

2

anytime

30.88059 -96.370144

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 44 2 of Clubs

**CR44-02C**

3

anytime

30.820374 -96.412801

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.



\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 45 2 of Diamonds

**CR45-02D**

4

anytime

30.755733 -96.451097

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 48 9 of Hearts

**CR48-09H**

9

anytime

30.624438 -96.54463



<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 50 10 of Spades

**CR50-10S**

9

anytime

30.5961 -96.610539



<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 52 6 of Hearts

**CR52-06H**

11

anytime

30.525363 -96.710137



<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 57B King of Hearts

**CR57B-KGH**

12

anytime

30.290981 -96.961025



<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 58 Jack of Diamonds

**CR58-JKD**

13

anytime

30.262832 -96.974243



<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 61 3 of Spades

**CR61-03S**

14

anytime

30.214017 -97.117281



<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 62 8 of Diamonds

**CR62-08D**

15

anytime

30.157091 -97.216053

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 63 7 of Spades

**CR63-07S**

19

anytime

30.112564 -97.290489

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 64 7 of Hearts

**CR64-07H**

21

anytime

30.110671 -97.315175

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 66 Jack of Hearts

**CR66-JKH**

22

anytime

30.110234 -97.403396

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 71 8 of Hearts

**CR71-08H**

26

anytime

29.982066 -97.763209

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 73 2 of Spades

**CR73-02S**

27

anytime

29.902699 -97.867914

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 75 King of Clubs

**CR75-KGC**

27

anytime

29.81321 -97.967469

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 80 5 of Spades

**CR80-05S**

28

anytime

29.638338 -98.260324

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 82 Ace of Hearts

**CR82-ACH**

28

anytime

29.563304 -98.391343

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 83 Jack of Clubs

**CR83-JKC**

28

anytime

29.515267 -98.453583

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 84 King of Spades

**CR84-KGS**

31

anytime

29.446017 -98.503417

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 86 6 of Spades

**CR86-06S**

32

anytime

29.320895 -98.455218



<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camino Real Marker # 94 7 of Clubs

**CR94-07C**

32

anytime

28.916013 -98.596652

<http://www.texascounties.net/articles/el-camino-real-de-los-tejas/osrtour.htm>

Take a picture of your rally flag and the Camino Real granite marker at this location.

# 2017 12hr Heart of Texas Rally - Bonuses

\*\*\*\*\*

## HOT Rally Loved Ones

Anywhere

**LOVED1**

1000



As we embark on our long-distance rally adventures, we remember those loved ones remaining at home. They expect us to ride smart and ride safe. There are not any expensive awards or prizes at the rally finish worth riding in a manner that puts ourselves at risk. The ultimate goal of any rider is to return home safely at the end of the trip to those wonderful people who understand our insanity and embrace our passion as their own. They are the true prize at the end of the rally.

E-mail a picture of you with your helmet on, your bike, and your loved ones to [hotscoreing@gmail.com](mailto:hotscoreing@gmail.com) no less than 12 hours prior to the rally start. Loved ones can be children, family Spouses, pets, friends, or anyone who wants to see you come home safely.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Lunch Bonus

1000-1800

**LUNCH**

75



Even a twelve hour rally can be exhausting and you need to stop and get lunch. To claim this bonus, stop and get lunch at either Texas Burger ([texasburger.net](http://texasburger.net)) or Dairy Queen ([dairyqueen.com](http://dairyqueen.com)). You must eat and remain at the location for 15 minutes (honor system). E-mail your receipt to scoring when complete. You cannot claim LUNCH if you claim SOCI and vice versa.

Order and eat food from either Texas Burger or Dairy Queen. Remain at restaurant for no less than 15 minutes. E-mail your receipt next to rider number on your flag to scoring.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Spotwalla Public and Private Page Bonus

24 hours

**SPOT**

250



Ready for Adventure

Having a tracking device not only allows you to go back and review your trip, it's a great safety tool that allows us to see your progress and be available to help you in an emergency. To claim this bonus, you must sign up on the public Spotwalla page with your rider identification as your rally flag number and you must also send me a Spotwalla link of your own private ride link. See the rally rules for full instructions on this bonus.

Follow the Spotwalla bonus instructions in the rally rules to claim this bonus.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Karen Stovall Appreciation Bonus

**STOV**

1000



anytime

James Stovall created the Heart of Texas Rally and faithfully executed a successful rally for years. His beautiful wife, Karen, has been an integral part in helping make the rally happen and would be right there by his side helping make things happen behind the scenes. Karen has been diagnosed with Sjogrens Syndrome which has had a significant impact on her health and lifestyle. She has dedicated her time to helping with the Sjogren Syndrom Foundation and will be participating in a charity event for the foundation in June. Donate to Karen's fundraising event to obtain this bonus.

Donate to Karen's Sjogren Syndrome Foundation Walkabout event at <https://goo.gl/U5Mauo> . E-mail me your receipt of the donation with your rider number (after you receive your rally flag) and the bonus code STOV in the subject line.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Electronic Scoring Bonus

**TEST**

500



24 hours

We want you to use electronic scoring for this rally but it is not mandatory. If you want to commit to e-mailing your photo bonuses in during the rally as your scoring method, you can claim this bonus. Using the device you will use in the rally, take a picture of your valid driver license with motorcycle endorsement and your insurance document in one photo. E-mail this picture to [hotscoreing@gmail.com](mailto:hotscoreing@gmail.com). In the subject line list the bonus code TEST and your rider number (when you receive your rally flag).

Prior to the rally start, e-mail to [hotscoreing@gmail.com](mailto:hotscoreing@gmail.com) a picture of your license and insurance with TEST and your rider number in the subject line of the e-mail.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Alabama Coushatta Indian Memorial

**ACIC**

101

State Park Rd 56 & Colabe Rd

Livingston

TX anytime

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Angel of Goliad**

**ANGO**



Loop 71 and Cabrera Rd  
Goliad  
TX Anytime

33  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Angelina of Lufkin**

**ANLU**



601 N 2nd St  
Lufkin  
TX anytime

33  
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**

**APRC**



FM 908 and CR 428 near Rockdale  
Rockdale  
TX anytime

20  
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.



\*\*\*\*\*

Austin Statue Texas State Cemetery in Austin

**AUAU**



909 Navasota St  
Austin  
TX 8a-5p

85

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Battle of Velasco

**BAVE**



Surf Dr and Surfside Hwy  
Surfside  
TX Anytime

136

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 Creek Burial Ground

**BCBG**



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

115

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Burleson County Czech Heritage Museum

**BCCH**



200 East Fawn St  
Caldwell  
TX Anytime

77  
30.53418 -96.692984

The Burleson County Czech Heritage Museum in Caldwell is located in a charming 1863 home renovated with wood from old barns and homes in the area. The museum offers a slice of life for a Czech family in a traditionally rural Central Texas home during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Artifacts include common household items used by settlers such as kitchen equipment and utensils, books, quilts, farming tools and clothing, including the traditional red vest worn by the king of the Kolache Festival. Notable items include a large dulcimer, colorful pottery with Old-World designs and a 1737 Bible smuggled into the country inside a loaf of bread.

Take a picture of the sign on the street corner in front of the museum.

\*\*\*\*\*

Buckholts Community Center Mural

**BCCM**



110 W. Main St  
Buckholts  
TX Daylight only

23  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Battle of Gonzales site

**BGAS**



SH-95, 1 mile north of SH-97  
Cost  
TX daylight only

100  
29.452155 -97.52574

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Birthplace of Big Tex

**BGTX**



S. Colket Ave and SW 4th St

65

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Sam "Black Raven" Houston in Brenham

**BLRV**



308 S Park St

75

Brenham

30.165382 -96.397959

TX daylight only

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bottle House

**BOHU**



FM 1363, just west of TX-36

24

Chriesman

30.60075 -96.768949

TX Daylight only

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Battle of Medina One

**BOM1**



FM 2537 and US 281

25

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Battle of Medina Two

**BOM2**



Applewhite and Bruce Rds

25

San Antonio

29.108753 -98.538776

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 public marker at this location (caution: dirt roads)

\*\*\*\*\*

## Battle of Medina Three

**BOM3**

Old Pleasanton and Bruce Rds  
San Antonio  
TX Anytime

25  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Boonville Cemetery in Bryan

**BOON**

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

100  
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 San Jacinto

**BOSJ**

1 Monument Circle  
La Porte  
TX 8a-5p

30  
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 Plum Creek Marker in Lockhart**

**BPCM**



403 S Colorado St  
Lockhart  
TX anytime

33

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Brazos Bend State Park**

**BRZOS**



21901 FM 762  
Needville  
TX Anytime

100

29.371355 -95.641142

Brazos Bend State Park is a unique and important part of the State park system. Noted for it's vast range of wetlands, it's one of Texas' largest population of American alligators. We won't make you go into the park to get an alligator picture but next time you swing by with the kids, sign up for the tour.

Take a picture of the large park entrance sign at the park entrance off FM 762.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Brookeland United Methodist Church**

**BUMC**



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

104

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 it's 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Buffalo Sculpture**

**BUSC**



1220 W Commerce St  
Buffalo  
TX Anytime

22

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Bryan Carnegie Library**

111 S Main St  
Bryan  
TX 6a-7a

**CARN1**

115

30.67298 -96.373376



Books and libraries were important to the industrial giant Andrew Carnegie. As part of his philanthropic endeavors, he funded over 3,500 libraries in the United States alone with several hundred in other countries. What was notable was that he believed in giving to the industrious and ambitious; not those who need everything done for them, but those willing to help themselves. A Carnegie Library grant required the receiving city to fund the library staff, contribute to its maintenance, and allow free access to all. When libraries continued to be racial segregated, he funded several libraries to specifically serve black residents. This Bryan Carnegie Library was a last meeting place for surviving members of the Confederate Hood's Texas Brigade. The veterans used the upstairs of the building for their meetings until there were none left to attend.

Take a picture of the statue of Carnegie sitting on a bench with children in front of the library.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Carnegie Library Franklin**

315 E. Decherd St  
Franklin  
TX anytime

**CARN2**

25

31.027384 -96.484241



Books and libraries were important to the industrial giant Andrew Carnegie. As part of his philanthropic endeavors, he funded over 3,500 libraries in the United States alone with several hundred in other countries. What was notable was that he believed in giving to the industrious and ambitious; not those who need everything done for them, but those willing to help themselves. A Carnegie Library grant required the receiving city to fund the library staff, contribute to its maintenance, and allow free access to all. When libraries continued to be racial segregated, he funded several libraries to specifically serve black residents. This Franklin Carnegie Library only served as a library for a couple years from 1914-1918. It spent the rest of its life until 1984 as a school building.

Take a picture of the front of the Carnegie Library.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Jefferson Carnegie Library**

301 W. Lafayette St  
Jefferson  
TX anytime

**CARN3**

187

32.756179 -94.347283



Books and libraries were important to the industrial giant Andrew Carnegie. As part of his philanthropic endeavors, he funded over 3,500 libraries in the United States alone with several hundred in other countries. What was notable was that he believed in giving to the industrious and ambitious; not those who need everything done for them, but those willing to help themselves. A Carnegie Library grant required the receiving city to fund the library staff, contribute to its maintenance, and allow free access to all.

Take a picture of the front of the Carnegie Library.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Coupland Inn and Dance Hall**

101 Hoxie Street  
Coupland  
TX daylight only

**CIDH**  
95  
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

**CIST**  
150  
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 "Ss Cyril and Methodius Church".

\*\*\*\*\*

**Christ Lutheran Church of Cherry Spring**

1419 Cherry Spring Rd  
Cherry Spring  
TX daylight only

**CLCS**  
50  
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.



\*\*\*\*\*

Cordova Rebellion Battleground Prairie site

**CRBP**



US-90 ALT, 4.5 miles east of Seguin

80

Seguin

29.569757 -97.888275

TX anytime

Alcalde Vicente Córdoba 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, Córdoba 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 Burleson defeated Vicente Córdoba and the rebels during a fight near Seguin, Texas, at "Battleground Prairie." While wounded and pursued by Mathew Caldwell and his rangers, Córdoba 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Crash at Crush (West Marker)

**CRSH**



N. Washington and W. Broadway Sts

25

West

31.804408 -97.092114

TX Anytime

On September 15, 1896, more than 40,000 people flocked to this spot to witness one of the most spectacular publicity stunts of the nineteenth century-a planned train wreck. The man behind this unusual event was William George Crush, passenger agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. In 1895 Crush proposed to Katy officials that the company stage a train wreck as an attraction; he planned to advertise the event months in advance, sell tickets to transport spectators to and from the site on Katy trains, and then run two old locomotives head-on into each other. At 5:00 P.M. engines No. 999 and 1001 squared off at opposite ends of the four-mile track. The locomotives jumped forward, and with whistles shrieking roared toward each other. Then, in a thunderous, grinding crash, the trains collided. The two locomotives rose up at their meeting and erupted in steam and smoke. Almost simultaneously, both boilers exploded, filling the air with pieces of flying metal. Spectators turned and ran in blind panic. Two young men and a woman were killed. At least six other people were injured seriously by the flying debris. As for George Crush, the railroad fired him that evening but relented and rehired him the next day. He continued to work for the Katy until his retirement.

Take a picture of the Crash at Crush marker.

\*\*\*\*\*

Come and Take It Cannon Burial Location

**CTIB**



St. Louis and St. James Sts

20

Gonzales

29.499831 -97.453777

TX anytime

When the citizens of Gonzales first heard that Mexican soldiers were coming to take their 6-pound cannon from them, they buried it to hide it. When the local militia members decided to fight rather than surrender the cannon, it was dug back up from this spot and was loaded onto a cart and supplied with ammunition for the eventual Battle of Gonzales.

Take a picture of the marker where the "Come and Take It" cannon was first buried.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Come and Take It in Gonzales

**CTIG**

St. Louis and St. James Sts  
Gonzales  
TX anytime

20  
29.500708 -97.453148



When Gonzales was planned out, several town squares were designed to be used for various purposes. One of the town squares was dedicated to commemoration of the Battle of Gonzales, where the first shot of the Texas Revolution from Mexico began. This square is now called Texas Heroes Square. In the center of this square is a battle memorial with a "minuteman" statue of a Texian soldier on top of a granite base. On the front of the base is a bronze bas-relief showing eight Texian militia men moving the cannon. Engraved under the relief image is the wording: "Come and Get It ..."

Take a picture of the soldier statue in the middle of Texas Heroes Square.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Come and Take It Cannon at Gonzales

**CTIM**

414 Smith St  
Gonzales  
TX M-S 10a-5p

20  
29.504092 -97.443386



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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Come and Take It Old Eighteen gathering

**CTIO**

FM 197 and US 183  
Gonzales  
TX anytime

20  
29.482696 -97.448173



On this site September 29, 1835, the Mexican government troops demanded the return of the Gonzales cannon. Not intending to give up the cannon because they believed the Mexican troops were manufacturing an excuse to attack the town, the local residents delayed while awaiting reinforcements. When Texian reinforcements arrived, the colonists returned and told the Mexican soldiers "come and take it."

Take a picture of the markers at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

**John Lidiak at Hostyn**

**CWJL**



936 FM 2436

66

Hostyn

29.846734 -96.920744

TX anytime

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Cave without a Name**

**CWON**



25 Kreuzberg Rd

45

Boerne

29.886298 -98.617419

TX 10a-5p

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Ding Dong, TX**

**DIDO**



258 Triple 7 Trail

86

Ding Dong

30.980089 -97.769805

TX anytime

Ding Dong was named when two early settlers in the town, Zulis Bell and Bert Bell, opened a store and hired the artist Cohn Cohen Hoover to make a sign for it. Hoover painted a sign with two bells on it. Inside the bells, Hoover painted the initials of the Bell brothers. Underneath one bell he painted the word "Ding" and the word "Dong" under the other bell. Over the years, because of this sign, this community became known as Ding Dong.

Take a picture of the Ding Dong Fire Department sign out in front of the station by the road.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Painted church of Dubina**

**DUPC**



FM 1383 & Plano Bridge Rd  
Dubina  
TX daylight only

71  
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 famouse Dubina painted church.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Cabeza de Vaca Monument Hermann Park**

**DVHP**



1500 Hermann Dr  
Houston  
TX 9a-7p

44  
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**

**DWVI**



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

135  
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**

**EARO**



5100 S. FM 1988  
Livingston  
TX anytime

81  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Espada Acequia**

9045 Espada Rd  
San Antonio  
TX daylight only

**ESPA**  
**75**  
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).

\*\*\*\*\*

**Fannin at Goliad**

Loop 71 and Cabrera Rd  
Goliad  
TX Anytime

**FAGO**  
**110**  
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

**FANT**  
**67**  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Florence War Memorial

**FLWM**



100 Chapman St  
Florence  
TX anytime

50  
30.84084 -97.794374

Florence was settled in the early 1850s and officially held that name in 1857 when it received it's 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fort Parker Historic Site

**FPHS**



866 Park Road 35  
Groesbeck  
TX daylight only

40  
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 Groesbeck 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fort Tenoxtitlan Historical Marker

**FTTX**



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

25  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Fayetteville Precint Courthouse

**FVPC**



101 W. Main St  
Fayetteville  
TX anytime

48  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Gateway

**GATE**



200 E Main St  
Nacogdoches  
TX Anytime

40  
31.60296 -94.654799

In 1821, Texas was a vast unsettled province in northern Mexico. The Mexican government encouraged colonization with the Constitution of 1824 and its promise of free land, no taxes and unlimited opportunities. In the years that followed, 25,000 Americans poured into this broad and fertile land west of the Sabine and east of the Colorado. Nacogdoches is not only known as "the Oldest Town in Texas," but also as the "Gateway." As the early pioneers forged westward, this town was their last contact with civilization. It was literally the gateway to Texas and to the vast unsettled Southwest beyond. This monument pays tribute not only to the city of Nacogdoches, but to the courageous and adventurous spirits of the first families that helped to establish and settle the great state of Texas.

Take a picture of the entire "Gateway" monument.

\*\*\*\*\*

Granger Catholic Church

**GCMC**



100 N Brazos St  
Granger  
TX anytime

45  
30.718193 -97.446854

The Czechs/Moravians who settled here in the early 1880s initially worshiped in each other's homes or traveled 12 miles to Taylor, site of the nearest Catholic Church. As their informal congregation grew so did the community of Granger. In 1891 they erected a wood frame sanctuary and named their church after the Czech Patron Saints, Cyril and Methodius. Although beautifully decorated on the inside and titled after a common Czech designation for their Catholic churches, this church is not one of the famed Texas 'painted churches'.

Take a picture of the historical marker for the church near the southwest entrance to the sanctuary.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Gerald-Harris Duel in Waco**

**GHDW**

NW 4th St and Austin Ave  
Waco  
TX anytime

33  
31.557805 -97.130842



In 1897, James W. Harris (34 yo), editor of Waco's "Time -Herald" and Judge George Bruce Gerald (61 yo) argued over an article the Judge wrote. It supported William Cowper Brann's controversial magazine, "The Iconoclast", which denounced, among other things, Baptists and Baylor University. Gerald was a 61 yo veteran of the Civil War and had lost the use of his left arm in the war. After a fist fight which Harris won (how could he not when his opponent was 27 years older and only had one good arm), the Judge distributed a handbill branding Harris "a liar, coward and cur" and challenged him to a duel. On November 19, 1897, Harris and his brother met Judge Gerald near this intersection in a pistol battle. The Harrises were killed (by the much older physically challenged opponent) and the Judge was wounded, finally losing his arm long rendered useless decades before. Judge Gerald was indicted but acquitted and he won reelection in 1900.

Take a picture of the historic marker at this location.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Groveton Trinity County Jail**

**GRJL**

162 W 1st St  
Groveton  
TX anytime

40  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Grand Saline Veteran's Park**

**GSVP**

US-80 and FM 857  
Grand Saline  
TX anytime

85  
32.674078 -95.699899



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.



\*\*\*\*\*

Hanna Springs Lampasas

**HANN**



501 E. North Ave  
Lampasas  
TX daylight only

30  
31.069766 -98.177051

Constructed in the early 1900s when mineral rich natural springs were very popular for tourism in central Texas and other regions, Hanna Springs and Hancock Springs have been a major attraction for Lampasas. The springs have been used by Native Americans for years beyond counting and it was a major draw for early settlers to the region. Hancock Springs was the original Baptist encampment in central Texas and the springs at Hanna Springs were also routed to fill pools for recreational activities. Hanna Springs is now more than just a park with a spring fed pool, it hosts several art sculptures including the sculpture "Been Fishin'". In traditional fashion, a "small" Texas catfish has been caught and is being transported for cleaning and eating. The vehicle and fish sculpture is in the northeast corner of the park and is easily seen from the nearby road, Hackberry St.

Take a picture of the larger-than-life sculpture, Gone Fishin'

\*\*\*\*\*

Hubbard Hot Springs Mineral Wells

**HMMW**



600 N Magnolia  
Hubbard  
TX anytime

30  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Henrietta the Hippo

**HIPP**



100 block East St.  
Hutto  
TX anytime

33  
30.543545 -97.547101

According to local legend, it was in 1915 that a circus train stopped in Hutto at the depot to take on passengers, pick up and deliver mail and possibly take on water and fuel for the steam locomotive. The circus train workers also would have taken this opportunity to care for their animals. At some point during this historic layover, the hippo got out of the railcar and made its way to the nearby Cottonwood Creek. This caused much consternation for the circus workers. Local farmers and merchants watched the commotion in amusement and with interest as unsuccessful efforts were made to extricate the hippopotamus from the muddy waters of Cottonwood Creek. It is said that the Depot Agent, who at that time would have been Hal Farley, Jr., telegraphed the communities of Taylor and Round Rock that were eight miles to the east and west of Hutto to the effect of: "STOP TRAINS, HIPPO LOOSE IN HUTTO". After much effort the hippo was prodded from the mud and water that resembled its natural habitat and was reloaded back onto the train car. Soon afterward the Hutto School adopted the hippopotamus as its mascot and as early as 1923 the hippo appeared on official Hutto High School graduation announcements.

Take a picture of you riding Henrietta, the Hutto Hippo.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Heart of Texas Park**

**HOTP**



FM 454 & US 377

195

Rochelle

31.387444 -99.170389

TX daylight only

This is the Heart of Texas Rally. We gotta have something going on with the heart of Texas itself. The Heart of Texas state park is rather small and unmanned. It has picnic tables but no restrooms. It boasts an observation tower. You'll be asked to get a picture from the tower looking south. If for some reason, the tower observation deck is inaccessible, get a picture of your motorcycle parked in front of the tower.

Take a picture from the observation tower looking south along Hwy 377.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Holy Rosary Catholic Church**

**HRCC**



8610 FM 2774

77

Frenstat

30.397259 -96.653458

TX Anytime

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Hot Wells Hotel and Spa San Antonio**

**HWSA**



S Presa St and Koehler Ct

20

San Anotnio

29.365533 -98.471726

TX Daylight only

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Hot Wells site on the San Antonio River was home to several versions of a health spa and resort that piped sulfurous water from a hot Edwards well to health-inducing swimming pools and baths. Much of the site's history has been defined by fire. The first structure burned to the ground in 1894 after only one year of operation. The most famous version of the spa was its replacement, a lavish Victorian style structure built in 1900 that became a renowned, world-class vacation destination for celebrities, world leaders, and wealthy industrialists. Some of its visitors were Will Rogers, Charlie Chaplin, Teddy Roosevelt, Porfirio Diaz, Tom Mix, Douglas Fairbanks, and Cecil B. De Mille. The legendary hotel burned in 1925, and the bath house burned twice, in 1988 and 1997. But the remains of the bath house are still standing. The grounds are now closed to public access, but you can still see the structure from a gate off Presa St or from the Mission County Park on the other side of the San Antonio River.

Get a picture of the ruins from any vantage point that does not include trespassing.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Harvey Massacre**

**HYMA**



TX-6, 1.9 miles N of FM 2159

25

Calvert

31.04768 -96.711041

TX anytime

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Calhoun County Courthouse in Indianola

**INDA**



TX-316  
Indianola  
TX anytime

100  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Grave of Josephus Irvine

**IRVI**



CR 4002 and CR 4004  
Newton  
TX anytime

156  
30.798116 -93.752268

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

**ISST**



FM 979, 1.5 mi S of TX-7  
Franklin  
TX anytime

40  
31.249436 -96.420901

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Jacobs Well in Wimberley

**JAWE**



1699 Mt Sharp Rd  
Wimberley  
TX 9a-6p

60  
30.034492 -98.126132

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

John Bunton

**JBUN**



S. Burleson and W Center St  
Kyle  
TX anytime

25  
29.988577 -97.877188

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Kay Theater

**KATH**



350 N Main St  
Rockdale  
TX Anytime

20  
30.657038 -97.002126

Originally opened in 1947, the Kay Theater was an important cultural point for Rockdale and a functioning movie theater for many years. Fallen into disarray, the theater was renovated in 2009 and is now again a performing arts theater.

Take a picture of your entire motorcycle parked in front of the Kay Theater.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Killough Monument

**KIMO**



CR3431, 0.4 miles S of CR3411

85

Bullard

32.054583 -95.342855

TX Anytime

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

**KIMR**



Commerce St & E. Empresario St

105

Refugio

28.296479 -97.274891

TX anytime

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## LaSalle Monument near Indianola

**LMIN**



TX-316

100

Indianola

28.527366 -96.508638

TX anytime

This 40-foot Texas gray granite monument of Rene Robert Cavalier, 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## No-Name Bar in Loebau

**LOEB**



CR 114 and CR 143

41

Loebau

30.28834 -96.904908

TX Anytime

Loebau, on West Yegua, developed after the Civil War around cotton farming. In the late 1880s and early 1890s there was a large influx of German settlers to the area. Loebau is known for its petrified forest and for its Indian artifacts, but also for the No-Name Bar. This 125 year old, now dilapidated, building has hosted everything from the town post office and general store to the local meat market. The town is now all gone but the store is still here. Pretty much unchanged for 50 years, you might not notice the store when driving by as meticulous upkeep does not seem to be the primary occupation of the owner. You can still buy beer here, which you get yourself from an ice chest in the corner. There is a pool table which is free play, but only because the coin mechanism broke a long time ago.

Take a picture of your motorcycle parked in front of the Loebau store.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Loyal Valley and Herman Lehmann

**LVHL**



Horse Mountain Rd, 500 ft E. of FM 2242

75

Loyal Valley

30.575926 -99.00546

TX anytime

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Lexington

**LXLC**



Third and Wheatley Sts

24

Lexington

30.414523 -97.010112

TX anytime

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Jesse Billingsley of McDade

**MDJB**



Waco St and Brown Rd  
McDade  
TX anytime

25

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Manuel Flores near Liberty Hill

**MFLH**



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

33

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Marlin Hot Mineral Water

**MHMW**



245 Coleman St  
Marlin  
TX anytime

25

31.307619 -96.895146

While digging to find a water supply for the city of Marlin's 2,500 residents in 1891, city engineers struck sulfur-laden water that gushed out of the ground at 147 degrees F. Several physicians interested in the curative properties of Marlin's water established clinics, bathhouses and sanitariums. More wells were drilled, hotels and boarding houses opened their doors, and by 1900, Marlin was a popular spa emphasizing medical water treatments. So well-regarded was Marlin's water that the New York Giants baseball team trained there from 1908 to 1919. Perhaps it was mere coincidence that the Giants won the National League pennant in 1911, 1912 and 1913. Although Marlin's mineral-water business survived the Depression, principally because Marlin's doctors shifted their emphasis from baths alone to using baths as part of a therapy regimen, interest subsequently diminished. Despite sporadic attempts to revive them, Marlin's mineral-water establishments were pretty much gone by the 1960s. A hot water fountain still exists for public access at the Marlin Chamber of Commerce.

Take a picture of the mineral water fountain at the Marlin Chamber of Commerce.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Mier Expedition Monument

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

**MIER**  
62  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Mission Nuestra Senora de La Candelaria

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

**MNSC**  
20  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Mother Neff State Park Mile Stone

TX-236, 0.5 mi S of CR 340  
Moody  
TX daylight only

**MNSPMS**  
79  
31.32659 -97.466854



Mother Neff State Park is located on the Leon River in Coryell County. The park's initial 6 acres were donated by Mrs. Isabella Eleanor Neff, mother of Governor Pat Morris Neff in 1916. Upon her death in 1921, Governor Neff created the Mother Neff Memorial Park, making it the first state park in Texas. In 1849, a route was established from Austin to Fort Gates by scouts advancing ahead of U.S. Army Troops sent to establish Fort Gates. With the settling of the country, a number of farms were laid out so that sections of the old road were closed, and the road had to meander around these farm boundaries. At one time, the road was marked by substantial "mile stones" which stood as a guide to the westward bound pioneers who were seeking a home in the unsettled West. In the early days of Mother Neff Memorial Park, two of these "mile stones" were placed on the park lands to indicate where the old military road crossed. The west boundary mile stone was relocated inside the old section of the park. The mile stone on the east boundary is in its original location on State Highway 236 under a clump of trees. It can either be accessed from inside the park or on the west shoulder of TX-236.

Take a picture of the stone mile marker located just inside the park fenceline.



\*\*\*\*\*

## Muster Oak in La Grange

**MOLG**



W Colorado and N Washington Sts  
La Grange  
TX anytime

33

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Masonic Lodge Bardwell

**MSBD**



301 Main St  
Bardwell  
TX daylight only

55

32.268776 -96.696622

Bardwell was settled in the early 1880s around the cotton growing farms rapidly developing in the Waxahachie area. The town greatly prospered until the cotton industry was impacted heavily in the late 1920s by the boll weevil. During Bardwell's heyday, they built this large Masonic Lodge with a beautifully designed granite cornerstone on the building. Masons still meet here one Saturday a month.

Take a picture of the Bardwell Masonic Lodge.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Mission Dolores

**MSDO**



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

25

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

**MSFX**



FM 908, 7.8 miles W of Rockdale  
Rockdale  
TX anytime

20

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

120 Park Road 44  
Grapeland  
TX 9a-8p

**MSTJ**  
150  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Nashville Texas

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

**NRCC**  
15  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## OD Butler Animal Science Complex

7707 Raymond Stotzer Pkwy  
College Station  
TX 10a-1p

**ODBA**  
145  
30.559161 -96.408915



The O. D. Butler, Jr. Animal Science Complex was built in 1997, and dedicated to former department head, Dr. O.D. Butler in 2004. The facility is a 580-acre complex devoted to teaching, research, and Extension in animal science. The complex is located just west of the TAMU Campus on Highway 60, along the banks of the Brazos River between College Station and Snook, Texas.

In the SE corner of the complex, take a picture of the sign for the Thomsen Center for Animal Studies.

\*\*\*\*\*

Old Baldy in Wimberley

58 La Toya Cir  
Wimberley  
TX 6a-9p

**OLBA**  
114  
30.009785 -98.116231



Stair runners are observed to be regularly going up and down the 220 or so limestone steps on "Prayer Mountain". Old topological maps show the peak being known as "Old Baldy". The steps are open to the public between 6am to 9pm, with parking for 3-4 vehicles available at the base. The reward for climbing is a panoramic view of the Texas hill country from north of the town of Wimberley. At the top, looking 1.3 miles to the northeast, you can observe a large white cross (First Baptist Church of Wimberley) and a water tower in the far distance.

Take a picture of the cross and water tower. With your flag in the picture, they will appear small probably.

\*\*\*\*\*

Old Baylor Park

Old Baylor College Road  
Independence  
TX daylight only

**OLDB**  
25  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Pocket's Hanging Tree in Hallettsville

Park Rd 3 and Park Rd 1  
Hallettsville  
TX daylight only

**PHTH**  
33  
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

**PMOP**



FM 81 & CR 380  
Panna Maria  
TX

115

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'.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Ralph and Daye Oelfke Memorial near Brenha

**RDOM**



US-290 and FM 1948  
Brenham  
TX daylight only

15

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Round Rock Cemetery Sam Bass

**RRCB**



Sam Bass Rd and Sam Bass Cir  
Round Rock  
TX anytime

25

30.517254 -97.696699

Sam Bass was born in Indiana but eventually made his way to Denton, TX about 1870. Even before he became an outlaw, he made a small fortune racing a horse he bought named the "Denton Mare." This was not enough so he drove a herd of cattle to Kansas but lost all his money gambling. Trying to make up the deficit, he and his gang robbed a train near Big Spring Station, Nebraska, where he personally made off with \$10,000 in gold coins. Fleeing to the area of Denton and Dallas, he continued to rob trains and banks even though he had plenty of money left. The reason? He was just in it for the thrills. Gunned down in Round Rock, TX, during a thwarted bank robbery, Sam Bass died of his wounds on his 27th birthday and was buried in town. Rumor has it he stashed the majority of his stolen gold either in the caves near Mineral Wells or in the hill country caves near Round Rock. Although we'll just ask for a picture of his grave marker, if you bring his treasure to the scoring table....I'll have a special reward for you. (Remember, all items brought to scoring are the property of the rallymaster unless deemed allowable to be returned to the rider.)

Take a picture of the newer granite grave marker for Sam Bass located at the Round Rock Cemetery.

\*\*\*\*\*

Rosenwald School in Kennard

**RSIK**



304 TX-7

40

Kennard

31.36143 -95.180123

TX anytime

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

**RTHS**



397 E. Mill St

30

Round Top

30.06414 -96.692535

TX anytime

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'.

\*\*\*\*\*

Head of Stephen Austin in Bellville

**SAHB**



TX-159 and TX-36

35

Bellville

29.956778 -96.268857

TX anytime

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

**SAHO**

25

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

**SAHP**

88

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

**SAMO**

100

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Stephen F Austin Site in San Felipe**

**SASF**



15945 FM 1458  
San Felipe  
TX anytime

45  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Schulenburg Barbed Wire Museum**

**SBWM**



631 N Main St  
Schulenburg  
TX F-Sa 10a-2p

120  
29.679867 -96.90733

The Schulenburg Historical Museum, located near the Texas Polka Museum, is a facinating collection of local history and memorabilia. It includes an original town fire engine, local history artifacts, and also hosts the 2nd largest barbed wire collection in Texas.

Take a picture of the display of the 2nd largest barbed wire collection in Texas.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Stephen F. Austin**

**SFAU**



TX 288 and TX 290  
Angleton  
TX 24 hours

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**San Gabriel Church**

**SGCH**



263 Co Rd 421A  
San Gabriel  
TX Anytime

35  
30.695918 -97.196382

San Gabriel was one of the original settlements in central Texas, originally chosen by Spanish missions in the mid-1700's and then 100 years later by white settlers looking for favorable farmland along the San Gabriel River. The original settler, Peter Mercer, was killed in an Indian raid in 1844 near a location still known as Mercer's Bluff.

Take a picture of the marker which states 'San Gabriel Church 1856'.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Sodolak's Original Country Inn**

9711 FM 60  
Somerville  
TX 11a-1p

**SOCI**  
100  
30.495015 -96.474688



Home of Chicken Fried Bacon and the Texas Sized Steak, Sodolak's is a Brazos County tradition. Actually located in Snook, TX, the original Sodolak's was a Sunday tradition for your rallymaster during his days at Texas A&M. The meat is all obtained from locally raised beef and their portions are huge with low prices, which was very important for a financially challenged college student with a ravenous appetite. If you claim this bonus, you cannot claim LUNCH.

Eat lunch at Sodolak's. E-mail a receipt to scoring.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Serbin St. Paul Lutheran Church**

1572 Co Rd 211  
Serbin  
TX anytime

**SPWS**  
53  
30.113985 -96.988273



Serbin was founded by Polish immigrants seeking a new life and religious liberty. Located in the heart of the Germanic immigrant community of south Texas, Serbin is home to the St. Paul Lutheran Church and the Texas Wendish Heritage Museum which preserves the history of the Texas Wends, Slavic immigrants from Lusatia, an area in eastern Germany. Today the Wends of Lusatia are called Sorbs. Wendish families began arriving in Texas in 1849. This group founded a new homeland on 4,254 acres. The museum is near the St. Paul Lutheran Church, built in 1871, which is one of the famous painted churches of South Central Texas.

Out front of the famous painted church in Serbin is a historical marker for which you shall take a picture of with your rally flag.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Texas Baptist Historical Museum**

FM50 and La Bahia Trail  
Independence  
TX anytime

**TBHM**  
30  
30.319912 -96.346925



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.



\*\*\*\*\*

## Englishmen in Texas

700 E Kleberg Ave  
Kingsville  
TX anytime

**TLYH**  
173  
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".

\*\*\*\*\*

## Top of Enchanted Rock

16710 Ranch Rd 965  
Fredericksburg  
TX 8a-10p

**TOER**  
195  
30.506289 -98.818224



Folklore of local Tonkawa, Apache and Comanche tribes ascribes magical and spiritual powers to the rock (hence the name 'Enchanted Rock'). While attempting to hide from Anglo settlers in the area, the natives would hide on the top two tiers of the rock, where they were invisible from the ground below. The first European to visit the area was probably Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca in 1536. The Tonkawa, who inhabited the area in the 16th century, believed that ghost fires flickered at the top of the dome. In particular they heard unexplained creaking and groaning, which geologists attribute to the rock's night-time contraction after being heated by the sun during the day. A plaque formerly embedded in Enchanted Rock near the top, but now removed to a kiosk below, reads: "From its summit in 1841, Captain John C. Hays, while surrounded by Comanche Indians who cut him off from his ranging company repulsed the whole band and inflicted upon them such heavy losses that they fled."

Walk to the top of Enchanted Rock. THE TOP. Placed your rally flag in any manner in which you can capture a picture of the surrounding countryside.

\*\*\*\*\*

## The Treaty

E. Main St and S. Lanana St  
Nacogdoches  
TX anytime

**TREAT**  
72  
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 Tower San Antonio

**TTSA**



1 Trinity Pl  
San Antonio  
TX anytime

50  
29.462962 -98.483627

Originally founded in Tehuacana, TX, Trinity University moved to Waxahachie towards the end of the 19th century before later moving to San Antonio. Legendary Texas architect O'Neil Ford designed many university and public buildings in San Antonio, to include the Murchison Tower on the Trinity Campus, the Tower of the Americas, and other notable buildings. The Murchison Tower has a twin tower, the Braniff Memorial Tower, located at the University of Dallas in Irving, TX.

Take a picture of the Murchison Tower.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Trinity University - Tehuacana

**TUTE**



103 College Ave  
Tehuacana  
TX Anytime

145  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## University of Dallas Tower

**UTDT**



1845 E Northgate  
Irving  
TX anytime

50  
32.845416 -96.91935

At 187.5 feet tall, the Braniff Memorial Tower is taller than the Statue of Liberty. Due to its geographically elevated position, the tower on the University of Dallas campus can be seen for miles around. The University of Dallas is a private Catholic university located in Irving, TX. Dedicated to the late founder of Braniff Airlines, the tower was designed by O'Neil Ford, a legendary Texas architect. The Braniff Memorial Tower has a sister tower which is located at another private liberal arts university in San Antonio, the Murchison Tower at Trinity University.

Take a picture of a University of Dallas sign with the UD tower in the back

\*\*\*\*\*

## Vertical Railroad Track

**VERT**



Park Rd 76

105

Rusk

31.805812 -95.194507

TX daylight only

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Val Verde Battery #1

**VVB1**



118 E. Commerce St

45

Fairfield

31.725522 -96.159853

TX Anytime

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

**VVB2**



FM 1633 and FM 2705

45

Mexia

31.632356 -96.560307

TX 8A-5P

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Wootan Wells

TX-6 and FM 1373  
Bremond  
TX anytime

**WOOT**

30

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Washington-on-the-Brazos

23400 Park Rd 12  
Washington  
TX 8a-7p

**WOTB**

95

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

William Preston Longley Giddings

US 290 and Dallas St  
Giddings  
TX anytime

**WPLG**

25

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

# World's Smallest Catholic Church

**WSCC**

TX-237, 1.5 NE of FM 1291

33

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.