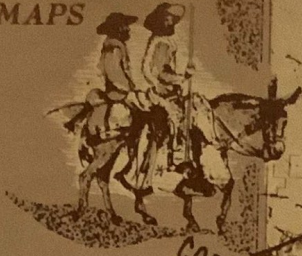


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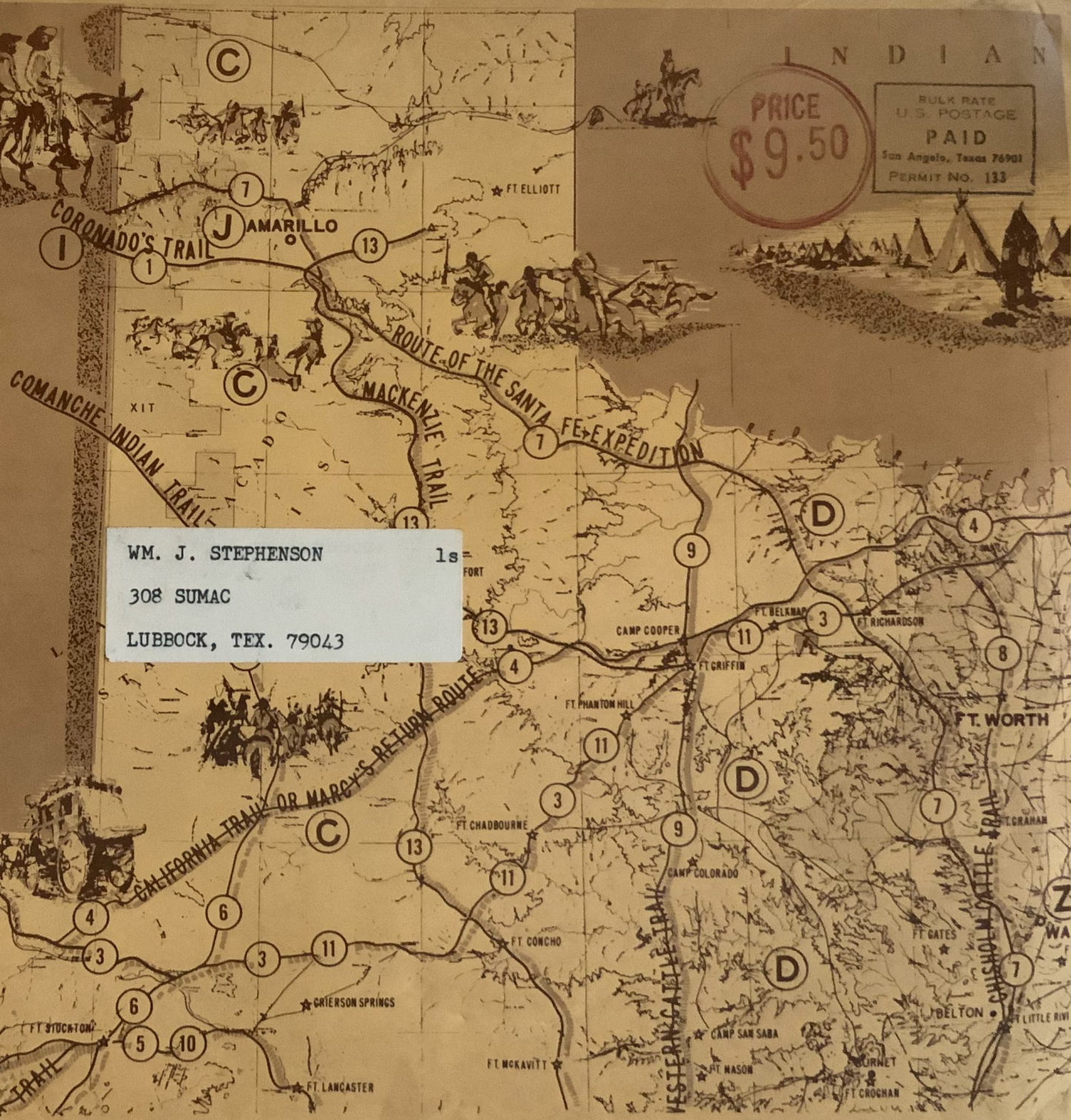


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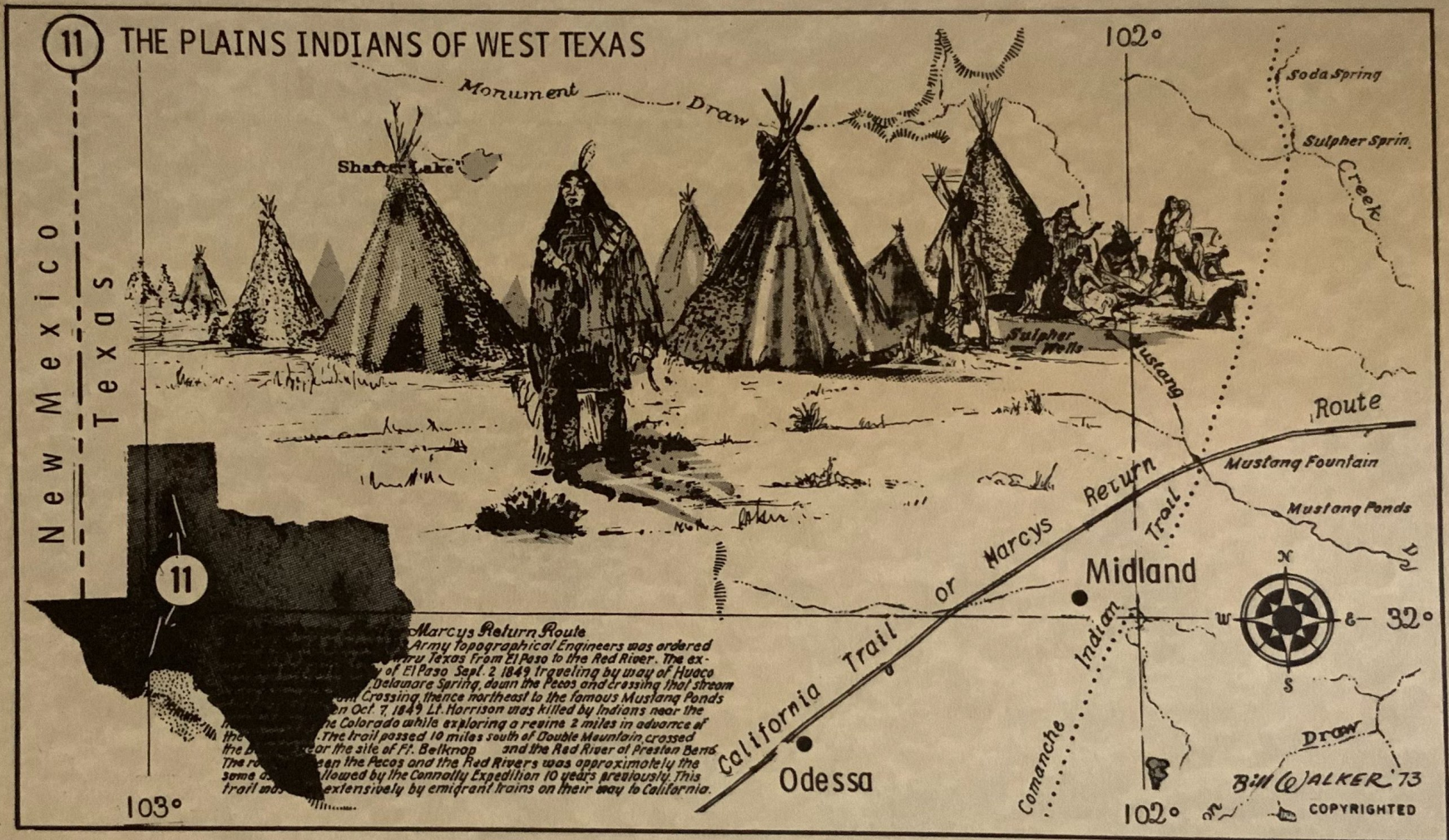
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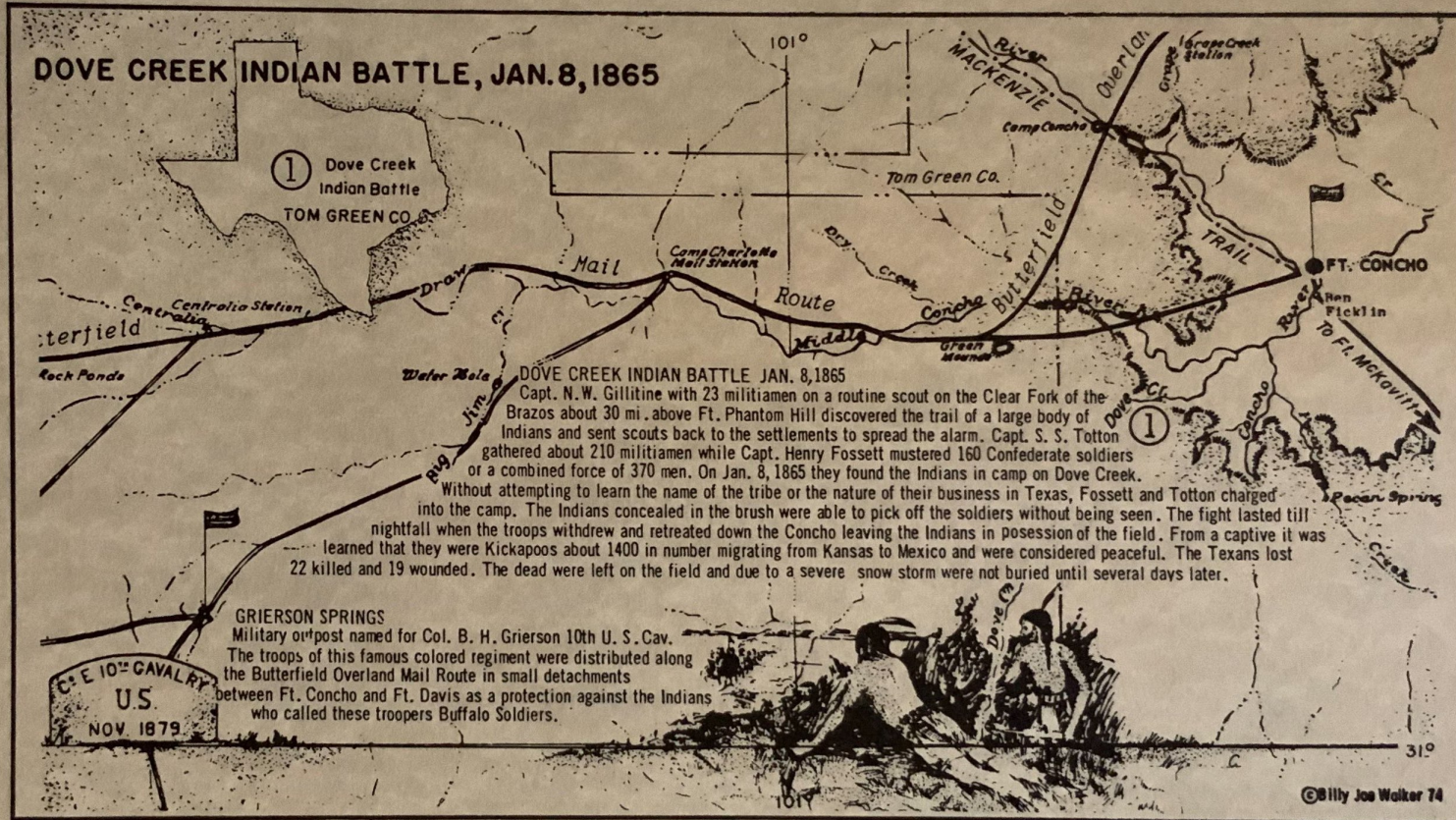
HOFFMAN & WALKER'S
FOCUSING ON THE PAST
HIGHLIGHTS OF
TEXAS HISTORY



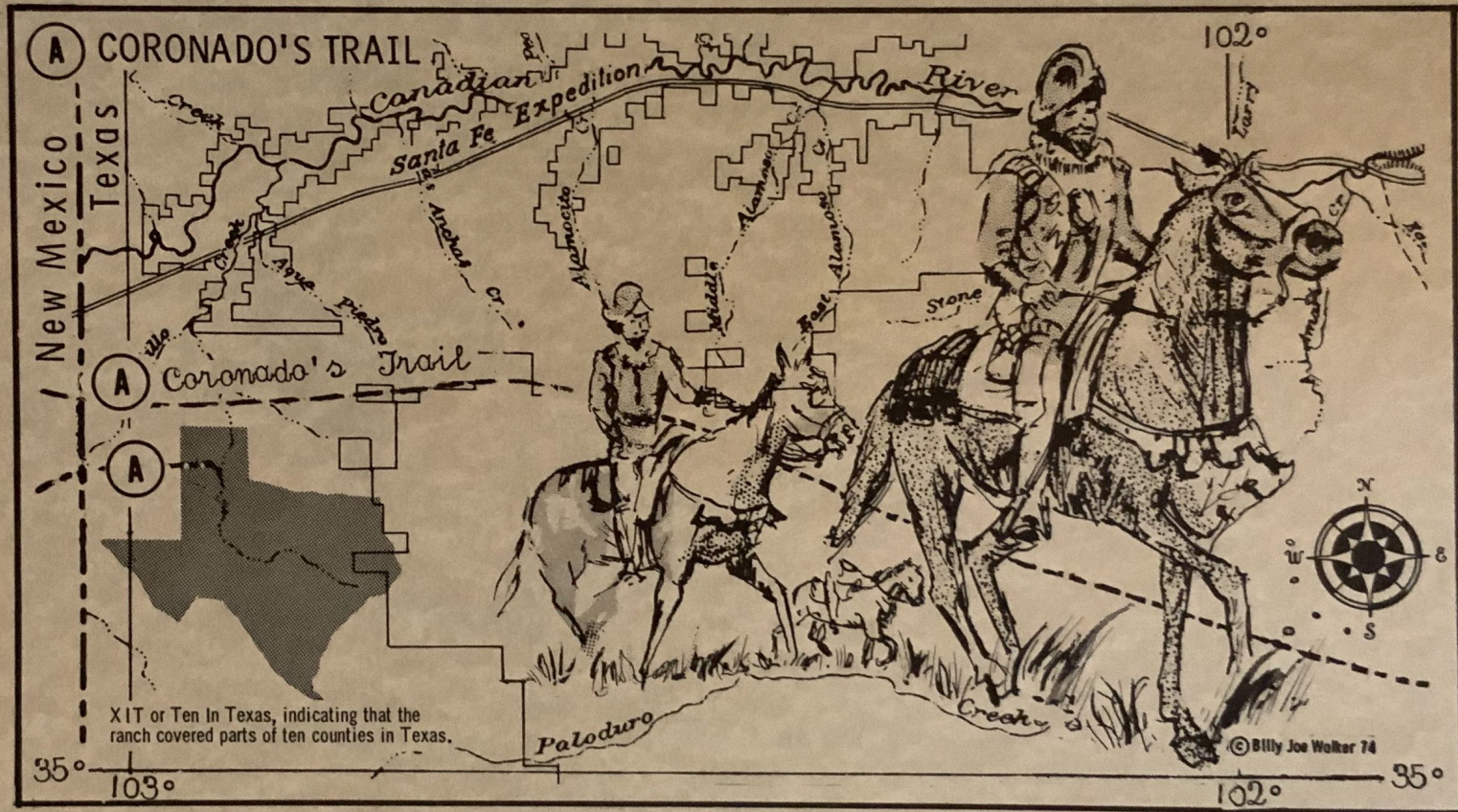
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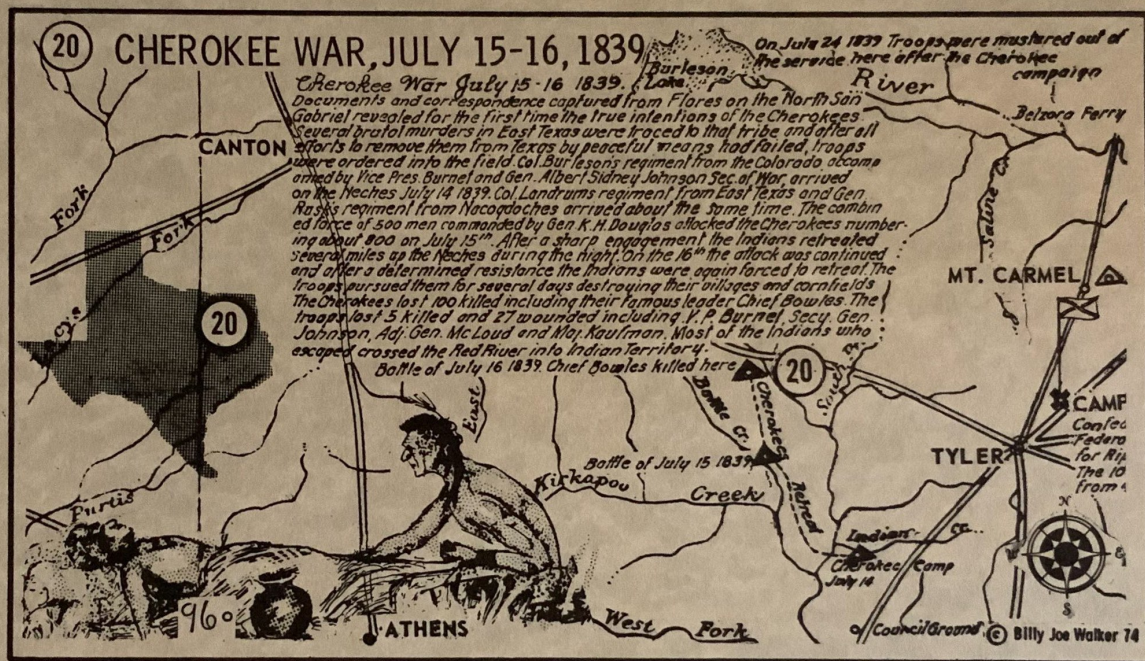
THE PLAINS INDIANS OF WEST TEXAS. In 1700, the Shoshonean-speaking people, whom we know as the Comanches, obtained their first horses. The automobile wrought no greater changes in our culture than did horses in the culture of the Plains Indians. The very character of the Comanches were changed. Once mounted, they blossomed into superb cavalymen and vicious raiders. They earned the reputation of being "lords of the plains." The tribal name is derived from a Ute word, Komantcia, meaning "enemy." Not only were they enemies to the settlers, but also to the Wichitas, Tonkawas, and Lipan Apaches, whom they drove out of West Texas. The Plains Indians of West Texas were nomads who secured food and tepee coverings from buffaloes.



DOVE CREEK INDIAN BATTLE, JAN. 8, 1865. An attack was made on about 1,400 Kickapoo Indians by about 210 militiamen under Capt. S. S. Totom and approx. 160 Confederate soldiers under Capt. Henry Fossett. The Indians were concealed in the brush and were able to pick off the soldiers without being seen. The fight lasted until nightfall. The Texans lost 22 killed and 19 wounded. It was later discovered that the Indians were considered peaceful and that they were migrating from Kansas to Mexico.



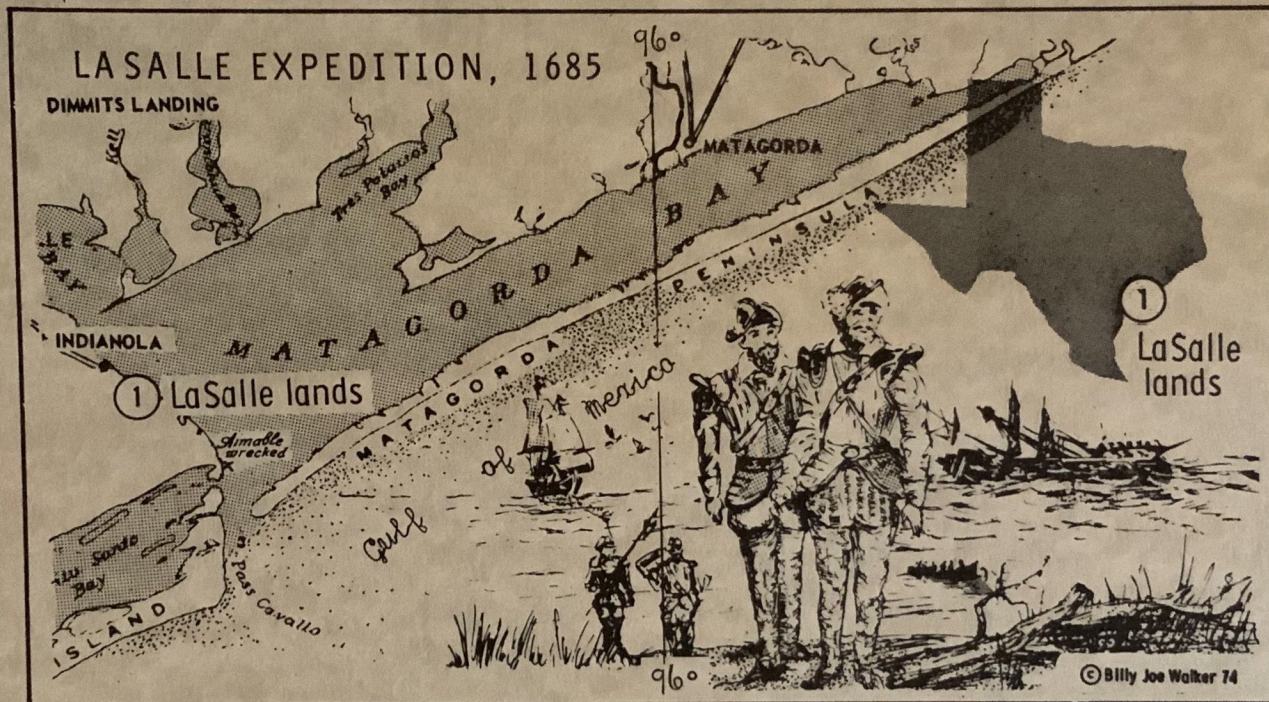
CORONADO'S TRAIL. Francisco Coronado began his journey in 1540 with 370 spaniards, 700 Indian allies, and 1,000 horses. Coronado maintains that there were 300 horsemen, 70 footmen and 1,000 Indians. They traveled through western Mexico, New Mexico and Texas searching for the seven cities of Cibola. (Cibola was a Zuni Village in northwestern New Mexico.) In six months the site was located by Coronado, but he only found Zuni pueblos, no gold.



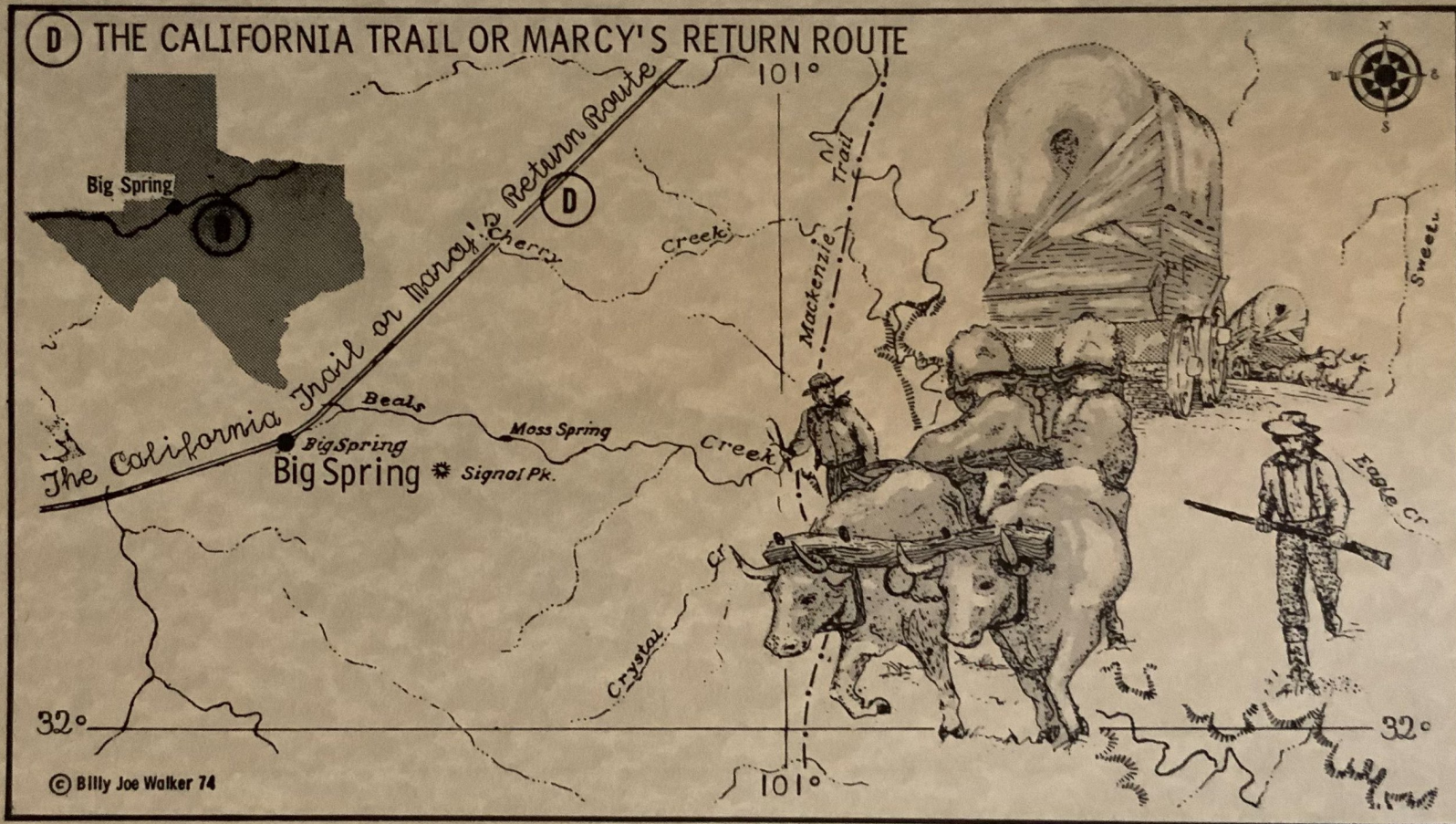
CHEROKEE WAR, JULY 15-16, 1839. After several brutal murders in East Texas were traced to the Cherokees and all other efforts to remove them from Texas by peaceful means had failed, troops were ordered into the field. 500 men commanded by Republic of Texas, General K. H. Douglas attacked the Cherokees numbering about 800. The Cherokees lost 100 killed including their famous leader Chief Bowles. The troops lost 5 killed and 27 wounded. Most of the Indians who escaped crossed the Red River into Indian Territory.

FOCUSING ON THE PAST

By: Billy Joe Walker



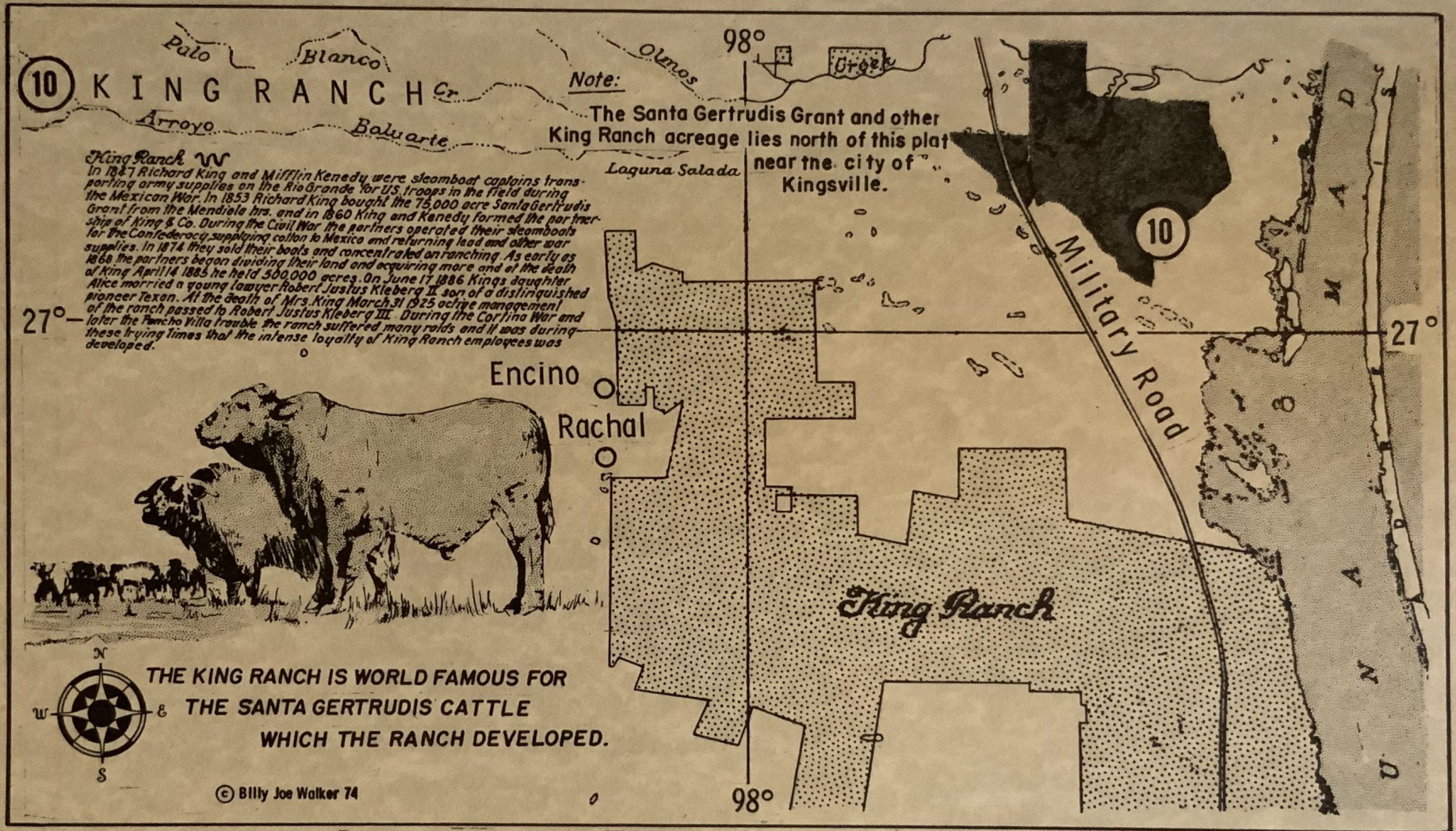
LA SALLE EXPEDITION. In Feb. 1685 a French expedition led by LaSalle in search of the mouth of the Mississippi River arrived off Pass Cavallo. LaSalle landed and built Fort St. Louis from which he launched several expeditions overland towards the east always searching for the fatal river. It was on one of these expeditions LaSalle was assassinated by some of his followers March 20, 1687 near present day Navasota.



THE CALIFORNIA TRAIL OR MARCY'S RETURN ROUTE. In 1849, Captain R. B. Marcy was ordered to explore a shorter route through Texas from El Paso to the Red River. The expedition left the vicinity of El Paso September 2, 1849, traveling by way of Huaco Tanks; Guadalupe Pass; Delaware Spring; down the Pecos and crossing that stream at the Upper Emigrant Crossing, thence northeast to the famous Mustang Ponds and Big Spring. The trail passed 10 miles south of Double Mountain, crossed the Brazos near the site of Fort Belknap and the Red River at Preston Bend. The route between the Pecos and the Red River was approximately the same as that followed by the Connally Expedition 10 years previously. This trail was used extensively by emigrant trains on their way to California.



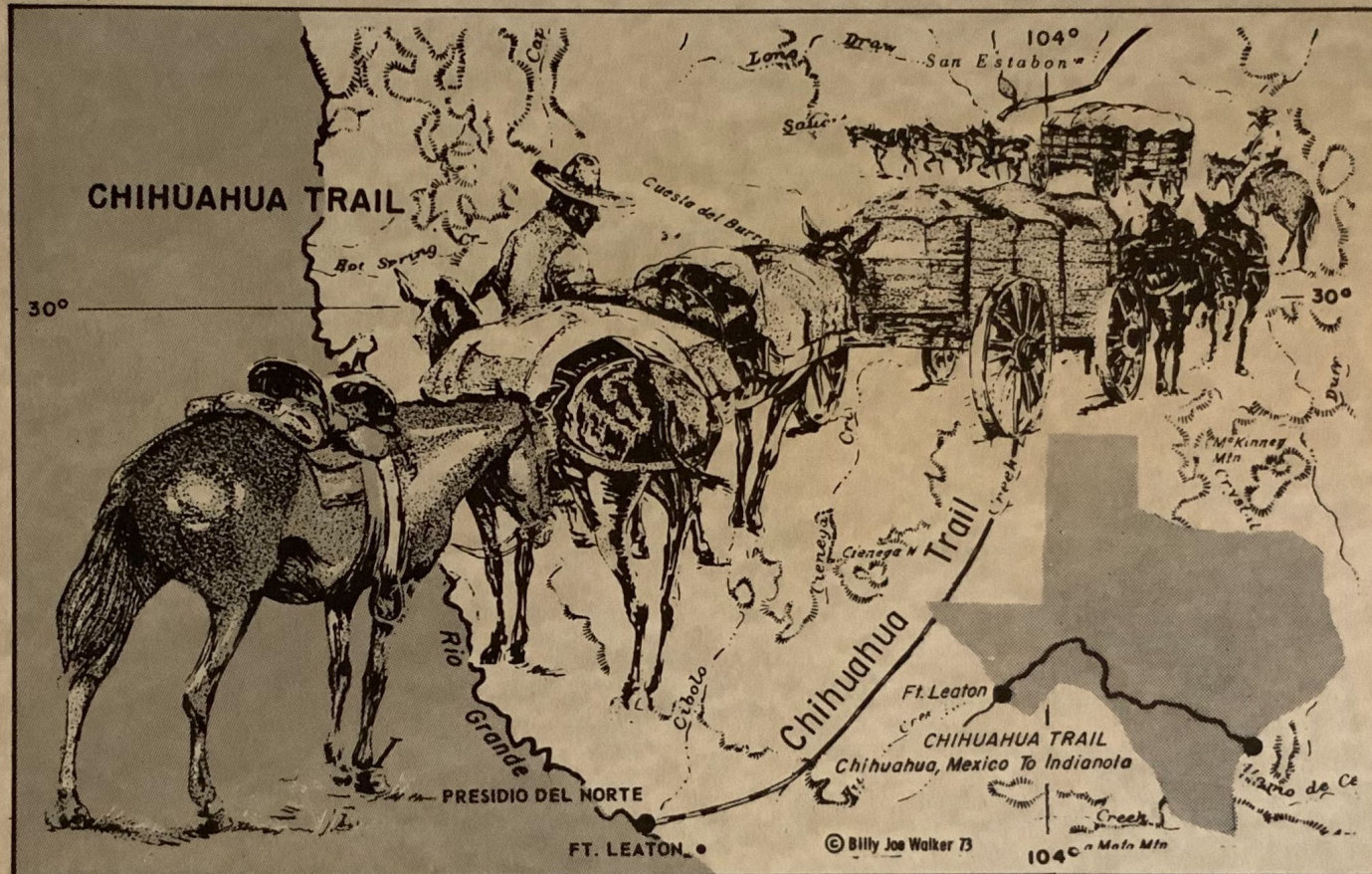
THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION, 1841 . About 350 Texans led by Gen. McLeod and Maj. Howard left Brushy Creek for Santa Fe June 21, 1841 for the purpose of opening a direct trade route between the Texas settlements and Santa Fe and to establish jurisdiction over the territory east of the Rio Grande which was claimed by Texas. At Laguna Colorado the expedition was induced to surrender to Mexican troops under Governor Armijo. Several Texans were brutally murdered and the rest bound and marched to Santa Fe thense to El Paso and finally to Mexico City where they were imprisoned.



KING RANCH W In 1847, Richard King and Mifflin Kenedy were steamboat captains transporting army supplies on the Rio Grande for U. S. troops in the field during the Mexican War. In 1853 Richard King bought the 75,000 acre Santa Gertrudis Grant from the Mendiola heirs, and in 1860 King and Kenedy formed the partnership of King and Company. During the Civil War the partners operated their steamboats for the Confederacy supplying cotton to Mexico and returning lead and other war supplies. In 1874 they sold their boats and concentrated on ranching. As early as 1860 the partners began dividing their land and acquiring more, and at the death of King, April 14, 1885, he held 500,000 acres. On June 17, 1886 King's daughter, Alice, married a young lawyer, Robert Justus Kleberg II, son of a distinguished pioneer Texan. At the death of Mrs. King, March 31, 1925, active management of the ranch passed to Robert Justus Kleberg III. During the Cortina War, and later the Pancho Villa trouble, the ranch suffered many raids and it was during these trying times that the intense loyalty of King Ranch employees was developed.

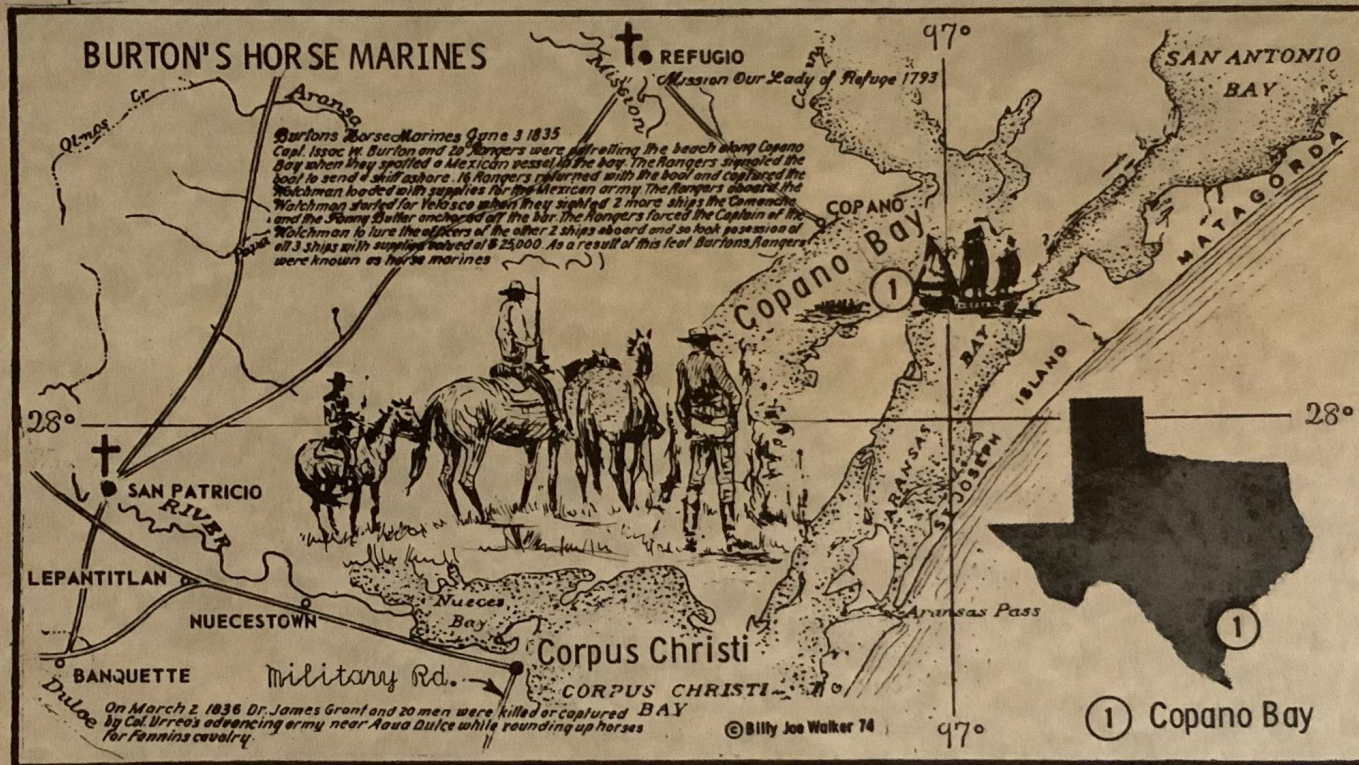


SAN ANTONIO - SAN DIEGO STAGE LINE. Established July 1, 1857, by James E. Burch who contracted with the Postal Department to deliver the mails bi-monthly between San Antonio and San Diego for the sum of \$149,800. Major J. C. Wood was general superintendant in charge of setting up and operating the line. Burch who went to California to set up the western end of the line was drowned when the ship by which he was returning to Texas via "The Horn" was sunk. The line began operations with 65 men, 50 Concord Stages and 400 mules. Stage stands were spaced about 20 miles apart and it required 30 days to make the trip. The passenger fare was \$200 to San Diego and \$100 to El Paso. Big Foot Wallace, famous frontiersman, Ranger, Indian fighter and scout, drove the first stage from San Antonio to El Paso.

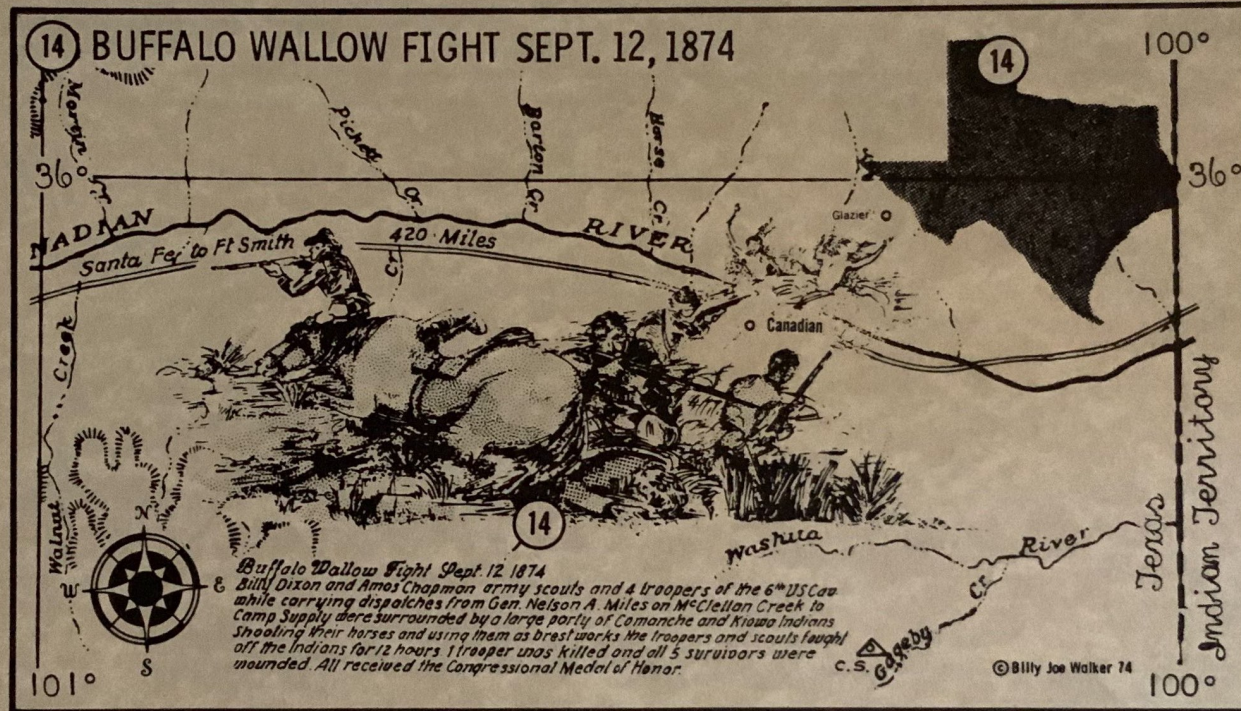


CHIHUAHUA TRAIL. Extending between Chihuahua Mexico and Indianola on Matagorda Bay via Rio Conchos, Presidio, Fort Davis, Fort Stockton, Fort Lancaster and San Antonio.

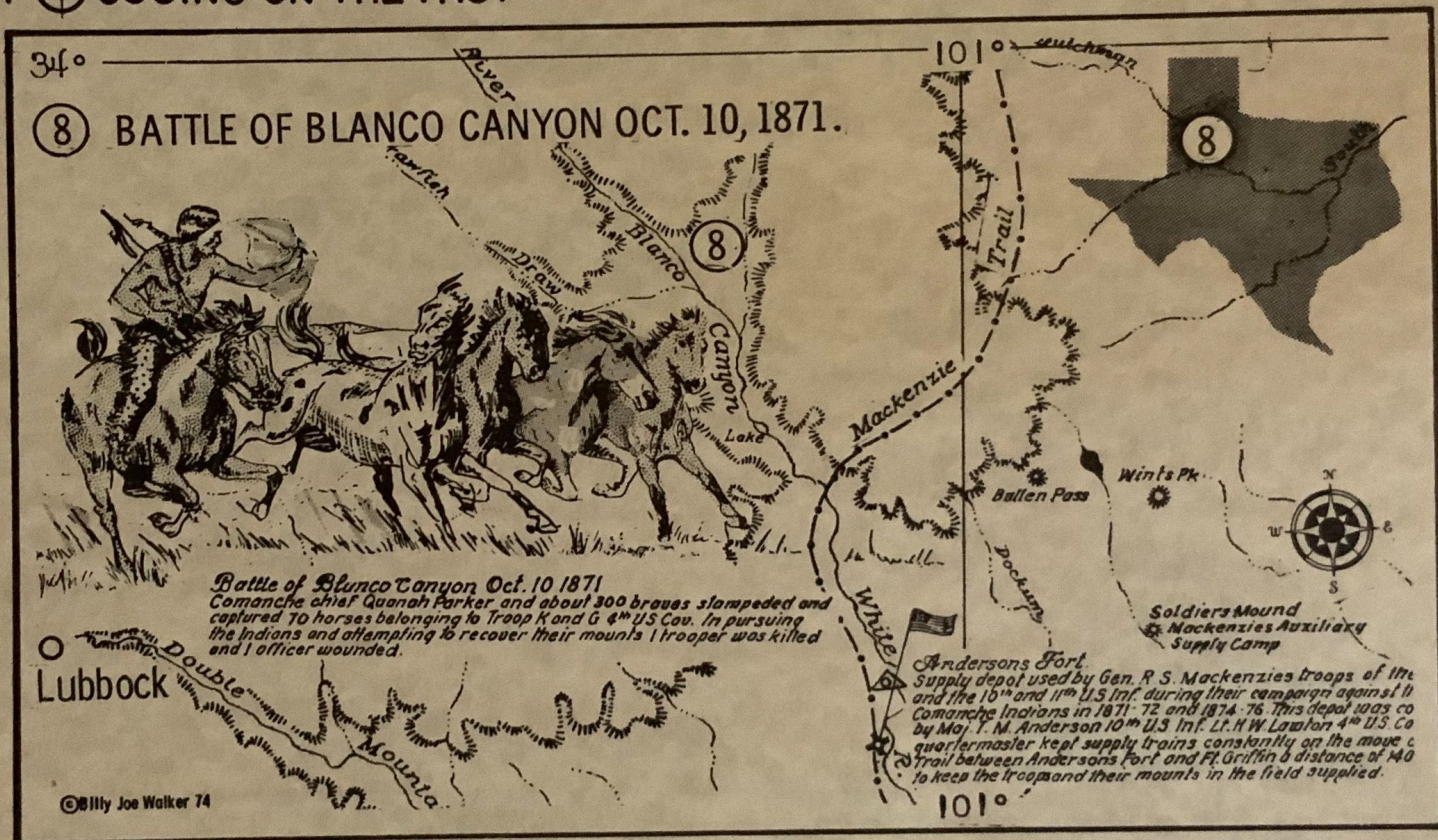
Many legends of buried treasure are associated with this famous trail, since huge shipments of bullion and other valuable merchandise passed over this trail. August Santleben a pioneer freighter in 1876 transported \$ 350,000 in silver bullion and 40,000 pounds of copper consigned to Heick Brothers of Indianola. Santlebens commission on this trip was \$17,500.



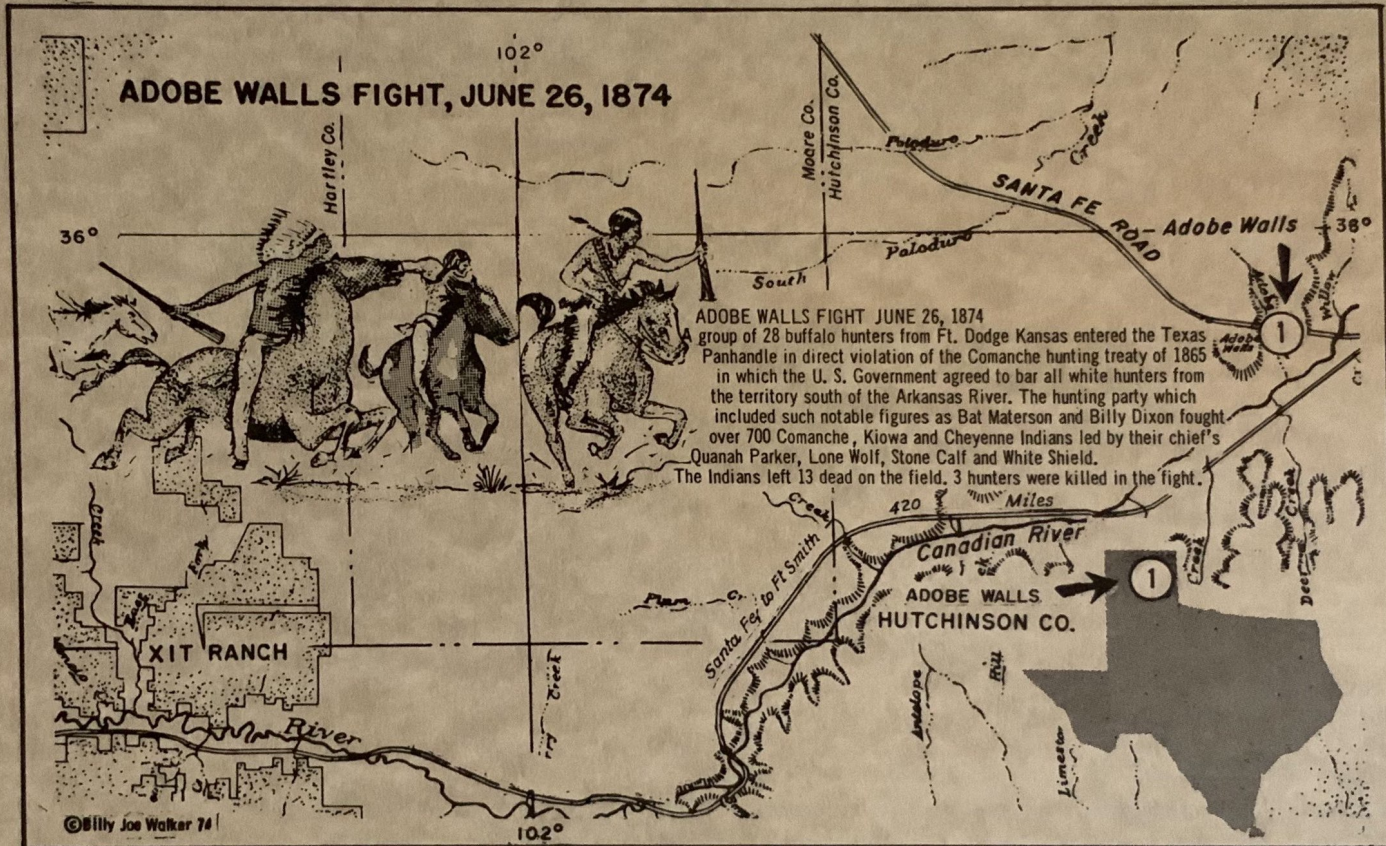
BURTON'S HORSE MARINES, JUNE 3, 1835. Capt. Issac W. Burton and 20 Rangers spotted a Mexican vessel in Copano Bay. They signaled the boat to send a skiff ashore. 16 Rangers returned with the boat and captured the "Watchman." The Rangers aboard the "Watchman" started for Velasco when they sighted 2 more ships, the "Comanche" and the "Fanny Butler." They lured the officers of the other 2 ships aboard and so took possession of all 3 ships. As a result ... Burton's Rangers were known as HORSE MARINES.



BUFFALO WALLOW FIGHT, SEPT. 12, 1874. Billy Dixon and Amos Chapman, army scouts, and four troopers of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, while carrying dispatches from Gen. Nelson A. Miles on McClellan Creek to Camp Supply, were surrounded by a large party of Comanche and Kiowa Indians. Shooting their horses and using them as breast works, the troopers and scouts fought off the Indians for twelve hours. One trooper was killed and all five survivors were wounded. All received the Congressional Medal of Honor.



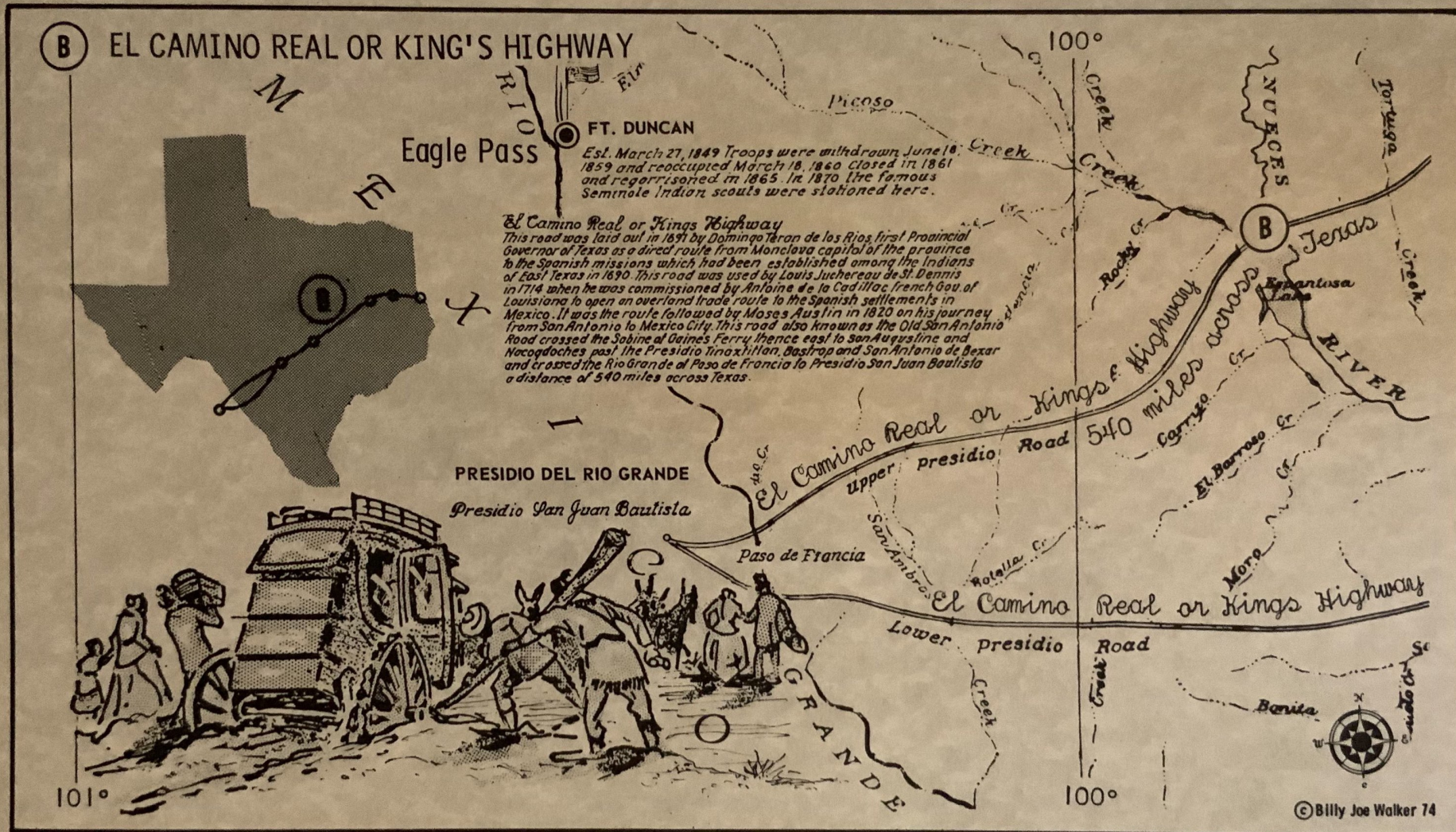
BATTLE OF BLANCO CANYON OCT. 10, 1871. Comanche chief Quanah Parker and about 300 braves stampeded and captured 70 horses belonging to troop K and G, 4th U.S. Cavalry. In pursuing the Indians and attempting to recover their mounts, 1 trooper was killed and 1 officer was wounded.



ADOBE WALLS FIGHT, JUNE 26, 1874. A group of 28 buffalo hunters, which included such notable figures as Bat Masterson and Billy Dixon, fought over 700 Comanche, Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians led by their chiefs Quannah Parker, Lone Wolf, Stone Calf and White Shield. The Indians left thirteen dead on the field. Three hunters were killed in the fight.



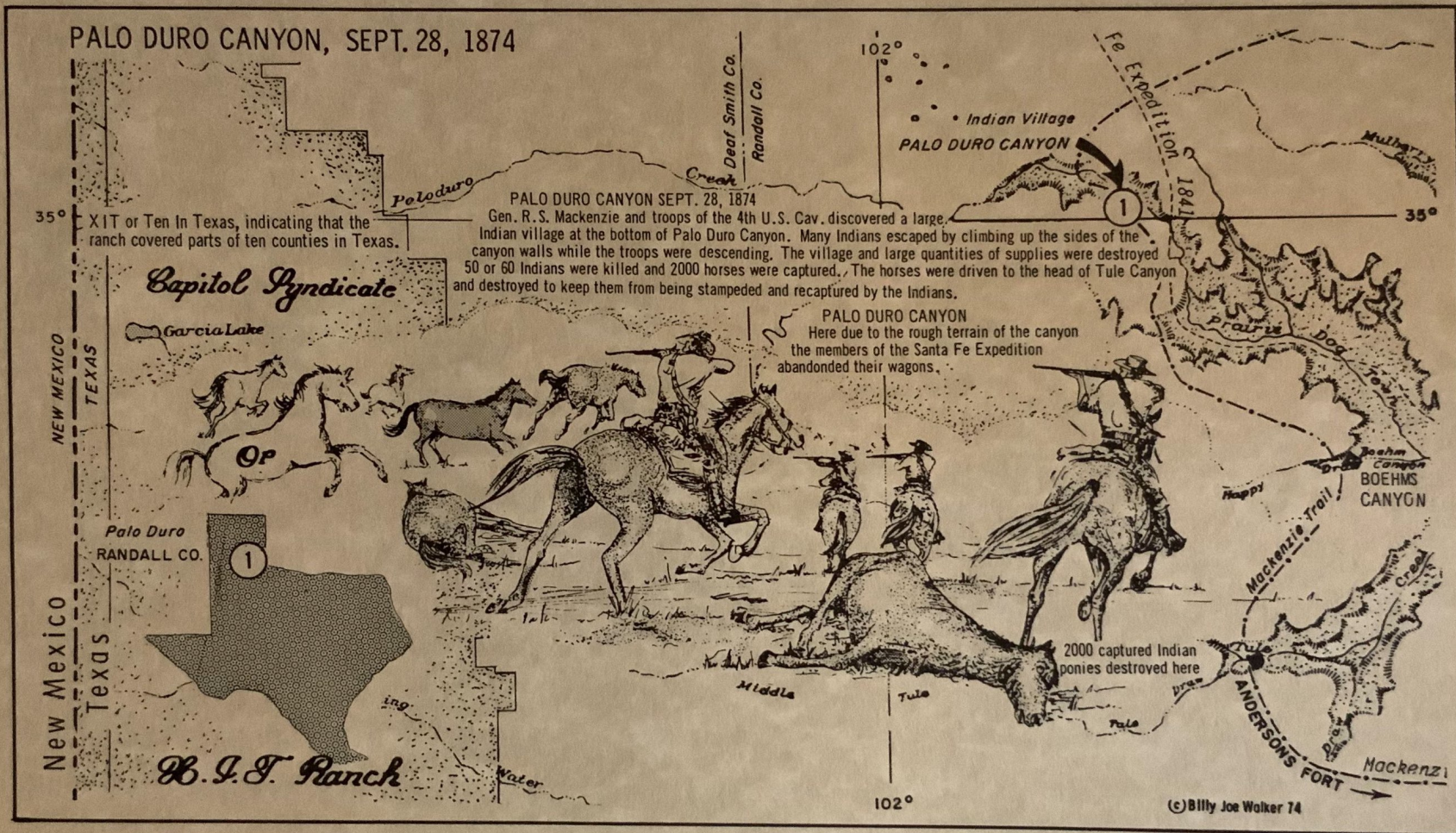
BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE. Established 1857 by John Butterfield who agreed to carry the mails twice a week between St. Louis and San Francisco for the sum of \$ 595,000. The route through Texas comprised the 5th and 6th divisions. A log of the 6th division was from the crossing of Red River of Colberts Ferry to Ft. Chadbourne. Total:282 1/2 miles and the time required to make the run was 65-1/2 hours. A log of the 5th division was from Ft. Chadbourne to Franklin. Total 458 miles and the time required to make the run was 126-1/2 hours. The total distance across Texas was 740-1/2 miles and the time was 192 hours, or 8 days.



EL CAMINO REAL OR KING'S HIGHWAY. El Camino Real (or the Royal Road, the King's Highway, Old San Antonio Road or Presidio Road) was blazed in 1691, by Domingo Teran de los Rios, the first provincial governor of Coahuila-Texas. It ran from a point some nine miles south of San Juan Bautista (Eagle Pass) on the Rio Grande to San Antonio to Bastrop to Crockett to Nacogdoches to San Augustine and crossed the Sabine at Gaine's Ferry. 540 Miles across Texas. Branches to this main artery were soon added.



COMANCHE INDIAN TRAIL. This ancient trail worn broad and deep through the centuries by hordes of Comanche Indians who from their native haunts high up on the Staked Plains of Texas traveled over this trail on their annual forays into Mexico. These raids usually took place in the fall of the year when the Charcos or water holes were filled by rains and the month of September in the Comanchean language is called the Mexican Moon. So fierce and devastating were these raids that large areas of northern Mexico were virtually depopulated.



PALO DURO CANYON, SEPT. 28, 1874. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie and troops of the 4th U. S. Cavalry discovered a large Indian village at the bottom of Palo Duro Canyon. Many Indians escaped by climbing up the sides of the canyon walls while the troops were descending. The village and large quantities of supplies were destroyed. 50 or 60 Indians were killed and 2000 horses were captured. The horses were driven to the head of Tule Canyon and destroyed to keep them from being stampeded and recaptured by the Indians.