Early Texas Currency

From Statehood Through Reconstruction
Republic of Texas Scrip
National Bank Notes
Visit Nuevo Santander Gallery when looking for museum quality Old West Arms and fine Mexican collectibles. Original paintings and sculptures by internationally recognized artists are presented in a historically fashioned setting.

A selection of reference books and European antiques are offered for sale. Nuevo Santander Gallery gives you the chance to own a part of history!
BUYING & SELLING RARE U.S. COINS & CURRENCY SINCE 1979...

BUYING...

From small collections to large estates, we are aggressive buyers of all U.S. coins and currency. For larger accumulations, we will travel to see you and make an immediate offer with immediate funds. Please contact Win Callender or John Feigenbaum at 1-800-776-0560 (or send eMail to: info@davidlawrence.com) and we will be happy to discuss arrangements. Your transactions will be hassle-free. We promise.

SELLING...

We stock over 3,000 certified (independently authenticated & graded) US coins, and currency items. All backed with our 10-day return privilege - no questions asked. If you are a serious collector of numismatics, you should be doing business with us.

ON THE WEB... WWW.DAVIDLAWRENCE.COM

Please visit our web site, which is updated daily with thousands of certified U.S. coins, currency and reference books for serious collectors. We also offer secure ordering, so you can be comfortable doing business over the 'net.

CONFIDENTIALITY...

All transactions are strictly confidential, and you can rest assured that we will respect your rights to privacy. We NEVER sell mailing lists or make cold calls.
COVERAGE 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

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

DEPARTMENTS

6 President's Message

16 Texas Biography
Robert Mills

17 Texas Biography
Samuel May Williams

29 Texas Archives
Texas History Museum, Jefferson

30 Achievements
Helen and Thomas D. Anderson, Houston

52 Preserving Treasures
Heirloom Textiles

60 Historic Maps
Hano Manuscript Map, 1770

LISTINGS

7 Contributors

58 Foundation Membership
Honor Roll

62 Texas Historical Museums, State Parks, and Historical Sites

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor, Gene Krane
Book Review Editor, John Peterson
Proofreader, Betty Hall
ART DIRECTION
Designer, Stacey Van Landingham

CONTRIBUTORS

HERITAGE magazine is published quarterly by the Texas Historical Foundation, P.O. Box 50314, Austin, Texas 78763; email thf@thfonline.org. Opinions expressed by contributing writers do not necessarily reflect those of the Texas Historical Foundation. THF is a private, nonprofit organization supported by membership dues, contributions, and grants. Unsolicited articles not exceeding 2,000 words will be considered by a review committee for publication. Articles pertaining to Texas heritage, culture, and preservation activities are given priority. Manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced, and photos or artwork accurately labeled. Submissions become the property of the Texas Historical Foundation unless accompanied by a self-addressed envelope for return of documents or literature, and photographs or drawings from archival storage.
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.

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 Texana 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 Nunez 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.

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:

The Texas History Museum
P.O. Box 687
Jefferson, TX 75657

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

Hours:
Open Daily 9:30-5:30
Group Tours Welcome
Hospitality Room & Meeting Space Available
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 25 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.
MISSION STATEMENT OF THE TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION
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.

The Texas Historical Foundation Wishes to Thank
John Martin Davis Jr., Dallas
Marshall J. Doke Jr., Dallas
Curtis L. Frisbie Jr., Dallas
Lewis A. Jones, Austin
Jerry King, Dallas
David and Beverly McLane, Dallas
Celia and Larry Schoenbrunn, Dallas
Jack R. Wahlquist, Dallas

And These Generous Supporters

$1,500
All THF Board and officers (listed at left)
John McStay, Dallas

$1,000
The Campbell Foundation, Abilene

$500
Virginia M. Hutcheson, Houston; Dian Malouf/Overlake Foundation, Dallas;
Bob Mullen, San Antonio; Larry Schoenbrunn, Dallas

$250
James G. Brooks, Dallas; Wendy Kent Churchill, Fort Worth; Clare Aowell Glassell, Houston; F. O'Neil Griffin, Kerville; J. David Heaney, Houston; Charlie Meyer, Edinburg; Hardy & Betty Sanders, Colleyville

$200
Richard & Lauri Baish, El Paso; W.P. Clements, Dallas; J. R. & Betty Henry, Canyon; Rose Treviño, Laredo; Mary A. Yurria, Brownsville

$150
Bruce & Suzanne Hubbard, El Paso; W. T. (Gracie) Piper, Paducah

$125
Arthur Weinman, Fort Worth

$100
Helen Anthonn, Dallas; Bill Bailey Jr., Jacksonville; Louis A. Beecher, Dallas; Charles W. Blau, Dallas; Bob & Elena Brown, Lamesa; Barent Carter, Houston; Carl R. Dawson, Houston; Ed Eskin, Austin; Shirley C. Holley, Trophy Club; Donald R. Jansak, Dallas; J.G. Jones, Austin; Louis E. Keiter Jr., Dallas; Robert Kelso, San Antonio; Bob (Grace) King, Odessa; Gib Lewis, Austin; C. C. Mathewson, College Station; Paul & Mary Haas Foundation, Corpus Christi; John R. Quinlivan, Harlingen; Carolyn S. Richardson, Vega; Richard & Diane Trabalsi, Houston; Jack Wenz, Richmond; Nell P. Wilkerson, Livingston; Richard O. Wilson, Houston; Ellis Wilson Jr., San Antonio

$75
Lloyd Strange, Kerville

$50
Edith A. Moss, Austin; Milton H. West Jr., Houston; W. B. Woodruff Jr., Decatur

$35
Joe Barnes, Austin; J. T. Belzner, Dallas; Vester T. Hughes Jr., Dallas

$30
Bettie A. Jackson, El Paso

$25
David M. Cochran, Austin; J. Willis Johnson, San Angelo; Austen Kerley, Bryan; E. A. Limmer Jr., Temple; Ramona L. Pickle, Victoria; Henry Stewart, Fort Worth; Louanne C. Sullivan, Houston

Other
Louis E. De Moll Jr., Austin; Phillip Levy Jr., Universal City; Lawrence E. Vivian, San Antonio
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 bankers accompanied early Texans to their new frontier homeland. Events during the formative years of the Republic did little to disuade 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 “Exchequer 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 treasury regulations. The government relied on custom 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 assured 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.
Because Texas prohibited the issuance of circulating currency, the brothers endorsed and negotiated out-of-state banknotes. Mississippi banknotes initialed 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
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. Messrs. 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 equal 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 depositary 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 depositaries, collectors, and subagents from Marshall, Texas. His territory included Texas, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Western Louisiana. Major David F. Shali was the auditor, and Thomas H. Kennedy, formerly a judge in New Orleans, was comptroller. The principal depositary was attorney M.J. Hall of Marshall, Texas. The Texas funding depositaries were Samuel F. Mosley, at Jefferson; J.W. Smith, at Dallas; James Sorley, at Houston; D.M. Stapp, at Victoria; and George W. Palmer, at 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
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). Shiplasters (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 supplied 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, 1970

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 shiplasters provided what circulating medium there was during the war after specie payments were suspended. Improvisation resulted in an extraordinary 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.

REFERENCES

- Carlson, Avery Luverne. A Monetary and Banking History of Texas. Fort Worth, Texas: The Fort Worth National Bank, 1930
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.

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

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

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

Figure 5, right
New Orleans, Texian Loan, $320.00 (January 11, 1836). Benjamin Levy
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 shipplasters (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-Brazos, a convention of “Texians” voted to abandon forever any sovereignty 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.

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

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.

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

HERITAGE 20 WINTER 2002
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

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

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).

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

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 quaint 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. government, 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 Phlipot, 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
A Closer Look: Rare Denton County Scrip Examined

by Frank Clark

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 uniform, 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 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 border 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 country 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 back of the draft. The found sample was printed on used check (reminders) 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 steam ship with sails travelling through rough waters. Having this vignette printed on unused check reminders 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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Texas Flags
ROBERT MABERRY, JR.
FOREWORD BY PETER C. MARZIO
Although the Lone Star State takes its name from the icon on its famous flag, a number of unique flags have lead Texans in battle and in nation-building over the decades. Each flag has a story behind it—now told with more than one hundred color photos for the first time in Texas Flags. 117 color illus, 29 b&w photos. $50.00

Frontier Blood
The Saga of the Parker Family
JO ELLA POWELL EXLEY
The strange and brilliant Parker family may have changed the course of Texas history. From their midst came Cynthia Ann, taken captive by Comanches as a young girl, and Quanah, last of the great Comanche war chiefs. Exley adds a new dimension to this story by placing it in the context of the contentious Parker clan. "Vivid, unsparing accounts, much insight into the pioneer experience and the details of early interracial relations will make this book popular among devotees of the history of the American West." —Publishers Weekly. $29.95

LBJ's Texas White House
"Our Heart's Home"
HAL K. ROTHSAN
A revealing look at our thirty-sixth president's life and work in the Texas Hill Country. LBJ's Texas White House is the inside story of how Johnson used his ranch to form his own self-image and run the nation from a home base he loved. Readers will also get a fascinating interpretation of how the ranch offered Johnson in retirement the one thing he truly craved: control. $24.95

Early Tejano Ranching
Daily Life at Ranchos San José and El Fresnillo
ANDRES SÁENZ
INTRODUCTION BY ANDES TIRERINA
For two and a half centuries Tejanos have lived and ranched on the land of South Texas. In this book, Sáenz tells the story of the Sáenzes, who settled at Ranchos San José and El Fresnillo. Marriages and deaths, feasts and droughts, education, and domestic arts are all recreated through the words of this descendent. $21.95 cloth; $9.95 paper

The Eclectic Odyssey of Atlee B. Ayres, Architect
ROBERT JAMES COOTE
COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS BY W. EUGENE GEORGE
Atlee B. Ayres, one of the most prominent Texas architects of the early twentieth century, designed more than five hundred distinguished homes and public buildings in Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and New York. Here, Coote examines three decades of Ayres's career, focusing on Ayres's residential architecture in San Antonio. $50.00

Images above from Texas Flags.
Carrabba Conservation, Inc.
Conservation Treatment & Protective Framing

Cheryl Carrabba
Professional Associate, AIC
Works of Art on Paper
Archival Materials

2700 W. Anderson Ln. #512
Austin, TX 78757-1132
By appointment

512-452-5880
512-452-6112 fax
cherylc@io.com

Preserving the Past for the Future
Conserving Our Archeological Heritage

PREWITT AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Cultural Resources Services
7701 North Lamar, Suite 104
Austin, Texas 78752-1012
Tel: (512)459-3349 Fax: (512)459-3851
E-mail: staff@pilarch.com

Excavations at San Felipe Spring, Val Verde County, 1998
Excavating Confederate Veterans, Texas State Cemetery, Travis County, 1995

Marlow Industries
A Texas company that proudly supports historical preservation

Texas Founders: Raymond and Elizabeth Starr Marlow

Thermoelectric Innovation Through Research
10451 Vista Park Road • Dallas, TX 75238-1645
Telephone: 214/340-4900 • Fax 214/341-5212
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.txhistorymuseum.com.
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.
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.
W. Graham Arader III
Experts working as your personal curators

Presenting...

Fine Texas maps through the beginning of the 19th century, including five of the six selected as most significant by Thomas W. Streeter

Historically important documents, signatures and texts 18th century - 19th century

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.

3. First printed form of the act that organized the Supreme Court of the Republic.

Work by:

Josep Barcanda, Stephen F. Austin, Henry Tanner, John Disturnell, A. Arrowsmith, J. Arrowsmith, David Burr, Augustus Mitchell, J.H. Young, Alexander von Humboldt, de Aguayo, Rosa, and many more.

W. Graham Arader III of Houston - Galleria One, 5015 Westheimer, Ste. 2303, Houston, TX 77056
713-621-7151 *** e-mail: Arader_Hstn@msn.com *** URL: www.Araderhouston.com
TExAS RESEARCH AIDs

9019 Residents of Texas 1782 - 1836, transcribed by Institute of Texan Cultures. Three volume set of Texas census records. Volume I contains 484 pages of records from 1782 to 1806; Volume II contains 431 pages of records from 1809 to 1834; Volume III contains pages of 1835 census; selected documents from 1603 to 1803, plus full name index. ISBN#911317-33-3. Set price $250.00 plus $5.00 shipping and handling.

8890 A Guide to Texas Research by Carolyn R. & Joe E. Ericson. This volume provides background information, sources and where to find them. 97 pages, soft cover, topical index. ISBN#911317-55-4. $15.00.

6305 Character Certificates in the General Land Office of Texas edited by Gifford White. Reprint of this classic work. Give when the immigrant came to Texas, size of his family, number in the family and witnesses. 254 pages, soft cover. $25.00.

2809 Spanish Archives of the [Texas] General Land Office by Virginia Taylor. 107 pages of alphabetical lists of recipients of Spanish grants, the amount of land, Colony or Commissioners, and present-day location. $15.00.

4008 Texas Mortality Schedules 1850-1860, transcribed by Kathryn Hooper Davis. Deceased listed by county, giving age, gender, race, place of birth, age, month in which person died, occupation, cause of death, and length of illness. Names of those who died in 12 month period prior to the census. 183 pages, soft cover, full name index. $25.00.

D1002 State & County Officials of the Republic of Texas - Appointed and Elected, 1836 - 1846, transcribed by Kathryn Hooper Davis from Secretary of State's papers. Gives Civil officers by county, as well as Foreign Agents and Domestic. Officers of the 4th Congress, Medical Censors, etc. Full of Republic of Texas data. 84 pages, soft cover, full name index, and index of counties. $15.00.

3096 Stephen F. Austin, Empresario of Texas, by Gregg Cantrell. New biography of Stephen F. Austin. Winner of prestigious LaBahia Award and the Sommerfield G. Roberts Award given by the Sons of the Republic of Texas for best published book of the year dealing with Spanish Texas. 493 pages, library binding, dust jacket, full name index. $29.95.

4053 Austin's Old Three Hundred - The First Anglo Colony in Texas, written by the Descendants of Austin's Old Three Hundred. Biographical sketches of some of the colonists, written by their descendants. 233 pages, full name index. $21.95.

4059 1830 Citizens of Texas by Gifford White. Reconstructed census of 6,500 residents constructed from land records, early census, etc. Reprint edition. 282 pages, soft cover. $21.95


814 1840 Citizens of the Republic of Texas, Volume II, Tax Lists. ISBN 911317-26-0. $40.00

815 1840 Citizens of the Republic of Texas, Volume III - Land grants, by Gifford White. Together, 1 & 3 contain the names of most of the applicants for land in the Republic of Texas, with about 30,000 different names. 321 pages, library binding. $40.00.


NOW ACCEPTING VISA, MASTERCARD & DISCOVER
ERICSON BOOKS
1614 Redbud Street
Nacogdoches, Texas 75965
936-564-3625
John R. Cox Jewelers
Sweetwater & Abilene

Malouf's
Lubbock

Julian Gold
San Antonio, Austin,
Corpus Christi

That Added Touch
Laredo

Neiman Marcus
Dallas, Houston,
Fort Worth

Saks Fifth Avenue
Dallas, Houston, Austin

1.877.363.1900
www.dian-malouf.com
**Now Open!**

The Hotel Paisano

A hotel listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Marfa, Texas

For reservations call
866-729-3669
or visit us at
www.hotelpaisano.com

**THE ANTLERS HOTEL**

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

A turn of the century railroad resort on Lake LBJ

Historic Hotel · Cabins · Traincars

1001 King, Kingsland, TX 78639
800-383-0007 · 915-388-4411
www.theantlers.com

**HOLLAND HOTEL**

A West Texas Tradition Since 1928

Gateway to the Big Bend

Alpine, West Texas
Reservations: (800) 535-8040
Visit us at our Website
www.HollandHotel.net

For information regarding the sale of this property, please call
Karen Skelton at (512) 794-9400

The Hotel Limpia,
Suites and Guest Houses

Fort Davis, Texas

For Reservations Call
800.662.5517
Or Visit us at
www.hotellimpia.com
THE McWHINNEY FOUNDATION PRESS

Our publishing arm is part of the Texas A&M University Press Consortium. Our goal is to make history accessible to more readers by providing brief authoritative books on important historical events. You’ve seen our Civil War Campaigns and Commander series and our other titles. Now keep an eye out for our new series, The Military History of Texas.

A recent title

The McWhinney Collection

Located on the campus of McMurry University in Abilene, Texas. This research center houses books and archival materials relating to the Civil War, Southern, Scotch-Irish, and Texas history. The collection can be searched on-line through the Abilene Library Consortium.

BUFFALO GAP HISTORIC VILLAGE

Our outdoor history museum recreates and interprets the Texas frontier from 1875 to 1925. A virtual tour of the facility and on-line gift store (with Texas and history related items) can be accessed through our web page.

The McWhinney Foundation is a TEXAS 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization dedicated to preserving the historical heritage of Texas and the rest of the nation. We do so by being good stewards of your tax-deductible donations. Call for our brochure.

www.mcwhinney.org
The Texas Historical Foundation is online and updated!

Check out the site for state history news and back issues of HERITAGE magazine. Test your knowledge of Texas trivia too, or enroll your friends and neighbors as new members!

www.thfonline.org

American Eurocopter

is proud to support the

Texas Historical Foundation
The Haley Library and History Center preserves the authentic history of pioneer Texas and the American Southwest. The genuine history, inspiring ideals, spirit, heritage and dramatic beauty of our beloved cowboy West still live within the thousands of books, archives, photos, art and artifacts housed within the Library.

The Haley Library bookstore offers a variety of books, art prints and western items not available anywhere else, including many Tom Ryan prints of classic ranch scenes, rare books and special edition works by J. Evetts Haley.

The Library has an extensive permanent collection of works by the finest historic and contemporary artists of the Southwest.

- History Preservation
- Permanent Art Collections
- Book Collections
- Programs/Special Events
- Independent Institution
- Membership Opportunities
- Premier Research Facility

Haley Memorial Library & History Center
1805 W. Indiana Ave • Midland, Texas 79701
(915) 682-5785 • fax (915) 685-3512 • www.haleylibrary.com
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.

All images provided by Heritage Numismatics Auctions, Inc., unless otherwise noted.
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.


IMAGES PROVIDED BY JOHN ROWE,
TEXAS HISTORY MUSEUM, JEFFERSON.
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.
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

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

THIS PAGE SPONSORED BY TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION DIRECTOR JERRY KING, DALLAS.
SOUTH TEXAS NATIONAL BANK OF HOUSTON, TX,
CHARTER #4350. 1882,
$5 SECOND CHARTER BROWN BACK

This page sponsored by Texas Historical Foundation Director Lewis A. Jones, Austin.
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.
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.

THIS PAGE SPONSORED BY TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION DIRECTOR 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."
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

THIS PAGE SPONSORED BY DAVID AND BEVERLY MCLANE, DALLAS.
Update your picture of Texas!

See how Texas has developed with demographic data from the 2000 Census and results of two years' worth of state-wide research inside the 2002-2003 Texas Almanac. Perfect for business, government and education — over 600 pages cover banking, elections, schools and the state's diverse ethnic heritage.

Call 1-800-826-8911 or log on to texasalmanac.com to order, or pick up your copy at a bookstore today!

Published by The Dallas Morning News
Hardcover: $19.95 • Paperback: $13.95
"The source for all things Texan for more than 140 years."
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CORVICANA, TX, CHARTER #3506. 1902
$100 THIRD CHARTER RED SEAL

THIS PAGE SPONSORED BY CELIA AND LARRY L. SCHOENBRUN, DALLAS.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO, TX, CHARTER #2532. 1875, $10 FIRST CHARTER

THIS PAGE SPONSORED BY TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION DIRECTOR
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.

Readers should send questions about preserving personal artifacts to: THF, Attn: Conservator, P.O. Box 50314, Austin, TX 78763 or by email to egray@thfonline.org.
Riddell Rare Maps & Fine Prints

16th - 19th Century Antique Maps, Globes, Texana, Botanicals, Sporting Prints, Hand Carved Gilded Frames

Located in the Dallas Arts District

2607 Routh Street at McKinney Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75201
214•953•0601
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 assurance 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 continued 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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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.

- William Gouge, Fiscal History of Texas, 1852.
- Bob Medlar, Texas Obsolete Notes and Scrip, 1968.
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, 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.

All images courtesy of Heritage Numismatics Auctions, Inc., Dallas unless otherwise noted.

Best bookstore in the nation, deep in the heart of Texas*

*source: Citysearch.com

Book People
sixth & lamar 472-5050
open 9-11 daily
www.bookpeople.com

Texas history books • tantric sex handbooks
bali travel guidebooks • xeriscaping
interior mexican vegetarian cookbooks

Nietzsche t-shirts • journals • retro clocks
Calendars • Turkish tapestry totes
Jigsaw puzzles • windchimes • jewelry
New York Times best sellers • cards
Celebrate our Texas Heritage with a Texas Silver Dollar

The Texas Mint & Mercantile
P. O. Box 1371 • Whitney, Texas 76692 • www.texasmint.net
Toll Free 1-877-839-6468

The Texas 2000 Silver Dollar, design shown to the left, celebrates our Texas Heritage with the Texas Longhorn. The Texas Longhorn came to Texas in the 1600's with the Spanish Conquistadors. As the Civil War came to a close, a new industry was born out of the great herds of Texas Longhorns. 1 Troy ounce, .999 pure silver. $26.50.

The Texas 2001 Silver Dollar, design shown to the left, remembers a time when the Staked Plains of the Texas Panhandle down to the Gulf Coast region were covered with the woolly creatures (the buffalo) that provided food and clothing for the people living there. 1 Troy ounce, .999 pure silver. $26.50.

The Texas 2002 Silver Dollar, design shown to the left, is our tribute to the Traildrivers of the great State of Texas. Men who followed a dream and defined the tenacity of the 'Native Texan'. These pioneers scratched a living from the forests of East Texas to the desert West and gave us a great heritage. 1 Troy ounce, .999 pure silver. $22.95.

Most Unusual Birthday Gift!
A delightful way to say
HAPPY BIRTHDAY to that
new baby in your life

Personalized Elegant
Album, holds 22
Silver Eagles Coins

Enroll your little one in the SILVER EAGLE BIRTHDAY CLUB. They receive a brand new SILVER EAGLE the year they are born and receive a new one automatically on every birthday (along with a Happy Birthday card from you) until they are 21 (or until you discontinue).

They also receive a beautiful collectors album, personalized with their name, birth date and you as their sponsor.

Enrollment fee is $29.95, additional years billed at $19.95 for new coin and birthday card.

Be sure to include name of child, birth date, and your name as sponsor.

Collector's Choice, Dept TH-1
P.O. Box 66, Avon-by-the-Sea, NJ 07717
Call toll free 1-800-981-7071

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

Workshops • Demonstrations • Display Gardens
Natural Areas • Visitors Gallery • Children's Little House
Wildflower Cafe • will close THE STORE
Open Tuesday through Sunday.

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
4801 La Crosse Avenue • Austin, TX 78739
512 292-4200 • www.wildflower.org
Educating people about the beauty and value of native plants since 1982.
MEMORIALS

In Memory of S.V. Connor
Betty Gibbons

In Memory of Mary Jane Doke
Mr. and Mrs. James Pleasant
Dick and Sally Orsini
Joan and Bill Slaughter
Larry and Celia Schoenburg
Bill and Sharon Struther
Brooks and Barbara Chapman
Jack W. Hawkins
Suzan E. Fenner
Marilyn Dickinson
Georgia Sue and Dan Black
Glenda Bise
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Slaughter Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Marlow
Herbert Clift
Peter Vogel and Marguerite Burris

Charles M. Best
E. Kent and Nancy N. Kimbell
Judy Vertkoetter
Curtis L. Frisbie Jr.
Jerry and Elizabeth Susser
Pete and Mary Jane Horn
J.J. French Jr.
Sherra and Ronald Thomason

In Memory of Jay L. Johnson Jr.
Melissa Goodrich

In Memory of James Standifer Ludlum
John and Vickie Meadows
Meadows and Welch, Attorneys

In Memory of Martine Perini
Sherra and Ronald Thomason

MEMBER HONOR ROLL

Thanks to these new and renewing members...

TEXIAN
Virginia M. Hutchison, Houston

RANGER
Mark Armstrong, California, MD; Jane S. Cranz, Fort Worth; Margaret Formby, Hereford; Marshall Depot, Inc., Marshall; Charles T. Ramsey, Austin; Jason C. Spencer, Austin; Robert S. Stark, Chappell Hill; Hunter Strain, Robert Lee; Zoe Talbert, Tyler; Enrique Van Santen, M.D., Houston

PATRON
Joe E. Adams, Dallas; American Wind Power Center, Lubbock; Joseph W. Bailey, Dallas; Robert Bailey, Longview; Parker Ray Blevins, Austin; Kay Bowen & Bert Bishop, Wooster, OH; Lois Bowmer, Burnet; James R. Carlson, Austin; Alfred & Annette Cheek-Bishop, Houston; Ben Copass, Cisco; Bill and Vara Daniel, Austin; Hazel Dudley, Brownwood; Kent M. Edwards, Houston; Eileen Franklin, Katy; John S. Gibbs, San Antonio; Frank A. Gibson, Austin; J.K. Hamilton, Dallas; Wyman Harriman, Waxahachie; Charles M. Hartwell, Midland; Holly H. Huffines, Dallas; Roger Johnson, New Vienna, OH; Margaret Leben, Wooster, OH; John Loving, Lewisville; John Lynch, Euless; D. Wayne McDonnell, Houston; Olson Nicky, Dalhart; Linda L. Odom, Cleveland; Frances Pryor, San Antonio; W.L. Purifoy, Fort Worth; Grace F. Renbarger, Austin; Nita Renick, Columbus; Northeast Texas Rural Heritage Museum, Pittsburg; W.S. Shepherd, Beaumont; Lyndon Sommer, Tomball; Carol Spratt, Brownwood; H.D. Teel, Houston; Ruth D. Thompson, Plano; Stephanie Turnham, Belton; June C. Wendel, Greenwood Village, CO; George H. Williams, Dallas

CONTRIBUTING
Action Appraisal Corp., Austin; Shirley Hopson Appell, Llano; Nelson Aschenbeck, Round Top; Alfred Bauch, Fayetteville; Roger A. Bartlett, Austin; Laura T. Beavers, San Antonio; Harry Bounds, Houston; Clara J. Brown, Truscott; M/M Bruening, Fayetteville; Victor Burk, Houston; Georgia Caraway, Denton; Bobbye Chlapek, Temple; Ann & James Collins, Fredricksburg; Joanna Davis, Farmers Branch; Grace Armantrout Museum Assn., George West; Kathy Roberts Douglass, Rockport; Kay Lynn Fulton, Lubbock; Guendon Greenway, M.D., Dallas; Charles & Sue Hardwick, League City; Daisy Harvill, Paris; Sherry & Delma Hiller, Hunt; Historic Mesquite, Inc., Mesquite; Karen Jennings, San Marcos; Louis Kopnick, Markham; McFadden-Ward House, Beaumont; Grace F. Miller, Houston; J. Robert Miller, Houston; John P. Newport, Fort Worth; Panhandle-Plains Historical Society, Canyon; May Quick, Marfa; C. Ted Raines, Dallas; Ann K. Schoeler, Dallas; Dawn Shannon, Marfa; Texas Baptist Historical Collection, Dallas; Charles Verdick, Austin; Edward Waggner, Nacogdoches; Weslaco Bicultural Museum, Weslaco; Witte Museum, San Antonio; Robert Womack, Houston

STUDENT
Mary Brooks, Austin; Lisa G. Laffey, Fort Hood
Ralph W. Yarborough, the People's Senator
By Patrick L. Cox
Foreword by Senator Edward M. Kennedy
Ralph Yarborough fought for "the little people" in a political career that places him in the ranks of the most influential leaders in Texas history. This biography offers the first in-depth look at his life and work.
Focus on American History Series, Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin, Don Carleton, Editor
$39.95 cloth

Oil in Texas
The Gusher Age, 1895–1945
By Diana Davids Olien and Roger M. Olien
Using both archival records and oral histories, the authors chronicle the explosive growth of the Texas oil industry from the first commercial production at Corsicana in the 1890s through the vital role of Texas oil in World War II.
Clifton and Shirley Caldwell Texas Heritage Series
$39.95 cloth

Recovering History, Constructing Race
The Indian, Black, and White Roots of Mexican Americans
By Martha Menchaca
"Menchaca has accomplished an unprecedented tour de force in this sweeping historical overview and interpretation of the racial formation and racial history of Mexican Americans."
—Antonia L. Castañeda, Associate Professor of History, St. Mary's University
Joe R. and Teresa Lozano Long Series in Latin American and Latino Art and Culture
$24.95 paper, $55.00 cloth

A revised edition
Border Radio
Quacks, Yodelers, Pitchmen, Psychics, and Other Amazing Broadcasters of the American Airways
By Gene Fowler and Bill Crawford
Foreword by Wolfman Jack
"The magic of [a] wildly colorful chapter in broadcast history lives on in this entertainingly informative look at the forces and the people who contributed to the rise of the medium."
—Chicago Tribune
$22.95 paper, $50.00 cloth

Valley Interfaith and School Reform
Organizing for Power in South Texas
By Dennis Shirley
Using case studies of schools that have benefited from the reform efforts of a community group called Valley Interfaith, Shirley explores how community organizing and activism in support of public schools has engendered impressive academic results in the Rio Grande Valley.
Joe R. and Teresa Lozano Long Series in Latin American and Latino Art and Culture
$16.95 paper, $35.00 cloth

Messages from the Wild
An Almanac of Suburban Natural and Unnatural History
By Frederick R. Gehlbach
Naturalist Fred Gehlbach draws on thirty-five years of journal entries to present a composite, day-by-day almanac of the life cycles he's observed in a semiwild natural ravine in the midst of urban Central Texas.
$24.95 paper, $45.00 cloth

For children
Learn about . . . Texas Freshwater Fishes
By Georg Zappler
Illustrated by Elena T. Ivy
This coloring-and-activity book for upper-elementary-school-age children includes detailed information about the anatomy of fish, ancient fishes, and the 174 species of freshwater fishes found in Texas today.
Distributed for Texas Parks and Wildlife Press
$9.95 paper

Request our complete Texana catalog.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS
www.utexas.edu/utpress  800-252-3206
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

U.S. Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison, Honorary Chair

Tickets are $150 each and can be obtained by calling The Tower Club at 214-220-0403

VISIONS of the West

You are invited to a sumptuous cocktail buffet and rare opportunity to view the Texana collection of Houston businessman J.P. Bryan.

Thursday, February 28, 2002
Torch Energy Corporate Headquarters
1221 Lamar Street, Suite 1600, Houston
6:30-8:30 p.m. · Tickets are $125
J.P. and Mary Jon Bryan, Honorary Chairs

Call Joe Bridges at 713-781-0806 or Matt Miller at 713-461-7833 for ticket purchase information.
TEXAS HISTORICAL MUSEUMS

CENTRAL

NEILL-COCHRAN HOUSE MUSEUM
2310 San Gabriel, Austin; 512-478-2335; Wed-Sun, 2-5; 1885 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

BELLE 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-5. 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 76505

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.halloffame.org; Mon-Sat 10-5, Sun noon-5. Texas Sports Hall of Fame, Baseball 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; 409-889-0348

MCFADDIN-WARD HOUSE
1906 Calder St., Beaumont 77706; 409-822-2134; www.mcaddin-ward.org; Tues-Thurs 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.heritagehouseoforange.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 Crest Dr., Colleyville 76034; 817-577-1357

AGE OF STEAM RAILROAD MUSEUM
1105 Washington St. in Fair Park, Dallas 75210; 214-428-0101, www.dallasmuseum.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; open Sundays: Mon-Thurs 9-5, Sat-Sun noon-5; Winter hours: Mon-Thurs 9-5, Sat-Sun noon-5; 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; 903-855-1200; 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, 79232; 806-675-2331; Tues-Sat noon and 1-5

DEAF SMITH COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
400 Sampson St., Hereford 79045; 806-364-4338; Mon-Sat 10-5, closed Christmas, New Year's, and Easter. Local and pioneer history, historic building/site, 1908 E.B. Black House; donations
SOUTH/GULF COAST

MATAGORDA COUNTY MUSEUM
2100 Avenue F; Bay City; 409-245-7502; Tues-Fri 10-4, Sat-Sun 1-4; children’s museum Fri 10-1, Sat-Sun 1-4; Historical/research information

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 78596; 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

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

ADMIRAL NIMITZ STATE HISTORIC PARK/MUSEUM
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

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

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

LIENDO PLANTATION
Wyatt Chapel Road; (409) 826-3126 or (409) 826-3883; open first Saturday of the month, $5

LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
100 Ladybird Ln., Johnson City, and the LBJ Ranch, Stonewall; (830) 686-7128; Daily 8-5; Historic house/ranch; no fee except for ranch bus tour; $3

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

MONUMENT HILL AND KREISHE BREWERY STATE HISTORICAL SITE
Spur 92, La Grange; (779) 968-5658; open 8-5; reburial site of the men of the Dawson Massacre and the Black Bean Lottery; remains of the first commercial scale brewery in Texas; adults $2, children under 12 free.

SAN JACINTO BATTLEGROUND STATE PARK
3523 Hwy. 134, La Porte 77571; (281) 479-242; open daily, summer/winter hours; free

STATE PARKS & HISTORICAL SITES

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

CADDIO MOUNDS SITE
6 miles southwest of Alto, S.H. 21, Alto; (409) 859-3218; 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; Prehistoric History; $2 Car fee

STARR FAMILY HISTORICAL PARK
407 W. Travis St., Marshall; (903) 935-3044; 9-5 daily except Tues., and Sun. 1-5; home of James F. Starr, son of James H. Starr, Secretary of the Treasury, Republic of Texas; $3/person

BRAZOS BEND STATE PARK
FM 762, Needville; (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) 481-2646; 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¢

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

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

WASHINGTON-on-the-BRAZOS STATE HISTORICAL PARK
Box 305, Washington; (409) 878-2214; Park and Independence Hall replica; Park grounds, 8-sundown. Visitor Center, open daily 8-5 p.m.; adults $4, children $2; Star of the Republic Museum, Daily 10-5