

# TEXAS HERITAGE

A PUBLICATION OF THE TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION | EST. 1954 | \$9/ISSUE | WINTER 2002



## Early Texas Currency

From Statehood Through Reconstruction  
Republic of Texas Scrip  
National Bank Notes

# Nuevo Santander Gallery

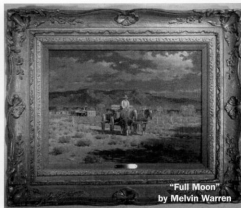
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Ex-Voto Dated 1882



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# TEXAS HERITAGE

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## COVER STORY

### 8 Early Texas Currency

Looking back at Texas currency that was issued from the time of statehood through Reconstruction offers a unique historical perspective. There was great distrust of financial institutions and even a prohibition against banking, but this did not stop countless kinds of scrip from being circulated.

**By John Martin Davis Jr.**

**On the Cover:** State of Texas 4 percent interest-paying \$5 gold coin bearer bond - payable in United States gold coins under Act of Texas Legislature approved April 21, 1879

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## FEATURES

### 18 Necessary Paper

As the revolutionary Republic of Texas struggled to find its destiny, desperate financial measures born of necessity were employed. Necessary paper served the role of money for more than a decade, and business owners filled the void created by the prohibition against state-chartered banks.

**By John Martin Davis Jr. and John Rowe**

### 22 National Bank Notes

From 1863 to 1935, more than 14,000 national banks in the United States issued currency backed by the Federal government but bearing the imprint of each issuing bank. In Texas, 917 banks in 448 towns issued national bank notes.

**By R. Steven Ivy and Jason W. Bradford**

### 40 Special Section

#### Texas National Bank Notes

Enjoy these 10 spectacular pages of reproductions of Texas national bank notes. In addition to their historical interest, the stunning engravings are things of real beauty.

**Illustrations provided by Heritage Numismatics Auctions, Inc. of Dallas**

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When in Jefferson,  
visit the

# TEXAS HISTORY MUSEUM

The Texas History Museum in Jefferson is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of Texas' rich heritage. It is located in the 1865 Haywood House at the corner of Dallas and Market streets. In the museum you'll walk through a timeline of discovery and experience for yourself the accumulation of knowledge of New World Texas beginning only twenty-one years after Columbus' voyage of discovery.

You'll see the same maps showing the New World that 16th century Europeans marveled at when the explorers returned back across the "Ocean Sea". You too can be amazed at the stories, the exciting tales of a New World filled with strange exotic plants, animals, and people, and an empire for the taking. Through the eyes of explorers, mapmakers and settlers you too can witness the unfolding of knowledge about the unspoiled, raw and immensely rich land that would become Texas.



The extremely rare Waldseemüller "Terra Nova" map of 1811 is the crown jewel of a collection of over 400 maps and atlases. This map is believed to be the first map showing the land that would become Texas.

Cartographers of the 1500s, 1600s and 1700s knew they were engaged in expanding Europeans' knowledge and understanding of the New World. Many of the historically significant maps in the collection are works of art in their own right, complete with representations of popular motifs, artistic devices and myths of the day. Some are more fanciful, artistic and even more "creative" than they are accurate. But all contribute to the story of Texas exploration, settlement and development.



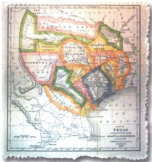
*Americae Sive Novi Orbis Nova Descriptio*  
Abraham Ortelius, Antwerp, 1570



If maps defined the land area that became Texas, money, bank notes, bills of exchange and stock certificates tell the story of Texas' economic political development. Most people don't know that some early Texas currency was paper money printed in denominations of 25, 37 1/2, and 50 cents. The museum even has a 6 1/4 cent note printed and issued to pay Mexican troops stationed at the frontier post of Nacogdoches in the 1820s.

During the days of the Republic of Texas, President Sam Houston actually signed Texas exchequer (treasury) notes by hand. And, until the Bank of Reform Act of 1933 under President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, national banks all over the U.S. were allowed to print their own banknotes. The Texas History Museum houses the most complete collection of Texas currency, banknotes and land scrip in the United States. Most Texas cities and counties are represented in the exhibit.

If historical research is your interest, visit the Texas research library housed in the museum. It features hundreds of first edition books printed about Texas and Texans including the last book David Crockett published before he made his trip to the Alamo in San Antonio. There is also an early translation of Alvar Nutez de Cabeza de Vaca's narrative of his harrowing epic journey across Texas in the Southwest between 1528 and 1536 after being shipwrecked on the Texas coast. There are many other titles including works by Texas literary giants J. Frank Dobie, Walter Prescott Webb and author/artist Tom Lea.



*Map of Texas containing the latest Grants & Discoveries E.T.*  
Lee, Cincinnati, 1835



*Mappa Geographica Regionem Mexicanam et Floridae*  
Tobias Conradus Lotter, Augsburg, 1740

The Texas History Museum, a publicly funded 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, was created by B.B. Barr Foundation of Dallas. Its purpose is to preserve and exhibit Texas' rich cultural and historical past. To become a supporting member of the museum, send your tax-deductible (to the extent allowed by law) donation to:

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For more information about the museum, its activities and special exhibits schedule, call 903-665-1101 or visit [www.texashistorymuseum.com](http://www.texashistorymuseum.com). The museum's E-mail address is [texashistorymuseum@jeffersontx.com](mailto:texashistorymuseum@jeffersontx.com)

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by Marshall J. Doke Jr.

Few things in history have had the romance associated with money. Countless historical events and fictional stories of war, love, murder, charity, theft, and even religion are related to money.

Money appears in the archeological records soon after the emergence of primitive states. It replaced the barter system of primitive people because of its practicality and elimination of the problems in deciding how many fish equaled one sheep, the number of sheep that equaled a cow, etc. Money established a standard for value. In fact, historians believe the first coins were made around 600 B.C. in what is now Turkey and were called "starters," meaning standard.

Money has resulted in common expressions related to value. For example, lumps of salt were used to pay Roman soldiers. This practice led to the expression "not worth his salt" to describe a person who does not earn his wages.

During the American Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress issued great amounts of notes called "continentals." When they lost most of their value, Americans began describing worthless things as "not worth a continental." And, of course, "not worth the paper it is printed on" is a well-known phrase derived from worthless currency.

The deflation of currencies in the United States was a major problem at the time Texas gained independence. The 1836 Constitution gave the Congress of the Republic the power to coin money, but it provided that nothing but gold and silver could be made lawful tender. However, no coins ever were minted by or for the Republic.

Obtaining money was an urgent requirement of the Republic. In one of its earliest actions, November 18, 1836, the Congress of the Republic authorized the President to issue \$1,000 bonds not exceeding \$5 million. Congress later directed that land scrip for 500,000 acres be sold for not less than 50 cents per acre but provided that, if bonds to the amount of \$500,000 be previously sold, the President must recall the scrip and forbid further selling. The government's optimism was not warranted; it took three years to obtain a



loan—\$457,380 from the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States in return for 10 percent bonds.

The article by John Rowe and John M. Davis Jr., in this HERITAGE issue discusses the decline in value of currencies of the Republic. On December 14, 1837, in an attempt to protect its currency, Texas made it unlawful for any person to issue or put in circulation any printed or lithographed promissory notes, bills, or paper of any denomination. In a separate law for a similar purpose the same day, Congress provided that only gold, silver, or notes of the Republic could be received in payment of duties and that bank notes could

not be received in payment of any amounts due the government. However, the great excess of Texas' expenditures over receipts during every year of the Republic prevented a stable value for Texas money until it was replaced by United States currency after annexation.

Two articles in this issue trace the history of Texas currency from pre-Republic to post Reconstruction times. A later era of historic Texas currency was the national bank note period from 1863 to 1935. This currency, "home town paper money," issued by local Texas banks has become an important collectible item of Texana.

The article by Steven Ivy and Jason Bradford describes the history of Texas national bank notes, and there are 23 reproductions of the fronts or backs of these beautifully engraved notes contained in this magazine. This issue of HERITAGE will be the first time a representative group of color reproductions of Texas bank notes has been made available in a publication of general circulation in Texas.

We extend our special thanks to the individuals who made contributions to sponsor extra pages of color reproductions of "Texas nationals" in this issue. This Texas HERITAGE, we believe, is a significant addition to the publicly available literature on Texas currency.

*Doke is a lawyer in the Dallas office of Gardere Wynne Sewell LLP. He welcomes your comments or suggestions regarding the Texas Historical Foundation at his e-mail address—mdoke@gardere.com.*

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The mission of the Texas Historical Foundation is to serve past, present, and future Texans by supporting research in and publication of Texas history, assisting in the preservation of historic and prehistoric artifacts and information, and raising and providing funds for these purposes in order to recognize and honor past generations and to enrich the awareness of and pride in Texas heritage for present and future generations.

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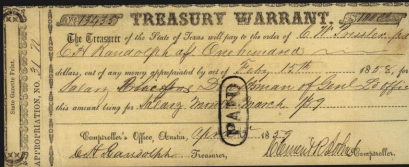
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Top to bottom:

Figure 1  
Early Statehood-\$100 Texas Treasury Warrant Endorsed to Bearer (C.W. Pressler, draftsman and cartographer in General Land Office) at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1858

Figure 17  
\$5 State of Texas "Baby Bond," Interest-paying Treasury Note

Figure 2  
Early Statehood - \$10 Commercial and Agricultural Bank - Galveston, Texas - January 1, 1848



# Early Texas Currency and Look-Alikes

From Statehood Through Reconstruction  
(1846 - 1870)

An instinctive distrust of banks accompanied early Texans to their new frontier homeland. Events during the formative years of the Republic did little to dissuade their initial fear of financial institutions. A result of the national depression following the economic panic of 1837 was the bankruptcy of most state-chartered banks in the Deep South except for the well-capitalized institutions in Charleston, South Carolina, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Sam Houston did little to lessen his fellow Texans' banking phobia. He inherited from his mentor, Andrew Jackson, a deep-rooted prejudice against both state and federal government-sponsored banking. Texas was land rich and had to use its only abundant resource to finance the New Republic. It issued land warrants to pay for its army and navy. These promises soon fell to only one-third of their face value during those difficult years. The so-called "Eschequer Bills" (January 19, 1842) were made receivable at par for public debts in order to curtail market depreciation. Even with that concession, they fell in value compared to gold. After joining the Union in 1846, the state's finances improved, thanks to several million dollars in United States bonds received in settlement of the outstanding debts of the "Late Republic." Texas seceded from the Union on February 1, 1861, along with six other Confederate states. All assembled in Montgomery, Alabama, to form a new government. Delegates at that session adopted a provisional constitution, elected a president, and called for an army. The body went on to adopt all United States laws consistent with the purpose of the Confederation, including most of its monetary regulations. The government relied on customs duties to fund its operations. In the interim, a bridge loan from southern banks was used to pay

expenses. No provision was made for national banking by the Confederation. The constitutions and laws of the seven sovereign states were left undisturbed, and Texas continued its prohibition against banking.

Texas returned to the old currency issued during the "Late Republic" (figure 1, page 8). The Commercial and Agricultural Bank at Galveston continued to be active between 1847 and 1858 (figure 2, page 8). It was still operating under a 25-year charter originally granted by the State of Coahuila and Texas in 1835. Samuel May Williams, its founder and chief executive, died September 13, 1858 (see page 16). An unfavorable 1859 Texas Supreme Court decision assuaged the institution's demise when its charter expired. The private bank, Ball, Hutchins & Company, assumed C & A's customer list and banking facilities. T.W. House and B.A. Shepherd also provided discount and exchange services in neighboring Houston. The private bankers, D & A Oppenheimer, did likewise for San Antonio. Merchant bankers and cotton factors (a cotton grower's agent in a port city), acting as private bankers, advanced funds to farmers that were secured by liens against land, slaves, and commodities. These loans were for relatively short periods of time, limited only by the state's usury law, which restricted the maximum interest rate. It was calculated in 1860 that there were more than 2,000 individual Texas lenders with loans in excess of \$3 million. Most loans, amounting to a few hundred dollars, were made to accommodate farmers through their next harvest (figure 3, page 10).

A novel solution around the state's banking prohibition was employed by Robert Mills. He and his brother operated as R. & D.G. Mills of Galveston, New Orleans, Havana, and Liverpool.

BY JOHN MARTIN DAVIS JR.

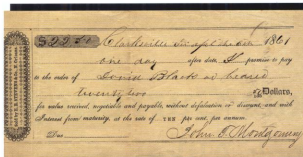


Figure 3, above  
CSA - Merchant (One Day) Draft -  
\$22.50 Clarksville, Texas - Endorsed to  
Bearer - April 8, 1861

Figure 4, right  
Early Statehood - \$100 The Mississippi  
and Alabama Railroad Company "Mills  
Money" (Endorsed "D.G. and R.M." at  
Galveston, Texas—circa 1840-1860)



Because Texas prohibited the issuance of circulating currency, the brothers endorsed and negotiated out-of-state banknotes. Mississippi banknotes initiated by Mills were known as "Mills Money" and considered as good as gold (figure 4, above).

The federal blockade of southern ports became effective from 1862 forward and kept the Confederates from collecting their expected cotton export duties. By the third year, the Confederate government needed \$2 million a day to pay its Army. The Treasury had to rely on bonds and treasury notes to fund public expenditures. Ever-increasing emergency appropriations and refunding measures were required to avoid insolvency. The first Confederate bonds were authorized on February 28, 1861, followed nine days later by a \$1 million currency issue. The first rebel money came in four denominations (\$1,000, \$500, \$100, and \$50) and was printed by the National Bank Note Company of New York. These interest-paying treasury notes were intended for banks and not the public at large. Two more currency issues followed—the first on May 16, 1861, and again on August

19, 1861. Other authorizations were made each year thereafter. Although this issue was often debated, treasury notes were never made legal tender. Confederate money was only one more variety of discredited currency in circulation throughout the South.

That first Confederate loan probably had no Texas takers. John Hemphill, a delegate to the Alabama Provisional Congress, wrote an open notice "To the Planters of Texas" reminding them that the "war is waged not solely, but in a great measure for your interests and protection." He reproached his fellow Texans for their investment reluctance and encouraged them to participate in the upcoming Confederate Produce Loan. The loan agent for Collin County received instructions to open his subscription book on September 9, 1861.

Not until that Christmas did Confederate money "find its way into Texas." The editor of the *Marshall Republican* comforted readers that the new currency was being accepted by all New Orleans banks and "to doubt Confederate money is to doubt our ability to maintain

our independence." He reminded all true Southerners that to refuse the money was disloyalty to the cause. No money was anywhere to be found in the Western Territory. General Thomas Hindman, while commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, had to seize the 1862 Arkansas War Taxes to pay his troops after his paymaster's funds ran out.

The Confederate depository at Dallas gave notice May 5, 1863, that he stood ready to exchange Confederate-issued treasury notes dated after December 1, 1862, for funding into 7 percent Confederate bonds as required under the Funding Act of February 20, 1863 (designed to reduce the amount of excess currency). Until the new securities were received by his office, interim depository certificates were given instead. On December 17, 1864, the depository announced that the long-delayed bonds had finally arrived, and he was ready to complete the exchange (figure 5, above).

Treasury operations west of the Mississippi evolved from disregard in 1861, to neglect in 1862, to virtual independence by 1864. Funds seldom made it



Figure 5, left  
CSA - \$100 Interest  
Paying Treasury Note  
at 7.30 percent -  
Richmond, Virginia -  
December 15, 1862.  
(Issued at Dallas,  
Texas-March 10, 1863)

Figure 6, below  
CSA - Military Board of Texas - \$1,000  
Depository Receipt for 8 percent  
Texas War Bonds - Austin, Texas -  
June 17, 1862

Figure 7, right  
CSA - \$1,200,000 Treasurer's Receipt,  
Principal Depository's Office, Trans-  
Mississippi Department - Marshall,  
Texas - August 26, 1864

This certificate entitles *W.A. Parish*  
to Ten hundred dollars with 8 per cent interest from  
date, fundable in the 8 per cent bonds of the State of  
Texas, when presented at the State Treasury, in sums  
of One Thousand Dollars; for all sums less than one  
thousand dollars, a certificate like this will be issued.

June 17<sup>th</sup> 1862

*J.H. Thomson*

Agent of Military Board of the State of Texas

TREASURER'S RECEIPT

Principal Depository's Office, Trans-Miss. Department  
Marshall, Aug. 26, 1864

I hereby certify that you will receive *Five* Dollars being the amount  
deposited in your order. Please date and sign the accompanying receipt  
and return it to this office by an early mail, and receive the draft to be  
presented for payment without delay.

Very respectfully your obedient servant

*C. M. Hall*

Principal Depository, Trans-Miss. Dept.

To *Mr. H. R. Howard*  
*Chfld. T. M. D.*

S. B.—The paper of a Treasury Draft, when so endorsed as to provide for its payment, is valid only so far as it is written in the draft or in the endorsement that authorizes it in this, taking care to refer to the official or representative sign or title, if it be written in the draft or in the endorsement. An endorsement by a name shall be allowed by the collecting authorities if by a signature. It shall be accompanied by evidence of authentication, except in the case of "paid" or "number" of a bank or other institution.

to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Lack of fiscal support from the government in Richmond compelled local authorities to seize whatever they needed. Receipts were given to citizens when produce was taken as proof of a claim against the rebel treasury.

All United States Custom Office funds were turned over to the State after federal officials in Texas resigned on March 4, 1861. Texas passed a \$1 million war bond scheduled to be repaid by an assessment of four cents on all private property. The long-term debt yielded 8 percent interest payable in gold coin. The loan was needed for frontier defense after Union troops withdrew from their outposts. The State of Texas held about \$8 million in United States bonds received as part of the original annexation treaty. Texas was asked to transfer those trust funds to the Confederate Treasury. On January 11, 1862, a Texas Military Board considered the request and declined the offer. The Board took custody of the United States 5 percent bonds. Messers. R. and D.G. Mills assisted the Military Board as financial agents. The State wasted no time in

establishing its own cotton purchase program administered by the same Military Board. Of the total United States bonds received, 44 were sold to buy war materials. Cotton producers participating in the program were issued depository receipts for bonds to be issued later by the State of Texas (figure 6, above).

Finances worsened each year. After the loss of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Louisiana, the Confederacy was cut in two. The West could not be administered from Richmond, Virginia, and as a result, the general in chief of the Trans-Mississippi Department was given power coequal to that of President Jefferson Davis after July 28, 1863. General E. Kirby Smith had more authority "than he dare put in writing," according to President Davis. The Secretary of War on April 28, 1864, recognized the "peculiar needs" of the Department due to its western isolation. The Confederate Congress on January 27, 1864, established an Agency of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

On December 16, 1864, Texas treasury agents complained of Richmond's failure

to send them enough money to meet their military obligations. The Richmond Treasury said it had forwarded \$47,000,000 to the Department during the previous six months (figure 7, above). No one knew how much of that amount was captured or lost. The Secretary of War understood the problems caused by a falling currency and inflating prices; he also appreciated that unpaid soldiers undermined the overall war effort. Texas was strategic to the Confederacy. Cotton was shipped through Mexican ports around the federal blockade. Cattle were driven across Texas to feed the troops. Corn and wheat supplied both civilian and military tables. Ordnance crossed the Rio Grande to arm soldiers. Governor Francis R. Lubbock reminded President Davis that "Texas was the granary which nourished the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department," and should not be ignored.

In response to an inquiry made by the editor of the Galveston Daily News, Texas Treasury Agent Peter W. Gray of Houston, summarized his office's banking procedures. Ironically, his editorial

response was not published until May 3, 1865, three weeks after the Appomattox surrender. Judge Gray reminded his fellow citizens that he had not a single dollar within his personal control. The principal depository at Marshall functioned as the treasurer, and he was responsible for actual payments. Needs always exceeded available funds. When funds ran short, payments were suspended. Four out of five dollars paid out went to the military. To Gray's knowledge, only \$4 million in treasury notes were ever received by his agency, although the Secretary of Treasury believed that almost ten times that amount was shipped to Texas. Judge Gray wrote that money could not be drawn from an empty treasury. The two primary funding sources were tax collections and bond sales. On rare occasions, his agency paid for expenses with coin. No specie payment ever amounted to more than \$1,000.

Judge Gray supervised all western depositories, collectors, and subagents

from Marshall, Texas. His territory included Texas, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Western Louisiana. Major David F. Shall was the auditor, and Thomas H. Kennedy, formerly a judge in New Orleans, was comptroller. The principal depository was attorney M.J. Hall of Marshall, Texas. The Texas funding depositories were Samuel F. Mosley, at Jefferson; J.W. Smith, Dallas; James Sorley, Houston; D.M. Stapp, Victoria; and George W. Palmer, San Antonio—all functioning as such from June 17, 1864.

The Confederacy went from having no currency to having an excess amount being issued, and the result was hyperinflation. To slow this inflation and remove some of the excess currency from circulation, the Confederate Congress passed a massive refunding measure titled the Financing and Exchange Act of February 17, 1864, which authorized more bonds and treasury notes than ever before issued (figure

8, page 14). Texas citizens had until December 31, 1864, to exchange their old \$3 treasury notes for \$2 of the "new issue" (figure 9, page 14). Inflation was so out of hand that little resistance was given to forced devaluation. Deputy depositories all over Texas stayed open that New Year's Eve to complete the exchange before the year-end deadline. Because the government printing presses in Columbia, South Carolina, were far behind production schedules, exchange certificates were issued in lieu of the new money. The certificates, once endorsed before a notary, could be used to pay Confederate war taxes.

The war in Texas officially ended on May 26, 1865, after General E. Kirby Smith surrendered his Trans-Mississippi Department to United States General Edward R. Canby. When the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified, \$2 billion in Confederate debt became totally worthless. Texans had not only lost the war

### PRIVATE BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS OF TEXAS.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Names of Bankers.</i>	<i>New-York Correspondents.</i>
Galveston.....	Galveston...	McMahan, T. H. & Co.	Nat. Park Bank, and Howes & Macy.
"	"	Butler, George.....	Duncan, Sherman & Co.
"	"	Sorley, W. B. & Co.....	" " "
"	"	Ball, Hutchins & Co.....	Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge.
"	"	Jockush, J. W. & Co.....	" " "
Houston.....	Harris.....	Shepherd, B. A. & Co.	Nat. Park Bk., & Swenson, Perkins & Co.
"	"	Houston Insurance.....	Howes & Macy.
Austin.....	Travis.....	Raymond & Whitis.....	Swenson, Perkins & Co.
"	"	Bremond & Co.....	" " " [kins & Co.
San Antonio...	Bexar.....	Bennett, W. A.....	Northrup & Chick, and Swenson, Per-
"	"	Lockwood, J. S.....	P. Hayden.
"	"	Adams & Hicks.....	" " "
Brenham.....	Washington	Bassett & Basset.....	Swenson, Perkins & Co.
Waco.....	McLennan...	Flint & Chamberlin...	" " "
Belton.....	Bell.....	Miller & Chamberlin...	" " "
Nacogdoches...	Nacogdoches	Starr, Jas. H. & Son....	" " "
Jefferson.....	Marion.....	Arbuckle, Jas.....	" " "
Indianola.....	Calhoun.....	Runge, H. & Co.....	" " "
Lavaca.....	"	Forbes, R. M. & Co....	" " "
Corpus Christi.	Nueces.....	Doddridge, P. & Co....	" " "
Brownsville...	Cameron...	Wray, D. A.....	" " "
McKinney.....	Collin.....	Newsome, J. D. & Co..	" " "
Bryan.....	Brazos.....	Purdy & Faulkner.....	" " "
Dallas.....	Dallas.....	Burford & Jordan.....	" " "

but also all their property. The Texas Treasury only had \$7,729.95 in coin at war's end.

Even with all its losses, Texas suffered less devastation than any other Confederate state. Other than several naval battles and a few invasions along the coast, the state was spared. Texas relied on its old system of warrants for both military and civilian expenditures during the Civil War (figure 10, page 14). These circulated in commerce alongside Confederate currency and Louisiana bank notes, though Mexican specie was the preferred medium of exchange. Merchants and cotton factors continued to issue sight drafts (figure 11, page 14). Counties paid expenses with "scrip" (figure 12, page 14, and figure 13, page 15). Shinplasters (fractional currency, usually poorly secured) filled the monetary void (figure 14, page 15). No criminal action was taken against these illegal issues. Officials sensed the public preferred bad money to none at all. More than \$2 million in state treasury warrants was placed into circulation.

Several private banks in Galveston, San Antonio, Jefferson, and Houston survived the rebellion (figure 15, page 15). Merchants in Austin, Dallas, San Antonio, and Waco reopened their exchange and discount windows (figure 16, page 15). Cotton and wheat were accepted in Dallas, in lieu of cash payments, where the hometown newspaper advertised it would accept a bushel of wheat for an annual subscription. The Texas Reconstruction Constitution retained the prohibition against state-chartered banking. This was to change in 1869, after 48 banking charters were issued, but only a third of the institutions ever actually opened. In 1866, four federal institutions were granted authority under the National Bank Act of 1866. As would be expected, the metropolitan areas of Galveston (two), Houston, and San Antonio were the first. The First National Bank at Galveston was organized September 22, 1865. Private bankers sup-

plied other financial services. The private banks listed in the graphic on page 12 (from the *Texas Almanac*, 1869) were included in the Texas almanacs between 1867 and 1869.

Both the Texas Constitutions of 1861 and 1866 remained silent regarding banking powers. The Reconstruction government tried to stop the Legislature from issuing "warrants, treasury notes, or papers of any description intended to circulate as money" (figure 17, page 8 and front cover). Between 1870 and 1873, these chartered banks were authorized by special legislative acts, despite the fact that there was no general banking statute:

Island City Savings Bank, Galveston  
June 20, 1870

Texas Banking and Insurance Co.,  
Galveston  
July 1, 1870

City Bank of Houston  
July 21, 1870

The State Central Bank of Waco  
August 8, 1870

Citizens Bank of Navasota  
March 31, 1871

Galveston Bank & Trust Company  
December 2, 1871

City Bank of Sherman  
April 11, 1873

City Bank of Dallas  
May 31, 1873

Between the time of the Republic and the end of Reconstruction, Texas banking underwent drastic changes. Private bank notes, cotton drafts, government warrants, and county shinplasters provided what circulating medium there was during the war after specie payments were suspended. Improvisation resulted in an extraordinary



Above: Pull-out detail of currency engraving from \$10 Fayette County War Scrip, March 31, 1862. See larger version, color image (figure 12) on page 14.

number of currency "look alikes" that were used to meet the needs of commerce. Extant examples are quaint reminders of Texas' pragmatic solution to simple financial necessity.

John Martin Davis Jr., of Dallas, is on the Texas Historical Foundation board of directors.

All images are from the collection of John Martin Davis Jr., unless otherwise noted.

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Figure 8, right  
 CSA - \$500 Exchange Certificate for  
 New Treasury Notes - Depository at  
 San Antonio, Texas - August 23, 1864

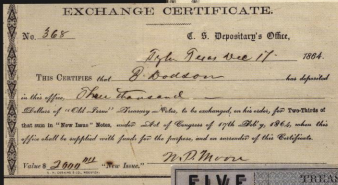
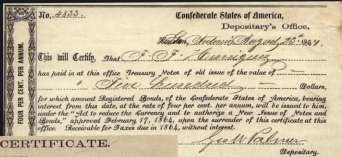


Figure 9, left  
 CSA-\$3,000 Exchange for  
 \$2,000 at Tyler, Texas -  
 December 17, 1864

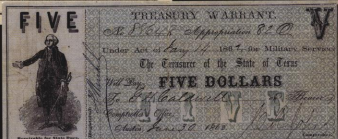
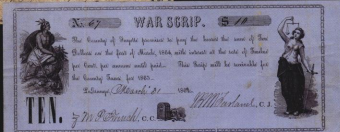


Figure 10, right  
 CSA - \$5 Texas Treasury Warrants  
 (Military) - Austin, Texas - June 30, 1862



Figure 11, left  
 CSA - 25c John G. Gough - Law Collection  
 and Exchange Office - Anderson County -  
 Payable in Confederate or State Treasury  
 Notes - May 25, 1862

Figure 12, right, and on back cover  
 CSA - \$2 Angelina County Warrant -  
 October 2, 1862



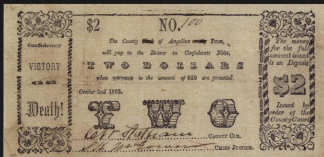


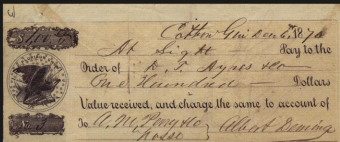
Figure 13, left  
 CSA - \$10 Fayette County War Scrip -  
 March 31, 1862

Figure 14, right  
 CSA - \$1 "First and Last Chance"  
 (Saloon) - Houston, Texas - May 20, 1864



Figure 15, left  
 War - 5c - C. D. Cosner & Company—Bearer  
 (In United States Treasury Notes) - Jefferson,  
 Texas

Figure 16, right  
 Post War - \$100 - Cotton Sight  
 Draft - T. H. McMahan,  
 Galveston, Texas - December  
 6, 1870



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TEXAS BIOGRAPHY



## Robert Mills

Though he was born in Kentucky (in 1809), it was in Texas where Robert Mills acquired his great wealth as a merchant, cotton producer, and banker. He began small—as a supply trader—but eventually became known as one of the richest men in the whole state. In 1837, he was one of the principals of the first insurance company in Texas. A short time later Mills acquired property near Galveston and built the first cotton compress in the state at San Luis. He was a partner in two shipping companies—Mills, McDowell, and Company of New York and McDowell, Mills, and Company of New Orleans—and their ships brought Texas sugar and cotton to all parts of the world.

From there, his business exploits continued to grow. Mills became president and director of the Galveston and Brazos Navigation Company and was associated with the Galveston Wharves. It was as if everything that Mills touched turned to gold, and this was true of the plantations that he owned along with his brother, David. In 1852, two of their plantations produced more sugar than any other in the state, and together, they owned more than 200,000 acres of land.

The Civil War brought a great reversal of fortune to many, including Robert Mills. Several of his steamboats were acquired for use by the Confederacy, and Mills operated others as blockade runners. Following the war and the collapse of the cotton market, many of Mills' customers were not able to pay their debts, and his empire crumbled. Faced with financial ruin, Mills declared bankruptcy in 1873, giving up his home and most of his possessions. He lived 15 more years, relying primarily on the kindness of relatives.

Image above: "Mills' Money," courtesy of John Rowe, Texas History Museum, Jefferson.

The Story of the Texas Revolution in words and song

K.R. Woods

### The Fathers of Texas



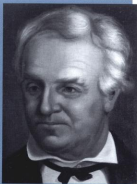
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# Samuel May Williams



From Providence, Rhode Island, where he was born, to Galveston, Texas, where he died, water played an important part in the life of Samuel May Williams, an entrepreneur and close associate of Stephen F. Austin. Yet it was land, and the opportunities that ownership brought, that helped earn Williams a place in Texas history books.

After apprenticing to his businessman uncle, Williams arrived in Texas in 1822 where he became employed as a translator and clerk for Stephen F. Austin. As the empresario's right-hand man, Williams was responsible for administering records and writing deeds, including those for the Old Three Hundred. That role introduced Williams to many important contacts and great opportunities. In 1827, Williams was appointed revenue collector and dispenser of stamped paper by the state of Coahuila and Texas; a year later he became secretary to the ayuntamiento (main governing body of Spanish municipalities) of San Felipe. He was generously rewarded by Austin for these services and received almost 50,000 acres of land along important Texas waterways.

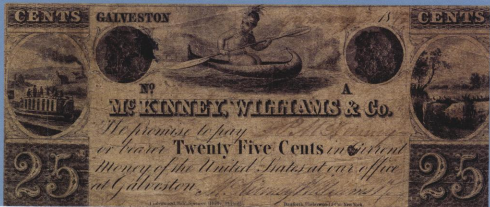
It was from portions of this land that Williams and his business partner Thomas E. McKinney carved out the town of Quintana, at the mouth of the Brazos River in 1834. They built a warehouse, wharf, and several houses. The two partners divided the workload, with McKinney visiting farmers to buy their cotton and Williams keeping the books in the company store where customers charged provisions against the future sale of their crop.

As the business grew, McKinney and Williams acquired shares in several schooners, which they used to transport cargo between the Brazos and New Orleans. The pair became the most successful merchants in Austin's colony, using their credit to help supply the Texas Revolution. By 1837, the Republic of Texas owed McKinney & Williams more than \$90,000 for arms, ammunition, food, and other supplies for the Texas army and navy—a debt never totally repaid.

In addition to Quintana, the two men helped establish another Texas city when they became investors in the Galveston City Company. In 1842, McKinney withdrew from the partnership and Henry Howell Williams assumed his brother's interest in the firm.

It was after this successful foray into business that Williams began to concentrate on banking. According to the *Handbook of Texas*, "In 1848 he activated his 1835 charter, obtained from Coahuila and Texas and approved by the republic in 1836, to open the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston, which also printed its own money. Jacksonian antibanking sentiment inspired his enemies to attack the bank through the state courts on the grounds that it violated constitutional prohibitions against banks. The Texas Supreme Court sustained the bank in 1852, but subsequent suits brought its demise in 1859."

Williams lived the remainder of his years with his wife Sarah Patterson Scott in Galveston and died on September 13, 1858. His home is now operated as a historic site by the Galveston Historical Foundation.



Above: As a businessman, Williams was also an issuer of currency. Image from John Rowe, Texas History Museum, Jefferson.

Figure 2, right  
River Guadalupe, District Of Gonzales, Green  
Dewitt \$20.00 (October 15, 1825). Handwritten



Figure 1, above  
Mexico City, El Imperio Mexicano Un Peso  
(January 1, 1823)



Figure 3, above  
Nacogdoches Merchant Scrip, 6 1/4 cents (1827-1832). Printed by Benjamin Levy.  
From John Rowe, Texas History Museum, Jefferson

Figure 4, right  
Columbia, The Commercial And Agricultural  
Bank of Texas, \$1.00 (Un  
Peso) (1835). Draper,  
Toppan, Longacre and  
Company

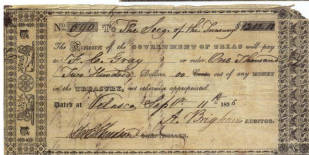


Figure 6, above  
Velasco (V2), Warrant (Written Amounts) (1836)

Figure 5, right  
New Orleans, Texian Loan, \$320.00 (January 11, 1836). Benjamin Levy



# Necessary P A P E R

## Republic of Texas Currency

By John Rowe and John M. Davis Jr.

All images are from the collection of John M. Davis Jr., unless otherwise noted.

*In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule. After a brief empire period, Mexican federalism came into existence in 1824. The Federation set up standard governmental departments, including a treasury that issued national currency in limited quantities (figure 1, page 18). The Constitution provided for a decentralized form of government, reserving separate powers to the states. American settlers were already in the process of perfecting titles to early Spanish land grants. Moses Austin and his son Stephen, along with other empresarios received permission to convince willing pioneers to immigrate to the open frontiers west of the United States border. Many enterprising colonizer companies issued their own currency, such as the handwritten promises of the Green DeWitt Colony (figure 2, page 18). Mexican specie (silver and gold coin) and merchant shinplasters (fractional currency, often poorly secured) sustained the flow of frontier commerce during this period (figure 3, page 18).*

Fourteen years of political friction in Mexico culminated in 1835 when Santa Anna assumed that country's presidency. He was determined to slow the expansion of Mexican federalism by concentrating more power in Mexico City. During this time, two groups of organizers received Mexican colonial bank charters.

Neither of the two ever became operational. Unissued examples of the currency of one of those, the Commercial and Agriculture Bank of Texas still exist as Texas collectibles (figure 4, page 18). In early 1836, Santa Anna assembled a northern invasion force of Mexican conscripts. He crossed the Rio Grande to quiet a brewing Texas rebellion. He wanted to reinstate his brother-in-law, General Cos, as governor in San Antonio. General Santa Anna bottled up the insurgents in an old San Antonio mission. On March 6, 1836, the Mexican Army captured the Alamo killing all 187 of its defenders.

It was during this time, almost 200 miles northeast of the Alamo, at Washington-on-the-Bracos, a convention of "Texians" voted to abandon forever any sovereign loyalty to Mexico. That body declared Texas to be an independent Republic on March 2, 1836. Shortly thereafter, on April 21, General Sam Houston defeated Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto, and the sovereign state of Texas became a reality.

Texas as an independent nation functioned under a provisional government, temporarily headed by Chief of State Henry Smith. The rebellion government had issued land scrip denominated at 50 cents per acre to help finance its revolution (figure 5, page 18). Smith was followed as the head of state by interim President David G. Burnett.

When the provisional government adjourned, a report disclosed that the more than 150,000 square miles of land had been won for a cost of only \$267,534.69. Of this sum, \$225,154.20 went to the army, \$27,364.73 to the navy, and the remainder for the government employee's payroll and various contingencies. The official treasury numbers did not reflect expenses paid for with bonds, land bounties, and mere promises issued in the provisional government's name.

All necessary expenses were paid for by the simple expedient of

issuing government warrants (figure 6, page 18). The first warrants were entirely hand-written promises for future payment. Printed warrants were later purchased from a variety of job presses, with little concern for uniformity. Warrants were made payable to a named person for a specific amount "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Each draft listed the nature of the expense incurred and sometimes included whether the expenditure was a civil or military item. Most common were payroll warrants. Drafts were made receivable against public dues, hopefully encouraging greater market acceptance and negotiability.

Bounties to soldiers were the most commonly issued special warrants. A few warrants were denominated in opened public land at the stated value of 50 cents per acre, though land scrip posed as many problems as it solved. People in dire need of cash were forced to redeem unidentified land claims for whatever they could get. The market discount depreciated the value to cents on the dollar. Samuel Swartwout, the customs collector at New York City, bought up vast numbers of the Republic's discredited scrip in hopes of building an empire. A \$65,000 specie loan, arranged by merchant bankers Triplett and Erwin, plus \$25,000 in American cash donations to the cause, was the only hard currency received by the government during its first two years.



Figure 7  
Houston, (H11), Star Note \$100.00 (1837 - 1838)

#### STAR NOTES (FIRST ISSUE JUNE 9, 1837)

The Act of June 9, 1837, decreed that up to \$500,000 in Star Notes be printed to pay outstanding government warrants, as well as meet current public expenses (figure 7, above). Coin was the preferred tender for customs payments and continued to be the most popular form of money to most settlers.

An administrative problem arose concerning the issue of Star Notes. President of the Republic Sam Houston, by the terms of the Act, was required to sign each and every note. Denominations ranged between \$5 to \$500. His signature requirement became a practical impossibility. An amendment of October 23, 1837, authorized Houston's secretary, William G. Cooke, to sign the Star Notes in his place.

Star Notes bore interest at 10 percent a year, twice the borrowing

rate paid by the United States Treasury, but Texas was unable to pay the interest when due. Even though the notes were made receivable for customs dues in lieu of cash payments that would have normally been owed by commercial importers, the provision failed to avert a steep decline in value compared to gold.

An Act of May 16, 1838, ordered the reissue of previously redeemed notes, rather than canceling them as promised. More than 60 percent of the treasury notes were still circulating by the end of the following year. Values continued to fall against the gold dollar.



Figure 8  
Houston, (H15), The Government Of Texas \$3.00 (1838 - 1839).  
Draper, Toppan, Longacre and Company

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS NOTE (SECOND ISSUE OF JUNE 9, 1837)

The first engraved notes issued were from Draper, Toppan & Longacre of New York (figure 8, above). No sooner had the earlier Star Notes been released than crude counterfeits began to appear. Between January 15, 1838, and January 1, 1839, a total of \$650,629 engraved bills were printed in denominations of \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50. Under the authorizing act, the total issue was not to exceed \$1 million. Thus, as the "star money" was retired, the engraved notes could be substituted.



Figure 9  
Houston (H24), Medallion Note \$2.00 (1838). Niles Print, Childs,  
Clark and Company, England.

#### MEDALLION NOTES (THIRD ISSUE OF DECEMBER 14, 1837)

The "Medallion Notes" of December 14, 1837, were only issued in \$1, \$2, and \$3 denominations (figure 9, above). Engraved by Childs, Clark and Company of New Orleans, the sheets were printed by Niles Print, Houston.

The desperate financial measures of the revolutionary Republic were born of necessity. Necessary paper served the role of money for more than a decade. All extant Texan notes are fascinating evidence of an independent nation finding its political destiny.

**CONSOLIDATED FUND NOTES  
(ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1837)**

These certificates were used to consolidate outstanding debt into long-term transferable stock bearing semiannual interest at the rate of 10 percent. The refunding measure was necessary to reduce the inflationary level of circulating bills. Certificates were redeemable at the convenience of the government at any time after September 1, 1842. The stock was issued in amounts of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 (figure 10, below).



Figure 10  
Consolidated Fund (CF1), Stock \$100.00 (September 1, 1837)

**THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS CHANGE NOTES  
(FOURTH ISSUE DECEMBER 14, 1838)**

The change bills (\$1, \$2, and \$3 denominations) were printed by Endicott & Clark of New Orleans (figure 11, below). Hard currency was hoarded by the public, but the Treasury notes were passed off as quickly as possible before the value declined even further against coin. The total authorized was \$150,000.



Figure 11  
Austin (A-2), Change Notes \$2.00 (1839 - 1841). Endicott and Clark, England



Figure 12  
Austin (A-9), Red Backs Note \$500.00 (1839 - 1841). Rawdon, Wright, Hatch And Edson

**RED BACK NOTES  
(FIFTH ISSUE OF JANUARY 19, 1839)**

The Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of New York and New Orleans bills were issued between March 1839 and 1841. They were known as "red back" because of their "orange-red" reverse. The sheets were printed in six denominations between \$5 and \$500 (figure 12, above). These, too, quickly depreciated to 3/8 of face value after being placed into circulation; eventually their value fell to only pennies as the financial woes of Texas grew.

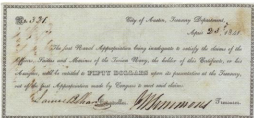


Figure 13  
Austin (Aw - 4), Special Naval Warrant \$50.00, (April 23, 1841)

**THE NAVAL WARRANTS  
(MAY 18, 1838)**

Many state obligations simply went unpaid during the early period of the Republic. One extreme example was expenses of the Texas Navy. A special warrant was passed to meet the wage obligation for sailors and marines. Congress had too long deferred past due naval payments because of the lack of funds. Finally in 1840, when their patience was exhausted, the sailors threatened a mutiny while at the port of Galveston. The navy warrants issued from the City of Austin dated April 23, 1841, averted a crisis (figure 13, above).

CONTINUED ON PAGE 54



# Texas National Bank Notes

*By R. Steven Ivy and Jason W. Bradford*

OFTEN CALLED "HOME TOWN PAPER MONEY," CURRENCY ISSUED BY TEXAS BANKS DURING THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES IS A THROWBACK TO TIMES WHEN FINANCES WERE MORE LOCALIZED. IN TODAY'S GLOBAL ECONOMY, TEXAS NATIONAL BANK NOTES ARE HIGHLY PRIZED BY COLLECTORS AS QUAIN T REMINDERS OF OUR STATE'S FINANCIAL HISTORY.

From 1863 to 1935, more than 14,000 national banks in the United States issued currency that was backed by the Federal government but bore the imprint of each issuing bank. National bank notes saw their birth during the Civil War and served in the channels of commerce for more than seven decades, until another crisis, this time a great financial depression, finally ended their storied history. Collectors treasure these relics of our nation's past, and national bank notes often provide a local financial history that interests those who might not otherwise collect old currency. In Texas alone, 917 banks in 448 towns and cities issued national bank notes; thus the variation in which collections might be assembled is as varied as the number of collectors. These fascinating pieces of financial memorabilia provide a link to our nation's past and the more localized economic system of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and they continue to grow in popularity among collectors and non-collectors alike.

Throughout the history of the American economy through the Civil War, paper money was distrusted by a majority of Americans. The U.S. government issued no circulating paper money until 1861, and prior to the Civil War, all paper money was privately issued by individual banks or other institutions. Many of these banks failed, and many were operated primarily to defraud the public, so some states even began to ban the issuance of paper currency. Some notes were worth nothing more than the paper they were printed on. Other notes were perfectly redeemable but, depending on how far the bearer of a certain note might be from the issuing institution, the currency might trade at a discount to its redeemable value, based on the transaction costs of actually redeeming the note. This era of "wildcat banking" ended with the Civil War, and the beginnings of United States federal paper money issues. The Act of February 25, 1863, authorized the chartering of national banks and the issuance of currency by these banks. The designs were to be the same for all of the banks, but the individual bank names and charter numbers would be printed on each note. Each national bank was required to purchase U.S. government bonds and was then authorized to issue currency up to the amount of government bonds that it held. Thus national bank notes fulfilled two purposes: they stabilized and standardized paper currency in the United States, and they provided another way for the U.S. gov-

ernment, which was in need of funds to finance the war effort, to sell more bonds.

The first national bank in Texas to receive a charter, number 1566, was the First National Bank of Galveston in 1865, which issued notes until the end of the national banking era in 1935. During this 72-year period, a total of 917 national banks in Texas received charters and issued national bank notes. Large banks, such as the First National Bank of Galveston and others like it, often issued \$1 million or more in currency, while a small bank might issue much less. The First National Bank of Turnersville was in business for only six months in 1907 and 1908, and issued a paltry total of \$6,250. Notes that were issued by local banks often ended up in circulation far from their place of issue and were returned to the Treasury Department. Since these notes were financial obligations of the issuer, the banks would redeem them from the Treasury Department with legal tender notes or gold coinage. When the issuing banks received them back from the Treasury, they would either reissue the national bank notes or send them back to be destroyed. Over time, most banks redeemed and destroyed a large majority of their notes. As a result, only a tiny fraction of the total notes that were issued survive today. Notes from larger banks, such as the Republic National Bank of Dallas (figure 1, page 24), are relatively common, while notes from the smaller banks are predictably rare.



Figure 1, left: Republic National Bank and Trust Company of Dallas, TX, Charter #12186. 1929, \$10

Figure 2, right: \$5 Second Charter; La Crosse, Wisconsin - \$2 1875 Brown Back. Note the reclining position of the number "two." The vignette on the left of the note is "Stars and Stripes."

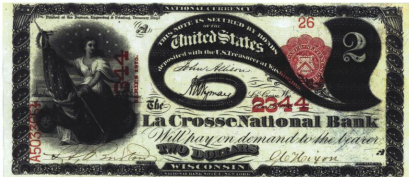


Figure 3, above and right: Front and back, First National Bank of Shiner, TX, Charter #5628, 1882





Some banks that issued notes, including the Lockney National Bank in Lockney, Texas, an ephemeral bank that was in business from July to September of 1908 and issued a total of only \$6,250 in currency, had all of its notes redeemed. There are many banks in Texas that are currently unreported—notes from these banks, either by attrition, loss, or redemption are simply unknown to today's collectors.

During the national banking era, currency designs went through several major changes. There are four different major design types for each denomination and two different sizes. All notes issued after 1928 look very similar to today's U.S. currency, with the same size and designs, except that each has the imprint of the issuing bank instead of the Federal Reserve Bank imprint. Those notes issued prior to 1928 were larger in size and had more elaborate designs. There were three different major large-size design types for each denomination, one for each of the charter periods: the First Charter notes issued by banks that were chartered from 1863 to 1882; the Second Charter Notes issued by banks chartered from 1882 to 1902; and the Third Charter Notes that were issued by banks chartered after 1902. Since national bank charters typically lasted for 20 years, many banks issued notes under each of the different charter periods. Some of the earliest notes printed are among the perennial collector favorites, including the First Charter \$1 and \$2 bills. The First Charter \$2 note, known by the moniker "Lazy Deuce" because of the "reclining" position of the large numeral "two" on the note, has always been popular, and for many states, it is quite rare as a design type (figure 2, page 24). In fact, there is only one known "Lazy Deuce" from Texas—a heavily worn note from the National Exchange Bank of Houston. Another popular design is the Second Charter \$5 Brown Back design (with the reverse design printed in brown ink and dominated by an elegant engraving of the bank charter number). Thankfully for collectors, a small hoard of high-grade notes from the First National Bank of Shiner, Texas, (figure 3, page 24) was kept at the time of issue and has since been dispersed to appreciative specialists.

There are as many different ways to collect national bank notes as there are collectors. Many collectors begin by obtaining notes from their hometown or perhaps all of the cities and towns in which he or she has lived, attempting to acquire one note from each bank in that town or city. Other variations include collections from just one bank or town, but which include notes from each design or denomination. Many collectors attempt to obtain notes from each of the states or territories, while others might collect notes of one particular design type. Spectacular collections exist that consist only of notes with the serial number "one," the first notes issued of a design from the issuing bank. Other collectors have broader goals—perhaps to collect one note from each town in a state or even from each bank in a state. While such large collections are technically impossible to "finish" those that banks from Texas are currently unknown), efforts that come close to "completeness" are truly impressive. One such collection was assembled by Texan William Philpott, who as the longtime secretary of the Texas Bankers Association, began acquiring Texas national bank notes in the 1920s and 1930s. By the late 1960s,

continued on page 55

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# A Closer Look:

by Frank Clark

## Rare Denton County Scrip Examined

More than 90 counties in Texas issued scrip (currency) during the Civil War. These were usually receivable for all county taxes or debts or redeemable in Confederate paper. Most of the Texas scrip was dated during the years of 1862 or 1863. The scrip was usually

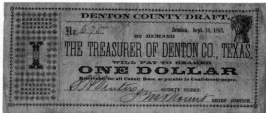
very plain and uniface, and while the printer was usually unknown, it was presumed to be a local newspaper office or job press.

Denton County issued county scrip in 50 cents, \$1, \$2, and \$3 denominations. While the 50 cents and \$2 denominations are not listed in reference books, they are known to exist in a private collection.

A rare \$1 Denton County draft with very strong ink signatures has been identified, and the information provides a great deal in the field of Texas currency research. This scrip is printed on thin paper, and the press is unknown: The scrip reads on the front:

DENTON COUNTY DRAFT  
No. 675 (with "675" hand-written)  
Denton, Sept. 10, 1862  
ON DEMAND  
THE TREASURER OF DENTON CO.,  
TEXAS,  
WILL PAY TO BEARER  
ONE DOLLAR  
Receivable for all County Dues, or payable  
in Confederate paper.  
S.A. Venters (Hand-written signature)  
COUNTY CLERK.  
J.M. BLOUNT (Hand-written signature)  
CHIEF JUSTICE.

On the left side of the scrip is the numeral "one" surrounded by two different printer designs. On the right side is a depiction of a small sheaf of wheat, and the bor-



der is composed of diamonds that are shaded on the side pointing toward the edge of the scrip. A slightly different print design is located in each corner of the border.

Research reveals that S.A. Venters was born on June 27, 1822, and was one of the founders of Denton County. He arrived in the area in the mid-1840s, and Denton became a county in 1846. Venters was elected to the position of county clerk in 1848, serving many terms, and he was appointed the postmaster at New Alton. A member of the International Order of Oddfellows, Venters was elected to the state legislature from Denton County in 1874. Seven years later, on March 12, he died in Denton.

Chief Justice J.M. Blount settled in Denton in 1857, after moving from Mississippi at the age of 34. Upon his arrival, he went right to work, assisting in laying out his new hometown. A short time later, the county seat was moved from Alton to Denton. Blount was one of Denton's first businessmen, engaging in the retail business for many years. He was elected to the post of county judge (chief justice) and served in that position for several terms. Elected to the Texas Senate in 1866, Blount and the rest of Governor Throckmorton's administration was removed by the Federal government after Congressional Reconstruction. Blount, a Royal Arch Mason and member of the Baptist church, was later elected to several other city and county offices. A recognized

leader of the county, Blount died on February 22, 1899.

Reference books on the Denton County scrip do not refer to the backs of the draft. The found sample was printed on used check (remainders) stock originally printed by Danforth & Huff of New York and Philadelphia. Their imprint is on the back of the scrip as part of the check design. This firm was in business from 1847 to 1850 and became part of the American Bank Note Company in 1858.

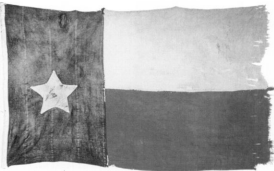
The front of the Denton County currency was printed in such a manner that it produced an "inverted back." The check stock had a vignette of a steamship with sails travelling through rough waters. Having this vignette printed on unused check remainders adds to the historical curiosity of this rare piece of Texas scrip.

While the sample scrip did reveal some information, many unanswered questions remain about these financial instruments.

Frank Clark, of Carrollton, is president of the Society of Paper Money Collectors.

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## Currency Collections: Texas History Museum, Jefferson

Even though Houston, Dallas, and Galveston were the financial and banking centers in the early days of Texas history, it is a small town of only 2,000 residents in northeast Texas that today boasts the largest collection of historic national bank notes. To see this outstanding collection of Texas currency, the intrepid adventurer would have to leave the big-city freeways and travel the local and state roads to the old river port of Jefferson. For it is there, at the Texas History Museum, located in the circa 1865 Haywood House, that a surprised visitor will find notes from 583 banks in almost 400 Texas cities, representing 183 of the state's 254 counties. In addition to the national bank notes, the small museum also holds a significant collection of obsolete Texas notes, the earliest issued in 1826.

Most of the museum holdings are from the collections of B.B. Barr and John N. Rowe, both of Dallas. The two men were the driving forces behind the creation of the Texas History Museum, which opened five years ago. In addition to the currency donations, the men also contributed 600 historic Texas maps and other important pieces of Texana to the museum.

While maps and books make up an important part of THM's collection, it is Texas currency that is the museum's centerpiece. From single notes of rare historical importance to the collective depth and breadth of the holdings, the THM collection is one of the best in Texas. In terms of historical importance, the oldest bank note in the collection is a \$20 bill from the First National Bank of Galveston, which was chartered in 1865. But for rarity, it is the Houston collection of currency, which includes at least one note from each national bank chartered in that city, that is the real gem of the Jefferson museum. The importance of the Houston collection is underscored when one factors in the scarcity of some of the notes—most notably those from smaller banks in the city that existed for only a brief time and circulated only a few notes.


For those who appreciate the unique, the museum also includes a pair of notes from the American National Bank of Paris. The notes, a \$20 and \$10 bill, were printed with the reverses backward: the \$20 bill has a \$10 back and vice versa. The printing error was quickly caught, and these were the only notes printed that way, which makes them extremely rare and valuable.

Another area of Texas currency that has a prominent spot in the Jefferson museum is private scrip, which was generally issued by merchants and redeemable for goods or services. It is difficult today to imagine that businesses such as general stores, hotels, and saloons issued their own "money" that was commonplace—and redeemable.

As an interesting side note to the THM currency collection that now resides in the Haywood House, it turns out that the historic home, once an elegant hotel that was later turned into residences, was the resting spot for yet another noteworthy treasure trove. Eccentric tenant Clarence Braden was an avid collector of coins and amassed thousands during his lifetime, storing them randomly throughout his apartment. When Braden died in 1962, the incredible cache of coins—totaling \$55,000—was found, and news of this discovery spread quickly. It seems fitting then that the founders of the Texas History Museum would select the Haywood House as the location for their fine historic currency collection.

THM is located at Dallas and Market Streets in Jefferson and is open daily from 9:30-5:30. For information, call 903-665-1101 or visit [www.texashistorymuseum.com](http://www.texashistorymuseum.com).

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## Houston Has New Historical Marker

On October 4, 2001, Thomas D. and Helen Anderson unveiled an historical marker given to their River Oaks (Houston) home by the Texas Historical Commission. In an elegant ceremony hosted by the Andersons and the Harris County Historical Commission, noted historian and commentator Ray Miller gave an overview of old Houston and its growth. The Anderson's home was granted the marker based on age, architectural integrity, and association with two well-known Houston architects.

The original architect was Hiram Salisbury, popular in the 1930s, and recognized for his high-quality designs at reasonable prices. In fact, the house was constructed for less than \$10 a square foot. In 1949, the Andersons retained the architectural services of their good friend John F. Staub to design an addition to the east side of the original structure. His plan wisely conformed to the original style and was completed in 1950. The age of the home and the retention of its architectural integrity are the keys to its recognition as an historic landmark.

In applying for the historical designation the Andersons had two goals. First, to do honor to their home and the home's designers. Secondly, they hope to inspire other homeowners to seek recognition for their architectural treasures. As Thomas Anderson remarked, "There are many finer and older homes in River Oaks and such subdivisions as Courtland Place, Broadacres, and Shadyside. Many have preserved their original character and doubtless are eligible for recognition by the THC, if the owners are interested and willing to do their paperwork. As a member of the Harris County Historical Commission, I hope what we are doing will encourage others with intact old houses to seek this landmark recognition. Then I will feel that this effort has been really worthwhile."

Photograph above: Lewis Jones (right), Texas Historical Foundation board chairman, joined Thomas and Helen Anderson at the dedication of a historical marker on their Houston home.

## Readers comment on past issues

I enjoyed the article on Peaceable Kingdom in the Fall 2001 issue of Texas HERITAGE magazine.

For the record, although Texas A&M University students have been housed at the retreat while working at the nearby Gault Site, and Department of Archeology staff and students have visited sites on the Bowmer Ranch, actual survey and excavation was initiated by a University of Texas at Austin graduate student circa 1994, and for the last three years overseen by Michael Williams and me, both of the University of Texas at San Antonio.

Members of the Llano Uplift Archeological Society (LUAS) have at times assisted, and we also hosted a small portion of the 2001 TAS Field School. One of the sites on the property (41BL116) provides the archeological data for my master's thesis, which will be completed this fall.

**Andrew F. Malof, Austin**

The recent summer issue of HERITAGE magazine was, as

usual, very interesting. I enjoyed the descriptions of each of the Texas museums but was surprised that you did not mention The Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio. This unique museum details the various cultures and ethnic groups that have contributed to the development of our state.

Starting with the Native Americans and continuing to the most recent Vietnamese immigration, the museum documents each group's contributions and, as far as I know, there is no other Texas museum that provides this view. Perhaps this Institution might be a source of material for a future issue of your wonderful magazine.

Your work is invaluable, and I look forward to each issue.

**Helen K. Wilk, San Antonio**

Please send comments regarding Texas HERITAGE magazine to Editor, P.O. Box 50314, Austin, TX 78763.

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## Fun Facts About Currency

- Though Texas banks did issue currency, no coins were ever minted. Instead, Texas used United States gold coins, minted in New Orleans, and silver coins from Mexico.
- More than 50 percent of the Texas scrip that was printed had no back sides.
- One unusual piece of Texas currency, from the American National Bank of Paris, is printed with a \$10 value on one side, and \$20 on the reverse.
- Civil War notes were printed on school tablet paper, commercial drafts, bonds, and unsold maps.
- Some early Texas currency was printed in denominations of 25, 37 1/2, and 50 cents. The Texas History Museum in Jefferson even has a 6 -1/4 cent note printed and issued to pay Mexican troops stationed at the frontier post of Nacogdoches in the 1820s.
- During the days of the Republic of Texas, President Sam Houston actually signed Texas exchequer (treasury) notes by hand. Later, his secretary signed his name for him.
- Since October 1, 1877, all U.S. currency has been printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Treasury operates a satellite printing plant in Fort Worth.
- Carefully examining the bank names on notes reveals information about the institution's core depositors. "Planter" and "Farmer" banks could generally be found in agrarian areas, while ranching operations funded "Stockyard" banks. "Lumber" banks were opened in the areas of the state where the timber industry prospered.

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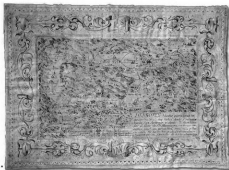
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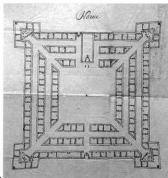


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1. Josep Barcanda's 18th century manuscript map of the "internal province," established by Spain in 1776 and including the trade route to San Antonio.

2. Original plan for San Antonio de Bexar presidio, ca. 1725.

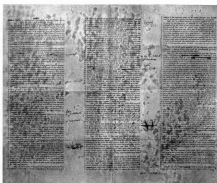
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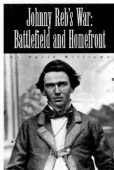
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Oakland, Kentucky to his  
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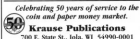
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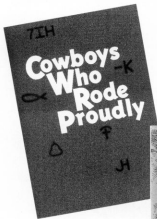


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# Early Texas

# Currency

More than 900 Texas banks issued their own currency in the years between 1863 to 1935. Often, the person who signed the bank notes was a neighbor or an acquaintance. And even for those who are not able to appreciate the historical importance of these bank notes, the beauty of the currency is undeniable. This special section of HERITAGE magazine features notes from 12 Texas banking institutions.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF JEFFERSON, TEXAS. CHARTER # 1777, \$100 ORIGINAL SERIES,  
FIRST CHARTER.

THIS PAGE SPONSORED BY TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION DIRECTOR JOHN MARTIN DAVIS JR., DALLAS.

THE FACE OF THIS NOTE FEATURES A VIGNETTE CALLED "BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE AND THE UNION," ONE  
OF THE STANDARD DESIGNS THAT GRACED THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

ON THE BACK IS THE "SIGNING OF THE  
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."



# Jefferson

IMAGES PROVIDED BY JOHN ROWE,  
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CORPUS CHRISTI NATIONAL BANK, CORPUS CHRISTI, TX, CHARTER #4423, 1902,  
\$10 THIRD CHARTER.

THIS PAGE SPONSORED BY BANK OF AMERICA, CORPUS CHRISTI, TED PUCKETT, PRESIDENT.



*Corpus Christi*

# Blooming Grove

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF  
BLOOMING GROVE, TX, CHARTER #7055.  
1902, \$50 THIRD CHARTER DATE BACK



AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF  
AUSTIN, TX, CHARTER #4322. 1882  
\$50 SECOND CHARTER  
DATE BACK

# Austin

THE VIGNETTE ON THIS NOTE IS  
"WASHINGTON CROSSING THE  
DELAWARE AND WASHINGTON AT  
PRAYER AT VALLEY FORGE."

# Houston



SOUTH TEXAS NATIONAL BANK OF HOUSTON, TX,  
CHARTER #4350. 1882,  
\$5 SECOND CHARTER BROWN BACK

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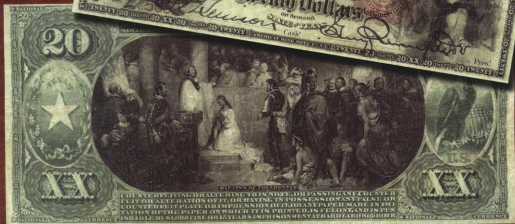
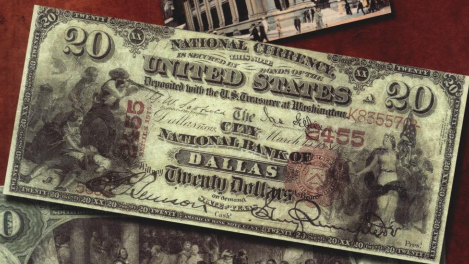
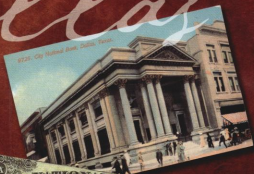
CITY NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WORTH, TX, CHARTER #2359. 1875 \$5 FIRST CHARTER

THE VIGNETTE ON THE FACE OF THE NOTE IS "COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF LAND AND AMERICAN PRESENTED TO THE OLD WORLD." "THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS" IS ON THE BACK.



Fort  
Worth

# Dallas



CITY NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS, TX, CHARTER #2455, 1875, \$20 FIRST CHARTER

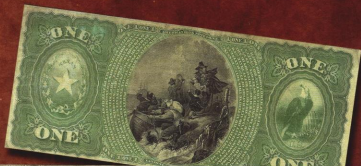
THIS PAGE SPONSORED BY THF DIRECTOR MARSHALL J. DOKE JR., DALLAS.

ON THE FACE OF THE NOTE IS THE VIGNETTE "BATTLE OF LEXINGTON AND LOYALTY";  
ON THE BACK IS "BAPTISM OF POCAHONTAS."

FIRST CHARTER ACE, THE NATIONAL BANK OF TEXAS,  
GALVESTON NATIONAL BANK OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, TX,  
CHARTER #1642. ORIGINAL SERIES \$1 FIRST CHARTER.

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CURTIS L. FRISBIE JR., DALLAS.

THE VIGNETTE ON THE FACE OF THE NOTE IS "CONCORDIA" AND  
THE ONE ON THE BACK IS "THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS."



Galveston

# Clarksville



RED RIVER NATIONAL  
BANK OF CLARKSVILLE,  
TX, CHARTER #4982.  
1882, \$100 SECOND  
CHARTER DATE BACK

FRONT VIGNETTE: "BATTLE  
OF LAKE ERIE AND THE  
UNION"



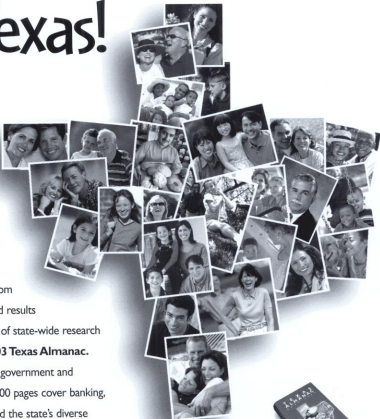
CANYON NATIONAL BANK OF  
CANYON, TX, CHARTER #7961.  
1902, \$10 THIRD CHARTER RED SEAL

# Canyon

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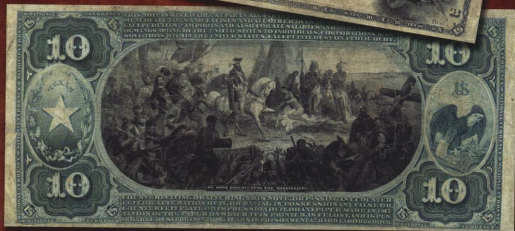
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CORSICANA, TX, CHARTER #3506. 1902  
\$100 THIRD CHARTER RED SEAL

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*Corsicana*

# El Paso



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO, TX, CHARTER #2532. 1875.  
\$10 FIRST CHARTER

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JACK R. WAHLQUIST, DALLAS.

THIS FRONT VIGNETTE IS "FRANKLIN AND ELECTRICITY AND AMERICA SEIZING LIGHTNING."  
ON THE BACK IS "DE SOTO DISCOVERING THE MISSISSIPPI."



## Saving Heirloom Textiles

By Cheryl Carrabba

*The introductory article on the conservation of personal items, which ran in the Fall 2001 issue of HERITAGE, drew several interesting questions.*

An inquiry came from C. Brown in Houston. "Please tell me how to store an old uniform that belonged to my grandfather." I consulted with Beatrice Dodge, textile conservator for the answer. She said it is always best to know the condition of the uniform, but it can be stored on a hanger if it is in good condition, if the fibers and fabric still have strength, and if there are no major areas of damage. The hanger for the coat should be padded to give good support and to keep the coat from sliding off the hanger. The hanger needs to fit the coat in several ways: the angle should be the same as the shoulders, and it should be the same width as the shoulders, or damage will eventually occur. If the sleeves tend to sag and wrinkle, then tissue can be put in the sleeves to avoid creasing. The pants can be hung over a padded pants hanger as well. The diameter of the hanger should be as large as possible to avoid creases. If a dust cover is desired, use one that can breathe such as cotton muslin; do not use plastic.

If the uniform is in other than good condition, then store it in an acid-free box. The box should be large enough to

avoid folding the pants or the jacket. Acid-free tissue should be lightly crumpled up and put in all creases (sides, sleeves, etc.) to soften them. If this is not done, the fabric will eventually weaken and break in hard creases that are left for a long time. A desiccant canister inserted in to the box will help control moisture and avoid mildew problems.

Acid-free tissue should be inserted between the fabric and all metal buttons and other metal objects on the uniform. Corrosion will otherwise stain and weaken the fabric.

Use non-buffered tissue if the uniform is of wool or silk (protein fibers). Buffered tissue should be used only for cotton, linen, and other cellulose materials.

Beatrice Dodge has a conservation studio in Elgin, Texas. She specializes in the treatment of textiles and can be reached at 512-281-4168. Acid-free materials can be purchased from several sources of conservation supplies. A selection of storage boxes for all types of textile materials is available from Light Impressions at 1-800-828-6216 or [www.lightimpressionsdirect.com](http://www.lightimpressionsdirect.com).

Readers should send questions about preserving personal artifacts to: THF, Attn: Conservator, P.O. Box 50314, Austin, TX 78763 or by email to [cgay@thfonline.org](mailto:cgay@thfonline.org).



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**THE EXCHEQUER BILLS**  
**(SIXTH ISSUE OF JANUARY 29, 1842)**

Faced with five discredited currency issues but still possessed of an empty treasury, the Sixth Congress convened in November 1841 in search of a plan to put Texas in the black. Efforts to secure foreign loans on behalf of the government fell through. The "red backs" by then were virtually worthless. The name "Exchequer" was adopted to describe the sixth issue, hopefully adding to its credibility. President John Tyler had once proposed a United States "Exchequer" bank, but it never materialized. "Exchequer" notes under the January 19, 1842 Act were initially issued in fractional amounts (figure 14, below). The total production run was limited to \$150,000, and all were made tax receivable. Higher denomination small change bills followed. The public was assured that the "Exchequer" would only be used for current expenses and not past debts, but the government again broke its assur-



Figure 14  
Austin (A10), Exchequer Bill 12 1/2 cents (1842 - 1843).  
Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson

Ads such as the one at the right for cotton factors, or agents, were commonplace; these business owners often acted as private bankers, advancing funds to farmers that were secured by liens against land and commodities.

ance of financial responsibility. The value of the notes fell to 33 cents on the dollar.

Coin was starting to flow into Texas with the growing numbers of immigrants who arrived in anticipation of the Republic's pending statehood. The decade-old depression, beginning in 1837 and resulting from excessive land speculation, bankrupted most southern banks. By 1846, as Texas was being admitted to the Union, Republic notes were scheduled to be redeemed or refunded as part of a "Late Republic" refinancing plan.

As mandated by the Texas Congress, Exchequer bills contin-

ued to be withdrawn from circulation, and only a few fractional examples survived. Other Republic currency issues exist, but only in limited quantities; the most common examples available are the Red Back issues.

The desperate financial measures of the revolutionary Republic were born of necessity. Necessary paper served the role of money for more than a decade. Commercial agents and cotton commodity factors (agents) filled the void created by the Republic's prohibition against state-chartered banks. All extant Texan notes are fascinating evidence of an independent nation finding its political destiny.

*John Martin Davis Jr. is a Dallas certified public accountant; John Rowe is president of Southwest Numismatic Corp. in Dallas and a founder of the Texas History Museum in Jefferson.*

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NOTE: The coauthors have based much of this article on the previously published two-part article by Douglas B. Ball, "Lone Star Notes," *Bank Note Reporter*, April/May 1988, which he has kindly allowed them to use.

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## TEXAS NATIONAL BANK NOTES, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

when his collection was disbursed and the majority of it was sold to the Moody Foundation of Galveston, it included an astounding number of notes, including many rarities and serial number "one" examples. More than 1,000 large-size notes were assembled in this collection, and many more small-size notes were also included. In the past several years, a number of notable collections of Texas national bank notes have been sold at auction, including the J.L. Irish collection, which included more than 2,000 notes from over 340 towns and cities (out of a possible 448) and 590 banks in Texas. The Jack Everson collection contained more than 350 Texas notes, while Warren D. Barton, whose collection was sold in April 2001, assembled 314 different notes from more than 200 Texas towns. Sam Feldman of Dallas acquired more than 400 Texas notes, more than 100 of which were Second Charter "Brown Backs," and 11 of which were First Charter issues. One of the authors of this article, R. Steven Ivy, sold his collection of Texas national bank notes at auction in January 2001. His "Texas Collection" contained 434 notes from 429 different banks in 294 towns, an impressive collecting feat.

**There is a certain "quaintness" associated with national bank notes, being from an era close enough to our own that we can still fathom it, and each note providing a close-to-home feeling that is impossible to replicate with mass-produced Federal coinage and currency.**

Collecting national bank notes can be an exciting endeavor and can produce many thrills and hours of enjoyment. A collector never forgets the first national bank note from their hometown that they see, and the discovery of a previously unreported note can quicken one's heartbeat. A previously unknown \$50 Brown Back from the hometown of an auction house employee was recently discovered, and he was truly excited but had to warn his wife of how expensive the note might be if ever it were offered for sale. During the cataloging of the Warren D. Barton collection, it was discovered that he owned a \$20 1929 note from the First National Bank of Pampa, Texas. It was previously thought that the \$20 from Pampa owned by Steve Ivy and sold with his collection several months prior, was unique. The cataloger who had previously cataloged Ivy's note as unique had to offer a retraction,



Left: A vintage postcard of the South Texas National Bank in Houston. Below, pull-out detail from the back of First National Bank of Shiner, TX, Charter #5628, 1882. See large version of the note on page 24.

and it proves the point that one never knows what rare national bank notes might turn up in collections or estates.

There is a certain "quaintness" associated with national bank notes, being from an era close enough to our own that we can still fathom it, and each note providing a close-to-home feeling that is impossible to replicate with mass-produced Federal coinage and currency. National bank notes are a tie to an era when the local economy was far more important than the national economy,

and the bank notes in one's pocket might be signed by a neighbor. Since the currency was signed by local bank presidents, vice presidents, and cashiers, many collectors can find notes that may have even been signed by their own family members. Other notes

were signed by prominent citizens of local or national importance. Sometimes, too, it is possible to still walk by the original bank buildings or find old postcards promoting the banks. There is always the thrill of the chase—finding that once-unreported item, locating a nice note from one's hometown, or waiting for years (or even decades) for a rare item to become available for sale. These notes sometimes turn up, as we Texans might say, in the "darndest places." The hunt is perhaps as much a thrill as the actual acquisition. Collecting national bank notes can further the enjoyment for all those interested in local or state history, and these notes are intriguing reminders of Texas' financial history.



R. Steven Ivy is co-chairman of Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc., in Dallas; Jason Bradford is currency specialist with that group.

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For further information on U.S. paper money, see *Standard Catalog of United States Paper Money*, by Chester L. Krause and Robert F. Lemke, Krause Publications.

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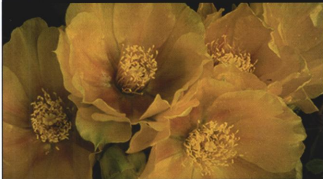
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# TEXAS



"Este Mapa comprende todas las villas y lugares de españoles haci como las Misiones de indios y presidios existentes en la Provincia de Nuevo Santander para mayor saber de los mismos. Como lo observo y lo diñdo por orden superior Fray Jose de Haro de la orden de San Francisco." [Mexico, ca.1770].

by Katherine R. Goodwin

The title of the beautiful hand-drawn map pictured above conveys information about how the map was created. The title in English states, "This map comprises all the villages and places of the Spaniards as well as the Missions for the Indians and the presidios existing in the province of Nuevo Santander from the best knowledge about the same. It was surveyed and drawn under the superior orders of Fray Jose de Haro of the Order of Saint Francis."

The map depicts the coastal region centered on the Rio Grande and the Rio de las Nueces and contains a large amount of geographical detail. Although not an official inspection map, it is a fine example of the Spanish cartography of the northern borderlands of New Spain in the second half of the 18th century. The Spanish place names of

the settlements and features, which have superseded most Indian names, indicate the extent of Spanish penetration into the region. The inclusion of the new villages of Cruillas (1760), San Carlos (1760), and Villa Croix (1770) reflect the Spanish defensive reorganization of the frontier against marauding Indians and foreign interlopers. In addition, the missions shown on the map reflect the growth of Catholicism in the area.

Generally, the map is a political document created to show Spanish settlements, missions, and presidios in the province and was probably created to accompany a census of Nuevo Santander.

Katherine R. Goodwin is cartographic archivist in the Special Collections Division of The University of Texas at Arlington.



*The Tower Club in Dallas, Texas, will celebrate Texas Independence Day on Saturday, March 2, 2002, with a country-western party and silent auction beginning at 7:00 o'clock p.m. Benefiting the Texas Historical Foundation*

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## Texas Historical Museums

### CENTRAL

#### NEILL-COCHRAN HOUSE MUSEUM

2310 San Gabriel, Austin; 512-478-2335; Wed-Sun, 2-5; 1855 Greek Revival home by Abner Cook

#### BASTROP COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

Box 279, Bastrop; 512-321-6177; Mon-Fri noon-4, Sat-Sun 1-5. Local/regional history, genealogical information

#### BELL COUNTY MUSEUM

201 N. Main Street, Belton 76513; 254-933-5243; Tues-Sat 1-5

#### ROUND TOP AREA HISTORICAL CENTER INC.

Box 151, Round Top 78954; 409-249-5058; Sat-Sun noon-3. Local artifacts and history of the Round Top area

#### TEXAS PIONEER, TRAIL DRIVER AND TEXAS RANGERS MUSEUM

3805 Broadway, San Antonio 78209; 210-822-9011; daily 10-5, Sunday noon-5. Articles from pioneer life, law enforcement, and cattle drives

#### RAILROAD/PIONEER MUSEUM INC.

P.O. Box 5126, Temple 76705

#### STRECKER MUSEUM

Baylor Library Serials, Box 97151, Waco 76798

#### TEXAS SPORTS HALL OF FAME

1108 S. University Parks Dr., Waco 76706; 800-567-9561; www.hallofame.org; Mon-Sat 10-5, Sun noon-5. Texas Sports Hall of Fame, Baseball Hall of Fame, High School Football Hall of Fame, High School Basketball Hall of Fame, and Tennis Hall of Fame

### EAST

#### JOHN J. FRENCH HISTORIC HOUSE MUSEUM

3025 French Rd., Beaumont; 409-898-0348

#### McFADDIN-WARD HOUSE

1906 Calder St., Beaumont 77706; 409-832-2134; www.mcfaddin-ward.org; Tues-Sat 10-11:30 and 1-3, Sun 1-3; historic home of a wealthy, influential family

#### SAN JACINTO MUSEUM OF HISTORY ASSOCIATION

One Monument Circle, La Porte 77571

#### POLK CO. MEMORIAL MUSEUM

514 W. Mill, Livingston 77351; 409-327-8192. Mon-Fri, 9-5; local pre-history to mid-20th-century; donations

#### GREGG COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

214 N. Fredonia St., Longview; 903-753-5840. Tues-Sat 10-4; local history and artifacts in historic building

#### HERITAGE HOUSE MUSEUM

905 W. Division, Orange 77630; 409-886-5385, www.heritagehousefororange.org; Tues-Fri 10-4; 1920's middle income family home, regional history

#### SMITH CO. HISTORICAL SOCIETY

125 South College, Tyler 75702; 903-592-5993; 11-4, 150 years of county history housed in 1904 Carnegie Library

### NORTH

#### GRACE MUSEUM

102 Cypress, Abilene; 915-673-4587; housed in historic hotel; railroad memorabilia

### LAYLAND MUSEUM

201 N. Caddo, Cleburne 76031

#### TEXAS CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

1307 Chest Dr., Colleyville 76034; 817-577-1357

#### AGE OF STEAM RAILROAD MUSEUM

1108 Washington St. in Fair Park, Dallas 75210; 214-428-0101, www.dallasrailwaymuseum.com; Wed-Sun 10-5; rail travel

#### MARY ALLEN MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN ARTS & HISTORY

7707 Morton St., Dallas; 214-357-7717; focusing on African American art and historical events

#### SIXTH FLOOR MUSEUM AT DEALEY PLAZA

411 Elm St., Dallas 75202; 214-747-6660; examines the life, times, death, and legacy of President John F. Kennedy

#### DENTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE-ON-THE-SQUARE MUSEUM

110 W. Hickory, Denton, 76201

#### FARMERS BRANCH HISTORICAL PARK

2540 Farmers Branch Ln., Farmers Branch 75234; 972-406-0184; Summer hours: Mon-Thurs 8-8, Sat-Sun noon-8; Winter hours: Mon-Thurs 8-6, Sat-Sun, noon-6; 11 historic structures and vehicles from 1840s-1930s

#### LOG CABIN VILLAGE HISTORICAL COMPLEX

2100 Log Cabin Village Lane, Fort Worth 76109; 817-926-5881. Historic structures

#### GRAPEVINE COTTON BELT RAILROAD DEPOT

707 S. Main St., Grapevine 76099; 817-410-3195. Local and area history in restored railroad depot

#### HISTORIC MESQUITE

P.O. Box 850137, Mesquite; 972-216-6468

#### NORTHEAST TEXAS RURAL HERITAGE MUSEUM

P.O. Box 157, Pittsburg 75686; 903-856-1200; 10 percent discount in museum store for THF members

#### RED RIVER HISTORICAL MUSEUM

301 South Walnut St., Sherman 75090; 903-893-7623; 10 percent discount in museum store for THF members

#### PANHANDLE

#### CHILDRESS COUNTY HERITAGE MUSEUM

210 3rd St., N.W., Childress 79201; 940-937-2261; Mon-Fri 9-5; Sat. by appointment.

#### CROSBY COUNTY PIONEER MEMORIAL MUSEUM

101 W. Main St., Crosbyton, 78322; 806-675-2331; Tues-Sat-noon and 1-5

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### CORPUS CHRISTI MUSEUM LIBRARY

1900 N. Chaparral, Corpus Christi; 361-883-2862; Mon-Sat 10-5, Sun noon-5; history and archeology

### BRUSH COUNTRY MUSEUM

P.O. Box 340, Cotulla 78014; 210-879-2117; Daily 9-12, 1-5; local history

### GRACE ARMANTROUT MUSEUM ASSN.

P.O. Box 248, George West 78022; 512-449-3325

### MUSEUMS OF PORT ISABEL

317 E. Railroad Ave., Port Isabel 78570; 956-943-7602; lighthouse- daily 9-5, museum, Tues-Sat 10-5

### TEXAS MARITIME MUSEUM

1202 Navigation Circle, Rockport; 361-729-1271

### WESLACO BI-CULTURAL MUSEUM

515 S. Kansas St., Weslaco 78559; 956-968-9142

### WHARTON COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

3615 N. Richmond Rd., Wharton 77488; 979-532-2600; Mon-Fri 9:30-4:30, Sat-Sun 1-5; regional history and culture, Dan Rather's home

## WEST

### MUSEUM OF THE BIG BEND

Box C-101, Sul Ross State University campus, Alpine; 915-837-8034

### NEILL MUSEUM

Box 1034, Fort Davis 79734

### HALEY LIBRARY & HISTORY CENTER

1805 West Indiana, Midland; 915-682-5785

### PETROLEUM MUSEUM

1500 Interstate 20 West, Midland 79701

## State Parks & Historical Sites

### FORT GRIFFIN STATE PARK

U.S. 283, Albany; (915) 762-3592; Daily 8-5; Military History; \$2/car fee

### CADDOAN MOUNDS SITE

6 miles southwest of Alto, S.H. 21, Alto; (409) 858-3218; Open Wed-Sun 8-5; Prehistoric Site; Adults \$1, Children 50¢

### McKINNEY FALLS STATE PARK

9 miles south of Austin, U.S. 183, (512) 243-2177; Open Thurs-Mon 9-12, 1-6; Tues-Wed 9-12, 1-3; Natural History, History; \$2

### SEMINOLE CANYON STATE PARK

U.S. 90, Comstock; (915) 292-4464; Daily 8-5; Prehistory/History; \$2 Car fee

### MAGOFFIN HOME HISTORIC SITE

1120 Magoffin Ave., El Paso; (915) 533-5147; Wed-Sun 9-4; Historic House; Adults \$2, students and children \$1

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340 E. Main St., Fredericksburg, (512) 997-4379; Open daily 8-5; Chester Nimitz and Pacific War focus, historic building, military exhibits; Adults \$3, Children \$1.50

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317 S. Fulton Beach Rd., Rockport 78382; 361-792-0386; Wed-Sun, scheduled tours, 1877 Victorian home overlooking Aransas Bay

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One mile south of Goliad, U.S. 183; (512) 645-3405; open daily 8-5; History; \$2 Car fee

### LIENDD PLANTATION

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100 Ladybird Ln., Johnson City, and the LBJ Ranch, Stonewall; (830) 868-7128; Daily 8:45-5; Historic house/ranch; no fee except for ranch bus tour; \$3

### CADDO LAKE STATE PARK

State Hwy. 43, Karnack; (214) 679-3351; Open 8-5; Natural History/History; \$2 Car Entrance

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### BRAZOS BEND STATE PARK

FM 762, Newellville; (409) 553-3243; call for hours; natural history; \$2 car park entrance.

### CAPROCK CANYONS STATE PARK

3 miles west of Quitaque; S.H. 86, Quitaque; (806) 455-1492; open daily; prehistory, natural history; \$2 car park

### TEXAS STATE RAILROAD PARK

U.S. Hwy. 85 between Rusk and Palestine; (214) 683-2561; schedule varies; historic building, site, technology; adults \$8, children \$6 (round trip)

### FORT CONCHO NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

630 South Oakes St., San Angelo, (915) 841-2646. Tues-Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5; daily tours, programs, gift shop, and living history; adults \$2, children \$1.25, seniors \$1.50

### JOSE ANTONIO NAVARRO STATE HIST. SITE

228 South Laredo Street, San Antonio; (512) 226-4801; Open Tues-Sat 10-4; Historic House, Furnishings; Adults \$1, Children 25¢

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6 miles east of Sheffield, U.S. 290, Sheffield; (915) 836-4391; Open 8-5; Military History; Adults \$1, Children 25¢

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1 mile east of Stonewall, U.S. Highway 290, Stonewall; (512) 644-2252; open daily 8-5; history, living history farm

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