



TRAIL DUST



By DOUGLAS MEADOR
Trailing the buffalo herds into a new empire, the pioneers made an unwritten covenant with posterity. The mute debenture contained a ratification of opportunity, witnessed by courage and the will to carry forward. They have fulfilled the obligation and released the trusteeship of the future without overture. Their strong and willing hands have cut a deep hicjacket on the boundary markers of the last frontier.

When they drove their creaking wagons beyond the reach of friends and kindred to cross the bridgeless rivers of an untamed country, there was no thought of future glory in their hearts. Theirs was not the role of conquest nor of might to crush some lesser paragon; they knew no dreams of El Dorado. Theirs was a simple creed strengthened with the desire for homes and fields; for peace and life, as each day unloaded its cargo of uncertainty at their doors.

Before I realized the tyranny that vanity can exercise, I was wearing a top from one of my mother's stockings, knotted to make a night-cap. The purpose was to subdue a shock of corn-stalk hair so that it would lay in the new pompadour style.

Plenty of wholesome work is about the best known protection from the outrages of our own thoughts.

Once in a jocund mood the elevator boy in a crowded cage allowed his latent desire to have control and dropped us to the ground floor like a rock tossed into a well. Many women screamed and one dropped the upper plate from her false teeth on the floor of the car. It skidded under the gate and fell into the elevator shaft. She was a small woman with black, flashing eyes and she turned upon the youth and slapped him off the stool. I have always been impressed with the insignificant eggs from which trouble is frequently hatched.

It has long been an inauspicious supposition with me that paying for a water-melon represented a concrete example of extravagance. Through a curious sense of value and personal rights, I have always considered the red-fleshed gourd as belonging to the finder. Exercising the policy as a boy made it possible for me, on one occasion, to make an intimate study of the effect of bird-shot under the epidermis.

Perhaps the caterpillar would rate a higher classification in the world if it could pursue a more definite program. However, its course of travel may be reversed by a twig across the path or by looking back and becoming obsessed with curiosity. Unfortunately the behavior is not restricted to crawling worms.

Heartache is located on the itinerary of that traveler who returns after many years to a land where he once held the delectable cup of happiness. The spiritual ambrosia of joy is not produced by a peculiar quality of soil or climate; it is pressed from petals of transitory-blooming flowers in the garden of the human heart.

Despite the mundane practice of laughter it seldom contains the tone value of sincerity, except when echoing against the crystal soul of a child.

Apparently asleep in the shady dust outside the ill-fitting door, a young rooster opened one eye at intervals. During the rush of summer, nature had neglected to properly feather the fowl, or the process of moulting had been allowed too much liberty and the sun had blistered exposed extremities. But the cockerel held no malice for fate, instead he walked with a certain glamour in his stride, to the radiator of the steaming automobile. With leisurely nonchalance the bird extracted a generous quantity of bugs and grass-hopp-

Local Schools To Open Doors September 9

Mrs. Alexander Has Made Resignation From High School

Matador Public Schools will open on Monday, September 9, according to B. F. Tunnell, superintendent. Further announcements regarding registration dates will be given later, Mr. Tunnell stated. Mrs. Nellie Alexander, high school English teacher during the past year, recently resigned her position. The local Board of Trustees has not yet elected an instructor to fill this vacancy in the faculty.

Assignments Given
The list of teachers in the Matador Grade School and their assignments is as follows: Miss Verlin Reeves, first grade; Miss Amy Glenn, second grade; Mrs. Melvin Meason, third grade; Miss Theresia Godfrey, Mrs. Harold Jones, Wilmer Green, and Vernon Doss, departmental work in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades.

Mrs. Mae W. McKenzie, high school instructor, will likely be given half time work in the above named grades, declared Mr. Tunnell.

Teaching assignments in Matador High School for the coming term are Hugh C. Gray, science department; Miss Zona Beth Faulkner, homemaking; Bert Ezzell, history; Don T. Martin, mathematics; Mrs. Mae W. McKenzie, typewriting; and Mr. Tunnell, bookkeeping and business law.

Outlook For Crops Bright After Rains

The general outlook for good crops in Motley county has improved from one of dismal forecasts to great optimism during the past two weeks because of rains which have prevailed over much of the county. While the amount recorded in Matador has been but about 1/4 inch since last week, heavy rains have fallen over much of the county's farming area. Except in two or three small sections, farmers and ranchers declare that have received all the rain needed at the present time.

A rain and electrical storm covered the northeast part of the county Thursday night and moved into Cottle county where winds of tornadoic nature caused some damage to buildings while a rainfall of 4.87 inches was registered within a short time. It is declared that Paducah has received 9 inches of rainfall during the past two weeks. A man was instantly killed in Paducah Friday morning when he picked up a live power-line wire which had been blown down in the storm.

Conditions in Motley county now are more favorable than at any time within the past three or four years, some farmers declare. Unless some unforeseen calamity strikes the cotton crop, a record yield is declared certain.

Following the rains last week continued cooler weather has prevailed which has greatly aided the growth of crops and provided climatic condition comparable to mountain resorts.

South Plains Fair Plans Continued

Lubbock, Texas—Three general superintendents have been appointed to serve during the 27th annual Panhandle South Plains Fair, which begins in Lubbock, September 30.

C. C. Jobson, Lubbock County Farm Agent, will serve as General Superintendent of the Agricultural Department. Jason O. Gordon of Farwell, Parmer County Farm Agent, will be General Superintendent of Livestock. Miss Delia Wilkinson will serve as General Superintendent-Director of the Women's Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice and daughter of New Braunfels, Texas visited friends here Tuesday.

Others from the grille, then returned to the shade. Pride is an asset only while under control.

Trail Blazers In Spotlight

A TYPICAL NEW HOME OF EARLY PIONEERS



If you have wondered about the homes in which the pioneers lived, the above photo is a typical example. This photograph was made about 1885 and shows the Preston

Drace dugout on Turtle Hole creek about 24 miles northeast of Matador. Reading from left to right are: Alec Smith (Note gun on belt), Preston Drace, Will and Adam Drace,

Mrs. Preston Drace, Walter A. Walton, an unidentified man, Ollie Drace and Joe Beckham. (This photo courtesy H. H. Campbell).

THE PIONEERS

This issue of the Matador Tribune is dedicated to the pioneers of this country who built their lonely homes in the frontier empire. It desires to pay tribute to the sacrifices which they accepted in order that we of today might share the heritage of their vision. Privation, sorrow, much labor and years of blasted hopes entered the portals of their humble abodes, but faith and courage remained where they placed it—in the soil of a great, free land.

Time Limit Is Extended For Farmers Here

The time limit for filing applications of 1940 cotton has been extended from August 15 to August 25 in that part of Texas west of the 100th meridian, which includes Motley, it has been announced.

Under the Smith-Doxey Act, free classification of cotton and free marketing news are offered to organize cotton improvement groups. From all indications it seems that there will be a loan on the 1940 cotton crop, which will make a saving of 25c per bale to every member of the cotton improvement organization.

Last year's regulations stated that a farmer had to plant California Acala to be eligible for this service, but this year he may plant any variety of improved cotton.

Applications for the service are received by County Agricultural Agent, J. Rufus Emmons.

Boy Injured During Play

Robert Daniels, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Daniels was seriously injured Friday afternoon while at play with other children in the Spears Gin in north Matador.

Losing his footing, the youth fell about 15 feet, breaking his left arm and spraining his right leg, besides other bruises. He was given immediate medical attention and his condition is reported as satisfactory.

MOTLEY COUNTY GROUP ATTENDS ENCAMPMENT

Thirty boys and leaders from this county attended the District II 4-H Club encampment at Cedar Glenn Canyon, August 12, 13, and 14. Motley County had the second largest group of the 19 counties represented. This is compared with only three members from here attending in 1939.

Boys from Northfield were Foy McDonald, Travis McDonald, Dale Ashford, and Jackie Simpson. From Roaring Springs were Leone Kingery, Billy Long, and Jack Glenn.

Attending the encampment from Flomot were George Caviness and Bill Welch, leaders; and Audrick Morris, Leldon Bynum, J. A. Welch, James Reed, Burrell Jones, Leonard Crowell, Junior Washington, Edsal Martin, and Wilburn Martin, club members.

Leaders from Matador were Elbert Reeves and Curt Martin. Club members included Don Paul Keith, Bill Rushing, Bob Rushing, Don Reeves, Duane Markham, Curtis Martin, Morris Stephens, and John Farris Fish.

The program consisted of instructive talks by speakers from Texas Tech and Texas A. & M. Colleges, also swimming, baseball, boxing, and other forms of recreation. A new feature added this year was target practice. Medals were awarded winners by the National Rifle Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bishop of Paducah, visited here Sunday in the home of their daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Bennett.

Good Program Featured At Lions Meet

An interesting and constructive program featured the regular luncheon meeting of the Matador Lions Club at the Baptist church basement Tuesday. The program sponsored by Lion W. B. Vaughn, included an address by Rev. T. H. Browning, pastor of a Dallas Methodist church who is directing the musical features of the Methodist revival now in progress here. Other appearing on the program included Superintendent B. F. Tunnell, J. Rufus Emmons, and Henry Pipkin. Rev. Browning declared during his address that "Lionism is an adventure in service."

Lion Tunnell speaking in behalf of the school athletic program for the coming year, declared that football fans could expect more thrills than from any team since 1935.

One new member, Walter D. Coulson, was introduced and presented with membership credentials. Visitors introduced were: Mrs. G. E. Hamilton, C. D. Bird, Rev. T. H. Browning, and Claud Wilson of Sweetwater, a former resident and member of the club.

Most of the club membership accompanied by friends and relatives attended the chicken-fry picnic staged at the Matador golf course Thursday evening to enjoy the feast prepared only as Lion Henry Pipkin can prepare chicken. Delegate and Secretary J. R. Whitworth gave an interesting report of the Havana, Cuba Lions International convention held last month. About 75 attended the picnic.

C. W. Winn Is Claimed By Death Friday

Funeral Services Held Saturday At Methodist Church

Funeral services were conducted Saturday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the Methodist church, for C. W. Winn, 67, who passed away Friday evening at his home in north Matador. Rev. W. B. Vaughn, pastor of the church, read the last rites.

Charles Washington Winn was born in Galliton, Tennessee, June 5, 1873 and died August 16, 1940, at the age of 67 years, 2 months and 11 days. Although his last illness had confined him to his bed for only about two weeks, he had been in failing health about six years.

Pays Tribute
In speaking of Mr. Winn's life, Rev. Vaughn paid tribute with these remarks: "When a young man Brother Winn was converted and united with the Methodist Church, to which he was true and faithful until the end. He was a good man and devoted husband, and loved by all who knew him. Best of all he was a true Christian and lived his Christianity each day."

Mr. Winn came to Texas at the age of 13 with his family, who settled in McLellan county. Later he spent several years in Hobart, Oklahoma. He was united in marriage May 9, 1905, to Miss Ola Hamilton, and they made their home here for some time. They returned to Matador about four years ago, from Breckenridge, Texas, and have since made this their home.

Besides his wife, he leaves to mourn his passing, 3 sisters; Mrs. Patty Neff of Waco, Texas; Mrs. Callie Martin, Breckenridge, Texas; and Mrs. E. A. Martin, Mineral Wells, Texas; one half-sister, Mrs. Ray Tatum, and a half-brother, W. Forrest Winn, both of Los Angeles, California, also survive in addition to a large number of other relatives and a great host of friends.

Pallbearers Are Nephews
Pallbearers for the funeral were Varner McWilliams, John Hamilton, Earnest McWilliams, Fred C. Bourland, Jr., Antone Freeman of Roaring Springs, and John Glass of San Angelo, the latter being Mr. Winn's nephew.

Flower girls included Mesdames Frank Pohl, Melvin Meason, A. J. Browning, Bennie Cox; Misses Georgia Bourland and Dora Ratcliff; and Miss Bobbie Murphy of Shreveport.

Editor To Go On The Radio

If you plan purchasing a used radio, wait until after Sunday morning, August 25 when Douglas Meador, editor of the Matador Tribune will appear on radio station KGKO at Fort Worth for a short interview on the suburban editor program. It is editor Meador's opinion that the value of used radios will take a decided downward skid after listeners hear his voice.

The program is scheduled every Sunday morning at 9:45.

Bank To Close For Election Saturday

The First State Bank here will be closed Saturday for the second primary election, it is announced by officials.

Merchants and other business men who have business to transact are reminded to do so prior to Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Harp and sons, Bobby and Norman, returned home Saturday night from Colorado, where they spent a two week's vacation.

VAST CROWD GATHERING FOR REUNION

Plans Completed; Boosters Make Tour Of Area

Old settlers from this section of the Panhandle are meeting at Roaring Springs this morning for the beginning of a 2-day annual celebration of the Motley-Dickens Counties Old Settlers' Association. Early reports from the neighboring town declare that Pioneer Park is already the scene of a large crowd and every road crowded with more enroute.

The colorful parade is scheduled to start promptly at 10 o'clock and terminate at the park, to be immediately followed by memorial services for deceased members of the organization.

After the basket lunch, a full program is scheduled for the afternoon, including free rodeo and baseball games which will be in progress while old-time dancing and other features continue at the pavilion.

Boosters Make Tour
Fred Henry, H. H. Courtney and John Russell are in charge of the parade which will offer many cash prizes and ribbons for distinctive attraction. Other prizes of over \$100 in cash and ribbons will be awarded daily in the free rodeo. Today has been officially designated as old-settlers' day according to an announcement made by C. C. Halle of Afton, president of the association.

Booster trips Tuesday to advertise the reunion included visits to Afton, Dickens, Spur and return to Roaring Springs in the forenoon. In the afternoon the caravan visited Flomot, Whiteflat and Matador. Music on the booster trips was furnished by the Stevenson's String band of McAdoo. County Attorney Howard Tra-week announced the 2-day reunion at the various towns visited by the boosters.

Tentative program for Friday will include readings by Mrs. M. E. Keahey and Mrs. Duff Green and musical numbers. Old-time dances will be conducted during the afternoon and evening of both days.

Training School For Grid Players To Be Held Here

Twenty-two boys are expected to take part in the week's football training school to open Monday, September 2. Coach Don T. Martin and Assistant Coach Wilmer Greene will conduct the workouts to be held on the local grid field. Skull practices will be given in the grade school gymnasium.

All boys planning to enter football during the coming season are urged to attend this training school.

MORNING MAIL DELAYED HERE

Morning mail en route to Matador via the Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway was delayed twice last week due to heavy rains and subsequent washouts of bridges west of Quanah.

The mail arrived here Friday at 12:30, and was delayed Saturday until 2:30 p. m.

RELATIVES ATTEND FUNERAL

Out-of-town relatives who attended funeral services for C. W. Winn, included his sister, Mrs. Callie Martin of Breckenridge, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Alma Glass and son John, of San Angelo, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Neff of Garza county, Mr. Neff being a nephew; Mrs. Virginia Stewart and daughter, Mrs. Ruth Goldenburg, accompanied by a granddaughter, Miss Bobby Murphy, all of Shreveport, La., and J. Tom Hamilton of Seminole, Oklahoma, a brother-in-law.

J. R. Emmons visited in Fort Worth during the past week-end with his family.

Stage Is Ready For Election

The stage is set in Motley county for the 2nd Democratic primary election to be held Saturday, August 24, according to County Democratic Chairman Pat Sheridan. Tickets have been sent to the 10 boxes in Motley county where voters will decide on their favorite candidates.

The 2nd Primary ballot is much shorter than that of the first primary, containing only 14 names for this precinct. The ticket includes Eugene

Worley and Deskins Wells for Congress; Pierce Brooks and Olin Culberson for railroad commissioner; H. S. Lattimore and James O. Alexander for chief justice of the supreme court; Paul Eubank and E. E. Walker for state representative of 121st district; Lois Cook and Mrs. Claud Jeffers for county treasurer; Roy Smith and M. D. (Mack) Marshall for constable of precinct 1; G. E. Hamilton and J. R. Whitworth for precinct chairman of precinct 1.

No names may be written-in on the 2nd primary, according to Chairman Sheridan, as allowed in the first election.

All voters are urged to exercise the privilege of casting their ballot.

Date of the State Democratic Convention to be held at Mineral Wells has been changed from September 3 to September 10, according to a letter received from executive committee headquarters by Pat Sheridan.

Rawhides Had Varied Uses Including Torture And Snaking Wagons

Leather Was Essential In Texas Culture

By J. FRANK DOBIE
In The Houston Post

It used to be a saying that "what a Texan can't mend with rawhide ain't worth mending." Before bobwire became popular as twine, Texas, according to another saying—was "held together with rawhide." It was well bound. Some people called the binding "Mexican iron." It was an essential factor in the culture of the country. In the form of riatas, which took the place of chains, it had measured off the earliest Spanish grants of land, two horsemen with rawhide lariats stretched between them surveying in a lopsided and liberally counting the rope lengths.

Like certain picturesque men, like drouths and northers, like animals with which the people associated, and like many other objects used and talked about by the public, rawhide became the subject of a cycle of folk yarns—yarns both grim and rollicky.

The salient qualities of rawhide are durability and toughness, flexibility and power to stretch when wet, and a corresponding power to contract and remain as stiff as an axe handle when dry.

Over and over, with multiplied variations, the story has been told of the settler who one summer day hitched a horse with rawhide traces to a "lizard" and went down to the creek a half mile away to drag a barrel of water to his house. Just after he got the barrel filled, a rain came up. With head down, walking close beside the horse so as to use his body as a shield against the driving rain, he drove back up the hill. About the time he stopped beside the kitchen door, the rain ceased and the sun came out. He looked and saw that he had no sled or barrel of water. All he could see was a thin, long-stretched-out pair of rawhide traces.

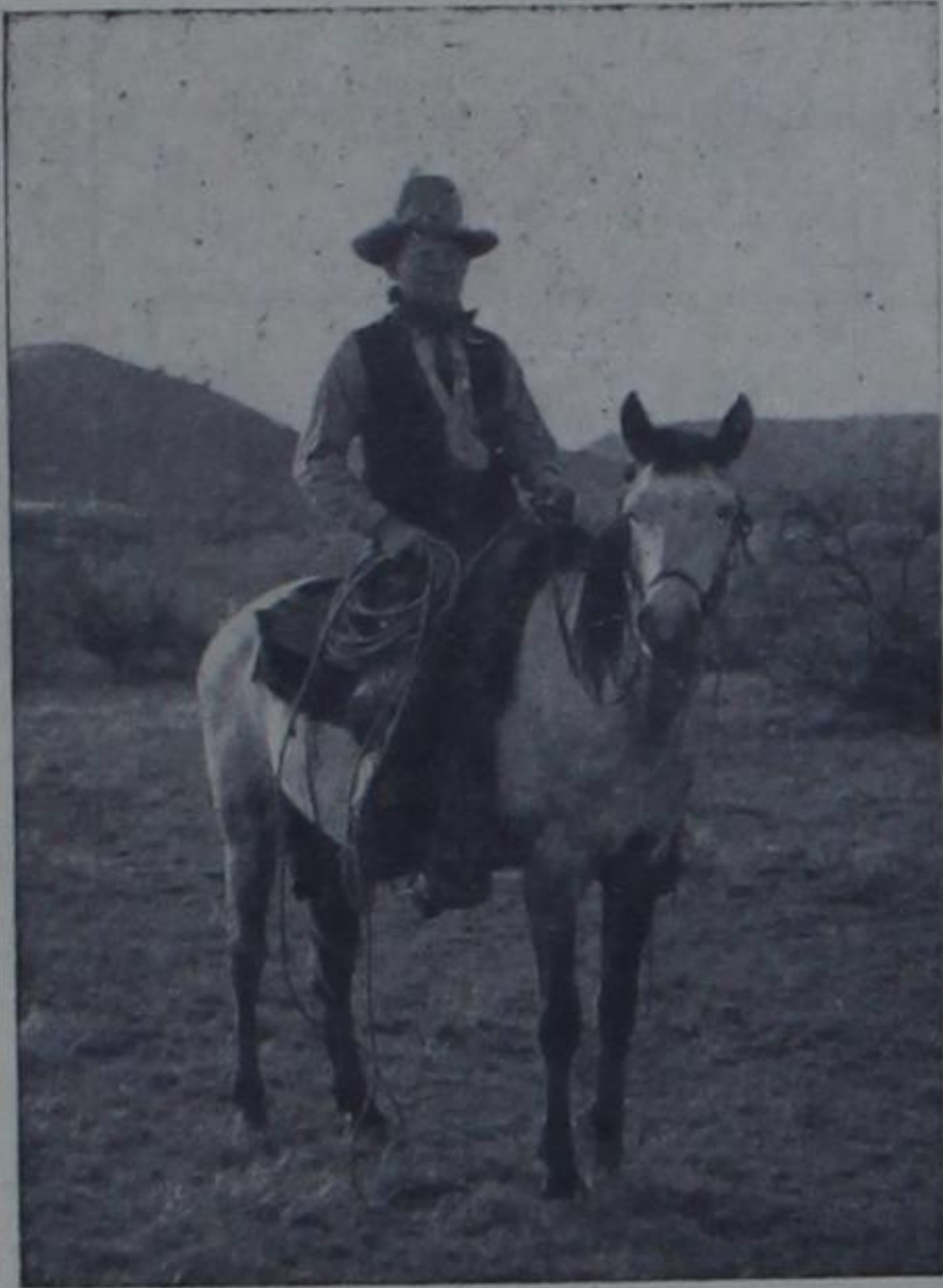
Not Perplexed

The settler was neither startled nor perplexed. He unhitched, threw the hames—to which the forward ends of traces are attached—over a stump, sat down under the shed at the front of his house and while he slowly chewed tobacco and fanned the gnats away, watched down the road. The sun was scorching now and the earth was steaming. After a while he saw the barrel on the sled snailing homeward. The dependable laws of heat and dryness and of rawhide were contracting the traces. Finally the sled stopped right at the stump.

One time a freighter with two wagons of eight oxen each got bogged in the black waxey San Miguel country, in the bottom of a creek. He took the oxen out of his second wagon and hitched them to the first, but still the 16 oxen couldn't budge the wagon. They would pull, pull, all of them together, laying all their weight against the yoke, not lunging as horses or mules, but steady. Yet the wheels would not move. They seemed viced with steel in the deep, tight mud.

Then the freighter had an idea. He told his helpers to unyoke the oxen and let them graze. He had

TOP HAND OF THE MATADORS



Mat Walker of the Matadors shown above, is described in The Cattleman Magazine as a "man who knew and developed some 'wonder horses.'" The magazine stated that the horse was "Doodle Bug," but

according to Houston Schweitzer, horse wrangler in the early days, and later verified by Mr. Walker, the horse is "Dobber." (Erwin E. Smith photo used courtesy The Cattleman Magazine).

heard a range bull bellowing down in a thicket. He got the wind crawled up, and shot him. The bull was an old-timer with hide as thick as an elephant's—almost. The men skinned him. Then the freighter cut a broad band, around and around, out of the thick hide. It was damp and pliable from animal moisture, but he let it soak an hour in the creek water. Then he tied one end of it to the wagon tongue, pulled with all his forces on the other end until the hide was taut, and tied it around a mesquite tree well upon the bank.

Sun Shining

The sun was shining. The freighter filled his pipe, smoked, took a nap, chunked up the coals around the coffee pot, drained it, and then, after filling his pipe again, began watching the spokes of his wheels. At last he saw a minute movement. The hot sun was at work. The freighter shifted himself in a better shade. Every now and then he could note a fraction of a revolution in the wheels, as slow but as inevitable as the late afternoon prolongation of the shadow of a high mountain across the valley floor.

At the end of the day the wagon was preceptibly forward. That night the freighter let the rawhide soak again. The next morning he fastened it once more to the tongue and stretched it to the mesquite. The sun shone. The rawhide pulled—pulled like raw bacon drawing a boil to a head. The freighter almost got tired of resting, smoking his pipe, and napping in the shade. His oxen were getting a fine rest and a fill of grass. He wasn't an impatient man. If he had been, he would not have chosen oxen. Again the rawhide was soaked over night. On the third day it drew the wagon clean out of the mud and up on the hard bank.

The contracting and expanding powers of rawhide gave an ingenuity to Indian torture on the desert comparable to that imagined by Edgar Allan Poe in "The Pit and the Pendulum." Vicente Gomez, a mestizo of northern Mexico, hated all Spaniards. He perfected the art of sewing up his gachupin prisoners in fresh bull hides and then leaving them on lava or sand under a blazing sun that would not fail to add to the agony of thirst the exquisite agony of slow, slow strangulation of the entire body.

Rawhide Torture

Another form of rawhide torture—though I have heard of it only among the gauchos of South America—was to stake out the prisoner in four directions with green hide. Under the pitiless sun, the hide bindings would in the end quarter the wretch as effectively as wild horses hitched to his limbs and lunging in opposite directions. It is told that Yaqui Indians used sometimes to tie a prisoner down and then bring a captured rattlesnake near his face, staking it by a well-dried rawhide thong. They would tease the snake so that it would strike at the face of the fixed man, just missing it. Then an Indian would begin dropping water slowly and patiently, drop by drop, on the rawhide. At each lunge the maddened rattlesnake would dart his pitted head a fraction nearer until the fangs finally sank into the nose or cheek of the victim, to whom would now come an end of the many deaths he had already died while the rawhide stretched.

A prisoner held by Mexicans at Presidio on the Rio Grande was bound hand and foot by an inextricable knotting of rawhide string and left under a brush a short way out from the river. Somehow he managed to roll over and over until he got to the edge of the bank. Then with one more effort he rolled down into the water. As

he had planned, his soaked bonds stretched so that he was able to free hand and feet before his captors discovered the ruse.

Called Rawhides

Seasoned Texans came to be known in some parts as "rawhides." The Texas cowhand, if he did not expect to return at night to the place where he saddled his horse in the morning, carried his rawhide hobbles either on his saddle or, more frequently, around his horse's neck—like a bell strap, which was also of rawhide.

In 1868 Jim Loving struck out from Parker county, Texas, with 2600 head of cattle and 20 cowboys, for Colorado. One day while he was in the Indian Territory, a Comanche chief with about a thousand warriors halted the herd. Immediately he accused Loving and his men of being Texans—in Comanche, as in Mexican, minds a nationality apart and distinct from Americans. Loving did his best to convince the Comanche that his outfit was from Kansas. He was making out a pretty good case when a warrior noticed the pair of rawhide hobbles around the neck of a horse ridden by one of Loving's men.

"Tejano!" he growled, pointing to the hobbles and then twitching the Texan's nose.

The Indians took a lot of cattle, though the Texas men escaped with the main herd and their lives. Rawhide gave them away.

Trail Outfit

A trail outfit usually had a dry cowhide slung under the bed of the chuck wagon for carrying wood or cowchips in, for fuel on the plains. This hide was called a "cooney" (from cuna, cradle); movers with numerous children sometimes placed the little ones in this cowhide sling and then it was truly a cuna. Another name for it was "caboose." It told the origin of the Texas trail drivers as plainly as a license plate tells the origin of an automobile.

In 1873 Missouri, because of the fear of "Texas fever," had a law against the entrance of Texas cattle that had not wintered north of the state line. During the summer of that year Shanghai Pierce sent a herd of his coastal steers from Wichita, Kan., where they had just arrived, into Missouri. Soon after the herd got across the line, a Missouri stockman rode out to the camp, looked at the cattle, looked at the men, and began to ask questions. The boss assured him that the steers, although originally from Texas, had been wintered in Kansas. But the Missourian kept looking at the "cooney" under the chuck wagon, and even commented on it. He rode off only to return with a posse and a writ putting the whole trail crew under arrest. How Shanghai Pierce came to the rescue does not pertain to the story of rawhide.

A class of Texans, not highly respected, were called "rawhiders," at least in New Mexico, where James A. McKenna knew them. Before setting out on any trip, McKenna asserts, the migratory rawhiders "usually killed three or four large steers, not for food, but for hides. These were stored in their wagon beds and supplied a hundred and one needs. If they had a breakdown, they soaked the hide and cut it into long strips, called whangs, which they wrapped around the broken hub, wheel, or tongue. As the whang dried, the edges of the break drew together. Their chair, camp stools, wheel-barrow and buckets were made from hide. Their oxen were shod with it, and the shoes they themselves wore were usually made from leftover pieces. All rawhiders came from West Texas years before farming and drilling for oil became common there."

COWBOYS WHEN MATADOR RANCH WAS YOUNG



This is a picture of Matador Ranch cowhands and was taken about four years after the ranch was first founded by Henry H. Campbell in

1879. Probably all of these veteran cowpunchers have long since headed for the last roundup. Included in the group are

Dave Lowry, Tom White, Ed (Deer Trail) Shafer, Foot Shields, Pete McMillan, "Ellis County," Jim Roby, Jim Alexander, Bob Scott, Dun-

can Boy, a Mr. Scott, Mr. Jinkins, a trail cutter, and Bob Shields. (Photo courtesy H. H. Campbell).

The nearer to Mexico and Mexican cattle the ranch breed lived, the tighter they were "held" by rawhide. When the brush poppers from Southern Texas pointed their herds north right after the Civil war, many of them rode rawhide-rigged saddles, tightened their horse-mane girths with wreathing straps of pleated rawhide, protected their feet from thorns by tapaderos (toe-fenders) of rawhide sewed with rawhide or buckskin strings, and wore leggings (now generally called chaps) of the same material. If not of horsehair, their headstalls and bridle reins were of rawhide. On the trail rawhide served them as thread, pins, nails, iron, cloth—for anything to be made or mended. Rawhide was plaited into the quirts, which when hit across leggings made a noise that would almost jump a wild steer out of his own hide.

Domestic Use

It was the domestic use of rawhide by pioneers that made it a component of American culture. One of the earliest school teachers among the Texas colonists on the Brazos river was W. W. Brownrigg. He used to tell of a certain experience he had in trying to teach one of the young Texans how to spell "bed." Finally in desperation he asked the blockhead "What do you sleep on at night?" "Cowhides and blankets," came the prompt reply.

The blankets were a luxury except for covering. One form of bed was made by fixing a post out from the corner of a cabin, running a rail from it to the wall on either side, and then a rail from each end of these two rails to the corner. On the frame thus made was stretched a cowhide that served as slats, springs and mattress, the occupants not requiring "beauty rest." One time, as Charlie Goodnight used to tell, a traveler on the frontier stopped at an old-timer's ranch for the night. After supper and a smoke, the host yanked a "beef hide from the corner of the cabin, threw it upon the dirt floor, turned to the traveler and said, 'you sleep here. I'll rough it.'"

Even hats were occasionally made of rawhide, a hole more or less the size of the wearer's head being dug in the ground and then the wet hide rammed and stretched into this hole until it was head-shaped. Such a hat could never have been as comfortable as a bullhide mattress.

Cowhide Sleds

Cowhide sleds drew up Uncle Ship Carnes. He was a great deer hunter, but during the summer when deer ranged out on the open

prairies he had difficulty in approaching near enough for a shot—until he devised a ruse. He got a large beef hide and stretched it tight and dried it. No technical term was ever more appropriate than "flint hide" as applied to the skins of the Texas cattle. Then Uncle Ship Carnes put a bell on his old grey horse, hitched him with a set of plow harness to a single-tree tied to the tail of the flint hide, and set out for the prairie. While some distance away from the deer, he would hunker down on the hide, and, guiding his horse with lines made of rawhide, allow him to walk and graze near enough for a shot. High grass obscured the form of the man on the sled, and the leisurely movements of the belled horse aroused no suspicions. "Uncle Ship Carnes seldom failed to get a deer when he went out on his beef hide."

A hide was "as handy as a shirt pocket"—for anything. In 1875 a woman who had been in Texas for 52 years wrote: "After we stayed on the Brazos river a few days we thought we would go a visiting to see your Pa's people over to Colorado (the Colorado river) which I think was about 50 miles. Well we had nobody to leave our things with. So your Pa took all of our goods off in a thick part of the cane break and hid them under a yearling beef hide which would protect them from the rain. Then we set out on Tormentor and Rocketry Poly (the two horses)."

If brush was not handy, cowhides roofed a shed. Rawhide sewed by strings of the same material to a frame of poles doored and windowed many a cabin. Hides for such purposes were dried without salt; then they would not soften so much when damp. Wooden doors and windows were fastened to frames with rawhide hinges. The rawhide playing cards with which Comanches and Apaches gambled seem not to have been adopted by the pioneers, but they would not have been out of place in a cabin of "rawhide lumber"—boards sawed or hewn from green oak, elm or cottonwood that warped when dry until they were as crooked as a "Davy Crockett log," which could never lie still in its hunt for the unfindable center of gravity. One time, they say, a carpenter who was as deliberate as a West Texas drouth in breaking and as slow as molasses in January got hold of a green cottonwood plank to be used for flooring. While he was considering how to lay it, it warped around him and held him so fast that another carpenter had to come and saw him out.

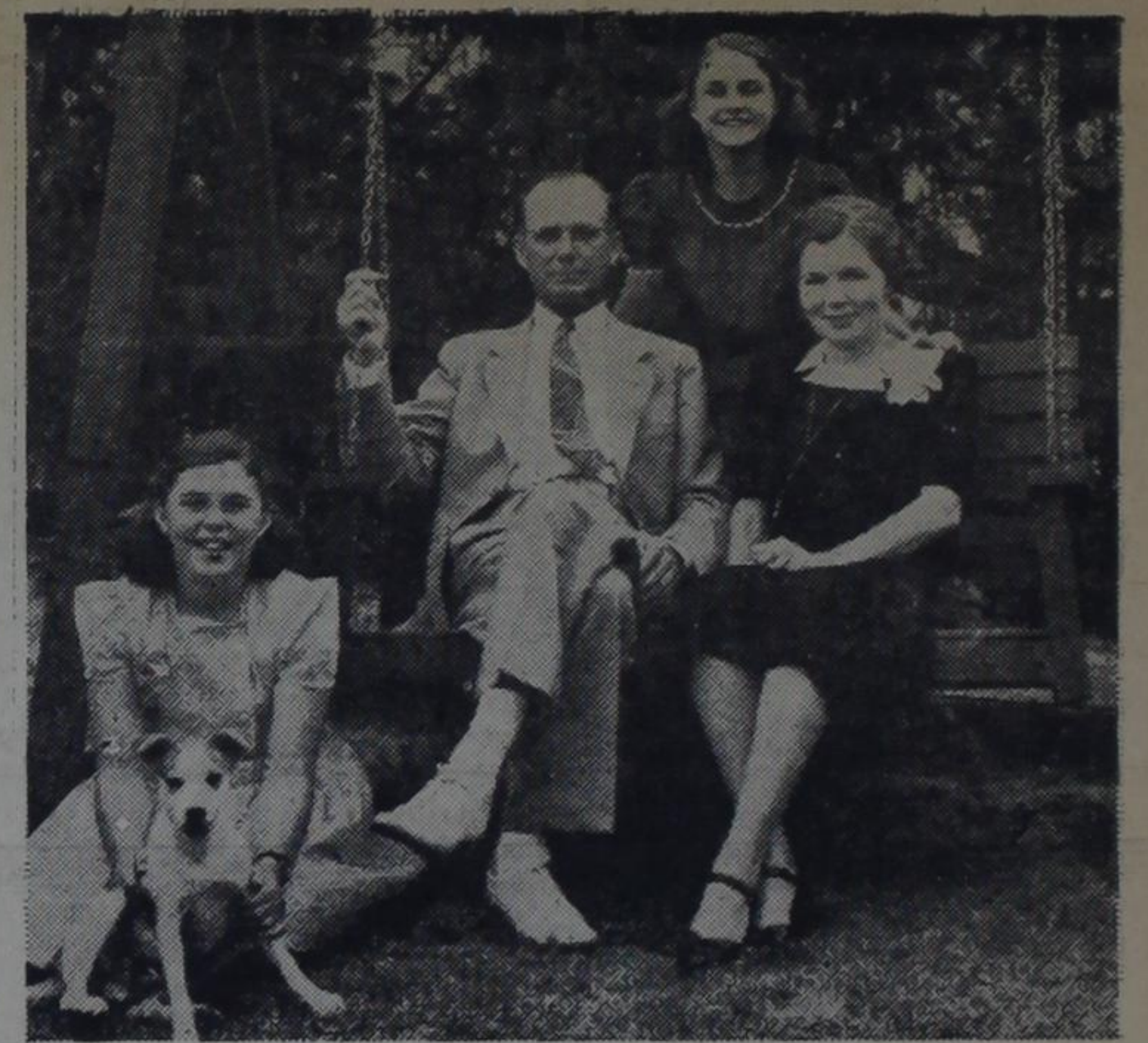
Used For Coffins

Occasionally a green cowhide made the coffin for a frontier burial. In 1877 some ranchers of Lee county, Texas, on the lookout for cattle thieves came upon two just completing the skinning of a beef. They had prudently dug a hole in which to bury the hide so as to destroy brand evidence. It was an unusually large hole, in sandy soil. After the ranchers shot the thieves, they wrapped the bodies in the big hide, tied a rope around the bull, rolled it into the hole, and covered it up—"So red the rose."

During the dreadful cholera epidemic in San Antonio in the late 1840's hides served for biers as well as winding sheets and

shrouds. "We met no one in the streets," the wonder-loving French missionary Domenech related, "save those who were carrying off the dead. Coffins were scarce and corpses were strapped to dried ox-hides and thus dragged along, all livid and purple, to their graves."

"As tough as rawhide," the old saying went. Probably no form of animal structure excepting teeth and ivory was ever tougher than the dried hide of an old Longhorn bull. The ultimate in "guying," "ragging," deviling a human being was appropriately termed "rawhiding." To rawhide or cowhide man or beast in a more literal sense was to "beat the living daylight out of him."



Judge James P. Alexander of McLennan County, run-off candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, spends a few pleasant hours at his home in Waco with Mrs. Alexander and his two daughters, Nancy Lu and Betty Jane, before starting on an intensive last week campaign for votes at the August 24th primary.

ELECT JUDGE

ALEXANDER

Texas Chief Justice

His record is phenomenal. Of 608 opinions by Judge Alexander on the Court of Civil Appeals at Waco only 15 were reversed by the Supreme Court. . . . His record is 98% perfect. Born in a Texas log cabin, Judge Alexander practiced law 14 years and has served 18 years as a Texas judge, the last 10 years as Associate Justice of Court of Civil Appeals at Waco. He is the man to elect Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court.

THE MAN FOR CHIEF JUSTICE
(Paid for by Citizens whose only interest is a Supreme Court of Ability and Integrity.)



LET'S PROMOTE

GENE WORLEY

to CONGRESS

- ... 6 years experience in the Texas Legislature.
- ... Without opponent for 3rd term.
- ... Cooperated with Governor O'Daniel.
- ... Endorsed by Wheeler Co. Agricultural Assn.
- ... Got in Run-off single-handed.
- ... Opposed by Amarillo political machine.

GAS OIL

OUR BUSINESS IS SERVICE

Check Your Battery ... Guaranteed National Tires and Batteries

—We Appreciate Your Business—

Gulf Service Station

BENNIE COX, Mgr.

Excerpts From Motley Paper Are Reprinted

On an old hand press and with hand-set type, R. P. Moore edited and published one of Motley's first newspapers, the Motley County Journal, before the turn of the century.

It is interesting to read an edition of this paper, dated April 28, 1899. Unlike modern journalism, stories were written in an informal manner. Things which today seem of minor importance were important happenings then. Yes, it was news if a fellow came to town in those days.

A few news items taken at random from this edition are as follows: "For fresh dry goods see Lee Anderson at the old stand."

"Mrs L. B. Campbell spent a day or two the first of the week up at the ranch."

"Uncle Dick Horne was a plea-

sant caller at this office Thursday.

"Charles Orr has sold his place at the mouth of Bear Creek to J. H. Criswell.

Childress For Lumber

"R. L. Patterson is gone to Childress this week after lumber to fix up his home.

"Calvin George has got one hand this week that is big enough to make two as the result of a bone-felon.

"The Dutchman school taught by Professor Bouldin closes today with a public examination and dinner on the ground.

"We have received some cash this week on the new church building but we haven't got too much yet, and if you are thinking of contributing anything you are not too late yet.

"Marvin Moore has got a bad looking face as the result of a little round with a horse.

"Severe fighting is reported in the Philippines and American losses are heavy."

Read the Tribune Ads

President Haile Responsible For Reunion Success

For more than a decade, C. C. Haile of Afton has led the Motley-Dickens Old Settlers' Association as its president, and the great success of the reunion this year is due, in a large part, to his efforts.

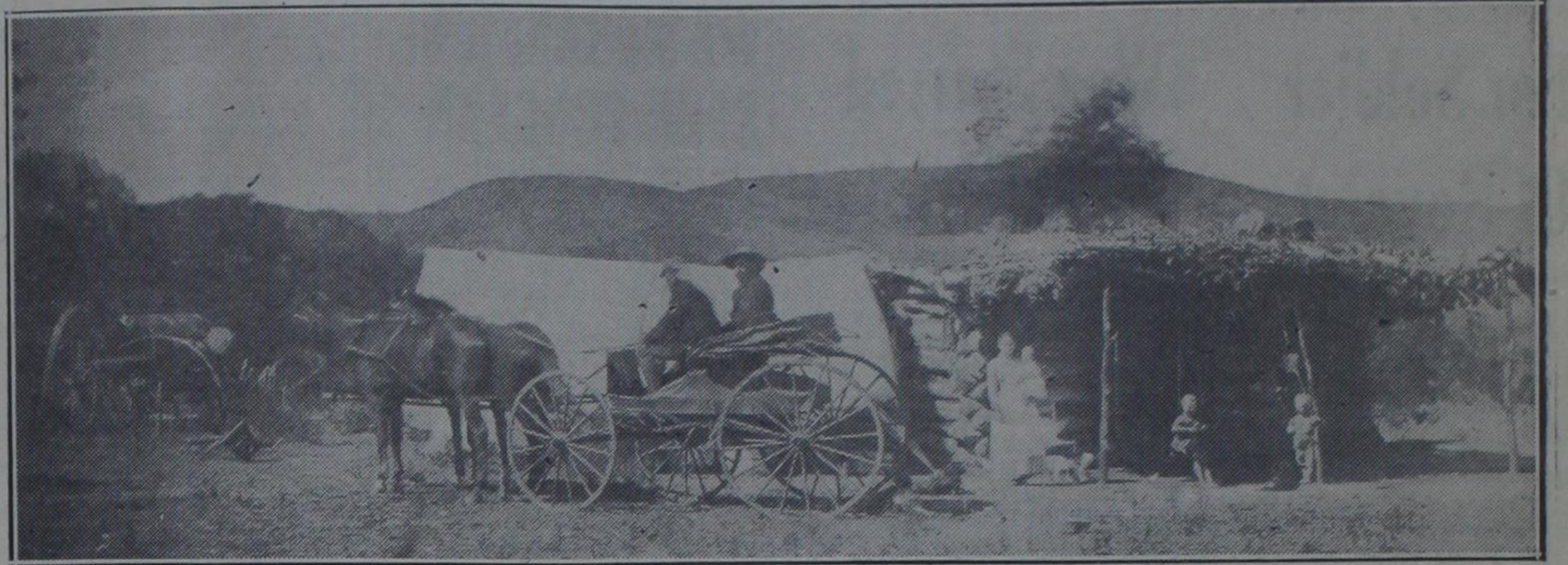
Also a pioneer, Mr. Haile came to this section in 1897, in a covered wagon with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Haile, five brothers and a sister.

Mr. Haile worked for the Matadors in 1898 and the following year was married to Miss Ethel Roddy of Throckmorton County. The couple has lived at Afton since that time.

PIONEER PASSES ON

Death claimed another beloved pioneer during the year when Mrs. J. E. Murphy, 67, passed away at Roaring Springs in April. A native of Tarrant County, she had lived most of her life in West Texas. She was survived by ten children.

First House At Mott Line-Camp



The above picture of Mott, Matador Ranch line-camp, was made in the early eighties. In the wagon are a Scotch director and Henry Campbell, and standing under the brush arbor are Mrs. Frank Drace and three children.

The house, made of logs chinked with mud, was located fourteen miles west of Matador. It was built during the winter of 1878 by Frank Collinson.

It was originally a joint line-camp between the Coggin-Wilie range, extending from

Tongue River to Middle Pease, and thence to Tee Pee City, and the Hall Ranch, which extended from Mott Creek along the caprock to Hall Creek south of Quitaque Peaks.

Each outfit placed a man in the camp, and their duty was

to ride the line and throw the "Jingle Bobs" and the Hall cattle on their respective ranges, there having been no fences at the time.

This house is believed to have been the first built in Motley County, altho there were numerous dugouts before that time. (Photo courtesy H. H. Campbell).

COW-HORSE HOLDS HEAVIEST STEER



Clyde Higgins is shown here roping an outlaw steer in the Croton Brakes on the Matador range. The horse is repre-

sentative of the animal many cattlemen consider the greatest cow-horse. It combined the qualities of "speed to

overtake the fastest calf; weight to hold the heaviest steer." (Erwin E. Smith photo used courtesy The Cattleman Magazine).

Oldest Store Was Founded In Nineties

Matador Hardware Has Progressed For Forty-Five Years

The oldest business establishment in Motley County is the Matador Hardware & Furniture Company, founded in 1895 with R. H. Norris of Childress as owner and J. E. Smith, manager.

The concern was purchased by Jeff D. Morriss and Harrison Williams in 1907. Mr. Morriss was president and manager of the organization, and Mr. Williams, vice-president.

First location of the business

was in the old Masonic Building near the present site of the City Hall. It was later moved to a wooden building at its present site, and a brick building was constructed about 1913.

In 1918 Mr. Morriss sold his interest to Mr. Williams, and L. C. Harp became the owner in 1925.

For the past quarter of a century, the business concern has held membership in the Panhandle Hardware and Implement Association. The hardware store, recently modernized, has always upheld its tradition of giving customers the best merchandise the market affords. This is indeed a tribute to the pioneers of the nineties who first established the tradition of the 45-year-old organization.

RESIDE HERE

Four children of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Keith, Motley pioneers, reside here and are Mrs. Marvin Patton, D. P. Keith, Charlie Keith, and Miss Mary Keith. Another son, Gilbert Keith, lives at Whiteface. One daughter, Mrs. Bob Alley, died several years ago.

Riley Day Founded Second Cleaners In Matador In 1915

The second cleaning business to be established in Matador was the Matador Cleaners, which is still operated by Riley A. Day, founder. The first tailor shop was operated by A. Watson in the early part of the century.

Mr. Day organized his business in 1915, locating in the building which is now the office of Fryar and Barkley, cotton buyers. The old 22-pound "goose-neck" irons were used in the early days.

In 1925, Mr. Day moved to Wichita Falls, returning here the following year, where he has since operated the business. Cleaning, pressing, and alterations are the services offered, and Mr. Day is also agent for Churchill Clothes.

During the seventies a Mr. Ballard established a supply station at the springs where the Matador Ranch headquarters now stand, and for several years he furnished supplies for buffalo hunters.

City Drug Store First Organized In '07 By Mr. Lakie

The City Drug Store is a pioneer institution here having first been opened in 1907 with Tebie Lakie as owner. In 1918 the business was purchased by G. S. Craven, who has operated it since that time.

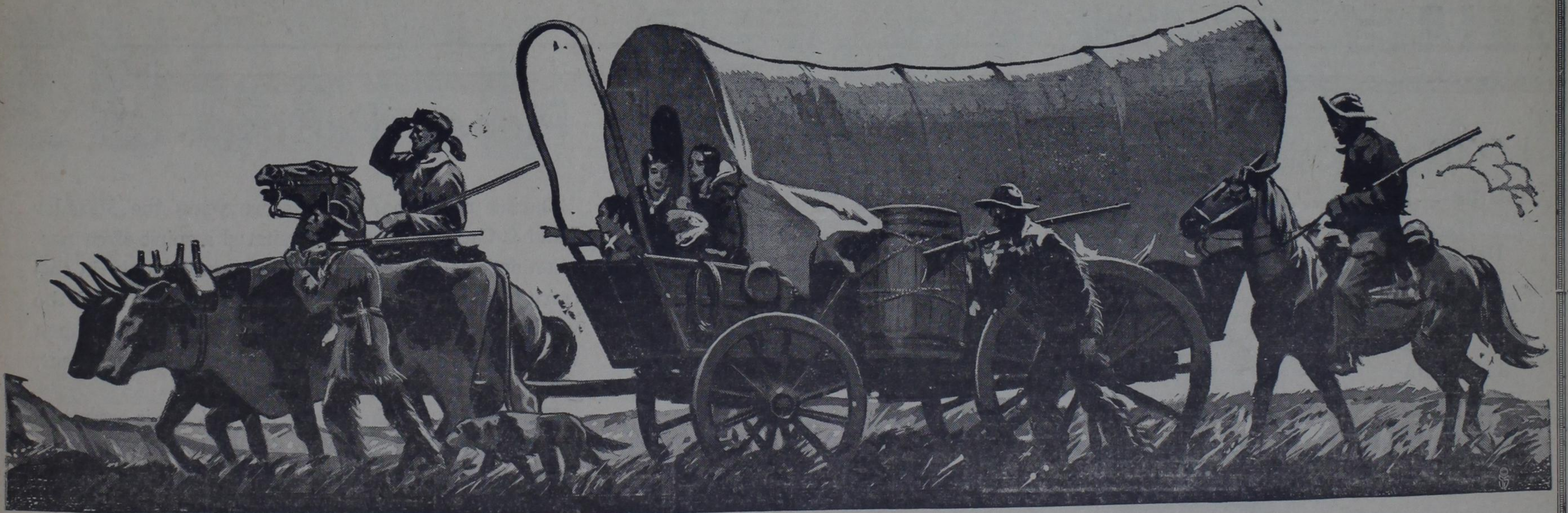
During the thirty-three years, the drug store has been located across the street from the south side of the square, and in the present site of Willett's Dry Goods and five years ago it was moved to its present location, which was formerly occupied by the First National Bank.

Employed in the drug store at present are Elmer Gene Jameson, Ray Patton, Vernon Craven, and the owner G. S. Craven, who fills prescriptions.

The Matador Ranch was named by S. W. Lomax, secretary-treasurer of the Matador company when first organized. The name means, "the man who harasses the bull."

Congratulations...

TO THE MOTLEY-DICKENS COUNTIES PIONEERS



THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS PAY SINCERE TRIBUTE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS OF THIS COUNTY AND WISH FOR THEM A SUCCESSFUL MEETING THURSDAY

- WILSON CAFE
- W. J. O'CONNOR (Community Locker)
- V. J. SKAGGS
- R. A. SEAY
- L. R. BISHOP FEED STORE

- MATADOR PRODUCE
- JESSE'S CAFE
- ELBERT SEIGLER
- DR. J. S. STANLEY
- CITY AND SANITARY BARBER SHOP

- LEON ICE CO.
- TRAWEEK HOSPITAL
- SIMPSON DRUG
- HAMILTON AND HAMILTON
- ATTORNEYS AT LAW

"OLD FRIENDS ARE THE BEST FRIENDS"

County Named For Soldier Of Revolution

Young Doctor Was San Jacinto Hero; Signed Declaration

Dr. William Motley, for whom this county was named, was the baby member of the convention that made the Texas Declaration of Independence. He also was the noble young soldier who paid the supreme sacrifice for the cause on the historic battlefield of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836.

He was a delegate from Goliad and put on the committee to draft the Constitution, which followed his activities in signing the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Native Of Virginia
Dr. Motley was a native of Virginia, having been born there April 9, 1812, the year of our second war with England. During childhood his parents moved to Kentucky, where he was reared and educated at Transylvania University in medicine.

He arrived in Texas in 1835. He was the aid-de-camp of Thomas J. Rusk, who was the Secretary of War of the newly formed infant Republic. Rusk, in his official report, says: "Dr. William Motley was mortally wounded and soon his spirit took its flight to join the immortal Milam and others in the better world."

Buried At San Jacinto
Dr. Motley was buried with the other eight men killed at San Jacinto in that famed park, being the only patriot who signed the Declaration of Independence to give his life for it at San Jacinto. At the time of his death he was only 24 years old.

A life-size bust picture of the young doctor was purchased by G. E. Hamilton in 1936, and given to the county. The picture now hangs in the district court room at the Motley County courthouse.

VIRGINIAN CAME TO TEXAS WHEN 24

W. R. Tilson was only 24 when he journeyed to Texas. He helped survey Childress and also aided in establishing Whiteflat and Matador.

Neighbors were few when he brought his bride to a dugout home in the Whiteflat vicinity.

When Mr. Tilson passed away in 1937 at the age of 79, this section lost one of its best known citizens. Mrs. Tilson and seven children live in Texas points and in Virginia.

PROGRAM PALACE Theatre AT FLOYDADA

THURS. — FRI.
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante"

—WITH—
MICKEY ROONEY, CECILIA PARKER, LEWIS STONE, AND FAY HOLDEN

SATURDAY
CHARLES STARRETT
—IN—
"Texas Stagecoach"

SUN. — MON.
"The Ghost Breakers"
—with—
BOB HOPE, PAULETTE GODDARD

TUES. — WED.
BOB BURNS, MISCHA AUER, DENNIS O'KEEFE
—IN—
"Alias The Deacon"

ALWAYS COOL — AIR CHANGE EVERY MINUTE
Midnight Show Every Saturday
Night at 11:45 P. M.

Barber Shop Was Started By L. R. Smoot

When L. R. Smoot founded the City Barber Shop in 1899, little did he dream that his organization would still be operating 41 years later, thus becoming the second oldest business establishment here to be in continuous operation.

Several years after the shop was founded, W. R. Cammack bought it from Mr. Smoot, and it was later sold to Mitchell Glenn. C. B. Whitten and Roy Lyons built the present building about 1915, after purchasing interest in the business. Later Judge Whitten bought out his partner, and John Sheridan became owner a few years afterwards.

Pat Sheridan and Henry Pipkin have been owners of the pioneer organization since 1927, with Mr. Pipkin as present manager and E. B. and Homer T. Jenkins as employees.

Second Shop Established
In 1926, George Pratt founded the Sanitary Barber Shop, which is now located in the Matador Hotel building. Joe Howard purchased it in 1927, and the following year Orville Dirickson became owner.

Pat Sheridan bought the concern in 1930, and later W. W. Clements owned interest in the shop. Henry Pipkin bought Mr. Clements' out in 1938. Pat Sheridan is manager of the business with Carl Tardy as assistant.

So as it stands now, Mr. Pipkin and Mr. Sheridan are co-owners of Matador's two barber shops.

Jeff Morriss Was Prominent Pioneer Here

A charter member of both the Masonic and IOOF lodges here, Jeff D. Morriss was a prominent business man in Matador during the early days.

Mr. Morriss first came thru this section in 1879 with a trail herd en route to Deer Trail, Colorado. He was driving Lazy J cattle from Palo Pinto County.

In 1883 he moved to King County, and Mrs. Morriss, the former Nannie Gibson, moved there in 1887. Their marriage in 1889 was the first in King County. Mr. Morriss often remarked, "I married half the girls in the county and wasn't a Mormon either. There was only one other girl there at that time." The ceremony took place in a dugout five miles west of Guthrie.

To Motley In 1892
In 1892 the couple moved to Motley and then came to Matador in 1903. Mr. Morriss operated the old hotel, located at the present site of the Rogue Theatre. He was also engaged in the mercantile business and operated a blacksmith shop and livery stable.

"That sounds like a good many occupations for one man," stated Mrs. Morriss, "but in those days of drought and hard times, no business prospered, so it took a variety of things to keep going."

Mr. Morriss and Harrison Williams purchased the Matador Hardware & Furniture Company in 1907. It is the oldest business concern in continuous operation in the county.

Owning Merry-Go-Round
The pioneer also owned an old-time mule or horse drawn merry-go-round that was made in 1889. It had fourteen seats and was one of the feature attractions at early-day picnics in West Texas. It was in operation at the Old Settlers' Reunion at Roaring Springs in

GROCERY STORE WAS BRANCH OF SPUR CONCERN

The Spot Cash Grocery was first opened here as a branch of a similar concern at Spur, in 1921, with J. H. Sample and W. W. Sample, manager of the Spur store and partners in the business. E. F. Springer then bought interest in the grocery store here.

Another branch was opened at Roaring Springs in 1928 by Geo. Springer, who operated it until 1935, when he became associated with the store here, after E. F. Springer resigned as manager to become postmaster at Matador.

Is Manager
Garlin Murphy is now manager of the Roaring Springs business with Mike Hoyle and David Campbell as employees. Employed in the Matador concern are Melvin Meason, Tom Newman, Delbert Groves, and W. E. Ballard.

The original store at Spur was closed in about 1931, when W. W. and J. H. Sample established a line of service stations in the vicinity of Pecos and Wink. This line now extends to cities as far west as Holbrook, Arizona.

ED RUSSELL WAS PIONEER SHERIFF

A sheriff of Motley County for twelve years, Ed Russell came here in 1891. He was married to Miss Parlee Cornett in 1895. She was the daughter of J. T. Cornett, pioneer contractor here.

Mr. Russell is now field inspector for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and also owns a stock farm northwest of Matador.

The Russell children are Mrs. James Neblett, Mrs. J. W. Drace, John Russell, and Eddie Russell, all of Matador; Mrs. Jack Bradshaw of Crosbyton, and A. G. Russell of Houston.

E. A. DAY WAS STOCK FARMER

First settling as a stock farmer at Whiteflat in 1891, E. A. Day was another early pioneer. He and his wife moved to Matador in 1911, and two years later she passed away. The living children are Mrs. J. M. Garrison of Dalhart, Mrs. C. D. Garrison of Whiteflat, Steve Day of Dallas, Ollie Day of Quanah, Mrs. Cecil Wilkinson, Miami, and R. A. Day, Matador.

Mr. Day later married Mrs. Minnie Richards and they now make their home at Clovis, New Mexico.

GEORGE SEIGLER CAME HERE IN 1900

A native of Mississippi where he was born in 1868, G. W. Seigler moved here during the turn of the century. His wife, before their marriage was Ida Kerby.

Seigler, before his death in 1937, was a member of the Matador Masonic lodge and a leading rancher of West Texas. Mrs. Seigler lives at the ranch home northeast of Matador. They had six children.

DICKENS PIONEER

Settling in the Croton brakes east of Dickens in 1891, J. A. Swearingen is a pioneer of Dickens County. In 1905 he was married to Miss Laura Elizabeth Carlisle. They had twelve children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Morriss passed away in 1937 at the age of 74. His wife makes her home here.

The Morriss children, one of whom is deceased, are Malcom and Harry Morriss of Whiteflat; Mrs. Jim Williams and Mrs. Fletcher Walker of McKinney, Texas; Mrs. A. Watson, Matador; and Miss Nannie G. Morriss of Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. SMITH HELPED BEGIN ASSOCIATION

One of the organizers and the first secretary of the Motley-Dickens Old Settlers' Association, formed in 1923, is Mrs. John Smith, also an early teacher at the Patton Springs school after she came here with her parents in 1891.

Mr. Smith, who died several years ago, was an early day wagon boss on the Matador Ranch. He resigned in the late nineties to establish a ranch of his own.

WERE EARLY HOMESTEADERS

Homesteading in the northern part of the county in 1901, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lambert first lived in a half-dugout until lumber was hauled from Childress for their home. In 1909 they moved to Matador in order to send their children to the school here.

One daughter passed away in 1914 and the other two children are Mrs. Tex Litteral of McNary, Texas, and Mrs. Henry Ford of Matador.

CLAUD JEFFERS

Employed by the Matadors for more than 30 years, Claud Jeffers was one of the most colorful figures to ride the range. In 1906 he was married to Miss Betty Stephens. He passed away in 1937.

Mr. Jeffers is believed to have broken and trained more outlaw horses than any other man in the world. Mrs. Jeffers makes her home here. Five of their six sons are living.

R. P. MOORE WAS EARLY JOURNALIST

R. P. Moore, who was married to Miss Effie Criswell in 1898, came here to work as a cowboy for his brother, W. W. (Uncle Billy) Moore. He was also an early journalist and later became a leading groceryman here.

Mrs. Moore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Criswell, moved to Whiteflat in 1898. He passed away in 1899, and she died in 1909. The other Criswell children are Mrs. L. F. Davis, Lubbock; Mrs. Earnest Herring, Kress; Mrs. Roy McLain, Carlsbad, N. M.; Mrs. Homer Sheats, Matador; and Mrs. Myrtle Stubblefield. Two sons, J. C. and Albert, are deceased.

CAME WITH BROTHER

J. R. Moore and his brother, Lum, were in their late teens when they came to Texas in 1888 with a cousin, W. L. R. Dickson of Childress. Lum Moore later went back to their home in North Carolina, but his brother remained to work for the Matadors. He married Velma Burleson in 1898, and soon afterwards they moved to a ranch south of Matador.

Their daughters are Mrs. J. F. Fish and Mrs. Charlotte Hunsucker, both of Matador; and Mrs. Sam G. Dunn and Mrs. Charles A. Guy of Lubbock.

PATTONS CAME IN 1900

It was in December, 1900, when Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Patton, Sr., came here from Stephenville, Texas, with their three sons, Bob, Truss, and Math, and their families. Mr. Patton, a commissioner when the present courthouse was built in 1904, died many years ago. The three sons, two of whom live here, have been prominent in the growth of the county. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. (Bob) Patton live at Amarillo.

REMEMBERS INDIAN RAIDS

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Waybourn began homesteading a ranch on Pease River on the threshold of the twentieth century. Born and reared in the frontier country of Montague county, Mr. Waybourn remembers two Indian raids in that vicinity.

The Waybourns came here as newlyweds from Oklahoma, where they were married. Nearest neighbor was E. A. Day, whose home was five miles away.

The Waybourn children are Gerald Waybourn of Matador, Buck Waybourn, and a foster son, Wilson Gunn of Sherman.

A. D. BEAUCHAMP CAME TO TEXAS IN OX WAGON

A native of Mississippi, A. D. (Uncle Dud) Beauchamp was only ten months old when his family moved to Texas in an ox wagon. He first came to Motley in 1890 when he helped drive the Echols herd here. In 1892 he was married to Miss Victoria Lavada Kennedy.

The Beauchamps moved here in 1897, filing on a section of land near Teepee Creek, where they have lived ever since. Their children are Vernie Beauchamp of Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Lucille McNabb of Quanah; Seth Beauchamp of Pampa, and Mrs. Nellie Lawrence and Price Beauchamp, both of Matador.

EDMONDSONS CAME EARLY

Married to Mary Rhodes in 1872 T. B. Edmondson, a native of Arkansas came to Texas three years later. They moved to Motley in 1891, settling near Ballard Creek. Mrs. Edmondson passed away in 1907 and he died in 1929.

The Edmondson children are: Mrs. F. M. Jenkins, Mrs. C. D. Pipkin, T. B. Edmondson, and Jim Edmondson, all of Matador; Mrs. Ora Roy of Crosbyton; and A. S. Edmondson of Tipton, Oklahoma.

WAS EARLY RANCHER

One of the earliest pioneer families here were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Reeves who came from Abilene, Texas, in 1892, settling on a ranch three miles east of Matador.

Mr. Reeves died in 1933. Living here now are his wife and Miss Verlin Reeves and Elbert Reeves, children. Other Reeves children are Dr. Robert Reeves of Durham, N. C., Miss Maisy Reeves of Dallas, and Roy Reeves of Oklahoma City, Okla.

FOUNDED RANCH

In 1897, I. F. Fish founded the Fish ranch near the Quitaque Peaks. His wife, whom he married in 1891, was the former Ada Bourland. They now make their home here.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Fish are Irvin and Homer Fish, who live on the ranch; Dr. Pascal Fish of Electra, Mrs. N. E. Nelson of Goosecreek, Mrs. Louis R. Wilson of Dallas and Farris Fish of Matador.

In speaking of this section, Henry H. Campbell, founder of the Matador Ranch, once said, "I regard the country from the Brazos on the south, to the Red River

on the north, and for 40 miles east of the caprock as the finest natural breeding ground for cattle in the world."

Henry Campbell first conceived the idea of the great Matador Ranch when returning home after driving a trail herd to Nevada, in 1869. Not until 1878 was he successful in receiving the financial backing for the project.

Schools Open September 2 At Roaring Sprgs.

Monday, September 2, is the opening date for the Roaring Springs Public Schools and regular schedules will be held during the day following a brief opening exercise at 9:00 o'clock, according to C. W. Giesecke, Jr., superintendent.

Watson W. Jarrett has resigned as high school principal to accept a position with the Ancon Oil Company in the East Texas oil fields. The Board of Trustees will elect a successor within the near future.

Enrollment Rules Given

Students' names must be on the census rolls to enroll in school, unless they are past the age of eighteen. Pupils six years of age must either be on the census rolls or submit a birth certificate or its equivalent to enroll in the primary grade. Children moving here since the scholastic census was taken should submit report cards from the school previously attended.

The following changes in bus routes are announced: Darden Bus will make first stop at the home of Ben Dilliard at 7:30 o'clock; bus number one, going southwest and west of Roaring Springs will turn north at the corner of Mrs. John Smith's home and come into the road west of town at the D. S. Cargile home, making a direct drive to town. There will be no changes in the Flag Springs schedule.

Mrs. E. B. Jones and daughter, Lei Lani, left Monday for Houston where they will remain for a visit. They were accompanied by Mrs. Jones' mother, Mrs. Bill Larkin, of Houston, who has been here for an extended visit.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Congress, 18th Congressional District:
Deskins Wells

For State Representative, 121st District
Paul Eubank
E. E. (Red) Walker

For County Treasurer:
Mrs. Claud Jeffers
Lois Cook

A. H. Brackeen of Palo Pinto, Texas, visited here Sunday night with his mother, Mrs. L. J. Brackeen, and his sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Tunnell. He was accompanied home by B. F. Tunnell, Jr., who will remain for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Terrell and son, Jay Patrick, of Portales, N. M., who have spent the summer at Dallas, visited Sunday and Monday in the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Stanley. Mr. Terrell is the former football coach here.

CARD OF THANKS

We are deeply grateful for the expressions of sympathy and many acts of kindness shown during our recent hour of bereavement.
Mrs. Patsy Neff,
Mrs. Callie Martin,
Mrs. Virgie Martin,
Mrs. Ola Winn.

DR. E. B. JONES
Dentist
COMPLETE X-RAY SERVICE
Office Over City Drug Store
Telephone 140-J
Matador, Texas

KODAK FILM
DEVELOPED
Any Size Roll
25c
Cash In Advance
PARKER STUDIO
Paducah, Texas



Pioneer Partners...

During more than three score years the Matador Land & Cattle Company has shared a spirit of cooperation and neighborliness with the individuals in this territory. Our problems have been identical and the years have developed a partnership of purpose upon which has rested the strength of steady advancement.

We are proud of the friendships which this organization has maintained through the years. We are grateful for the opportunity of rendering every possible service to our neighbors and friends and also for the countless favors extended us.

We wish to offer our congratulations to the Motley-Dickens Counties Pioneers meeting at Roaring Springs Thursday and Friday.

MATADOR LAND & CATTLE CO., LTD.
Matador, Texas



WE OF
MOTLEY COUNTY
SOLICIT YOUR VOTE FOR
PAUL EUBANK
FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE
121ST DISTRICT
A Young Man...
Qualified--Sincere
...Trustworthy
"BANK ON EUBANK"

This political advertisement paid for by Motley County friends of Paul Eubank

Revival Meet Continues Here

The annual Methodist revival is progressing successfully this week under leadership of Rev. E. E. White, Superintendent of the Plainview District, and Rev. T. H. Browning of Dallas, song leader. Crowds have been large at the services held each morning at 10:00 o'clock and in the evenings at 8:00 o'clock.

Interest and forceful sermons are being delivered by Rev. White and the choir has been filled at each service.

Rev. W. B. Vaughn, pastor, urges that all attend Sunday School next Sunday at 9:45 o'clock and also extends an invitation to everyone to attend the revival services. The meeting will close Sunday, September 1.

VISITORS RETURN HOME
 Claud and Florine Ellison left Sunday for their home at Rosebud, Texas, after a visit here in the home of their aunt, Mrs. W. W. Moore.

Miss Ellison was accompanied here two weeks ago by her brother, Richard, who visited a few days before returning home. Claud Ellison arrived last week to accompany his sister on her return trip.

Local Youth Enters Army

Charles M. Russell of Matador was a recent enrollee in the U. S. Army, having been assigned by the Lubbock Recruiting Office to the Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Crockett, Texas, according to Lieut. George T. Coleman of Lubbock.

Mr. Russell's enlistment help make a 183 to go thru the Lubbock station during the first ten days of August. He chose his branch from the following list: Coast Artillery Corps, Ft. Crockett; Medical Department, Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Sill, Okla., Fort D. A. Russell, Texas and Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Quartermaster Corps, Fort Bliss, Fort Sill, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Fort D. A. Russell, Texas, Motor Repair Normoyle Q. M., Depot San Antonio; Field Artillery, Ft. D. A. Russell, and Fort Sill; Air Corps, Lowry Field, Colo., and Veterinary Service, Fort Bliss.

This list is changing each day, so boys interested in joining the service should report to the nearest recruiting station immediately, while they can still choose the position and place of their desire. Also, boys who join now will be in line for rapid promotions to take care of the large increase in training expected in the near future.

RECEIVES DEGREE
 Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gray and daughter Jewell, arrived in Matador yesterday from Commerce, where Mr. Gray attended school and received his Masters degree from East Texas State Teachers College.

Ben Houston Clement and Imogene and Billie Jo Archer were week-end guests of the Roy Archer family at Crowell, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Rattan spent the week-end at Plainview at the bedside of Mrs. Rattan's sister, who has been critically ill, but is now slightly improved.

ALL SIZES
NEW PIPE USED
 FOR EVERY PURPOSE
 CENTRAL PIPE & SUPPLY CO.
 2511 So. Ave. H Phone 608
 Lubbock, Texas

Sample Ballot

I AM A DEMOCRAT, AND PLEDGE MYSELF TO SUPPORT THE NOMINEE OF THIS PRIMARY FOR CONGRESS 18th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS

EUGENE WORLEY of Wheeler County
DESKINS WELLS of Collingsworth County

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER
PIERCE BROOKS of Dallas County
OLIN CULBERSON of Jackson County

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT
H. S. LATTIMORE of Tarrant County
JAMES P. ALEXANDER of McLennan County

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE 121st DISTRICT OF TEXAS
PAUL EUBANK of Motley County
E. E. "Red" WALKER of Hall County

FOR COUNTY TREASURER
LOIS COOK
MRS. CLAUD JEFFERS

FOR PRECINCT CHAIRMAN, Precinct No. 1
G. E. HAMILTON
J. R. (Rats) WHITWORTH

FOR PRECINCT CHAIRMAN, Precinct 2, Flomot
JAMES WILLIAMS
RUFUS TANNER

ACA PAYMENTS WILL BE MADE

Notice has been received from A. A. A. officials at College Station, Texas that the necessary forms and instructions for making the 1940 Agricultural Conservation payments would be available soon, according to Lowell Sharbutt, Secretary of the local Agricultural Conservation Association.

The plan is to make payments to producers as soon as they have earned their maximum soil-building payment through the carrying out of the necessary soil-building practices. On farms where the maximum soil-building payment has not been earned no payment will be made until the end of the 1940 program year.

According to this set-up, Mr. Sharbutt states, an early payment will be made to producers who have carried out sufficient practices to earn all of the money available for carrying out soil-building practices on the farm. This payment is in addition to the parity payments for which applications are being submitted at this time and includes the cotton conservation payment, feed pay-

LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Moore of Lawton, Okla., were accompanied to Lubbock Monday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Moore, and Miss Marjoria Moore. They returned home Tuesday.

FOR RENT—Five room house arranged for two families. Hot and cold water, electric refrigerator; completely furnished. Phone 105-W, Mrs. J. D. Earnest.

Mrs. Bill Palmer of Greenville, is visiting here this week in the home of her cousin, Mrs. L. R. Bishop and family.

Miss Marjorie Wyre of Amarillo is visiting here in the home of her cousin, H. H. Courtney, and family. She accompanied them home last week on their return from a vacation trip spent in New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Groves made a trip to Espanola, New Mexico Saturday. They were accompanied by Mrs. A. J. Groves, who visited her son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Groves.

D. A. Fulkerson, who has been visiting in Amarillo and Plainview returned home Saturday and the amount which has been earned through carrying out soil-building practices.

night. He was accompanied here by his son, Cecil and family of Plainview, who were enroute to Mineral Wells for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Hurley and family of Harlingen, Texas, left Monday for their home after a week's visit here in the home of Mrs. Hurley's sister, Mrs. H. H. Courtney, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Bartlett and sons of Merkel, former Matador residents, were week-end guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Bishop and other friends. Mr. Bartlett is former manager of the Burton-Lingo Lumber Co. here.

Claud Wilson of Sweetwater, formerly of Matador, is visiting friends here this week while taking a vacation from duties as representative of the Sweetwater Sash and Door Company.

Mrs. J. D. Bishop and daughter Ruth of Quanah, arrived today to spend the week-end with the former's son, L. R. Bishop and family.

Mrs. Ed Bishop and children, Jerry Ed and Donald Mack, of Dalhart accompanied home Mrs. Bishop's mother, Mrs. Harrison Williams, Friday and will remain for a week's visit.

Dr. and Mrs. Sam G. Dunn and children, accompanied by Mrs. Chas. A. Guy and son, George, all of Lubbock, visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moore and other relatives.

Guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Archer Saturday included Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sudduth and family, who were enroute to Childress to attend a family reunion, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, and Mr. and Mrs. Grav.

Mrs. W. W. McDowell of Goodnight, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Cammack, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Pollock and Charles, made a business trip to Lubbock Monday. They were accompanied by Mr. Lem Jameson and while there they visited with Mr. Jameson's son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Jameson.

T. H. McCain Jr. left last week for Amarillo, where he visited his brother Wayman McCain, and sister, Mrs. W. F. Cary. While there he enlisted in the U. S. Army and will be stationed at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Mrs. J. T. Persons of Quitaque was a visitor in Matador Tuesday at the bedside of a niece, Mrs. Fred Teed, of San Antonio, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Seay and while here has been ill.

Northfield News

By Mrs. C. D. Kincanon
 Miss Katherine Thompson visited Miss Juanita Bethany Sunday.

Minister Giegler, who is holding a meeting at the Church of Christ at Tell, preached here Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Tipton and

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Collins and family and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Collins visited in the F. G. Tipton home Sunday night. Ice cream was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Delmont Hays and family transacted business in Matador Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Collins transacted business at Childress Friday.

WEST TEXAS Gin Company

I am pleased to know we have had plenty of rain to insure good crops.

I am proud of the way the farmers labored to keep their crops in good shape for these rains.

We have our plant in the best shape to insure you the most from your cotton.

We will have a market to buy your cotton and we have reserved space in a warehouse at Galveston if you want to use the loan.

Loan price here is 9.16 middling 15-16. The freight will be added to the cotton that is sent to port, which would be about 9.76 middling 15-16, less bagging and ties weight at port.

Try our plant so you will know the best place to gin.

Many thanks for past favors, and I am looking for you to find Turn-Out Joe.

West Texas Gin
 JOE M. GAINES, Mgr.

PROTECT



YOUR HOME!

Our policy selection affords you protection against all losses thru destruction.


...
WE SELL ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE!
 ...

Motley County Insurance Co.

...
 J. R. Whitworth*Elmer Stearns

VOTE FOR

EUGENE WORLEY



For Congress

QUALIFIED ... EXPERIENCED ... CAPABLE

This Political Advertisement Paid For By Motley County Citizens (Without Mr. Worley's Solicitation or Knowledge.)

WE have no personal interest in this race, but we believe that Mr. Worley, with his six years experience in the Texas Legislature, together with his legal training and natural talent in governmental affairs is best qualified to represent us in Congress during these crucial times, without losing time in training an inexperienced man in congressional affairs.

Being interested in sound government and the best representation that we can have in Congress, we sincerely urge you to vote for Eugene Worley for Congress in the election Saturday.

(EUGENE WORLEY IS THE COMMON FOLK'S CANDIDATE)

Present Year Marks The 400th Anniversary Of Coronado's Expedition

Fabled Cities Of Cibola Was Spanish Goal

The story of Coronado and his expedition into the Southwest, a romantic story in itself, really has its roots in another narrative of high adventure.

In 1528, a Spanish gentleman named Panfilo de Narvaez undertook the exploration of Florida. While sailing along the west coast with four small ships he landed a part, among them Cabeza de Vaca, treasurer of the expedition. What followed was constant and persistent tragedy. The men encountered hostile Indians, the Everglades, the swamp, sickness, pestilence. They ran out of food and were compelled to beat their swords into axes, build ships and start again.

Only one of the ships reached shore. It was wrecked near the present city of Galveston. Four of the men survived.—Cabeza de Vaca, Alonso del Castillo Maldonado, Andres Dorantes and a negro called Esteven.

Began Explorations

For eight years these four toiled across what is now Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and the northern part of the Republic of Mexico. They worked as slaves for the Indians and then became medicine men when they used simple remedies to cure the red men. Out of their appreciation the Indians gave them bright feathers which they traded for gold, or hides which they traded for gems; thus by healing and trading they were taken from one tribe to another

until they finally met a party of Spanish slave hunters on the west coast of Mexico. De Vaca and his party became the first white men to cross the continent.

When they arrived in Mexico City in 1536, their story was good news to Don Antonio de Mendoza, the viceroy of New Spain. De Vaca's stories promised more riches like those of Peru. Another great exploring journey was in prospect.

But Mendoza was cautious. Before sending out a big expedition he decided to try a small exploring party. The three Spaniards who had faced starvation declined to have a part in it. Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar who had explored in Peru and Central America, accepted the leadership, taking along with him Esteven, the negro. The search for the seven cities of Cibola was started.

Esteven Killed

Esteven went ahead as guide. He arranged with Fray Marcos de Niza to send back a small cross if conditions were not too promising, a little larger cross if there were hope of riches, and a fairly large one if the treasures of Peru were likely to be repeated in this New Mexico. Esteven, with his magic gourd, his red and white feathers and his interest in native women, pushed forward into the land, sending back a cross the size of a man, indicating treasures far larger than those of Mexico.

But at the Indian village of Hawikuh he was repulsed and killed, and when Fray Marcos arrived he decided not to attempt to enter the city, but looked at it from a distance. In the afternoon sun it gave promise of being a large rich settlement, and he returned to Mexico to report this fact.

Story Grows Larger

Mexico City liked the news Fray Marcos brought. Every time the story was told it grew until it was far beyond the borders of what the good friar had seen himself. Men sold their estates and personal belongings to join in the expedition into the new land.

Hernando de Sota, who was later to discover the Mississippi, and Hernando Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, both sought command of the new expedition, but Mendoza chose 30-year-old Francisco Vasquez de Coronado who had been Governor of New Galicia, from which province the expedition would start.

In order that there might be no shortage of food, two ships were sent along under Hernando de Alarcon, who was to follow along the sea-coast and supply the expedition in case there were not sufficient crops in the country they would visit.

Adventure Begins

The year 1540 . . . Springtime . . . Compostela, Mexico . . . Coronado and his army were off to find the seven fabled cities of Cibola and claim them under the red and gold banner of Spain.

One authority on Coronado describes the march out of Compostela as follows: "With a blare of trumpets and a roll of drums, the brilliant and glittering procession approached the reviewing stand. At the head rode Coronado, the flower of the youth of Spain. Of all the cavaliers, his armor alone was golden.

"At intervals, shuffling along with the procession, were a few men whose thoughts were not of gold but of souls . . . Franciscan friars; they were to be steadfast friends of the Indians and their

protectors against civilized cruelty and inhumanity."

On Through Arizona

Leaving his army at Culiacan, 200 miles from Compostela, the leader pushed on thru Indian villages into what is now southern Arizona. Ahead of the great expedition there lay another 100 miles thru the White Mountain Apache country. It was a trying journey and produced an occasional panic among the soldiers. On one occasion when they feared an Indian raid, soldiers became so frightened that Casteneda, the narrator of the expedition, reports one of the men put his saddle on backwards.

On July 7 they came to Hawikuh, the village that Fray Marcos had seen from afar, but when the soldiers had examined it they found it had no golden walls, no silversmiths, no turquoise studded doorways. It was the first stage in a long story of disappointment. One of the expeditions sent out from the village was that of Cardenas, whose men became the first white men to view the Grand Canyon.

The army moved eastward from Hawikuh, passing by Acoma, the sky pueblo built on a mesa. The winter was spent at Tiguex in the Rio Grande valley.

The Turk Leads Expedition

The Spaniards encountered a native, whom they named The Turk due to his resemblance to a person they had once known from Turkey. The Turk was imbued with a rampant imagination and although some of the Conquistadores did not believe him, many were impressed with his tales of great riches in the land to the northeast in what is now Kansas.

In this Kingdom of Quivira, the Turk said, potentates lolled in golden beds while tiny bells of precious metals tinkled in the breeze outside their windows and they ate delicious viands from golden dishes, a story fit to arouse the flagging energies of the Spaniards.

So across the Texas Panhandle the trek continued. One of the plumed and helmeted warriors fell victim to the treacherous Skunk Arroyo bog that is now on the great Matador Land & Cattle Company ranch in the Channing division. A youth in the 1890's found the warrior's skeleton, still encased in its armor.

Tales Are False

As they moved eastward in the Panhandle, the Spaniards chased their first buffalo with the Indians and saw many strange prairie animals. But they began to be certain that The Turk was leading them astray. So distasteful had this individual become to Coronado and his men that The Turk was manacled and led along with the foot soldiers, his fate to be decided upon the prospects at Quivira.

They finally reached this Promised Land, only to find no gold, silver, or jewels. Not until then did Coronado realize that the Indians' wealth was corn—golden corn and fertile soil. He wrote in a letter to King Charles:

"It was the Lord's pleasure that after journeying across these deserts 77 days, I arrived at the province they called Quivira, where the guides had described to me houses of stone with many stories, and not only were they not of stone but of straw.

"The country itself is the best I have ever seen for producing all the products of Spain, for besides the land itself being very fat and

A Cowboy Makes His Bed



The cowboy in the picture above is rolling his bed. When it is rolled and tied so that the cook or horse wrangler can load it high on top of the

chuck wagon when it is ready to move, it will contain in its folds about all of the personal property that he has with him except his saddle, blankets,

and bridle. On rainy nights his boots, spurs, hat, and rope go to bed with him; they are the tools of his trade and wet boots

don't go on easily, nor can a satisfactory job of catching a morning mount be done with a stiff, wet rope. (Photo courtesy The Cattleman Magazine).

LOCAL DRUGGIST CAME TO MOTLEY 33 YEARS AGO

For thirty-three years Fred G. Simpson has made his home in Motley County, having come here in 1909 from Frost, Texas. He worked for five years on the Matador Ranch, and in 1915 was married to Miss May Wason, daughter of a pioneer family here.

Mr. Simpson attended Clarendon College at Clarendon, Texas, and Mrs. Simpson attended Seth Ward College at Plainview and Clarendon College. Their five children are Mrs. Arthur Cooper of Lockney, and Miss Helen Simp-

son, Fred G. Simpson, Jr., Mrs. Don T. Martin, and Kenneth Simpson, all of Matador.

The Simpson Drug Store was founded here in 1925, and since that time it has been located in the block south of the square. The store burned in 1933 but was soon rebuilt.

Employees are Mrs. Gertrude Nelson, clerk, Miss Helen Simpson, clerk, Fred G. Simpson, Jr., bookkeeper, and Fred G. Simpson, pharmacist.

The first postoffice was established at Tee Pee City in 1880 with C. R. Council as the first postmaster. Before this time settlers had to go to Clarendon to get their mail.

Willett & Company Organized In 1914

Harry Willett & Company, local mercantile store, has been under one continuous management since 1916, when organized by Harry Willett.

A full line of merchandise is offered customers. Employees are Mrs. George Birchfield and Clay Gilbert.

The site of Tee Pee City was used for many years as a camp ground for the Comanche Indians, led by Quannah Parker. When the first white settler came, they named it Tee Pee, because there were so many Indian tee pees in the vicinity.

LET'S ELECT TO Congress DESKINS WELLS

a Man of Integrity, Ability and Leadership



3 years experience as secretary of Collingsworth County Agricultural Association.

4 years experience as mayor of Wellington, reduced the bonded indebtedness from \$220,000 to \$163,000 while reducing tax rate, donated entire salary as mayor to destitute, sick and unemployed.

15 years experience as business man in developing struggling weekly into paper known throughout state and nation for excellence and service to people in all walks of life.

A VOTE FOR WELLS IS A VOTE FOR:

1. Farmers, Ranchers, and Small Businessmen.
2. Old Age and Youth.
3. A Man of Ability and Experience.

Go to the polls for your friend August 24th.

(Pail for by friends of Deskins Wells in Motley County.)

WHEN MATADOR WAS YOUNG



This photo was made near the present intersection of Main Street and the highway, facing northeast. In the background from left to right are an unidentified woman, Mrs.

Elmer Russell, and Elmer Russell, a half-brother to J. E. (Ed) Russell, early sheriff here.

The livery stable shown in the background belonged to A. J. Wheeler. It was origin-

ally built by Will Edwards about 1898, and was located at the present site of the Chevrolet Garage. This photo was made in the early part of the twentieth century. (Photo courtesy H. H. Campbell).

BEST WISHES TO THE PIONEERS OF



MOTLEY AND DICKENS COUNTIES MEETING AT ROARING SPRINGS

Thursday-Friday

SEIBERLING TIRES ARE PIONEERS IN THE FIELD OF QUALITY . . . THEY OFFER SAFETY AND SATISFACTION AT THE PRICE OF ORDINARY TIRES.

THE VALUE OF SEIBERLING TIRES IS ESTABLISHED ON EVERY ROAD TRAVELED BY MOTOR VEHICLES.



SEIBERLING TIRES

We will be glad to estimate a new set of tires for your car, allowing liberal trade-in credit on your old tires.

Wilcher Motor Co.

MATADOR, TEXAS

Sagas Of Northfield Related By B. F. Simpson, Early Settler

First Church Held In Family Dugouts Prior To 1900

"The country was very thinly settled when I landed at Northfield in the fall of 1896", B. F. Simpson, pioneer of the Northfield community recalled, when questioned about his advent to Motley county. "W. H. Denny and family kept the postoffice in a dugout where it stayed for 19 years; Jack Oates, Bill Savage, Charlie Robbins, Green Hardison and F. M. Bain were about all the settlers that were here at that time, and they had settled in what has since been called the Milliron pasture."

There were little if any social activities, Mr. Simpson said, one reason being that there was no place for gatherings, school, or church. "When we had some kind of gathering, we met at someone's dugout, as there was not a house in this part of the country. We had preaching about once every six weeks when a Methodist preacher by the name of Morris who was located at Floydada, came around in a buggy and preached for us in the dugout home of one of the settlers."

School And Church Built

In 1898, Mr. Simpson relates, a small schoolhouse was built which afforded the community a meeting place. Other families began

to homestead in that section of the county, and in 1900 the Methodists, under the leadership of a Rev. Clark, built the church at Northfield, which is still standing and in use each Sunday. This building is the oldest church edifice being used in the county, although not the first one built.

"Those were lonesome days for the women", Mr. Simpson continued, "and I think the pioneer women deserve lots more praise than the men. They were tied down in a dugout with a bunch of little children, and no place to go and no way to go, while the men were gone to the cow outfits, or off freighting."

"When there was sickness in the family, we had to do the best we could, as there was no way to get a doctor. I think I went after Dr. Traweek the first trip he ever made to Northfield. A Mrs. Jones who was visiting here from Childress got sick and I went to Turtle Hole camp, changed horses and continued to Matador. I left here at about 9 o'clock at night and got back about that time the next morning. Still, I hear people say, 'Those good old days.'"

First Picnic And Rodeo

In 1908 Northfield had its first picnic and rodeo, and the occasion was made more auspicious by candidate speaking.

During the dull seasons of the year, with very little to do, the grown folks either stayed at home, or visited the cow outfits for neighborly diversions, while the young blades gathered at "Poker Canyon" for a few games. "The grand jury got rough on them though, and broke these sessions up," Mr. Simpson said. "Later they formed a secret organization, which resulted in tragedy, so the boys all quit and joined the church."

Came With Other Families

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, with their two oldest children made the trip from Parker county to Motley county in a caravan of five covered wagons. One was theirs, two belonged to Mrs. Simpson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Y. Littlefield, one contained another Littlefield daughter with her fam-

ily, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Courtney, and the other was driven by Mr. Courtney's brother, Pete Courtney.

The Littlefields remained in the unbroken, drouth-stricken area only 5 months, when they returned to their former home, leaving their two daughters with their families, the Simpsons and the Courtneys, to establish homes and become recognized among the early settlers of the county.

Pete Courtney remained about 20 years, during which time he worked for the Matador ranch, and is now employed for a ranch near Roswell, New Mexico.

Born In Missouri

B. F. Simpson was born August 10, 1871 in Martin county, Missouri. He was four years old when his parents moved to Texas and settled in Parker county, where he grew to manhood and in 1892 married Miss Belle Littlefield. She had been born and reared in Parker county.

Their oldest child died in infancy; another baby son, Seth, died when only a year old; one son, M. L., died at the age of 20 years, and three daughters passed away after having grown to womanhood and married. These are, Mrs. Royce Florence, Mrs. Lurline Timmons and Mrs. Arch Collins. Mrs. Simpson succumbed December 5, 1931.

Mr. Simpson, his two daughters and three sons all make their home in the Northfield community. They are: Mrs. Claud McDonald, Mrs. Pete Timmons, A. B. Simpson, who is county commissioner of precinct No. 3, and P. A. and T. B. Simpson.

Courtneys Leave In 1924

Mr. and Mrs. Courtney remained in Motley county and witnessed the growth of their home community and the surrounding vicinity until 1924, when they moved to Wichita Falls to make their home. Their son Leslie, and a daughter, Mrs. H. P. Ring had preceded them to that place, and they left one son, H. H. (Cy) at Northfield, where he continued to reside until five years ago when he moved to Matador to become deputy sheriff. The incoming term of office will find him serv-

These Branded Early Matador Cattle



This photo depicts a Matador Ranch branding outfit in 1885. The group includes Lyman

Brewer, Bill Brady, Bill Britt, Jim Lewis, Joe Brown and George Walker. Henry H.

Campbell is sitting by the wagon wheel. The picture was taken during chuck time.

(Photo courtesy Harry Campbell).

Cowhand Tells Of Life Since Late Nineties

The following is a letter received here by Joe Meador on June 8, 1939, from W. O. Harris, Sr., Justice of the Peace at Young, Arizona. The two men, who were friends while working with a cattle outfit in the Oklahoma Strip in the late nineties, have not met again since they parted over 40 years ago. The letter reads as follows:

"I received your very welcome letter several days ago, and was very glad to hear from you. I am too nervous to write with a pen or pencil, and I am the bunk with a typewrote, but here goes. "I have bumped over quite a lot of country since we was in the Strip. I went from there to Green

County, Okla., bought a small outfit. I fed 400 steers at Mountain View, Okla., in the winter of 1899. Bought corn at sixteen cents per bushel and lost the works. Bought another outfit in the Wichita Mountains, borrowed money to stock it, and the fever hit me just as I had it stocked. I was cleaned out again.

Move To New Mexico

"In 1905 I went to Texico, N. M., made another little stake, bought a home, and just as we was getting fixed up a little, we was burned out. I went to Childress, stayed there about a year, and went to Deming, N. M., from there to San Angelo, and then to Old Mexico with the U. S. Punitive Expedition. Later I spent two years in the Ranger oil fields of Texas, then three years at Winters, Texas, and from there to this country.

Eighty Miles To Railroad

"Our oldest son died here seven years ago. We have two boys liv-

ing at Globe, 80 miles from here and the nearest railroad. We have a very nice little home here that is paid for; we are out of debt, but broke. Most every one here working on PWA; where will it all end?"

"I would like to hear from some of the old timers. Have you learned anything of the Stallings boys, Henry Creager, Luther Marker, Chapman, Johnny Mosley, Geo. Waddle?"

"I was 67 years old April 1. I am in better health than I have been for a long time. Have been Justice of the Peace for six years. It doesn't pay much, but it has been a great help. I would like to go back over the old stomping ground again and see the changes that have come around. Let me hear from you again. Yours till the cows come, W O. Harris, Sr."

Tribune Ads Pay

MISS B. TAKE A MEMO:

from now on, order all our cuts from

Economy ENGRAVING
Mail Orders a Specialty
Box 1036 AUSTIN, TEXAS

To The Voters Of Motley County

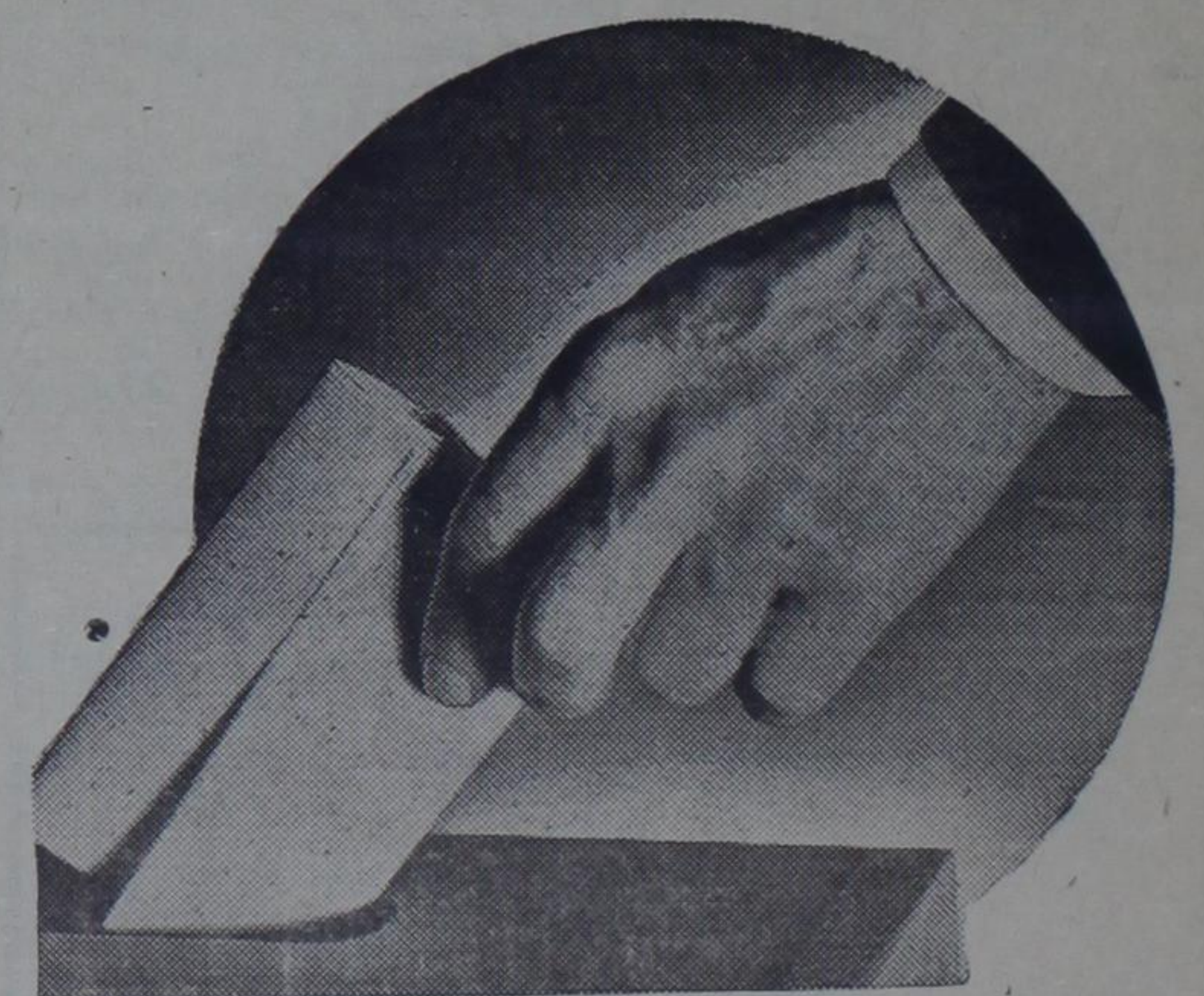


Ambition is one of the most admirable traits credited to the human heart and its sincerity deserves the consideration of those in a position to further its cause. We, as friends and neighbors of Lois Cook solicit your vote and influence in her behalf at Saturday's election. We know her to be ambitious, qualified and deserving.

We ask your consideration on her merits and the manner in which she has conducted the

campaign. There is no issue or malice of any nature in this appeal. Lois Cook has conducted her campaign without reference to any opponent and this plea is made without departure from that creed.

She has attempted to visit and solicit every voter in the county and the sincerity of her efforts to conduct a fair campaign will be reflected in her service when you elect her to office.



VOTE FOR LOIS COOK

FOR COUNTY TREASURER OF MOTLEY COUNTY

THIS POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT PAID FOR BY FRIENDS OF LOIS COOK

CLUBS
CHURCHES
SOCIALS
SOCIETY

PHONE 123

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

MRS. DOUGLAS MEADOR, Editor
KARA HUNSUCKER, Assistant Editor

Seven District Clubs Plan To Charter Busses For Austin Convention Trip

PLAINVIEW, Aug. 22 (Special)—A round-trip ticket to Austin by chartered bus for \$5 a person and rates at the Driskill Hotel at \$1.25 a person have been arranged for delegates from the Seventh District, Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, to the state convention to be held in Austin, Nov. 12-15 inclusive, it was announced here yesterday.

These astonishingly low rates have been arranged by local persons sponsoring Mrs. J. W. Walker's candidacy for the presidency of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs in the hope that every club in the district will be enabled to send a delegate.

Arrangements have been made in writing with the bus company at Lubbock to the effect that busses will be sent from Plainview, Lubbock and Amarillo, that busses will be routed so they will cover most of the territory in the district and that women may board the bus at any point for \$5 a round-trip.

One of the Amarillo busses will go through Clarendon, another Canyon, Lubbock and Snyder. One from Plainview will go through Matador and Paducah, and one from Lubbock will be routed through Lamesa and Big Springs.

Good buses with reclining chairs and carrying 29 passengers each will stay in Austin with drivers and make regular trips carrying passengers to and from the Federation Headquarters.

The entire third floor of the Driskill Hotel has been arranged for Seventh District delegates, but the women must send in their reservations EARLY. The management has guaranteed all the rooms needed at \$1.25 a person with three in a room, single beds and bath, or \$1.50 a person with two in a room.

Announcement will be made this month, or soon after Sept. 1, as to schedule departures and other details.

A meeting of the state executive board has been scheduled for Sept. 11 and 12 in Austin.

A Seventh District Club Institute is to be held here Sept. 28 at the Baptist Church, Mrs. Walker said Friday before her departure for Chicago. Plainview clubwomen will be hostesses for the luncheon at the noon hour.

Mrs. Walker accompanied her husband on a business trip to Chicago and is to return Aug. 23.

Party Given For Father Of Local Resident; Was 92

H. C. Kennedy, farmer and pioneer of Bailey County, celebrated his ninety-second birthday Thursday. Mrs. Dud Beauchamp, a daughter of Mr. Kennedy attended the affair.

Mr. Kennedy, a native of Louisiana, moved to Texas soon after the Civil War. The trip, made by oxcart, took the family thru the Fort Worth vicinity, which was then only a few scattered houses. The Kennedys later moved to Borden County and then to Bailey County.

Six children attended the birthday celebration.

Pied 'Pinions

BY MR. S. M.

As we pause to pay tribute to the pioneer wives and mothers, without whose courage and perseverance the perpetuation of this civilization would have been impossible, a simple statement by a pioneer husband and father of Motley county, just about expresses the sentiment.

"I think the pioneer women deserve a lot more praise than the men, because they were tied down in a dugout with a bunch of little children, with no place to go, and no way to go, while the men were away at cow-outsuits, or off freighting". And we believe that Mr. B. F. Simpson, venerable component of the west knows without doubt, whereof he speaks, for embodied in his wife were all the ingredients of a true pioneer help-meet.

Coming with her husband and their 2 small children, during the covered wagon era, Mrs. Simpson made a liveable home out of a humble dugout where were born their other sons and daughters.

The rearing of a large family in a day when neighbors were few and far apart could not have been simple. Deaths had to be met with fortitude, and the struggle for existence had to survive the lean years in order that a foothold might be attained in a not too friendly country.

Nor were the activities of the pioneer mother confined to household duties and the rearing of the family. More often than not, the daylight hours found her in the fields with her husband, where they worked side by side to wrest a fortune from the soil.

The heritage which these brave mothers left their daughters was too great to be realized in one generation, and the baubles of a careless age had to be exhausted before the torch could be reclaimed and new frontiers cited. And thus it must be that as the girl progenies of a later decade ride winged sky-scooters above the clouds, they are inspired by the spirits of their courageous forebearers.

MRS. STANLEY IS HOSTESS FRIDAY

Mrs. J. S. Stanley was club hostess Friday afternoon when she entertained in her home. Members of the club present were Mesdames H. H. Campbell, Jeff Daffern, L. J. Barkley, Alvin Stearns, A. L. Fryar, D. I. W. Birnie, W. W. Clements, Robert Collier, and the hostess.

Mrs. Clements held high score, and Mrs. Birnie, second high. A lovely salad plate was served.

NEW ARRIVALS

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Fulkerson are parents of a baby son, born Monday afternoon. The infant weighed 7½ pounds.

An eight and one-half pound daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Martin of Whiteflat Sunday.

NEWCOMER



MRS. G. E. HAMILTON
A recent newcomer to Matador is Mrs. G. E. Hamilton, above, who was before her marriage July 25, the former Miss Margaret Knight of Childress, Texas.

Mrs. Hamilton was prominent in church and civic affairs in Childress, and was an active member of the Methodist choir of that place. She is an accomplished musician, both as vocalist and pianist.

McWilliams Family Meets For Reunion

Attending a recent reunion of the McWilliams family, held at Plainview, were W. A. McWilliams of McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. McWilliams of Plainview, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. McWilliams of Petersburg with their children, Joe Henry and Medula Belle; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rice and son, Mac, of Waco; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Aylesworth of Lubbock; Walter and Oscar McWilliams of Plainview;

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dalton of Plainview; Mr. and Mrs. Bernice Dalton and children, Pauline, Alvin, Betty Carol, and Jo Anne, of Halfway; Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Dalton and son, Walter Glen, of Plainview; Mr. and Mrs. Paine Dalton and Mr. and Mrs. George Lantrop, Plainview;

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McWilliams, Plainview; Mr. and Mrs. Layton McWilliams, Lubbock; Mr. and Mrs. Hershel Prickett, Plainview; Mrs. Tom Wells and children, Tom Ed, Josephine, Jean, and Nell, of Lockney; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McWilliams;

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Browning and children, Bobby Jay and Royella; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McWilliams and children, Ernestine and Annett, Whiteflat; and Mr. and Mrs. Varner McWilliams and daughters, Gaile and Glen, of Lubbock.

Around The Circles...

(Delayed)

BAPTIST CIRCLES

All Baptist circles met at the church Monday afternoon. The Henrietta Shuck Circle held a business session. Present were Mesdames Vernon Doss, Elbert Reeves, Elbert McMahan, Rudolph Moore, Fred Clower, and Elbert Seigler.

Members of the Dorcus Circle studied the book of Chronicles and held a business meeting. Attending were Mesdames Joe Campbell, J. A. Groves, Littleton Rattan, Ed Carnmack, Pearl Moorman, Susie Dalton.

Sunshine Circle members present were Mesdames A. D. Burleson, Cecil Keith, and Dee Herring.

UNDERGO TONSILLECTOMIES

McElton Skaggs, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Skaggs, underwent a tonsillectomy here Monday.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cheston Franks of Flomot had her tonsils removed Tuesday at Paducah. Dr. J. S. Stanley, physician in both cases, reports satisfactory improvement.

ATTEND REUNION

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Carpenter and daughters, Lela and Frances, attended a reunion at McLean Sunday. Lela and Frances remained until Monday, when they returned with their aunt, Mrs. Vera Whitten, of LaFors, who will visit relatives and friends here this week. Mrs. Whitten was also accompanied by Miss Rebecca Breining of LaFors.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ezzell returned home Tuesday from a five-week visit with relatives at Cisco. Johnnie Alsop remained for an extended visit.

Roy Burleson
INSURANCE
BANK BUILDING
MATADOR, TEXAS

Roaring Springs NEWS

By Mrs. J. D. Mitchell

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Giesecke and family are visiting in Clovis, N. M., this week. They were accompanied by Mr. Lambert of Hico, father of Mrs. Giesecke.

Mrs. J. C. Smiley and son, J. C., and Mrs. Lem Miller and daughter, Wanda, accompanied by Mrs. D. L. Yandell are visiting in Hollis, Okla., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Graham and children of Plemmons were guests in the home of Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Graham recently.

Ruby Spangler left Friday for Denver, Colorado, where he will make his home.

Mrs. J. H. Gipson, who has been spending the summer visiting her father in Colorado, returned to her home here Saturday.

Miss Joy Rice of Brownwood, who is employed as home economics teacher here, is visiting friends this week.

Johnnie Paddock of Fort Worth, high school teacher, is visiting here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Bogges of Grodon and Mr. and Mrs. G. Bogges of Trinidad, Colo., visited their niece, Mrs. Freeman Thacker, Monday. They were en route to Carlsbad, N. M., to visit the Carlsbad Cavern.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Long were guests of relatives in Ralls Tuesday. They were accompanied home by Mrs. J. D. Chalk of McAllen, who will spend several months with relatives here.

Mrs. M. E. Keahey and Miss Freda Keahey returned Saturday

Hospital News

Clayton Barton was treated at the Traweek Hospital Friday for a broken collar bone received during the Quitaque Rodeo last week-end.

Robert Daniels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Daniels, was treated for a broken arm Friday.

Mrs. Fred Teed of San Antonio niece of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Seay, was a medical patient this week.

MOVE TO COLORADO CITY

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Billberry and small daughter, Mary Caroline, left Monday for Colorado City, Texas, where they will make their future home. Mr. Billberry, who has been employed as pharmacist at Simpson's Drug Store here during the past seven months, has purchased interest in a drug store at Colorado City.

Rev. E. C. Armstrong is conducting the Methodist revival here.

from Wichita Falls following a visit of several weeks.

Mrs. Pat Richards of Dallas and Miss Jimmie Joe Freeman of Bryan are here this week to visit their mother, Mrs. J. F. Freeman.

Frances Overstreet returned Friday from Paducah following several weeks' visit with relatives.

Mrs. Imogene Brown of Dallas is spending the week visiting her mother, Mrs. Ruth Coffman, and other relatives here.

Earl Gene Freeman returned Monday from a month's vacation in Colorado.

Whiteflat News

Dan Browning and
Ida B. Armstrong

A. J. Perkins of Matador was the week-end guest of W. A. Rattan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Garrison of Floydada visited with Mrs. S. A. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armstrong, and children, Ida B., Stephen and Lohrke and Mr. and Mrs. Kim Wilkinson and daughter, Camella in the later's home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Rankin were Seagraves visitors Sunday, where he conducted services at the First Baptist Church in Seagraves.

Tommy Doran was a District visitor Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Pool attended the Quitaque Rodeo and Round-up during the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Pool and daughter, Zella Mae, have moved to Robert Lee.

Mrs. Maud Shands, and daughter, Royenna, who have been visiting friends and relatives here, have returned to their home in Mineral Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcom Morris, Jr., are taking care of the post office duties, while the postmistress, Mrs. Malcom Morris, Sr., and daughter, Estelle are vacationing in Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Acker and daughter, Dorothy, are visiting friends and relatives in Gainesville.

Levi Wilkinson was a Lubbock visitor this week.

Whiteflat School will start September 2.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Dixon and

Johnnie Belle are visiting in Brownwood with Mr. Dixon's mother.

Mrs. Belle Mathes and children, Clara Belle and Allen Bryan, of Silver City, New Mexico, have been visiting with her son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Reagan. They plan to make their home in New Mexico.

Misses Frances and Lela Carpenter of Matador visited Misses Willena and Camella Wilkinson this week.

Visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hutson this week are their children, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Johnson and daughter, Bessie Louise, of Mineral Wells, and their daughter Mrs. G. W. Hamm of Patton Springs.

Misses Pauline and Eloise Martin recently visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Z. Martin.

HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

A birthday celebration was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Browning, Sunday, honoring Mrs. L. R. Browning.

Picnic supper was served to Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Browning and daughter, Dan, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Rattan and Glynn and La Nell, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Browning and children, Royella and Bobby Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Browning of Quitaque, and Mr. and Mrs. Malcom Morris, Jr.

CARD OF THANKS

We appreciate deeply the sympathy in our bereavement. We shall never cease to cherish the friendship you have shown us in our time of need.

The Fred King Family.

Progress Follows



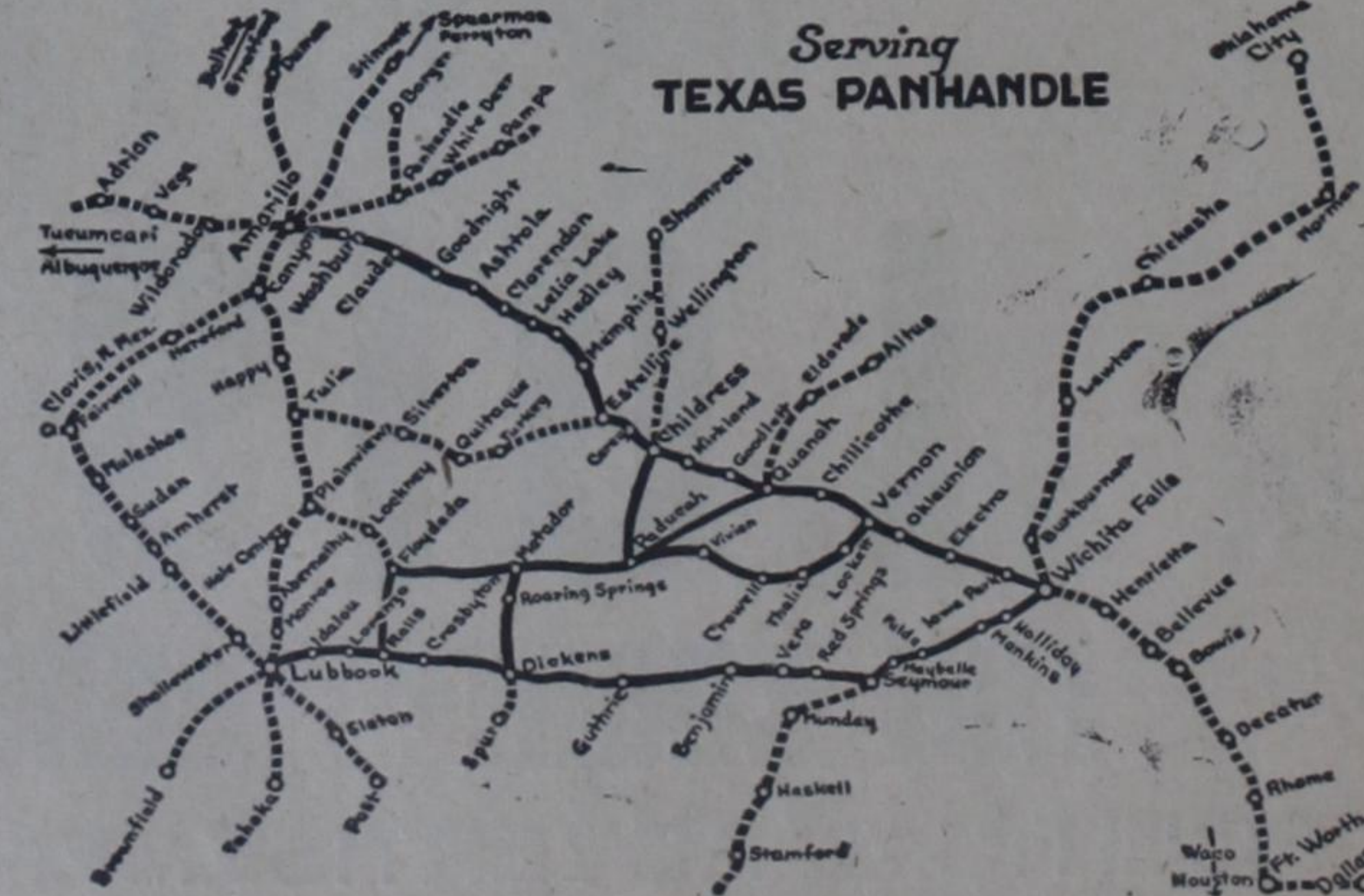
Transportation

PROGRESS HAS FOLLOWED THE PATH OF TRANSPORTATION SINCE THE FIRST PIONEERS BROKE WAGON TRAILS ACROSS THE EMPIRE OF WESTERN TEXAS. TODAY PROGRESS IS BETTER SERVED BY A VAST FLEET OF MOTOR TRUCKS WHICH CARRY THE NEEDS OF A STEADILY EXPANDING TERRITORY WITH GREAT EASE, DISPATCH AND ECONOMY.

WE EXTEND OUR SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PIONEERS OF MOTLEY AND DICKENS COUNTIES ON THE EVENT OF THEIR ANNUAL REUNION

MILLER AND MILLER MOTOR FREIGHT LINES

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E. E. (Red) WALKER

is a man of sterling character

He will support legislation that will care for his district at all times.

He is a friend to the schools. He has invested 13 years of High School and 19 years of College training for his children.



He is for soil conservation and the purchasing of small farm homes, and back-to-the-farm movement. He will support the raising of load limit on trucks with specified equipment. He is for the immediate payment of pensions and will support the needed legislation to pay the same.

VOTE FOR

E. E. (Red) WALKER

CANDIDATE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

(Ad Paid for by Motley County Friends of E. E. Walker)



Origin Of Q. A. & P. Railway Is Told By President of Company First Engine To County Was Gas-Electric

(Editor's Note: The following article describing the history and development of the Q. A. & P. Railroad system was written by Charles H. Sommer, president of the company).

The origin of the Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railroad Company dates back to 1903 as the Acme, Red River and Northern Railway Company, and projected from Red River, Texas to Acme, Texas, both points located in Hardeman County, Texas.

Although originally incorporated as a common carrier the old company functioned largely as a plant facility serving the large plaster producing plant located at Acme, Texas, and Agatite, Texas, performing, however, a common carrier service. It connected with the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, at Quanah, Texas, and also with the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway at Acme, Texas, and Quanah, Texas.

As originally chartered the construction contemplated a direct line from Sands, Texas, via Acme, Texas, in a north-easterly direction to the south of Red River, the plan being to make a connection at that point with Frisco Lines, whose rails at this time were being extended through Oklahoma to the Texas border at Red River. A final location was made, and grading operations commenced. Following negotiations, that route was abandoned and trackage arrangements made for operating as joint track that portion of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway between Acme and Quanah, Frisco agreeing to build its own line into Quanah.

Preliminary Lines Run
In 1907 preliminary lines were run from Acme, Texas, in a north-westerly direction via Hollis, Oklahoma, thence to Wellington, Texas, however, this project was subsequently abandoned.

In 1909 the corporate name was changed to Quanah Acme & Pacific Railway Company, and the line extended in a southwestwardly direction from Acme, Texas, to Paducah, Texas, county seat of Cottle County, a distance of approximately thirty-eight miles. Due to the lack of transportation facilities the new extension penetrated any undeveloped section, devoted largely to the raising of livestock with limited agricultural production within the vicinity of Paducah. Intensive agricultural developments immediately followed the construction of the line to Paducah, Texas. The eighty-three miles west of Quanah, the new mileage traversing large cattle ranges owned by the Swenson company and the Matador Land & Cattle Company. Its objective was El Paso, Texas, the projected line passing through the southern part of New Mexico. The World War and events immediately following prevented this undertaking.

County Land Sold
The Matador Land & Cattle Company, on completion of the extension to MacBain, Texas, immediately placed on sale 60,000 acres of tillable land in Motley county, selling it on an extended payment plan in tracks as small as 160 acres. The land was disposed of within the short space of five years, resulting in a rapid increase in tonnage for the Quanah Line.

Due to topographical conditions an intensive engineering study of the available routes westwardly from Paducah was made, involving a large outlay of money. This was made necessary by the rapidity with which the elevation increased and the necessity of locating consistent grade lines in constructing the line through what is generally referred to as the Cap Rock region of West Texas in reaching the Texas Staked Plains.

It is well known that the Plains is a large Plateau rising sharply on its east side many hundred feet above the surrounding country, and that its boundary is marked by an escarpment generally referred to locally as Cap Rock. It presents difficult engineering problems in locating consistent grade lines for extending a line from the lower to the higher

GROUP OF FAMILIAR FACES



This is a group of old timers gathered during an early court held in 1903. In the front row, reading from left to right are Lum Lancaster, Pat Murphy, Ed Lisenby, A. B. Echols, and Baldo Newman. In the back row are L.

A. Stearns, Walter Jackson, W. R. (Bill) Stafford, Chas. Morris, J. E. Jameson, and I. F. Fish. The man with a straw hat leaning over at top is Richard Seay. (Photo used courtesy L. A. Stearns).

levels.

Elevation Rise Problem
As an indication of the change in elevation, it was found that beginning with an elevation above sea level at Quanah of approximately 1,500 feet, the line reached an elevation of 1,900 feet at Paducah, Texas, and 2,100 feet at a point a short distance west of Paducah, and beginning at the crossing at Tongue River, a distance of twelve miles west of Paducah, the ascent to the Staked Plains is almost continuous, the line reaching its highest elevation of 3,300 feet above sea level at Floydada, Texas, the present western terminus of the Quanah Line.

Surveys were made from Paducah in five general directions, one preliminary line following a route through the southwest part of Motley County into Dickens County via Lubbock, Texas. A second line was run through Matador, Texas, following a general westwardly direction; however, the cost was found to be prohibitive, due to heavy grading and prospects of tunnel work west of Matador. Other lines were run passing Matador on the south about three miles and another line passing Matador about four miles north, all of these surveys failing to purpose. The line eventually was constructed on its present location through the south part of Motley County, reaching the Staked Plains via Wolf Creek Point, following closely a wagon trail adopted by buffalo hunters during the early eighties. This route was only feasible one over which consistent grade lines were found possible.

Junction Built
At the time the line was extended to MacBain, the citizens of Matador petitioned for a junction with the Quanah Line, connecting at a point three miles east of the present town of Roaring Springs, the length of the connecting line being eight miles. That line was known as the Motley County Railroad and operated independently until July, 1926, at which time it was purchased by the Quanah Line, and by an act of the legislature consolidation effected with that property.

In 1928 the main line was further extended to Floydada, Texas, county seat of Floyd County, a distance of 30 miles, its present western terminus.

As operated today the Quanah Line extends from Red River via Quanah, Texas, to Floydada, Texas. The property is of standard construction with full section ballasted roadway, and concrete culverts and concrete boxes over all small waterways were substituted for the original pile trestle bridge construction. The investment in property is \$3,545,654.18.

Line Cross Rivers
The line crosses three important streams, namely: Pease River and Tongue River, both located in Cottle County, Texas, and Dutchman River, in Motley County, all having their head waters on the Staked Plains.

The principal manufacturing plants on the line, engaged in the manufacture of gypsum products, are located at Acme, Texas. The line west of Acme passes through agricultural and grazing lands, the tonnage from that region consisting principally of cotton, wheat sorghum, and other grains, also livestock. Interchange points with other carriers at Floydada, Acme, and Quanah and Red River afford the movement of passover traffic.

The Quanah Line rails serve three county seats, to wit: Quanah, Texas, county seat of Hardeman County.

Paducah, Texas, county seat of Cottle County.

Floydada, Texas, county seat of Floyd County.

The general offices of the Company are located at Quanah, Texas. The building is stucco type, tile roof, Mission style, the lower floor serving as passenger facilities.

Quanah History Given
The name Quanah, adopted for that city, while not euphonious, was chosen on account of its historical significance to the locality, namely, the home of the Comanche Tribe of Indians of which Chief Quanah was the last of the ruling tribe. The Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Company is usually referred to as the Quanah Route.

Less than fifty years ago there was no town of Quanah. It was created in 1885, about the time when surveys were first begun by the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway through this section of Texas, the town being founded by General Granville Dodge, builder of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad.

The first passenger trail (The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway) reached Quanah in 1887. The "Frisco" built into Quanah from Oklahoma City in 1903.

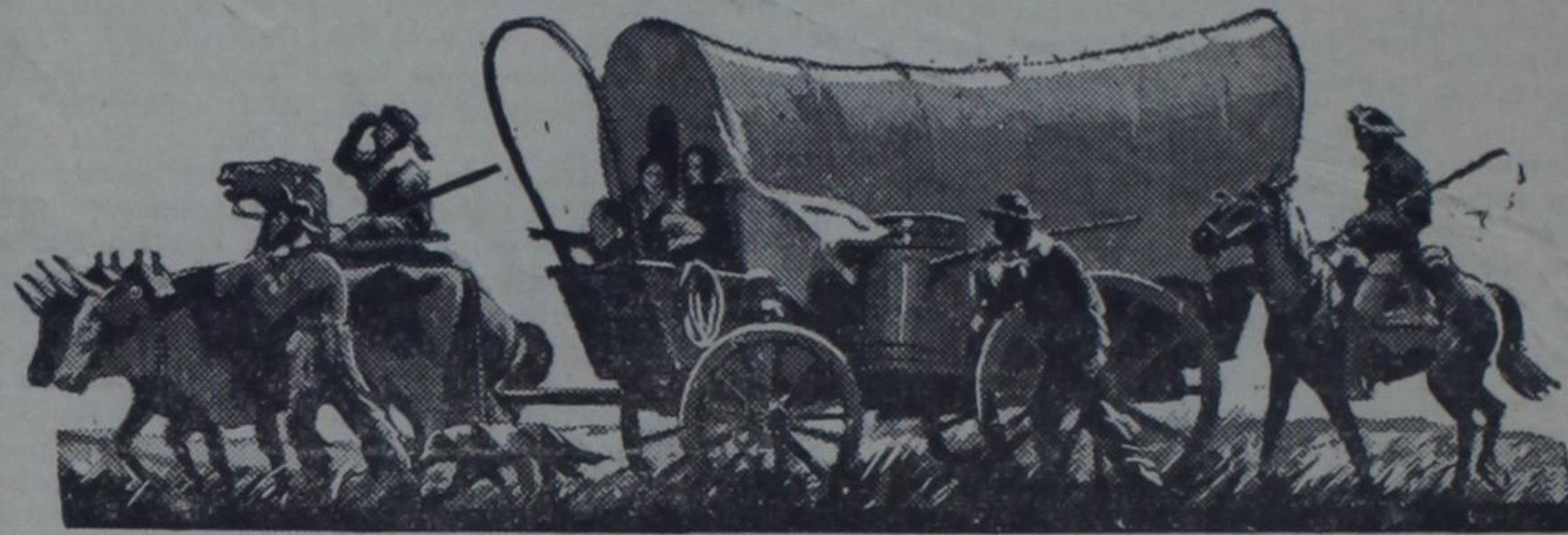
Was Gas-Electric Car
The first train of this railway pulled into Roaring Springs on June 19, 1913. Later in the year a gasoline-electric motor car was placed in operation and continued until 1914. It was the forerunner of the streamlined equipment and this is particularly true as to the power unit. The only reason for discontinuing this service was because the car was too small to accommodate baggage, mail, express and passengers, the handling of passengers in those days being of substantial volume.

The company experimented with a trailer to take care of the overflow passenger traffic, but the power unit would not handle the extra load and steam trains had to be used.

The branch line to Matador from Roaring Springs was discontinued in 1936.

An old-time cowboy, Charlie W. Morris worked for the Matadors 28 years, having served as wagon boss and line-camp manager. Mr. and Mrs. Morris now live on a farm northeast of Matador.

NEW TRAILS Of Steel



FOLLOWED THE PIONEERS...

AFTER THE EARLY PIONEERS HAD BLAZED THE WAY INTO THIS VAST EMPIRE OF WESTERN TEXAS, ANOTHER FOLLOWED WHO LEFT A PATH OF STEEL OVER THE COURSE — THE RAILROADS.

PROGRESS FOLLOWED AND REMAINED IN THE COUNTRY SERVED BY THESE ROUTES, WHICH INVOLVED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, COURAGE AND COUNTLESS OBSTACLES. THE LOT OF THE RAILROADS WAS EQUALLY AS DIFFICULT AS THAT OF OTHER PIONEERS, BUT THEY UNITED IN THE SAME SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION AS THEIR PIONEER COMRADES, WHICH RESULTED IN A MIRACLE OF ADVANCEMENT.

EQUAL PRIDE IS TAKEN IN ITS ROLE OF CITIZENSHIP IN PAYING TAXES, WAGES AND PURCHASING MATERIALS TO AID IN THE SUPPORT OF THE TERRITORY.

WE WISH TO EXTEND OUR MOST SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PIONEERS OF MOTLEY AND DICKENS COUNTIES ON THE EVENT OF THEIR ANNUAL CELEBRATION AT ROARING SPRINGS.

WE ARE GLAD TO BE HAVING A PART IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK RAISING AREAS IN TEXAS, THE NATION'S GREATEST STATE!

OUR BEST WISHES TO THE PIONEERS

QUANAH, ACME AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

O. L. Britton, Agent



W. L. Richardson, Traffic Mgr.

EARLY GRAND JURY OF MOTLEY COUNTY



This is a photo of a Motley County grand jury as it convened in 1906. Front row, from left to right, are Sheriff T. N. Cammack, Dick Horn, riding bailiff, Charlie Harper, John Sheridan, Lem Guthrie, an unidentified attorney, and W. R. Cammack. In the second row are S. A. Wilkinson, Lum Lancaster, Frank Leonard, John Hamilton, W. J. Whitworth, and J. L. Bureson. The three men in the extreme row are W. T. Patton, Littleton Rattan, and Henry Black.

S. J. R. NO. 6
A JOINT RESOLUTION
proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas amending Section 26 of Article IV so as to provide that Notaries Public be appointed by the Secretary of State of the State of Texas; providing for the submission of this amendment to the voters of this State; and providing for the necessary appropriation to defray necessary expenses for the submission of this amendment. BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. That Section 26 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so that the same will hereafter read as follows:

"Section 26. (a) The Secretary of State shall appoint a convenient number of Notaries Public for each county who shall perform such duties as now are or may be prescribed by law. The qualifications of Notaries Public shall be prescribed by law.

(b) Nothing herein shall affect the terms of office of Notaries Public who have qualified for the present term prior to the taking effect of this amendment.

(c) Should the Legislature enact an enabling law hereto in anticipation of the adoption of this amendment, such law shall not be invalid by reason of its anticipatory character."

Sec. 2. The foregoing Constitutional Amendment shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at a special election to be held on the 5th day of November, 1940, at which election all voters favoring such proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:

"FOR AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS PROVIDING THAT NOTARIES PUBLIC BE APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS",

and those opposed shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:

"AGAINST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS PROVIDING THAT NOTARIES PUBLIC BE APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and have the same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Sec. 4. The sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of said publication and election.

H. J. R. NO. 8
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas to be known as Section 30b of Article 16; providing that the provisions of Article 16, section 30, of the Texas Constitution limiting the duration of all offices not fixed by the Constitution to

two (2) years, shall not apply to appointive offices of any municipalities that are placed under the terms and provisions of Civil Service but the duration of such offices shall be governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Law applicable thereto; providing for an election on the question of adoption or rejection of such amendment; making an appropriation therefor; providing for the proclamation and publication thereof; prescribing the form of ballot.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. That the Constitution of the State of Texas be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Section to Article 16 to be known as Section 30b which shall read as follows:

"Section 30b. Wherever by virtue of Statute or character provisions appointive offices of any municipality are placed under the terms and provisions of Civil Service and rules are set up governing appointment to and removal from such offices, the provisions of Article 16, Section 30, of the Texas Constitution limiting the duration of all offices not fixed by the Constitution to two (2) years shall not apply, but the duration of such offices shall be governed by the provisions of the Civil Service law or character provisions applicable thereto."

Sec. 2. Such proposed Constitutional Amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State of Texas at the general election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the 5th day of November, 1940, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:

"For the Amendment to the State Constitution providing that Article 16, Section 30, of the Constitution shall not apply to appointive offices of any municipality placed under the terms and provisions of Civil Service."

Those voters opposing said Amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:

"Against the Amendment to the State Constitution providing that Article 16, Section 30, of the Constitution shall not apply to appointive offices of any municipality placed under the terms and provisions of Civil Service."

pality placed under the terms and provisions of Civil Service."

If it appears from the returns of said election that a majority of the votes cast is in favor of the Amendment the same shall become a part of the State Constitution.

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State of Texas is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have same published, as required by the Constitution for amendments thereto.

Sec. 4. The sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

S. J. R. NO. 4

A JOINT RESOLUTION
proposing an amendment to Article V of the Constitution of the State of Texas giving the Legislature authority to provide for appeal direct to the Supreme Court in cases involving injunctions granted or denied on the grounds of constitutionality or unconstitutionality of any statute or on validity or invalidity of administrative orders; providing for the submission of this amendment to the voters of this State; and providing for the necessary proclamation and expenses of publication.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. That Article V of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as Section 3-b, which shall read as follows:

"Section 3-b. The Legislature shall have the power to provide by law, for an appeal direct to the Supreme Court of this State from an order of any trial court granting or denying an interlocutory or permanent injunction on the grounds of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of any statute of this State, or on the validity or invalidity of any administrative order issued by any state agency under any statute of this State."

Sec. 2. The foregoing Constitutional Amendment shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at the general election to be held on the 5th day of November, 1940, at which election all voters favoring such proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:

"FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS AUTHORIZING THE LEGISLATURE TO PROVIDE FOR APPEALS DIRECT TO THE SUPREME COURT IN INSTANCES INVOLVING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF CERTAIN LAWS AND ORDERS."

and those opposed shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:

"AGAINST THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE STATE OF TEXAS AUTHORIZING THE LEGISLATURE TO PROVIDE FOR APPEALS DIRECT TO THE SUPREME COURT IN INSTANCES INVOLVING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF CERTAIN LAWS AND ORDERS."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and have the same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Sec. 4. The sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State

not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of said publication and election.

H. J. R. NO. 45

A JOINT RESOLUTION
proposing an Amendment to Article 8, Section 9, of the Constitution of the State of Texas by adding a new Section thereto to be known as Section 9-A; providing that the Commissioners Court of Red River County, after a majority vote of the resident qualified electors owning taxable property therein, shall have the authority to levy a tax not to exceed Twenty-five (25) Cents on the one hundred dollars valuation for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) years for the purpose of refunding the outstanding warrant indebtedness of the General Fund of the County by the issuance of bonds under the provisions of the General Laws regulating the refunding of outstanding debts of the County; providing for the necessary proclamation; and appropriating funds to defray the expenses of the proclamation, publication, and election.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. That Article 8, Section 9, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended by adding thereto another Section to be known as Section 9-A, which shall read as follows:

"Section 9-A. Upon the vote of a majority of the resident qualified electors owning taxable property therein so authorizing, the Commissioners Court of Red River County, Texas,

may levy an annual tax not to exceed Twenty-five (25) Cents on the one Hundred dollars valuation for a period not to exceed fifteen (15) years for the purpose of refunding all the outstanding warrant indebtedness of the General Fund of such County and issue bonds under the provisions of the General Law regulating the issuance of bonds to refund said indebtedness.

"At such election, the Commissioners Court shall submit for adoption the proposition of whether such outstanding warrant indebtedness of the General Fund of such County shall be refunded into bonds, the amount of special tax to be levied, and the number of years said tax is to be levied. The funds raised by such taxes shall not be used for purposes other than those specified in the plan submitted to the voters.

"The provisions of this Section 9-A shall apply only to Red River County; and the provisions hereof shall be self-enacting without the necessity of an enabling act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, but shall become effective immediately after the official canvass of the result has been made and it is determined that this Amendment has been adopted by a majority of the voters of the State."

Sec. 2. The foregoing Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1940, at which election all voters favoring such proposed Amendment shall write or have

printed on their ballots the words: "For the Amendment to the Constitution providing that the Commissioners Court of Red River County may, upon a vote of the qualified electors therein, levy a tax and issue bonds to refund the outstanding warrant indebtedness of the General Fund of such County"; those voters opposing such Amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words: "Against the Amendment to the Constitution providing that the Commissioners Court of Red River County may, upon a vote of the qualified electors therein, levy a tax and issue bonds to refund the outstanding warrant indebtedness of the General Fund of such County."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State of Texas is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation and to have necessary proclamation for said election and to have same published as required by the Constitution for Amendments thereto.

Sec. 4. The sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of such publication and election, which shall be refunded to the State of Texas by Red River County out of its General Fund or any other available fund. Provided that no election shall be held until Red River County shall first deposit with the State Treasurer the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) with which to pay such expense of said election.



Trail Blazers
ALWAYS LOOK FORWARD...

Best Wishes
MOTLEY-DICKENS COUNTIES
PIONEERS

WE ARE GLAD TO HAVE HAD SOME PART IN THE PROGRESS OF THIS SECTION AND TO NUMBER AS OUR FRIENDS, MANY OF YOU WHO BLAZED TRAILS INTO THIS TERRITORY. WE TAKE PRIDE IN REFLECTING UPON THE YEARS OF BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS WHICH MAKE US FEEL THAT WE HAVE DONE OUR SHARE TOWARD THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES WHICH WE SERVE. WE HOPE TO DESERVE A CONTINUATION OF YOUR PATRONAGE AND FRIENDSHIPS.

QUANAH COTTON
OIL COMPANY

Roaring Springs Warehouse
W. W. Keahey

Matador Warehouse
Joe Gaines



Do You Remember When ... ?

Best Wishes Old Timers

Of Motley and Dickens Counties



Southwestern Sewer Co.
"GUARDIAN OF COMMUNITY HEALTH"

PROTECT



YOUR HOME!

Our policy selection affords you protection against all losses thru destruction.

WE SELL ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE!

Motley County Insurance Co.

J. R. Whitworth*Elmer Stearns

Life In Early Days Is Described In Thrilling Story Of Western Settlement

By LESTER F. SHEFFEY
Head of History Department,
West Texas State College, Canyon

One of the most difficult problems that confronted the people of Texas from the days of the Republic until the end of the nineteenth century was the occupation of the public domain. Indians during this period were constant menace and danger to the people who lived on the frontier. Moreover, the white man dared not venture far out into the Indian country. These Indians had succeeded in holding the Spanish Americans and the Anglo-Americans back for more than two centuries. But immediately after the Republic of Texas was organized steps were taken to occupy the territory between Austin and Santa Fe (New Mexico). Negotiations were begun with a French company, in 1840 to establish a line of forts and also groups of settlements between the Rio Grande and the Red River, halfway between Austin and Santa Fe. The Texas Santa Fe Expedition, 1841, was made for the purpose of incorporating Santa Fe into the Republic of Texas.

All efforts to establish colonies in the country failed because the Indians knew every trail on the prairies, every watering place, and inaccessible retreats in the canyons. Buffalo and other wild game furnished the Indians with food, clothing and shelter and made them masters of the prairie country.

Forced Indian To Leave

Before the public lands of Texas could be occupied by the white men they had to be cleared of both the Indian and the buffalo. Buffalo hunting outfits were organized and they moved out into the plains and slaughtered these animals by the millions for their hides. This destroyed the Indian's food supply and he was forced to go to the reservation. By 1875 the Indian problem in Texas was solved and the vast area of the public domain in West Texas was ready for occupation by another race.

The first people who occupied this region were the cattlemen. As early as 1866 trail herds were pointed toward the northern markets and two famous cattle trails were beaten out along both sides of the Texas plains—the Chisholm trail and the Goodnight-Loving trail. Soon afterwards these cattle drivers pushed their herds up along the headwaters of the Colorado, the Brazos, and the Red rivers and on up into the Canadian River country in the Texas Panhandle, and established the ranches on the open range.

The building of railroads into the Texas Panhandle and the introduction of windmills and barbed wire changed all this. Eastern financiers and English and Scotch corporations leased and fenced lands, and later money was invested on a large scale in the purchase of plains lands. But these concerns did not come into the Texas Panhandle with the idea of remaining permanently. The cattlemen came to use the free grass and profit in the cattle business. Land corporations invested for profits in the cattle business and later in the distribution of lands to settlers.

Nesters Paved The Way

It was the nesters who came out into the Plains country for the sole purpose of establishing permanent homes. They came west in search of cheap lands either to build their first homes or to make a new start. They loaded all of their household good supplies on one or two wagons, tied a chicken coop on the back end of the wagon with a few chickens, rounded up their small herds of cattle and moved to the plains to locate and help build up a new country.

No people ever began to develop any region with a more meager equipment than did these nesters of the Plains. They began from "scratch" in the work of building homes and in the transformation of the plains into a great agricultural region. They simply pulled their wagons out onto the prairies on the homestead on which they had filed, unloaded and began to establish themselves.

Erected Home Site

The first essential was water which could be had by drilling a well and erecting a windmill. The second necessity was a shelter. The bed of the wagon usually served as living quarters until a dugout could be completed. These dugouts were rectangular pits dug into the ground and covered with poles, grass and brush if it could be had, and then covered with dirt. Later, when the family had prospered sufficiently, a one-room or a two-room shanty was built immediately in front of the dugout. These were the real palaces of the plains for they had plank floors and they elevated the family above mother earth.

It was in homes of this kind that the nesters began to rear their families, develop and improve their farms as circumstances would permit, and look forward to the time when they could enjoy more of the comforts of life.

The daily life and routine of the plains nesters has never been adequately described. Hamlin Garland and others have given a vivid picture of much of the life of these people in the Northern Great Plains, but when the story is laid bare in all of its stark reality it will reveal an heroic struggle of a people who worked hard with hand tools and accomplished

comparatively little in a material way.

Their generation was one of experimentation in introducing agriculture on the plains. It was the horse culture period in Anglo-American development, and machinery was almost entirely lacking. The lack of sufficient tools and equipment plus many necessities which nature failed to supply greatly limited the economic possibilities of these first farmers of the Plains, but at the same time these restrictions developed every ounce of resourcefulness of the plains nesters.

Social Center Was Family

Daily life was monotony, drudgery and hard work. Their homes were supplied with only the barest necessities. Diet was of the coarsest food. Corn meal, salt bacon, molasses, and Arbuckle's coffee were the foods most commonly found in the larders. Flour often a company or a Sunday luxury, milk and butter were plentiful only during the summer months; a few garden vegetables also gave greater variety during the growing season, but during the winter months the staple foods supplied almost entirely the scant tables of the nesters' families.

There was little social life outside of the family and there was little or no news from the outside world for weeks and even months at a time. A chance traveler was always a welcome guest in the homes for he brought the news and furnished company for these socially starved people. A community sing song and a candy pulling supplied a splendid means of relaxation and entertainment for the nesters of a community, especially if some family was fortunate enough to have an organ.

The only chance for financial income for these people was from the little farm and from the increase of the small herds from year to year. Even in the most prosperous years they could not hope to have a margin at the bank.

Freighted Supplies

Life under such conditions was hectic and uncertain. The nesters and their families faced all sorts of failures and disappointments. One of the Sunday afternoon amusements during the spring and summer months was for the family to take a stroll over the little farm, examine the growing crops, and talk of an abundant harvest in the fall when times would be better. A few Sundays later the family might see the crop destroyed by hail and hard-beating rains, or by grasshoppers, or by the parching sun of a drought or some other calamity. Naturally these nesters were both optimists and pessimists, depending upon the outlook of the crops and of conditions in general.

Faulty Flues Took Heavy Toll

Prairie fires were often started from flues on a windy day and swept rapidly across the prairies destroying every vestige of grass for miles around and also the supply of prairie coal on the prairies. Frequently the nester's supply of forage crops, which was stacked in ricks for winter and spring feeding, was destroyed.

Varmints of various kinds had to be reckoned with by these plains nesters. It was difficult for them to protect their poultry from skunks, badgers, coyotes and other predatory animals which were bold enough and sly enough to slip into the poultry yard and do much damage even in one night. This meant a decrease in the egg supply for the family and an absence of chicken dinners on Sunday during the summer months. It likewise destroyed the possibilities for pin money which the housewife obtained through the sale of a few dozen eggs at the country store and which was used to buy the small necessities of the family.

Coyotes often killed calves and colts and thus reduced the much needed income for the family's winter clothing supply. In many communities the nesters had to contend with pestiferous animals which were destructive to crops. If they settled within a few miles of a prairie dog town it was almost impossible for them to save their spring growing crops, especially if it happened to be a dry year.

Ground squirrels and jack rabbits also did much damage to growing crops under such conditions. The nesters had no means

of combatting these pests except with a small amount of poisoned grain which they could scatter about over the farm and this had little or no effect. They had neither the help of close neighbors nor the help of the United States government in trying to save their crops. They had to fight these pests single handed and do the best they could and take the consequences.

The winter months were trying times for these nester families. Their homes were poorly constructed and were not sufficient therefore, to withstand the penetrating winds of the severe winters. There was less protection for the stock. Often the winter blizzards and drifting snows drove the nester's cattle off the unfenced prairies toward the breaks and canyons to the south. These blizzards weakened the stock and much of the time of the nester during the winter months was spent in "tailing up" poor cows

Buffalo Herds Roamed Texas To Gulf Coast

The great black buffalo which were once the pride of the Great Plains roamed in the old days even as far south as the Gulf coast.

Until the 1840's, large herds seem to have wandered across the land. Most of the time they stayed inland, away from the settlements

and trying to make ends meet until the arrival of the spring grass.

As to the religious and educational opportunities of these nesters they were few, with a small one-room frame building located on the corner of some nester's land.

near the coast; and the settlers did not venture out to hunt them for fear of Indians. The daughter of one settler, however, later wrote of a herd's passing three or four thousand strong through her family's land one night in 1936.

"We could see only a dark cloud of dust, which looked like a sand storm," she wrote. "We were terribly frightened, for it was supposed that Indians were following the herd. The buffaloes passed on by, and the prairie looked afterwards as if it had been plowed."

During the days of the Republic of Texas, the buffalo gradually disappeared to the north. In the 1840's, the last few remaining in the territory ran with herds of various cattle ranchers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Long were Motley pioneers, having come in 1890. In 1905 they filed on land east of Flomot, where they lived for many years, later moving to Matador. Mr. Long died in 1927.

WILL J. DRACE WAS WAGON BOSS

For many years a wagon boss on the Matador Ranch, Will J. Drace was a colorful figure on the Texas range. He had made his home in Motley and Floyd counties for more than half a century before his death in April, 1936. His wife, whom he married in 1901, is a well-known pioneer of this section.

"UNCLE BILLY" MOORE CAME HERE IN 1891

Sand was blowing when Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Moore, affectionately known as "Uncle Billy" and "Aunt Patty," staked their claim east of Matador forty-nine years ago. Mr. Moore, who died in 1936, became extensively engaged in ranching and also served as president of the former First National Bank at Matador.

OLD-TIME COWBOY

W. R. Dirickson was an old-

time cowboy and prominent rancher here. He died in 1938 at the age of 74. Mrs. Dirickson, the former Lizzie Halle, whom he married in 1897, lives at Matador.

J. H. SHERIDAN WAS EARLY MERCHANT

First engaged in mercantile business and later becoming a prosperous stock farmer, J. H. Sheridan came to Matador in 1891. He was an active member of Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows' Lodge. Mrs. Sheridan has resided in Amarillo since his death in 1935; their children are Miss Beulah Sheridan and Mrs. E. C. Gaines of Amarillo, and Pat Sheridan, Matador.

Early Texas settlers were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Herring, who were married in Mississippi. They came here from Palo Pinto in 1902, and bought a farm north-east of Matador. Mrs. Herring died in 1922, and he passed away four years later.



PROGRESS

Times Change for the Better



EVERY reunion of the old-timers serves to remind that "the old gray mare—she ain't what she used to be" . . . and that the electric transmission line is largely responsible for much of the Progress in the last decade or two. No one will deny that things have changed—mostly for the better, too. Many of us can remember the days before electric lights in West Texas. Then, in the days of the local or isolated plant, we paid as much as 20 cents a kilowatt-hour! And we had light only a few hours each evening . . . if the little plant didn't break down. Today, however, we have Electric Service in addition to Electric Light both day and night. The rate has been reduced about two-thirds so that all the usage we make of electricity costs no more than the old-timers paid for light alone. We get about three times as much for the same money.



In the average home today, the cost of Electric Service amounts to only 1 1/2 per cent of the total household budget. Rates have always gone DOWN . . . never UP. No other item entering into the cost of living can equal this record. It is one of our contributions to Progress . . . this, and a better, ever-improved, modern-day service through private initiative.

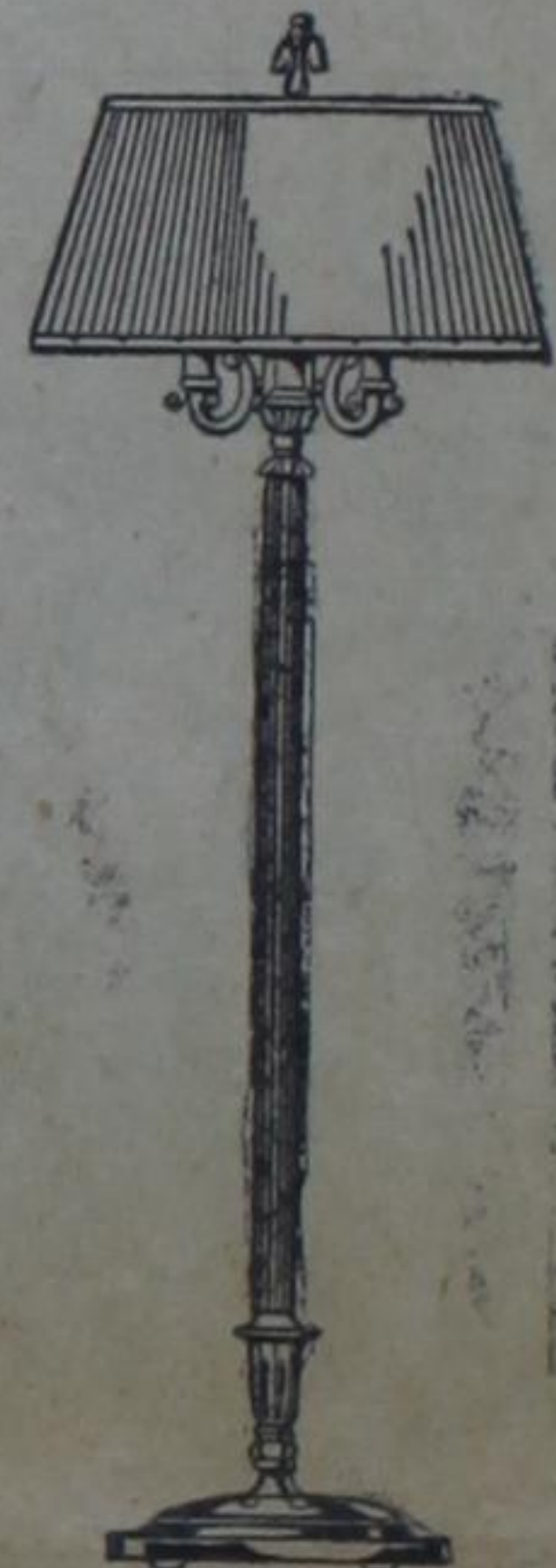


REDDY KILOWATT
BRINGS
GREETINGS
TO THE
PIONEERS

We join in the tribute to the old-timers whose courage and faith in Matador and all West Texas has been so generously rewarded. This generation is deeply indebted to them for the many hardships they withstood.

West Texas Utilities Company

To Learn the VALUE of MODERN Electric Service compare



Today's Lamp With Those of Our Forefathers.



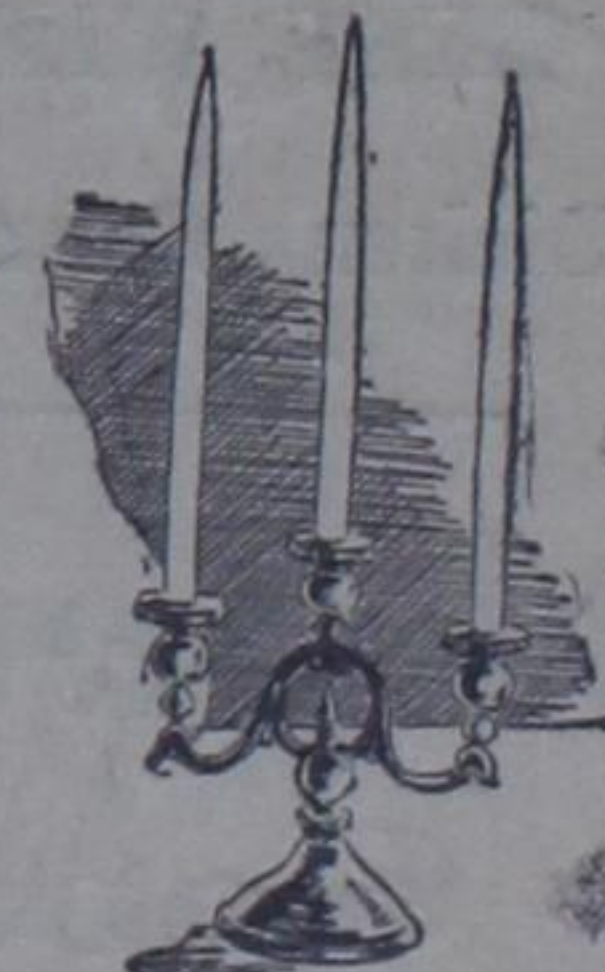
Argand double-lamp, (1787). Glass steadied flame. First improvement in 4,000 years!



(1800) modification of the Argand lamp by Kinnear; oil in base is raised by clock-work pumps.



Kinnear Patent lamp oil lamp (1851). A wick in one end to give more light than a single candle.



Candles used up to one generation ago.

SCENE OF CITY IN EARLY PART OF CENTURY



This photo, showing the block facing north towards the courthouse, was made during the early part of the century. Buildings from left to right are A. Canzler's blacksmith shop; the first bank; A. Watson, men's clothing; Van

Martin Grocery; Chalk Hardware Company, and the Matador Mercantile Company. The first building is on the present site of the post office, and the mercantile building was replaced in 1915 with the Luckett Building.

The other business houses, except for the removal of the porticoes, appear the same. This first bank was opened in 1901 by John H. P. Jones. (Photo courtesy Mrs. John Irwin).

Farmers' Gin Prepared For New Season

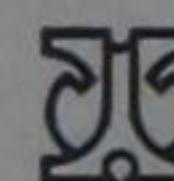
The Farmers' Cooperative Society gin is prepared for the 1940 cotton crop according to Wade Bennett, new manager for the organization. Mr. Bennett said that work of repairing and remodeling the gin started April 15 and has continued through the summer, with four men being employed during the time. All five gin stands were shipped to Ft. Worth where they were completely rebuilt at a factory plant. The gin plant is now equipped with a new Gullett burr machine and a 3-cylinder after-cleaner, the very latest type gin machinery on the market.

Mr. Bennett has made many friends here since his arrival from Dodson, Texas (Collingsworth county) where he operated a co-operative gin. He has been engaged in the ginning business for nine years and is well known in ginning circles for his successful management.

Mr. Bennett said last week that the organization would spend within the neighborhood of \$2,500 this year on repair and modernization to make the plant one of the best to be found anywhere.



WE SALUTE THE PIONEERS



We are glad to extend to all of you our most sincere congratulations and assure all the Old-Timers that we appreciate the many tasks they undertook and completed to make a progressive country as we know today.

We are proud of the part this organization is having in the development and growth of this territory and look toward the future with the expectation of greater advancement.

The co-operative spirit which characterized the pioneers of Motley and Dickens counties brought about the organization of this firm and has been instrumental in its continued success!

Greetings To The Motley-Dickens Counties Old Settlers

FARMERS' COOPERATIVE GIN

WADE BENNETT, Mgr. MATADOR, TEXAS

Greetings TO THE Pioneers

Yesterday ...



AS THE YEARS HAVE COME AND THE STYLES HAVE CHANGED, SO HAVE WE—

WE WELCOME YOU TO COME AND BUY THE VERY LATEST STYLES OF TODAY

To-day ...



BEST WISHES

Motley-Dickens Counties Pioneers

Martin Dry Goods Co.

"Floydada's Pioneer Dry Goods Company"

Dry Goods Co. Organized At Floydada in '10

A leading mercantile store at Floydada is the Martin Dry Goods Co. J. G. Martin first came to Floyd County in 1906. He worked as a cowboy and for a time was engaged in lumber business.

When the railroad came to Floydada in the fall of 1910, J. G. Martin and his brother, C. M. Martin, organized the dry goods company.

In 1929 a modern building was constructed. Many standard brands of merchandise are offered customers.

A. C. TRAWEEK CAME IN 1898 AS PHYSICIAN

Well-Known Doctor Constructed Modern Hospital In 1928

Owner of one of the best-equipped hospital plants in West Texas is Dr. A. C. Traweek, who began his medical career here in 1898, following his graduation from Fort Worth University and subsequent marriage to Miss Allie Rainey.

As a young couple, the Traweeks were friends and neighbors to those other pioneers who came here in the early days and who are responsible for making the country what it is today. As a physician, Dr. Traweek helped make life easier for the settlers and has striven to lessen sickness and disease among the thousands of patients whom he has served.

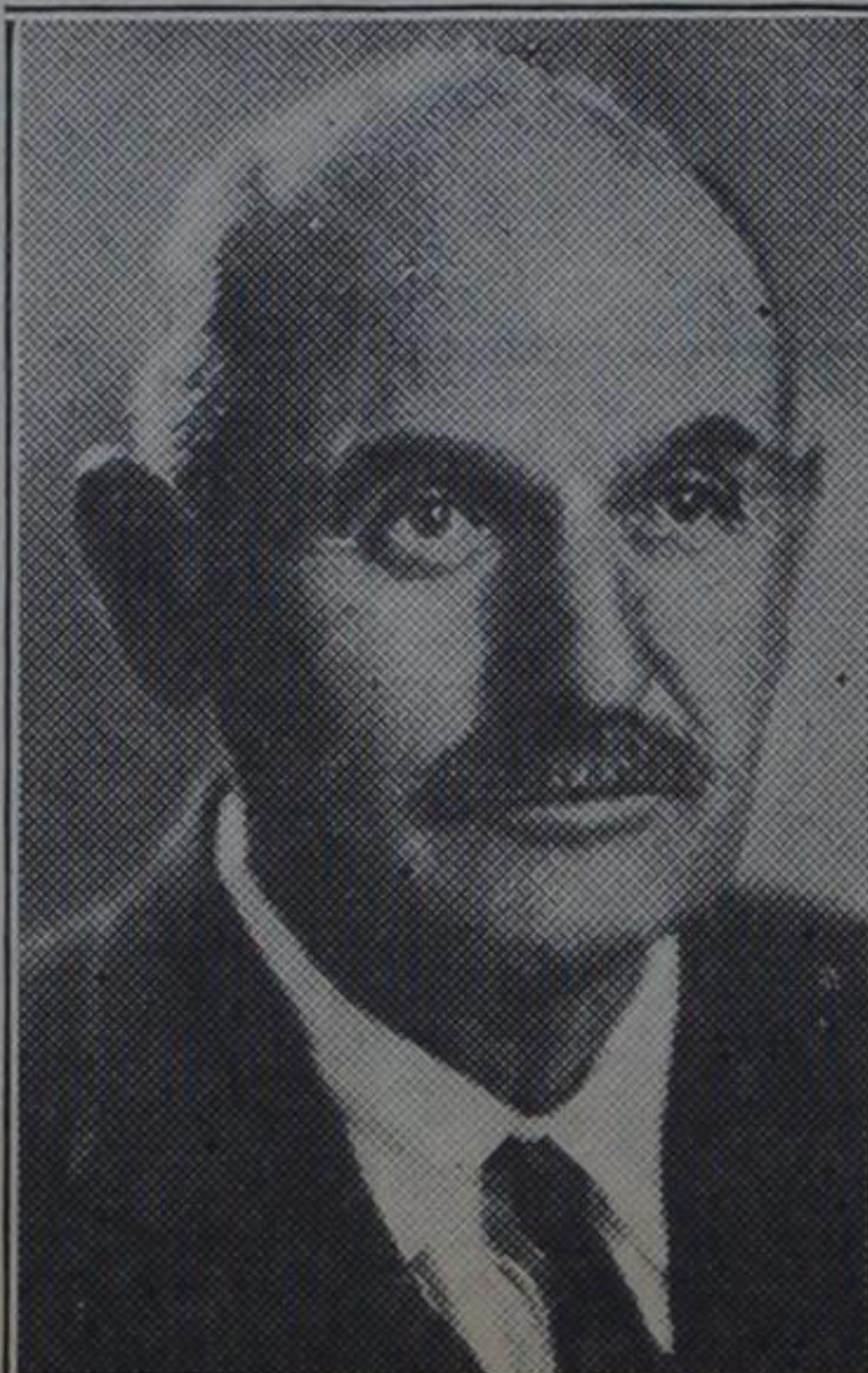
Hospital Built

The physician has taken post graduate work at the Poly Clinic in Chicago and the New York State University in New York City. In 1928 the hospital was constructed and four years ago it was remodeled. Modern equipment has been added from time to time.

For the past four years, Dr. A. C. Traweek, Jr., has been associated with his father in the hospital, following six years' service as a medical officer in the U. S. Army.

Five of the six Traweek children are living and are Dr. Albert Traweek, Dr. Mary Rosenstein, a Houston dentist, Mrs. Orvil Wells of Arlington, Va., Mrs. Ralph L. Dockendorff of Baytown, Howard Traweek, Motley county attorney.

Pioneer Cattleman



L. H. Lewis, above came here in the early eighties and operated a horse ranch for several years. He afterwards worked on the Matador Ranch and was in charge of Turtle Hole line-camp. Later he started the Lewis Ranch, which is now operated by his son, John Lewis.

HOMESTEADED IN 1897

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bourland, native Mississippians, lived in Floyd county for six years before moving three miles east of Roaring Springs. In 1913 they moved to their present home east of Matador.

The seven Bourland children are Edwin Bourland, Pearson, Oklahoma; Fred Bourland, Whiteflat; Clyde Bourland of Brazoria County; Mrs. Scott Bolton, Mrs. P. L. Marshall, and Mrs. D. P. Keith, all of Matador; and Carrel Bourland of Tampa, Florida.

Coming with the many new settlers of the West in 1891, F. M. (Pat) Jenkins was an early day school teacher for nine years. He married Miss Fannie Edmondson in 1893. Mr. Jenkins passed away in 1937, and his wife makes her home here.

Their eight children are L. S. Jenkins, Amarillo; Mrs. Gail C. Bradley, Corpus Christi; Mrs. Henry Solomon; Clarence, Emmett, and Homer Jenkins, Mrs. Ethel Payne, and Mrs. Nelson McMahan, all of Matador.



Best Wishes TO THE PIONEERS MOTLEY & DICKENS COUNTIES

JOE R. MEADOR, Contractor

TERRACING . . . TANK DAMS . . . ALL KINDS HEAVY DIRT WORK BEST PRIVATELY OWNED EQUIPMENT IN WEST TEXAS PHONE 216 . . . PADUCAH, TEXAS

EARLY DAY SCENES OF MATADOR RANCH



The above photos depict scenes of the Matador Ranch in the late eighties. The top picture was made at the spring at ranch headquarters, just below the water tank. The men in the picture, reading from left to right, are Sam Chadwick, next an unidenti-

fied man, Frank Larkey (above) and Bookkeeper Simpson (below), W. I. Stump, and Billy White, who was in charge of the ranch house. The bottom picture is a view of the Matador headquarters. From left to right, the residence of Manager Hen-

ry Campbell, seen from the rear; the store building; the commissary and large sheds, and at the extreme right the general chuck wagon and dining room for all hands. (Photos used courtesy W. I. Stump of Georgetown and Fort Worth Star-Telegram).

Present officers are Mrs. Leonora Luckett, president; Mrs. A. C. Traweck, Jr., first vice-president; Mrs. George Springer, second vice president; Mrs. E. F. Springer, secretary; Mrs. Mae W. McKenzie, treasurer; Miss Mary Keith, librarian; Mrs. U. L. Willie, parliamentarian; and Mrs. J. L. Woodruff, sponsor junior club.

Many Worthy Projects
The study club has sponsored many worthy projects among which are the City Library, providing food and clothing for under privileged children of the community, assisting the Lion's Club in the City Park project, and assisting the Red Cross in its annual drive, and many others.

The El Progresso Club acted as sponsor to the Sorosis Club when it was organized in 1933, and is now sponsor to the Junior El Progresso Club, composed of high school girls. This club was organized in 1935.

Members Listed
Present members of the club are Mesdames W. W. Clements, L. C. Harp, W. M. Joslin, Leonora Luckett, Mae W. McKenzie, J. H. Neblett, E. F. Springer, George Springer, A. C. Traweck, Jr., J. R. Whitworth, U. L. Willie, and J. L. Woodruff; and Misses Mary Keith and Thressia Godfrey.

As will be noted, only three charter members are still active in the club, namely, Mesdames U. L. Willie, Leonora Luckett, and J. R. Whitworth. Honorary members are Mesdames L. J. Brackeen, D. C. Keith, and J. L. Moore.

On State Board
This Club has had one member on the governing board of Texas Federation of Women's Club. Mrs. U. L. Willie has held a chairmanship on the state board for six years and her name will be on the bronze plaque which will be unveiled at the dedication of the Club House in Austin this coming November. It is unusual for a community of this size to have a woman on State Board of Regents

for Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.
The El Progresso club has indeed "lived up to its name," and remains a great asset to this city.

H. Williams To Be Honored At Services Today

Among the pioneers who will be honored at the Old Settlers' Reunion memorial service today are Harrison Williams, who passed away in December at the age of 77, after living in this county since 1891.

Born at St. Paul, Arkansas, in 1862, he moved with his parents to San Saba, Texas, when fourteen years of age, and in 1886 he was married to Sara Elliott.

Was Early Merchant
When they moved to this county, the Williams purchased a place on Dutchman Creek and later moved to Matador, where he formed a partnership with Jeff Morris to purchase the Matador Hardware and Furniture Company from J. W. Smith in 1904. He twice served as mayor and also as tax assessor for two years. The pioneer was a member of the Masonic Lodge for 35 years.

Mrs. Williams makes her home here. Nine of the thirteen Williams children are living.

J. L. BURLESON WAS COUNTY TREASURER

An early county treasurer and school trustee was J. L. Burleson who moved with his family to Motley in 1891 from DeLeon. Both Mr. Burleson and his wife, the former Albina Pope, were born in 1853 in Alabama, and were married in 1874. He passed away in 1910, and Mrs. Burleson is still

PRESIDENT Q. A. & P. RAILWAY



Charles H. Sommer, above, now president of the Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway, had succeeded Sam Lazurus, first president of the company and the man who visioned the Q. A. & P. lines when the railroad was first

built in this county. Sommer has written an article describing the history and development of the railroad, and it appears on the first page of the second section of this edition.

living here at the age of 87. There were six Burleson children, all of whom are living.

Texas has a total of 22,500 miles of highway maintained by the State Highway Department.

El Progresso Club Has Benefitted City

Organization Was Begun In 1927 And Federated In 1929

For thirteen years a sponsor of civic welfare projects and striving for cultural development in Matador, the El Progresso Study Club has been a great factor in the progress of the city.

It was on October 13, 1927, that a group of local women met at the home of Mrs. J. K. Crews to organize the club.

First officers elected were Mrs.

Crews, president; Mrs. M. P. Leaming, first vice-president; Mrs. M. J. Reilly, second vice-president; and Mrs. Elmer C. Stearns, secretary. Other charter members were Mesdames Leonora Luckett, U. L. Willie, J. R. Moore, Frank Eiring, J. F. Fish, J. R. Whitworth, Bush Mayfield, Harry Willett, R. C. Echols, D. I. W. Birnie, and Rowe L. Sams; and Miss Amy Glenn. Paying membership dues at the following meeting two weeks later were Mesdames A. C. Traweck, J. H.

Sample, and Roy Burleson.

Bi-Monthly Meetings
Shakespeare's quotation, "Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends," is the club motto. Meetings are held twice each month, beginning in October and closing the year's work with an annual luncheon in May.

In 1929, two years after organization, the El Progresso Club became a member of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, now being in the seventh district of that organization.

Serve Two Years
All officers, except parliamentarian, librarian, and press reporter, which are appointive officers, are elected to serve for two years. Past presidents of the club include Mesdames J. K. Crews, M. P. Leaming, J. R. Whitworth, J. Farris Fish, U. L. Willie, M. J. Reilly, and Leonora Luckett.

We Congratulate the PIONEERS



and THE FIRST STATE BANK OF MATADOR

ON ITS RECORD OF 33 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THIS TERRITORY

THE AMARILLO NATIONAL BANK...

LIKE THE FIRST STATE BANK, IS NOT UNDULY PROUD OF THE PART IT HAS HAD IN THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THIS VAST AREA. WE—LIKE THE PIONEERS OF MOTLEY AND DICKENS COUNTIES, HAVE SEEN IT GROW FROM PRAIRIE LAND TO THE CENTER OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK RAISING OF THE SOUTHWEST.



Amarillo NATIONAL BANK
Amarillo, Texas

Officers

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| C. T. WARE, President | H. S. FARWELL, Cashier |
| R. C. WARE, Vice-President | E. C. LACY, Asst. Vice-President |
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| F. M. BUTLER, Vice-President | C. E. ROBERTSON, Asst. Cashier |

FRIENDS MAKE LIFE WORTH WHILE



Congratulations To The Pioneers

OF MOTLEY AND DICKENS COUNTIES

Of Motley and Dickens Counties

We are glad to be known as your friends and of every opportunity to serve you.

AS A FIRM AND AS INDIVIDUALS WE ARE HAPPY TO BE HAVING A ROLE IN PRESENT-DAY ADVANCEMENT. WE REALIZE THAT THE FRIENDSHIPS WHICH THIS FIRM HAS ESTABLISHED DURING THE YEARS IT HAS SERVED THIS TERRITORY, IS OUR MOST VALUABLE ASSET. WE SHALL EVER SEEK TO DESERVE A CONTINUATION OF THIS RELATIONSHIP.

Burton-Lingo Company

FRANK WRIGHT, Mgr.

"Pioneer Lumber Company Of West Texas"

Early Cattle Market Problems Were Once Acute Before Trail Days

CIVILIZATION OWES DEBT TO COWBOY TRAIL HEROES

COWBOY, cattlemen, cowpuncher, it matters not what name others have given him, he has remained—himself. He never dreamed he was a hero. Many times in the dust and dirt of the herd any ordinary man would have faltered, probably would have given up completely, but not the seasoned cowboy of the trail. His whole life was full of hardships, but he liked them. He followed the cattle trail to the "iron rail" where his domain ended. His country was that of the frontier, the open range, the cattle trail. He rode the Chisholm Trail, the Western Trail, the long lonely Goodnight Trail, and the other trails known and unknown. He helped build Abilene, Kansas, said by Charles Goodnight to be "the hardest place in the United States." Also Dodge City, Ellsworth, Wichita, and many other towns of less reknown. We owe much to this almost legendary figure. He helped to end Indian savagery and pave the way for civilization in the west.

The moving of cattle from Texas to the north in trail herds was the true beginning of the cattle industry on the great plains of the United States. The drives were the greatest pastoral phenomena in the history of the world. A complete and concise conception of these picturesque old trails and the drivers who made them should be had by every Texan. In order to understand the significance of the drives, a brief study of the history of cattle in Texas and the country over which they roamed should be made.

Cattle Came From Spain

The first Texas cattle were descendants of an andalusian breed of cattle brought from Spain by the Spanish conquerors of Mexico. In time these cattle multiplied into herds which spread over most of what is now Mexico. In the early history of Texas, before 1830, Mexican cattlemen drove some of these cattle north to the line ranges in the Nueces Valley of lower South Texas.

This valley offered a good range that was well watered. It was a most desirable place for breeding cattle also, and the longhorns, as the Texas cattle were called began to multiply rapidly. By 1830 it was estimated there were at least 100,000 head of cattle roaming this valley, and by 1850 the number had increased to 330,000 head. During the Civil War, these roaming longhorns were practically forgotten, and they increased to the enormous number of approximately 3,550,000 head by 1866.

With the number of cattle on the range increasing so rapidly it was imperative that they be disposed of because the range would soon be overstocked. But where could they be sent? They were worth practically nothing on the Texas market. Good beef steers brought only about four dollars per head. In fact, cattle were so plentiful in Texas that many were killed on the range merely for their hides and tallow. Thousands were drifting over the country unbranded. By 1866 there were approximately three head of unbranded yearlings running on the range to one that was branded.

Needed Market

There was only one profitable solution to this problem. The cattle must be taken to some market where they would bring a better price. With this idea in mind, the first herds were driven East and North to such markets as could be found. Finding a profitable outlet in the North, cattle raising business started to grow in the Southwest.

The unbranded cattle on the range, which became known as "Mavericks," were soon caught and branded. The once valueless roamers of the Texas range became a source of wealth for the "cow man" of the Southwest.

The longhorns were not a good grade of beef cattle, but they were, from environment, accustomed to roaming and searching out food for themselves. This made them very adaptable to the long trail drives. They were first driven East and North to be delivered to market; then North and West to be shipped to market by rail, to be sold to the government for food for the Indians, and to stock the ranges of the great plains of the Middle West as far North as the Canadian border.

Dodge City Was Solution

In Dodge City the drivers found a good and steadily rising market. They were gradually recovering from the panic of '73 and by 1880, there were boom days again on the range with money plentiful, but this prosperity was doomed. The ranges of the North were getting well stocked and were supplying the northern markets instead of the cattle from the trail. The farmers were coming upon the open range. Fences began to appear on the plains, and the plows gnawed into the dirt of this great area. People of the East were inspired to go west to relieve their over-crowded conditions. Horace Greeley set the pace by his famous words, "Go West, young man, go West" and they did. By 1885, the cattle driving days by the Western and Chisholm trails were practically over.

These two trails to the north were not the only ones of great importance. To the west lay the Goodnight Trail, sometimes called the Goodnight-Loving Trail, stretching from old Fort Belknap on the Brazos to the present town of Abilene, Texas, turning south through Buffalo Gap to the North Concho, about twenty miles above the present town of San Angelo, and on to the headwaters of the Middle Concho. Leaving the Concho the trail led across ninety miles of flat country without water to Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos River and up the Pecos passing east of the Guadalupe Mountains to Fort Sumner in New Mexico.

Goodnight Set Pace

Although it is believed by many that Charles Goodnight of Palo Pinto County and Oliver Loving of Parker County, were the first to use this trail, W. A. Peril of Gillespie County took a herd of 600 cattle over the route to Horsehead Crossing in 1864. These cattle were enroute to Old Mexico. However, Goodnight was the first to drive a herd north from Horsehead Crossing into New Mexico and Colorado. By the sixth of June, 1866, Goodnight and Loving had gathered their first herd and started on the long perilous drive to New Mexico.

The Indians didn't bother this first herd, but many of the following herds were stampeded and the drivers killed by the raiding Apaches and Comanches. Oliver Loving was seriously wounded by the Comanches while on one of these drives, the attack occurring

on the banks of the Pecos River. Loving died later in New Mexico from these wounds.

Many Colorful Drives

The Goodnight Trail was used for many years after it was laid out, but the markets of the west never produced such a tremendous demand for the Texas beef as the Kansas markets. There is no record for the number of cattle driven over this route, but it is estimated that over 110,000

head went over this trail in 1874. The drives were very picturesque and colorful. A herd of about 2,500 head was the most desirable to take up the trail. Larger herds were too hard to handle, and smaller ones were too expensive. The cattle would average traveling from ten to fifteen miles each day. To a herd of 2,500 there would be about ten cowboys, a horse wrangler, and a cook. The chuck wagon was also a part of

the outfit. Each cowboy would have at least four or more horses with him on the trail which were taken care of by the horse wrangler. It cost approximately \$2,000 for a drive of 2,500 head from 1,200 to 1,800 miles.

The memory of the herds is impressive. It is a memory of slow moving animals and suppressed excitement. At times the least incident would stampede the herd. It was really something

to talk about for days in a community where the herd passed through, and the inhabitants would remember it a lifetime. The cowboys had a world of their own on the range and would not be contented any other place. They had customs and modes of living completely new to the older parts of the United States, and their bravery and honesty was universally recognized.

On many of the ranches thru-

out Texas, one can still find some of the old timers who "went up the trail," although it has been over fifty years since the last herd left Texas. Countless legends and stories have come from the days of the cattle drives; the story of the Double Trail and the three tombstones by its side; how Jeff Cassidy was shot on that lonely night for a bag of gold that was to pay for a herd.

—Tulia Herald.

VISION...

"Someday, this will be a great country my son..."

...

WE PAY TRIBUTE TO THE PIONEERS...

Looking toward a new, untamed country, the pioneer was able to vision its great possibilities. The pioneers of this section of Texas did not hesitate nor weigh the costs. They followed the dim trails and broke the prairie sod with a steadfast conviction in the land. They built homes against the lonely horizons as a foundation for the progress that was to follow.

This firm desires to pay tribute to the early settlers of Motley and Dickens counties for the part they accepted in creating the great empire of Western Texas.

We, too, have been pioneers and treasure the many friendships and years of business associations with the early settlers of this section. We extend our most sincere best wishes for the greatest meeting in the history of the Motley-Dickens Counties Old Settlers' Association.

Hall-Scruggs & Co.

PADUCAH, TEXAS

Paducah Merchant Has Vivid Career

Paducah's Leading Department Store Still Progressing

"Thirty Years in Paducah—And Still Going Strong" is the slogan being used this year by Hall-Scruggs & Company of Paducah. Oscar Hall, founder of the pioneer business firm, was born July 1, 1874. In September, 1891, at the age of 17, he went into the grocery business for himself.

Hall's first bill was bought from the Carter-Battler Grocery Co. of Ft. Worth and the first item sold was 5c worth of barrel salt. He moved his business to Denton, Texas, 12 years later, and it was here in 1903 that the firm of Hall-Scruggs originated.

Moved To Paducah

Hall again moved his business on May 1, 1910, this time to Paducah. G. T. Williams joined the firm July 1, 1911, and together these two men have established a dry goods company known throughout West Texas.

Hall-Scruggs & Co. supplies the people of Cottle and adjoining counties with the best and newest things in dry goods, clothing, ready-to-wear, millinery, shoes, and gift goods.

Many Famous Brands Sold

In this mercantile store many famous brands are offered customers. They include Curlee Clothes, Florsheim Shoes, Dobbs Hats, Arrow Shirts, Classy Jean Dresses, Nelly Don Dresses, Selby Shoes, Glover Sportswear, Printzess Coats, Claussner Hosiery, Gossard Corsets, and Elizabeth Arden and Elmo Toilettries.

Employees and their positions in Hall-Scruggs & Co. are as follows: Oscar Hall, founder and owner; G. T. Williams, owner and manager; Clarence Parker, shoe department; Cecil Carr, men's furnishings; Mrs. S. A. Dupriest, piece goods, hosiery; Miss Rogene Farmer, piece goods, hosiery; Mrs. Joe Belote, ready-to-wear, millinery; Miss Topsy Tippen, ready-to-wear, millinery; Mrs. Troy Campbell, cashier, bookkeeper.

1901

1940

SERVING PROGRESS From Trail Herds to Tractors...



39 Years Of SERVICE To The People of MOTLEY COUNTY



FOR 39 YEARS THIS INSTITUTION HAS SERVED THE RANCHMEN, FARMERS AND BUSINESSMEN OF THIS TERRITORY. WE HAVE WATCHED THE COUNTRY GROW AND ADVANCE FROM ONE OF THOUSANDS OF UNBROKEN ACRES TO A SECTION OF RICH AGRICULTURE AND TO ONE THAT ANNUALLY PRODUCES THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF LIVESTOCK.

THE FOUNDERS OF THIS BANK ENVISIONED A GREAT FUTURE FOR THIS COUNTRY.....AND THE PRESENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT IS A CULMINATION OF THEIR AIMS AND HOPES.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS, THROUGHOUT THE YEARS, JOINED AND SUPPORTED EVERY CONSTRUCTIVE MOVEMENT THAT TENDED TO IMPROVE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IT SERVES.



CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PIONEERS OF MOTLEY AND DICKENS COUNTIES AND BEST WISHES FOR A SUCCESSFUL REUNION

OFFICERS

- C. D. BIRD, President
- ELMER STEARNS,
Vice-President and Cashier
- W. N. PIPKIN, Asst. Cashier
- J. R. WHITWORTH,
Asst. Cashier.

Member Of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

First State Bank

Matador, Texas

DIRECTORS

- C. D. BIRD
- HARRY H. CAMPBELL
- J. C. BURLESON
- ELMER STEARNS
- BOB ECHOLS

Cattle Branding Serves As Coat Of Arms For Old And New Ranches

Pharaohs Were First To Use Old Technique

Branding is much older than the cattle business in Texas, and, peculiarly, it has by no means been confined to the marking of livestock.

Branding is almost as old as the race as some of the Egyptian inscriptions, dating as early as 2,000 B. C., show that the Pharaohs branded their cattle—and their slaves. The early Greeks branded their slaves with the Delta, and the Romans placed an F for fur (thief) on the cheeks of convicted robbers.

Galley slaves were branded in France as late as 1828. Cortez, in conquering Mexico, branded a G for guerra (war) on the cheeks of his Aztec captives who were sold into slavery. And the story of The Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne, goes back to a custom in vogue in New England, where the brand by compulsion was sewn on the clothes, but probably had its ancestor in a letter burned in the skin.

Is One Long History

The story of cattle branding, however, is branded deep in the history of Texas, and even today there are ranches better known by their brands than by the names of their owners. There's the Spade outfit; for example, north of Sterling City; the T Half Circle, between Sonora and Ozona; the Bar S, out in the Marton country; the XIT, in the Panhandle; the old-time 101 Ranch in Oklahoma; the Rocking Chair, in Tom Green county, where the Crow's Nest Ranch is another; and numerous others in every West Texas county, several of which once embraced parts of Swisher County.

Cattle branding and the branding of other livestock has flourished most extensively in America. Cortez, who placed the first brands on human beings in the western hemisphere, is credited with introducing the brand on cattle for the first time in America, when he became a cattleman.

Since then branding has become almost universal in the West. Ranchmen, proud of brands which have become their trade marks, wear them worked into their boots, on necktie or watch ornaments, paint the inscription

Roy Burleson
INSURANCE
BANK BUILDING
MATADOR, TEXAS

on the sides of their trucks, and use it as identification in their advertising. Exploiting of the ranch name along this line has been successfully carried on by Jack Frost for his White Hat Ranch, near Blackwell.

Authentic Heraldry

Brands in West Texas, as elsewhere in the West, have developed into an authentic heraldry, brands becoming the escutcheons of the wild aristocracy as were the coats of arms of medieval knights. For the "lion couchant," "Fleur de lis," and others, however, the western cattleman substituted the "hog eye," the "turkey track," the "Walking A," and all the other hundreds of brands.

Like the medieval heraldry, the branding systems has its conventions. One letter, for example, can have numerous mutations. A "W," given a spreading tag at the top of each arm becomes the "Flying W"; with rounded angles it is the "Running W"; inside a square it is the "Box W"; with an angle over it, it is the "Rafters W"; a half circle under it makes it the "Rocking W," and so on in an almost infinite variety of changes which can instantly be recognized and "read" by anyone familiar with brands.

Few Are Single Letters

Few brands, however, are simple single letters. The purpose of the brand was to make it hard for a rustler to change it, and various complicated and colorful designs are the result. One of the most famous brands was the "XIT," which many think stands for "Ten in Texas" because the huge ranch whose cattle bore the brand roamed over ten Texas counties in the old days. Others say, however, that this fact was not thought of when the XIT brand was designed; but that it was merely designed so it would be hard to "blot." Another was the "Hash Knife," a brand which had much to do with the Graham-Tewkesbury feud in Arizona. John Blocker's "Block R" was known by cattlemen everywhere, and so was John Chisum's "Long Rail and Jingle-Bob."

Some interesting brand names are: "Pippen," "Mustache A," "Bible Brand," "Crutch," "Cinch Buckle," "Spanish Bit," "Anvil," "Swinging L," "Hat A," "Crazy E," "Cow's Head," "Stirrup," "Apple Bar," and "Scab 8."

One brand defied even the practiced brand readers. It consisted of a half circle with the open side down, above another with the opening to the left. When it was first used, a Mexican vaquero was asked to read it and replied "Quien sabe?" (Who knows?) It has been called that ever since, usually pronounced by the cowboys, the "Kinsavvy brand."

EARLY-DAY FOURTH OF JULY PICNIC AT NORTHFIELD



The above picture was made at a Fourth of July picnic on the river northwest of Northfield in 1906 or 1908. Basket lunches were taken and three calves, donated by Bob Bain, B. F. Simpson, the commun-

ity, were barbecued. A small rodeo was held, Pink Adams being one of the riders. Blowing sand from the river has covered the trees in this picture up to the limbs. Men standing in the fore-

ground, reading from left to right, have been identified as C. T. Booth, Mr. Beard, Alvie Hawkins, Ed Russell, Hugh White, Jim Dobbins, John Thomas, W. L. Moore, George

Seigler, B. F. Simpson, Pete Coffman, Mr. Parsons, a school teacher, and J. H. Rucker. (Photo loaned by B. F. Simpson).

Brands Still In Use

The De Vaca family, which claims descent from Cabeza de Vaca, who first explored the Southwest, has since earliest times used a symbol supposed to represent a cabeza de vaca (cow's head). It now is being run in Arizona. The famous King ranch, now the world's largest, uses a simple "Running W," and the Matador company has the distinctive "Matador V."

But no matter how carefully designed the brand usually could be altered by a clever rustler, so that its original markings would blend with the new design. Thus, a letter "T" with a line above it was a "Tar T," but if one other line was added above, it became a "Curry Comb." One of the celebrated brand blottings made a victim of an outfit in Wyoming which had an 11 over a half circle with the opening upward. It was called the "Eleven Half-Circle." The rustlers extended the two lines if the figures down to meet the half-circle, extended one of the lines up, and connected the tops with a bar, and produced the "Rocking Chair." Another famous alteration was on the "XIT." The brand blotter worked out a six-pointed star, taking advantage of the fact that the up-and-down bar of the "T" was usually a bit out of line. These are typical rustlers' alterations, but there were hundreds of others.

Typical Cattle Brands

Mavericking at one time was

such a menace that many cattle companies were ruined by it. All a rustler needed was a few cattle as a "seed herd," a rope, a horse and a running iron, and he could embark upon a career of branding all the unbranded cattle in the surrounding country. Many a big herd was built up in this manner. One of the most outrageous examples was that of a man who started out with two old work oxen. A few years later, without buying a single animal, he had a herd of several hundred cattle under his brand—the ostensible increase from those two yoke steers with which he began.

One of the rules in all states where there is a brand law, is that the brand must be properly registered. There is a story of a Texas man, evidently a greenhorn in range customs, who obtained and branded a herd of cattle but forgot to register his brand. A dishonest neighbor observed this oversight, and one night ran off the entire herd, then registered the brand in his own name. Although the original owner protested the cattle were stolen from him, he was powerless before the courts, so strong was the brand law of the state.

Rustling Is Fought

To meet the activities of rustlers, powerful associations of cattlemen were formed. One of the greatest of these is the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association.

The peculiarity of cattle to mill to the left accounts for the popular place for brands to be on the left side, according to Col. Jack M. Potter of Clayton, N. W. He is a son of the late Rev. A. J. Potter, early day San Antonio parson who blazed the way for religion in the Concho country.

The colonel is a native Texan, made his first trail drive to Montana in 1882 at the age of 17 and the next year blazed what is still known as the Potter and Bacon trail from Albany, Texas to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

While peculiar designs of distinction for cattle have a prominent chapter in the history of the cattle industry, there are scores like Colonel Potter who have stamped their brands on the history of the land in contributing their part toward development of the ranch country.

Account Of First Rodeo Is Written July 4 Celebration Held At Pecos City In Early Eighties

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first rodeo as far as records show, was held at Pecos, Texas, July 4, 1883, just fifty-seven years ago. The following, dated that day and year, gives a story of the affair as it might have been written at that time. It first appeared in the Pecos Enterprise of which Vestal Lott, former Lubbock newspaperman, is editor.

PECOS CITY, Texas, July 4, 1883—Something new was started in this little cow-town today, something previously unheard-of—a planned "cowboy contest," with cash prizes, barbecue, and everything.

Morgan Livingston, tophand of the NA ranch, made the best time in the steer roping, held in the south part of town near the courthouse. Trav Windham, boss of the Lazy Y's drew second place. Cash prizes were \$25 for first and \$15 for second place.

This settles the argument that has been going around for the past several months as to which ranch had the best ropers. Jim Mannin, Fate Beard, Jim Slack, George Bookshire, Henry Slack, Howard Collier, represented the Hashknife ranch; Jeff Chism and Henry Miller rode for the W ranch; Trav Windham for the Lazy Y; Morgan and Jim Livingston were in town rooting for the NA ranch.

Were Swapping Yarns

It all started when a bunch of the cowhands were swapping yarns down in front of Red Newell's saloon. Trav Windham of the Lazy Y's was leaning against a hitching post. Fate Beard of the Hashknife outfit was slouched against the corner of the building. Several others were crowded around.

The conversation soon turned to roping and an argument arose about which outfit had the best

Lem Guthrie Was Merchant

For eighteen years Lem Guthrie was associated in the mercantile business here, the Guthries having come to Matador in 1912. He was one of the first express agents after the railroad reached Matador. The express office was located in the back of the variety store, which was south of the courthouse.

In 1930 Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie moved to Wheeler. Their children are Lee Guthrie of Wheeler; Mrs. Lemmie Day and Lamar Guthrie of Erick, Oklahoma; Mrs. Bert Edmondson, Tipton, Oklahoma; Mrs. Joe Tom Jackson, Afton; and Mrs. L. H. Dirickson, Matador.

handful of saloons and stores, huddled around the railroad station, was crowded with people.

Business was booming, especially around the saloons. Four ranch outfits were in town. Another four ranch outfits in one town at the same time, something is bound to happen. Something did here today.

Finally it was decided to stage a "cowboy contest" to settle the issue. And stage one they did. The news spread rapidly and soon the town was overcrowded with people. Cash prizes were posted and the leading ropers from each ranch selected. The contestants squared off in the south part of town for the contest.

Cowhands competed against each other at roping on ranches on different occasions, but this is the first time, as far as is known here that a planned contest was ever staged.—Pecos Enterprise.

C. D. PIPKIN WAS CIRCUIT PREACHER

A beloved citizen of this county is Rev. C. D. Pipkin, who during the past forty years has ministered to the spiritual needs of citizens. He performed the first wedding in the Methodist church at Quitaque.

He married Ida Edmondson, also an early pioneer, in 1898, and they have five sons.



Through The Changing Years...

Conditions have changed a great deal in this country during the past two decades and many of the inconveniences have been forgotten through more modern methods. However, the great element of friendship remains unchanged and we are proud to number the old-settlers as our friends.

Greetings,
Motley-Dickens
Counties
Old Settlers
Spur
Laundry

Spur, Texas

Gracious HOST

TO THE HEART OF THE WEST

You can be sure the WORTH HOTEL is a good surrounding FOR REAL FOLKS. That's why folks of the west all congregate there when they come to Fort Worth. Sure fire hospitality like that of the range makes every turn a pleasant experience.

★ ★

Air-conditioned guest rooms (TEMP-CONTROLLED) make for added comfort, too. All rooms with shower and tub.

★ ★

Sensible rates... superb food in Coffee Shop and Dining Room... give you total enjoyment at the Worth.

★ ★

JACK FARRELL,
Manager

The WORTH HOTEL
FORT WORTH
GRACIOUS HOST TO THE HEART OF THE WEST

To The People of Precinct No. 1...

At the request of a number of substantial business men and other citizens of Precinct No. 1, I gave my consent for my name to be written in on the ballot for nomination to the office of Constable of Precinct No. 1, and I received a pleasing number of votes in the first election without my name appearing on the ballot. Since I have gotten into the race I want to make a good race and get elected if possible, hence this appeal to you voters.

If you do see fit to elect me to the office of constable, I assure you that it is not my intention to buckle on a six-shooter and go around on the streets trying to run the whole town. I feel that there is a place for a constable who can supplement the sheriff's force by devoting more attention to petty crimes such as stealing and other misdemeanor crimes which the sheriff's office does not have time to investigate thoroughly. I am a poor man and frankly would like to have this office for the small income it would afford and at the same time give me an opportunity to help the people of Matador make our town a better place to live. If you do elect me I sincerely promise you that my conduct, both officially and personally, during the time I am in office will not cause you to regret your vote.

M. D. "Mack" Marshall

Many Changes Seen In Banking Facilities Since Kerosene Lamp Era

Local Bank Makes Progress During Three Decades

Indirect light fixtures of the most modern design have replaced the coal-oil lamps by which T. B. Edmondson posted the customer's accounts in pen and ink when he was an employee of the First State Bank back in '11 and '12, and the business was located on the south side of the square in the small structure which has since been used as a cotton office.

And the old Boston loose-leaf ledgers on which these accounts were posted have long since been placed into discard along with other antiquated equipment, for the most modern posting machines, as advancements have been made in banking facilities during the 33 years which this institution has served Motley county and surrounding communities.

Without the aid of the present-day calculating machines, all computations were made mentally, or by figuring the balances on paper, as each entry was made. It must therefore, have been a day of excitement when the first adding machine was introduced for use, as a forerunner of the latest in posting equipment which was to follow; and notwithstanding the fact that the early ones were propelled by a hand lever, they were an undisputed innovation. Later the electrically operated machines replaced these.

Contrary to the general belief of the public that the bank employee works from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, practically all book work is done "after hours." This precedent was evidently established in the early days, as Mr. Edmondson recalls that the kerosene lamps continued to cast shadows far into the night as entry after entry was made into permanent records, following the tedious days in which the bank clerk performed nearly every task from janitor work to window service.

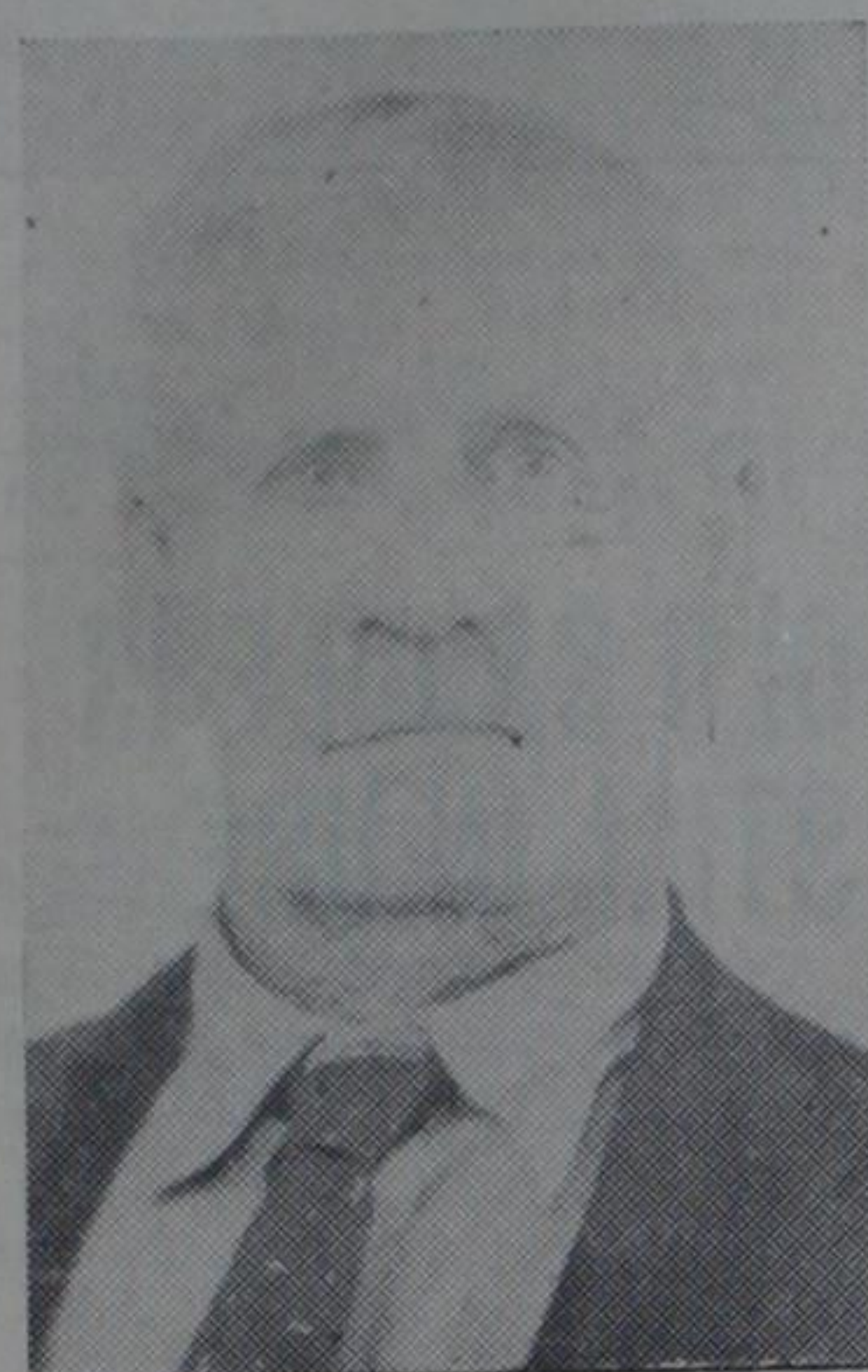
Officers Serve For Century

Present officers and directors of the First State Bank have served its patrons for over a century, as the combined years of their association number 121.

C. D. Bird, president of the institution, heads the list with 33 years to his credit, 27 of which he has served as a director. Harry H. Campbell became a director in 1919, making his term of association 21 years. Also connected with the bank for 21 years is W. N. (Bill) Pipkin, assistant cashier for the past seventeen years. Accepting the position as cashier in 1920, Elmer Stearns has continued to serve in that capacity and as vice president during his 20 years' association.

J. R. Whitworth, who joined the force in 1924, became an assistant cashier the following year, and chalks up 16 years in his favor. J. C. (Doc) Burlleson has been a director for 9 years, having been named to the board in 1931, and R. C. (Bob) Echols has completed his first year as a director.

Other employees include Miss



C. D. Bird

Through one hundred and twenty one combined years of active association as officers and directors of the First State Bank of Matador, the above men have served Motley county and adjoining communities as financial cus-



Harry H. Campbell

tomians and advisers. Reading from left to right they are: C. D. Bird, president; Harry H. Campbell and J. C. (Doc) Burlleson, directors. All three are prominent ranchmen of the county; Elmer Stearns, Vice-Presi-



J. C. Burlleson

dent and cashier, W. N. Pipkin and J. R. Whitworth, assistant cashiers. One other director, R. C. Echols, also a ranchman, serves on the board. Regrettably, a picture of Mr. Echols was not available.



Elmer Stearns



W. N. Pipkin



J. R. Whitworth

THEY HAVE SERVED FOR OVER A CENTURY

C. D. Bird Is President Of Local Bank

C. D. (Charlie) Bird worked on various ranches in this section before founding the Bird Ranch in the late nineties. In 1891 he was married to Miss Daisy Blair of Erath County.

Mr. Bird was one of the original stockholders of the First State Bank and had served on the board of directors before being elected president of the institution in June, 1939, following the death of A. B. Echols. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Bird are: F. A. Bird of Midland; Mrs. John Moore, Swarthmore, Penn.; Cliff Bird of Dickens County; and Gus, Glenn, and Carl Bird of Matador. Each of the boys operates a section of the Bird Ranch.

GROVES BROTHERS

J. A. and N. M. Groves, together with their families, came here in 1910 after living for a short time in New Mexico. They were later joined by two other brothers, A. A. and A. B. Groves. They became actively engaged in farming and other pursuits.

Ruth Groves and Mrs. Henry Ford, bookkeepers, and Mrs. Douglas Meador, stenographer. Of these, Miss Groves has been the longest associated with the bank.

EARLY LIVERY STABLE



The City Livery Stable, above, was built in 1904 by Jimmie Hodges and was located near the present site of Campbell's Food Market. The small white building barely visible at right was the hardware and saddle shop built by M. L. Patton in 1901. He later sold it to Homer Sheats,

who now owns the Sheats Hardware located in the same block.

The purpose of early livery stables was to take care of teams when the pioneers came to town. Also, buggies were rented for out-of-town trips. (Photo courtesy H. H. Campbell).

Four Organized Company In 1923

In February, 1923, T. B. Edmondson, Miss Maggie Bryan, W. R. Cammack, and John C. Russell organized the Western Dry Goods Company. Mr. Edmondson bought Mr. Russell's interest in 1924, and three years later he and Miss Bryan purchased the interest of W. R. Cammack.

The mercantile establishment has always been located in its present site west of the courthouse square. Included in the list of brands of merchandise sold are Peters' Shoes, Stetson Hats, Gosard Corsets, Lorraine Under-

wear, Dickie's Work Clothes, McCall Patterns, Mart Made Clothes, Claussner Hosiery, Paramount Trousers, and No Fade Shirts.

OPERATED TOLL BRIDGE

Before the first free bridge was built over the Pease River in 1924, D. A. (Uncle Dave) Fulkerson, who came here in 1914, operated a toll bridge. Both he and his wife were natives of Arkansas and were married in 1884, leaving for Texas a month later.

The surviving children are A. T. of Amarillo, Cecil and Carney of Plainview, Nolan of Brownwood, and Arthur, Matador. Seven other sons are deceased. Mrs. Fulkerson passed away in 1938.



MERE "GUESS-SO" AND "THINK-SO" are just old stuff these days, in discussing gasoline mileage. Now you can know-so... accurately! For awaiting you now at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station is your Conoco Mile-Dial—FREE.

THIS INVENTION makes Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline put itself on record in bunk-proof figures. Your impartial, certified Mile-Dial gives you mileage proof that you can double-check and triple-check. If you think you made it too easy for your Conoco Bronz-z-z the first time, you can dial your whole Labor Day trip, with a week-end overload in your car—heading for hills or inching through traffic.

HUNDREDS of different driving conditions will be on record, as you keep using your handy Mile-Dial. Then nobody will be able to hint (politely) that you try to remember only your highest mileage. For your free Mile-Dial, keeping count day after day, reports your true average on Conoco Bronz-z-z.

THAT'S WHY YOUR MILEAGE MERCHANT is urging you to drive in to his Conoco station today for your fascinating Mile-Dial—FREE, while they last. Continental Oil Company

CONOCO BRONZ-Z-Z

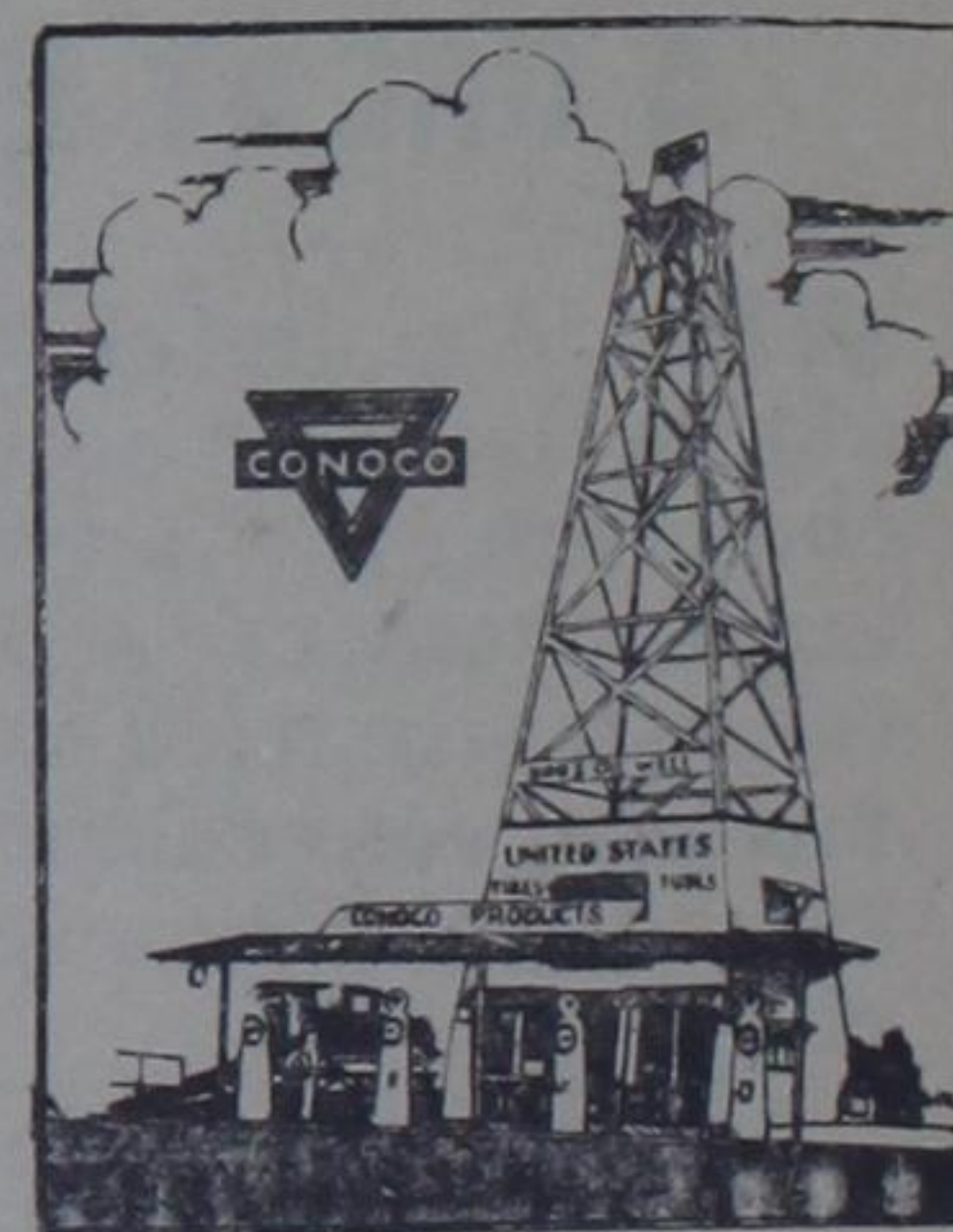


We Pay Tribute To Our Friends . . . THE PIONEERS

IT has been a source of personal pride with us that the pioneers of this territory have been our friends. They have found our service and our policies worthy of continued patronage through the eventful years which have prevailed since our establishment.

While we are pioneers of a later era, we feel akin to those whose vision and courage led them into this great land when others failed to see its opportunities. We trust that our interest, courage and vision will merit a continuation of their confidence to the extent that we may be charged with the responsibility of carrying on their plans to even more complete realization.

—WESTERN HOSPITALITY—



Bob's Conoco Products Good Food Well Served 24-Hour Service
Oil Well ..Cook Shack ..Garage
 AT THE INTERSECTION OF HIGHWAY 18 AND 28—MATADOR

FORERUNNER MODERN SCHOOL BUS



The two buildings above are the mercantile store and residence at Northfield as they appeared when purchased by J. A. Tipton in 1915. Six years after Mr. Tipton was appointed postmaster in 1921, he moved his store and postoffice

three miles west to the present location of Northfield. The school wagon, a forerunner of the modern school bus, was used in the early days. photo courtesy J. A. Tipton, Northfield).

Fences First Used To Keep Out "Nesters"

The barbed wire fence played an important part in settlement of the Plains of Texas, according to a recent article in the Plainview Herald. It was so effective that the history of the West was changed by its use as an implement of protecting property from transgression, for holding livestock on land, and for holding land from use of others.

Many of the "nesters" of the Plains were cowboys, weary with the hardships of the range, who established a claim and settled down. The term "nesters" was applied to these and other settlers in derision by the cattlemen.

Generally the "nester" was poor and hardly prepared to compete with the cattle baron, but he had a sense of his rights and was usually a man of courage. The cattleman, as a rule, was a man of energy and determination.

This is the appraisal of the people of that day by Dr. Wm. B. Bizzell, in "Rural Texas," a volume he wrote while president of Texas A. & M. College.

Wire Fence Wars

To stop nesting the cattlemen began to enclose their vast ranges with wire fences. These usually involved the source of water supply and often cut off road communication over vast areas. This policy resulted in warfare.

When the nester found a fence in his way he cut the wire. To protect their fences the cattlemen provided fence riders. Often these fence riders closed their eyes to friendly nesters and small cattlemen, sometimes reporting transgressions to headquarters too late for stopping the movement.

But in general there was little good feeling between nesters as a whole and fence riders. The nesters began to shoot the fence riders from ambush, says Dr. Bizzell. The fence riders retaliated, but the fences continued to be cut.

Gates Promoted Wire

Finally, in 1884, the situation became so serious that Governor Ireland called a special session of the legislature to consider the matter. A law was passed making it a penitentiary offense to cut a fence. The ranchmen were required to put in gates every three miles and to keep the public roads open. This law had the effect of putting a stop to fence cutting and established ranching on its present basis.

How Texas was first sold on barbed wire is told by Col. L. J. Wortham in his five volume history of Texas.

Just about the time the cattle

drives were getting established, there came to Texas a young hardware salesman with a vision. This man was John W. Gates, and he brought with him samples of a new tangled thing called "barbed wire." He proposed to induce the Texas cattlemen to use this wire for fences. Gates arrived in San Antonio in 1871.

To link this up contemporarily with the development of ranching in the Texas Panhandle, it might be said here that this was six years before Charles Goodnight entered the Panhandle with 2,200 head of cattle and established himself in Palo Duro canyon on the head of the Red River.

Laughed At By Cattlemen

Gates proceeded immediately to tell the cattlemen of the advantages of barbed wire as fence material. When he showed the wire to some of them, however, it caused great amusement. In fact, the cattlemen laughed loudly in the young man's face. It was a great joke that anybody would think that the funny looking wire would hold a bunch of Texas longhorns. It might be all right for a gentle bunch of milk cows in the East, but a small herd of longhorns would make short work of it, they told him. Gates took the chaffing good-naturedly, but it aroused his sporting blood, and so he decided he would show them.

He proceeded to build a barbed wire fence around one of the plazas at San Antonio and then challenged the cattlemen to bring on a bunch of longhorns that would get out of it.

Held Longhorns

Accordingly twenty-five of the wildest South Texas cattle that could be found were brought forward and driven into Gate's pen. A lot of folks gathered to see the fun, for practically everybody but Gates expected the cattle to get out with very little trouble.

However, it did not turn out that way. The cattle tried to get out, all right, but they didn't make any progress. During the whole afternoon those wild steers were kept safely enclosed on the plaza and finally the cattlemen were convinced.

Thus it was that the future millionaire and plunger, while a \$25 a week hardware drummer, opened up a market for barbed wire in Texas.

During the next 10 years barbed wire fences increased with great rapidity and "free" grass began to disappear.

Barbed wire became a great, historical fact in the settlement and development of the Plains, probably the greatest contributing factor in accelerating settlement by permanent residents, who desired to make homes for families.

WASON FAMILY CAME IN COVERED WAGON

Traveling by covered wagon, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wason, with their oldest son, Joe, came to Motley in 1892, filing on land southeast of Matador. Mr. Wason, a native of Scotland, married Millie Gilliam in 1866 in south Texas. One of their sons, O'Berry, died at the age of fourteen. Other children are Joe Wason, Springer, N. M.; Mrs. Fred G. Simpson, Mrs. D. E. Pitts, Mrs. Albert Daffern, and W. B. (Bill) Wason, all of Matador. Mr. Wason passed away in 1900, and his wife makes her home here.

Telephones were rare in West Texas, but in 1888 a line was erected on the XIT from Tascosa to general headquarters on the Alamocitas. Where possible, the top line of fence was used as a telephone line.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baxter are remembered by many old timers here, he having been one of the first justices of peace.

CHUCK TIME ON THE 8 RANCH



This is a chuck wagon scene made in 1896 on the 8 Ranch, Louisville Land & Cattle Company, now the 6666 Ranch. In the picture from

left to right are White Moore, Jim Gibson, Claud Jeffers, Dare Ratcliff, King Sloan, Lige Hicks, Press McGinty, and Bert Loar. Note high top

boots worn by cowboys. (Photo loaned by A. M. Parker, Paducah).

Early Pictures Were Made By Maud V. Cook

BY ALEEN SALMON

Mrs. Maud V. Cook, now residing in Amarillo, Texas, is believed to be the first commercial photographer in Roaring Springs. She moved there with her husband and daughter in 1912. The camera, one that "unfolded", together with developing and printing apparatus, was considered excess baggage in the move from Wheeler County, Texas, but it made the trip with as much dignity as the cook stove, and began to record likenesses as soon as Mrs. Cook could find the time.

The news soon spread that the new woman "took pictures" and her business grew rapidly. Although no books were kept, Mrs. Cook feels sure that she operated without profit, in fact, she says that often her income did not pay for the supplies needed to finish the films, but she enjoyed doing it. She made a "dark room" out of her kitchen, demanding a member of her family to stand guard and see that no one opened the door while she was busy with the developing procedure.

Varied Experiences

Mrs. Cook's experiences were varied. There were times when she drove miles in the buggy to take pictures of family reunions. Each Fourth of July she was busy the entire day with picnic groups at the Springs. Especially vivid in her mind is the memory of a little Mexican woman who came to her home early one summer morning clattering rapidly and making all kinds of signs. Nobody could understand her, but she did not give up until she got the valued camera in her hands. She started walking away and naturally Mrs. Cook followed, as she did not feel inclined to allow her prize bit of equipment to be carried off in this manner. They walked until they reached the tiny but clean one-room habitation of the Mexican family. There in the tray of an old trunk, dressed in bright pink silk dresses and with wild flowers arranged neatly around them, were twin babies belonging to the little woman. They had died in the night and she wanted their picture before the funeral.

Besides the individual work, Mrs. Cook sold a number of copies of local scenes printed on Post Cards. The outstanding ones in this group were the fire of 1915 (February 18th) which destroyed most of the business section; the small train which made its daily

OLD SADDLE IS STILL IN USE

One of the oldest saddles in the county, now in possession of John M. Jackson, is still in use after more than half a century. It was originally purchased by a Mr. Buckaby, Matador employee in the early nineties.

When A. G. Ligertwood, a native Scotchman, became ranch superintendent in 1891, he bought the saddle, using it until he was succeeded as manager in 1908 by Mr. Jackson, who has owned the saddle since that time.

Made by S. C. Gallup of Pueblo, Colorado, the saddle has the old-type flat horn, about four inches wide across the top. It was made with a "straight A" fork and has lower cantles than modern saddle makes.

A second layer of leather was applied in 1908 by R. T. Frazier, son-in-law of Mr. Gallup. Recently H. H. Schweitzer, local saddle maker, added a third layer to worn parts of the saddle.

trip from Quanah after the railroad was completed; and, a view of the famous Springs from which the town was named.

Early Postmistress



Mrs. E. C. Denny, standing in the above picture, was Northfield's first postmistress, and the fourth to hold the office. She succeeded her husband, W. H. Denny, at his death, and together they held the office for nineteen years in their dugout home. Seated is Mrs. Kate Richardson. (Photo courtesy J. A. Tipton).

Our Best Wishes

To The Motley-Dickens Counties

PIONEERS

J. W. HANEY

Gasoline  Motor Oils

Phone 101-J

Matador



Grocery Stores Have Changed Since Pioneer Days

... THEY HAVE ADVANCED WITH THE PROGRESS OF A GREAT NATION



WE are grateful for our part of the responsibility in aiding the progress of this country. We realize that merchandising has advanced with the standards of living and convenience since the days of the pioneers. We have consistently tried to provide our patrons with the most modern, convenient and economical foods and at the same time offer a service equal to food stores in larger cities.

However, our role has been a pleasant one because of the sacrifices, hardships and privations of the early-settlers of this country who first blazed the trails. To them, the Pioneers, we wish to pay tribute—our most sincere gratitude.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE FOODS CAMPBELL'S FOOD MARKET

Matador No. 1

Roaring Springs No. 2



OUR BEST WISHES TO THE

PIONEERS

Motley & Dickens Counties

CITY TAILOR SHOP

H. M. Solomon, Mgr.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST...

Many memories of the past are associated with problems of baking. Hot kitchens, extra work and worry to prepare for "company" by baking bread, cakes, cookies and pies. The modern housewife depends on the modern bakery to supply her every emergency with delicious, inexpensive products of the oven.

We pay tribute to the pioneers whose courage and vision opened new trails into the great country we are privileged to enjoy today.

GREETINGS TO THE MOTLEY-DICKENS COUNTIES OLD SETTLERS



Eddy's Bakery

HOME OF EDDY'S BREAD

Matador, Texas

WAR STRANDED COWHANDS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Murdo Mackenzie Sent Group With Thoroughbred Bulls

John Godfrey, now employed by the Moon Ranch 22 miles northeast of Santa Rosa, New Mexico, was one of nine Texas and New Mexico cowboys who went to Brazil in 1914 with a boatload of thoroughbred bulls for the Matador company's great cattle domain in South America. His account of the trip is told in

his own straightforward cowboy language:

"We started out in September, 1914. We were carrying a load of fine, thoroughbred bulls gotten from counties of Parker, Tarrant, Wise, Montague, and from places close to Fort Worth. We shipped on a boat called the Earl of Elgin. She was an old, slow, Scotch boat and it took us 29 sailing days to make it from Galveston to Santos. Boss Alex Mackenzie must have gone along but he went, I reckon, in another ship for he wasn't with the load of bulls.

Met At Port

"Well, when we got to port at Santos there was Murdo Mackenzie to meet us. You see, he was one of the big stockholders of the Matador Land & Cattle Co. in Texas. This outfit had started in Brazil what the called the

ALL SET TO KILL THE RABBITS



This is not a home guard on the lookout for parachute invasion, but a scene made at the Northfield community church house on San Jacinto Day, 1920. The occasion was the annual rabbit drive. (Courtesy J. A. Tipton, Northfield).

'ROUND THE CAMPFIRE'S GLOW



This photo was made as cowhands gathered around the campfire for a little session before laying down their bedrolls. That distinctive form of music, the Western cowboy song, had its origination during those evenings with the

Brazil Land & Cattle Co., a big affair of some seven of eight million acres.

"Man alive. I never in all my born days seen so much coffee all in one big roundup. By jingo no. Thousands and thousands of tons of them there drink beans. Oh, what a sight of them.

"We stayed there in Santos 20 days, or rather, there and at Sao Paulo. We was waiting for a ship to take us back to the United States. You see, the World War had tied up things with that there Brazil outfit. We was waiting for

the chance to get a ship back. While going so we had a pretty good time off and on.

Too Much Tea

"One time I got too much of that there "Brazil Tea." It's pretty strong drink. Must have got a little too foxy for good society, for I woke up in jail. It was really a decent sort of a hoosgow after all, and the law treated me nice. But there was some pretty tough looking hombres, seem like, in there. They didn't keep me there long, but I felt pretty lonesome there just the same.

"The more I got over that Brazilian tea effect, of course, the worse—more lonesome, I mean—I felt. Lucky for me, nobody had thought of going through my pockets and scraping through them in jail I run across three milreis. This was about some \$3.00 of American money. Just as soon as I had a chance to meet up with my friend, Judge Elkins, I gave 'em to him. He seemed to be a right well educated fellow, fine looking, and talked good English. I think he was Spanish.

Begin Homeward Voyage

"Our chance to go back came when the Van Dyck, a London & Holt, London, England, ship put out. She was a fine ship and carried some 1,600 passengers of all nationalities for a full load. We left October 18, stopping at Rio de Janeiro on our second day to take on passengers.

"When we had been out six days on our way back a German ship, the Karlsruhe, got us on October 26, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They took us all off the Van Dyck and sunk her. They kept us around about the same general spot for seven days milling at the rate of two or three miles per hour in order to do this.

Waiting for Ship

"They was, I understand, waiting for another English ship which they expected coming just that way. They finally gave up waiting. After the seven days they sailed for the coast and on up the Amazon River for 120 miles, landing us at Para. That is, they landed us Americans and all the rest of the passengers except the English crew.

"It sure was hot there at that place Para, so hot we just couldn't sleep. The crew split. Me, Judge Elkins, and some of the other boys finally got passage on an old ship loaded with rubber, and after a seven-day trip got to Barbados. The food we got on that ship was surely bad.

Land At Barbados

"We landed at a place called Bridgetown in the said Barbados. This was a funny sort of a place. There is no kind of people there except niggers. There was two Americans only that I saw. One was from Denton County, Texas. He was a tailor. The other, a Kansas man, was running a livery barn. This here island is some 18 miles wide by 21 miles long. It has some 166,000 niggers on it of all ages, sizes and descriptions.

"Me, Judge Elkins, and the others caught a ship out for New York from there. When I landed I still had \$22 with which to get back to Texas."

Minnesota Town Gives Northfield Postoffice Name

J. A. Tipton Serves As Postmaster For Nineteen Years

The Northfield community in the north part of Motley county received its name in 1891, when a Mr. Cook who came here from Northfield, Minnesota was instrumental in establishing a post-office, having it named after his former home, and locating it 4 miles south of the present site.

The mail was then carried from Childress to Floydada on a two-wheel cart by way of Northfield and Whiteflat, but as the country became settled, the mail increased until it was necessary to use a large hack. The line was then shortened, and ran from Childress to Matador and was later decreased to serve between Childress and Northfield, the route which is still followed today.

During the 49 years the post-office has been in existence, six people have served as postmasters and mistresses. After Mr. Cook sold his business to F. M. Bain, one of the early settlers of that section, W. H. Denny, another settler, with his family took over the duties of the office, and moved it to their dugout, where they handed out the mail for nineteen years. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Denny continued to run the office a while and then turned it over to her daughter, Mrs. Lillie Knipe.

Mrs. Knipe moved the office into the community grocery store, owned at that time by L. E. Bowser, and when Mr. Bowser sold his business in 1915 to J. A. Tipton, Mrs. Knipe continued to write the

money orders while Mr. Tipton handed out the mail.

Is Postmaster For 19 Years

In August 1920, Mrs. Knipe resigned as postmistress, and Mr. Tipton was appointed acting Postmaster until he received his commission as postmaster in February 1921, which office he still holds.

Mr. and Mrs. Tipton, with their son Fay, moved to the Northfield community in April, 1915, from Snow Lake, Arkansas, and located 3 miles east of the present building which contains his grocery store and the postoffice. Mr. Tipton hauled his own grocery stock from Childress, and one of the most vivid experiences he recalls was on one of these trips when the wagon brake gave away as they started down a hill, and his son, who had accompanied him fell between the horses, taking the lines with him. The foot of the hill was reached before the team could be stopped.

Their closest neighbors were B. F. Simpson, J. F. Timmons, W. M. Bethany, Ed Foster, R. J. Courtney and Joe Courtney, these families having settled during an earlier period. W. W. Bain, P. O. Adams and the late A. O. Cook were other early-day settlers of that community.

Due to his age, Mr. Tipton's commission as postmaster at Northfield will automatically expire in five more years. He was born April 15, 1875 in Tennessee. He married Miss Katie Crowell at Gainesville, Arkansas. They have one son, Fay Tipton, who, with his wife and children also make their home at Northfield.

A. B. Echols Was Pioneer Rancher

A. B. Echols, one of the most widely known cattlemen in this section of the state, came to Motley at the age of 31, in 1893. Two years later he purchased a ranch in the foothills of the caprock, and during the same year he was married to Miss Mary Osborn Lisenby. She passed away on June 9, 1936, and he followed her in death on May 22, 1939.

The pioneer rancher was president of the First State Bank for more than a quarter of a century and was president of the Motley county railway for 11 years.

Three of the four Echols children are living and are: Mrs. Frank Eiring of Plainview and Bob Echols and Mrs. D. I. W. Birnie of Matador.

JUDGE GLENN WAS EARLY MERCHANT

It was during the turn of the century when Judge C. L. Glenn and his family came here from Weatherford. A native Georgian, he was married to Miss Julia Braselton in 1879.

Judge Glenn was an early merchant at Matador and also was mayor of the city, secretary-treasurer of the Matador Farm Loan Association, director-general of the WTCC, school trustee, and had an active part in the securing of Motley's present highway system.

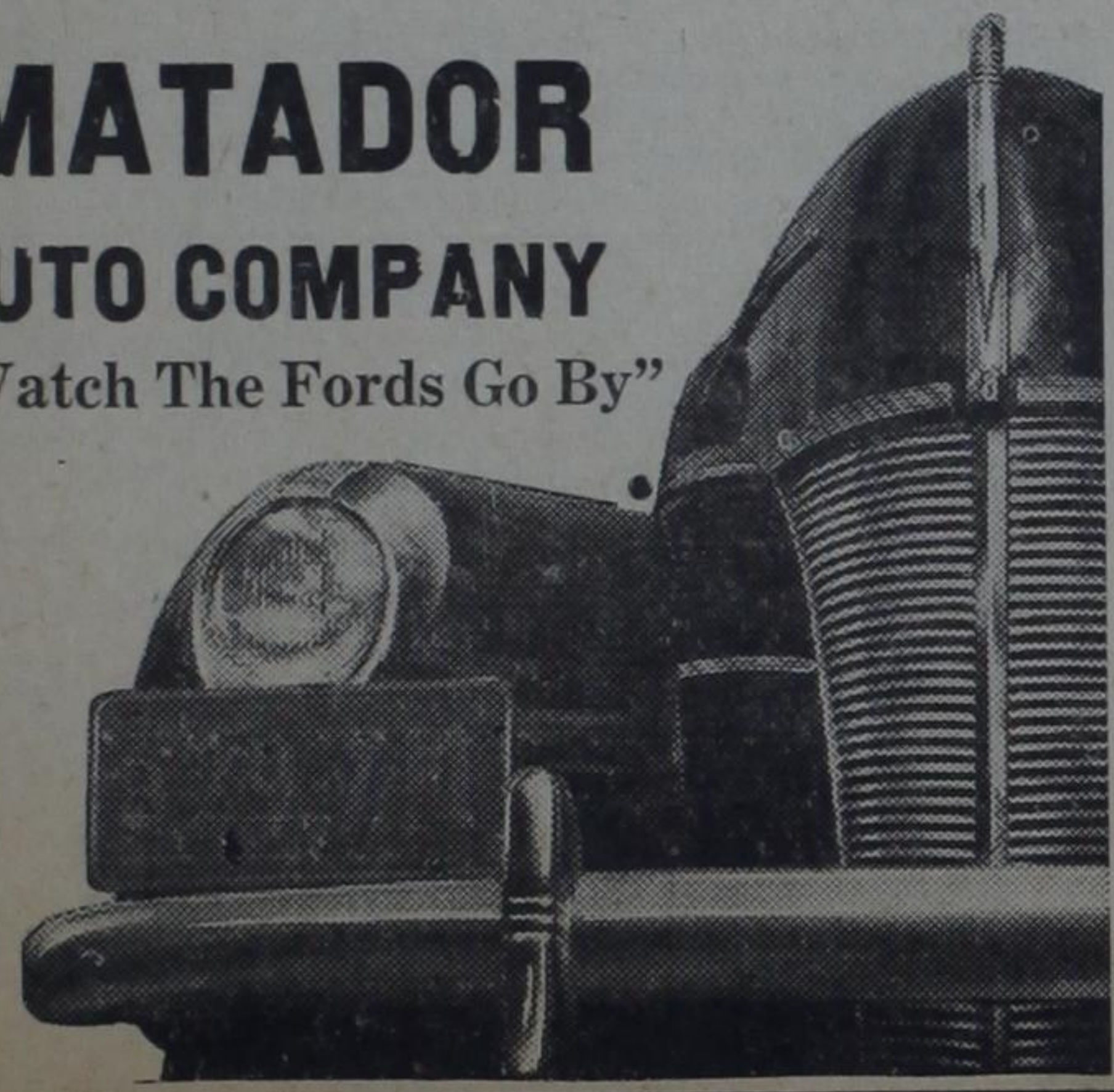
Judge Glenn was active until illness just before his death in 1938 at the age of 82. Mrs. Glenn makes her home here.

Congratulations...

TO THE
**MOTLEY-DICKENS
COUNTIES PIONEERS**

MATADOR AUTO COMPANY

"Watch The Fords Go By"



"Treats a good night" Thirst



Ice-cold Coca-Cola. Just a drink, —but what a drink! Millions of times a day people the world over experience the thrill of its taste, the feeling of its refreshment. Thirst asks nothing more.



THE PAUSE THAT REFRESHES

BOTTLED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE COCA-COLA CO. BY
PADUCAH COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY



THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS

AS ONE OF THE PIONEER FIRMS OF THIS TERRITORY, WE REALIZE THAT OUR MOST VALUABLE ASSET IS THE FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD-WILL OF THE PEOPLE WE SERVE. IT IS A TRADITION OF OUR STORE THAT THE CUSTOMER MUST RECEIVE THE BEST MERCHANDISE THE MARKET AFFORDS—IT IS A PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHED WHEN OUR BUSINESS WAS FOUNDED DURING THE ERA OF THE PIONEERS.

TODAY IT IS THE SAME AS THE PAST, DESPITE THE CONFUSION OF QUALITY AND PRICES, WE FEATURE THE RELIABLE, STANDARD BRANDS OF MERCHANDISE WHICH WE KNOW WILL RENDER OUR CUSTOMERS FULL VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

WE HAVE MAINTAINED THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS IN MODERNIZING OUR STORE UNTIL IT IS SECOND TO NONE, YET HELD TO THAT PIONEER STANDARD OF QUALITY FIRST.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PIONEERS... MATADOR HARDWARE And Furniture Company

"Your Hardware Department Store"

County officers in 1907 were T. T. Bouldin, county judge; W. A. Walton, clerk, H. R. Black, sheriff, R. P. Moore, treasurer, and T. N. Cammack, tax assessor.

ROUNDUP TIME ON THE RANGE



The picture at left shows Mat Walker as he roped a young calf in the OX corner of the Matador east pasture near Tongue River in about 1910.



The horse he is riding was called "Quarter Circle U," due to the brand which had a quarter circle burned over a U.

The other photo shows Harry Campbell in the early part of the century as he branded a calf. (Courtesy Cattleman Magazine).

LAMESA RESIDENTS WERE EARLY MOTLEY PIONEERS

(Editor's Note: The following article was written and contributed by Mrs. T. W. McSpadden of Warren, Arizona, and concerns her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gaines, early settlers of Motley County. They are also the parents of local resident, Mrs. Littleton Rattan.)

Among the pioneers who trekked west to Motley county in 1891, was W. E. Gaines, with his wife and four small children. Their two oldest children had died in infancy.

Wiley Edmund Gaines was born in Calhoun County, Alabama, August 1, 1862. His father, Ed Gaines died of typhoid fever while serving in the Civil War. Wiley came to Texas in 1868 with his mother and her father, Rev. John F. Northcutt who was a Baptist minister. They first settled in Abby Bend, then the next year in Mitchell Bend, both being in Hood county. The following year Rev. Northcutt bought land in Erath county, and they moved there.

Wiley's mother remarried and he moved with them to Somerville county. It was here that he met and married Rebecca College, in 1880. She was born in Dangerfield, Titus county, Texas. Her family moved to Smith county before finally settling in Somerville county, near Glenrose, Texas.

Before starting west, most of the furniture was sold or traded for cattle. Even the sewing machine was swapped for a calf.

Drives Yoke Of Oxen

Mrs. Gaines drove a yoke of oxen to the covered wagon. She often tells of how hard it was to care for a two months old baby in the spring seat beside her, and keep the other children in their nook behind the seat.

When deep sand was encountered in Erath county, a team of horses was put on as "wheelers". The oxen being in the lead would often shade up from heel flies and the oldest girl would have to get out and chunk them with rocks before they could go on. Mrs. Gaines said she felt very humiliated going through the towns, since everyone rushed to the doors to see the queer team go by.

Wiley drove his 200 head of cat-

HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS



Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Washington are shown above with the two oldest of their three children. The photo was made in 1908. The Washingtons came to Motley County in 1903, after having been married in 1901 at Silverton. They settled northeast of Flomot, where she still makes her

home, Mr. Washington having passed away about 23 years ago. The children are now Mrs. P. H. Morris and G. A. Washington, shown above, and Odell Washington of Spearman, Texas. (Photo courtesy Mrs. M. C. Washington).

tle. They were often handicapped by lack of water. Once he told his wife to camp when she reached water not far ahead. Soon he galloped up to overtake her and to ask why she had not stopped where he told her to. She replied that she was trying to reach the creek ahead. This creek proved to be nothing but a mirage!

When they reached Stonewall county the family stopped because of the quarantine ahead, and also to let the cattle rest. They remained for about two months at the home of Albert Jones, an uncle of Mr. Gaines'. Not nearly all their cattle were gathered when they started on.

Reach Motley County

They reached Motley county in September, 1891. Mr. Gaines first filed on a section of land on Pease River, the one now owned by Charlie Waybourn. Here he built a dugout, hauling lumber from Childress to cover it. They plastered it with gyp dirt. Before the dugout was completed, the skunks played over the bed later to be occupied by the children.

Twice while living here, the weird cries of a panther were heard just at dusk. Mr. Gaines' mother wrote to ask about how close neighbors were. Mrs. Gaines answered that if she had neighbors they must be lizards, centipedes, skunks and coyotes, as they were near enough. No women lived near, but occasionally a cowboy rode by.

The first winter Mr. Gaines, like most of the nesters, worked in the rock quarry near Matador and helped erect the first jail. The next summer he took a "pack outfit" and went to Stonewall, where Jim Ward, a rancher, had gathered the remnants of his cattle.

Severe Drouth

The drouth became so severe that the Gaines family was forced to move with their cattle to Turtle Hole, so as to have grass. The next winter the cattle drifted south, many as far as Dickens county. The following summer a milk cow was needed, so again the covered wagon was called into use. As Gaines rode through the cattle on the way to Dickens county, the family went along. However, no cow was found with a baby calf, so no milk cow! On this trip the family narrowly escaped being hit by a cyclone which swept close by.

During this drouth the county put a bounty on rabbit and prairie dog scalps to help the "nesters" feed and clothe their families.

In 1893 Mr. Gaines bought a section of land from Bennett Ray, 2½ miles northeast of Matador, now owned by Mrs. John Sheridan. A half dugout and a one-room shack were the only improvements on it. Eight years later, he erected a frame house and put up a windmill. The children attended school both in

Matador and at the Ballard school house.

As time passed, Mr. Gaines bought land over various parts of the county. "Open ranges" made it necessary for all stock-farmers to "work through" with the Matadors during the spring and fall roundups. In this way Mr. Gaines became acquainted with all the cowboys from far and near, as "outside" men came from all adjoining ranches.

While living here, many trail herds went by. The children's main past-time was watching the long-horn steers being driven to northern railroads.

Move To Dawson County

In May, 1903, the Gaines family sold out and moved to Dawson county, where a ranch had been improved. This time a Spaulding hack was used to transport the family. Two wagons were used for the household supplies, and a trailed wagon in which to haul baby calves. Mr. Gaines and sons drove the 700 head of cattle. It took 12 days for the trip. In 1905 the family moved to Lamesa for school, where they have since resided.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gaines and nine children are all living. The daughters are: Mrs. E. G. (Eva) Salsar, Mrs. E. T. (Annie) Bailey and Mrs. C. C. (Zora) Costin all of Lamesa, Texas; Mrs. T. W. (Josie) McSpadden, Warren, Arizona, and Mrs. Littleton (Lola) Rattan, of Matador. The sons are: Albert and Clarence, of Lamesa; Odus of Farley, New Mexico, and Edward, of Welch, Dawson county, Texas.

In 1930 Mr. and Mrs. Gaines celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary. All the children except two, were present.

Is County Official

While in Motley County, Mr. Gaines served several years as County Commissioner. He also served on the school board. Several schools were supervised by this board. Teachers from Whiteflat, Northfield and Ballard often spent the night in the Gaines home to get their vouchers signed before going to town. Mr. Gaines later served on the Lamesa school board.

OLDEST MAN HERE DIES IN JANUARY

Motley's oldest man and the last Civil War veteran in the county, C. E. Wideman, passed away last January at the age of 94. He was born in Missouri in 1846, the year after Texas was admitted to the Union. In 1867 he married Rachel E. Keen.

In 1881 the Widemans moved to Texas and in 1890 settled in Motley County. Mrs. Wideman preceded him in death in 1911.

Many Pioneers Registered At 1939 Reunion

Fifty-one old timers of Motley and Dickens counties who were either born here or came to this section before the turn of the century were registered at the old settlers' reunion last August.

The following is a list of Matador residents and the year in which they came to Motley: W. R. Cammack, 1891; L. L. Russell, 1890; T. E. Cammack, 1891; J. R. Moore, 1888; J. C. Roberts, 1884; J. J. Cooper, 1884; Norah C. Cooper, 1882; F. C. Bourland, 1891; Mrs. Ed Williams, 1890; Mrs. Ola Lancaster, 1896; Harry A. Carter, 1898; Mrs. H. A. Carter, 1897; Lizzie Birchfield, 1892; Roy Burleson, 1891;

Doug Meador, 1884; C. D. Bird, 1884; Margaret Newman, 1891; Mrs. P. B. Barton, 1893; P. B. Barton, 1893; A. D. Beauchamp, 1890; Mrs. A. D. Beauchamp, 1899; L. Rattan, 1893; Mrs. L. Rattan, 1893; Joe Meador, 1891; Riley A. Day, 1894; R. J. Seay, 1882; Ed Williams, 1898;

Roaring Springs Pioneers

Roaring Springs residents are as follows: Mrs. S. C. Phipps, 1898; Mrs. I. D. Merrill, 1889; J. D. Green, 1891; T. F. Anderson, 1885; R. L. Stewart, 1896; N. M. Jackson, 1894; E. E. Jackson, 1894; J. W. Cooper, 1897;

From Whiteflat were: J. G. Kimbell, 1890; Mrs. J. D. Morris, 1887; Mrs. W. R. Tilson, 1893; Henry L. Martin, 1892; Malcolm Morris, 1896;

Other pioneers present were C. C. Haile, Afton, 1897; Mrs. S. R. Harris, 1892; Mrs. R. A. Newman, Dickens, 1892; J. A. Swearingen, Spur, 1891; Mrs. J. A. Swearingen, Spur, 1890; L. F. Edwards, Dick-

ens, 1898; Mrs. T. M. Green, Dickens, 1884; Ben Hally, Spur, 1888; Pearl Kennedy Richey, 1898; Emma Buchanan Russell, Spur, 1890; W. J. Whitworth, Flomot, 1891.

Other Residents Listed

Other residents of the two counties and the year in which they came are as follows: (Matador) Mrs. Eldred Seigler, 1904; Eldred Seigler, 1904; Ed D. Smith, 1904; L. V. Vivian, 1902; W. T. Patton, 1900; J. T. Farris, 1927; Mrs. Fred Bourland, 1891; Mrs. W. T. Patton, 1900; Mrs. Claud Jeffers, 1902; Fred G. Simpson, 1907; Mrs. T. E. Cammack, 1900; Bessie Patton, 1919; Carl Tardy, 1925; Maggie Bryan, 1900; Pat Sheridan, 1901; Vivian Estes, 1923; J. N. Plumlee, 1911; Mrs. J. N. Plumlee, 1911; W. E. Ballard, 1930; Mrs. W. E. Ballard, 1930; Hugh Vanson, 1905; Mrs. Riley A. Day, 1900;

Roaring Springs: L. W. Harmon, 1915; Cecil Jackson, 1913; Mrs. J. R. Thacker, 1915; Glenn Dobkins, 1928; G. W. Green, 1915; M. S. Thacker, 1916;

Other reunion visitors who registered included A. K. Wilkinson, Whiteflat, 1901; A. B. Haile, Clarendon; Cal Merchant, Clarendon; Bob Weatherly, Clarendon; Grace Kimbell, Whiteflat, 1920; Dan Browning, Whiteflat, 1920; N. P. Swearingen, El Paso; Mrs. Loyd Thomas, Northfield, 1904; J. T. Johnson, Stamford.

Mrs. J. A. Goodwin, Lubbock, 1911; Mrs. H. V. Bingham, Lubbock; Mrs. D. A. Davis, Lubbock; Mrs. Martin Smith, 1913; J. H. Hines, 1902; Mrs. J. H. Hines; A. J. Richey, 1906.

Rev. G. I. Brittain was pastor of the Baptist church and C. L. Glenn, Sunday School superintendent in 1907. At the Methodist church, Rev. R. L. Jameson was pastor with P. C. Pederson, superintendent.

MATADOR HERD AND RANGE RIDERS



The photo at top depicts a Matador herd in the Croton Brakes and was made about 1910. Note white cow in herd. The lower photo shows three unidentified range riders.

Both pictures were made by Erwin E. Smith, well-known photographer of ranch scenes. (Photos used courtesy Cattleman Magazine).

J. L. MOORE CAME IN 1889

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Moore were married to Miss Lou Gibson, who came to Motley in 1889 as a cowboy and also served as sheriff, deputy

sheriff, county commissioner, and mayor of Matador. In 1895 he was married to Miss Lou Gibson, who makes her home here. He passed away in April, 1938.



WELCOME TO ROARING SPRINGS...

Best Wishes to the Pioneers...

It is a sincere pleasure to welcome the Motley-Dickens counties old-settlers and friends of this great pioneer organization back to Roaring Springs for the annual reunion, Thursday and Friday. We hope that this shall be the greatest meeting in the organization's history and that more old friends and new friends will meet in that spirit of neighborly association which has made this the greatest country on earth.

We especially desire to pay tribute to the hardy pioneers who blazed new trails into this land with courage and conviction of its glorious future. We pledge our best efforts to continue in doing our share of supporting every worthwhile advancement that progress may continue in the course and pace of their vision.

Thacker Supply Company

M. S. THACKER, Manager ROARING SPRINGS, TEXAS

OUR BEST WISHES TO THE PIONEERS OF Motley AND Dickens Counties SPEARS GIN MATADOR

PIONEER FAMILY OF NORTHFIELD



Group picture, above, of the family of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Courtney, pioneers of the Northfield community, who came to Motley county in 1896 from Parker county. They accompanied Mrs. Courtney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Y. Littlefield; and her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Simpson, the group making

the trip in five covered wagons.

Standing, left to right: Clarence, deceased; H. H. "Cy", of Matador, (Sheriff-elect of Motley county), and Leslie, of Wichita Falls. Seated: Mrs. Courtney, Mr. Courtney, and Mrs. H. P. Ring of Wichita Falls.

Flomot Is Farm Center In Northern Part Of County

POSTOFFICE WAS FIRST LOCATED IN FLOYD COUNTY

Flomot, now a village of some 500 population located in the center of a flourishing farm and ranch territory in the shadow of the famous Quitaque Peaks, had its modest beginning about 1902, when a small general store was established; then quickly followed the traditional blacksmith shop, another store, a gin, a school house, two churches, and in recent years several service stations, garages, a drug store, a tourist camp, a second gin, and practically everything essential to a small town.

The town, first known as the Quitaque Peaks Community, got started when the postoffice was assigned. The office was established by a Mr. Welch in 1900 in his home three miles west of the present town location and about 200 yards over the county line, in Floyd county.

Name Is Chosen

When the Postoffice Department required a name, the first part of "Floyd" and the first part of "Motley" were combined to give the name "Flomot."

In 1902 Ebb Hewitt opened a store at the present site and the postoffice was moved from the Welch home to the store.

Were Flomot Pioneers

Among the first citizens of the Flomot community were Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Washington, who came there from Braco County in 1903, locating four and one-half miles east of Flomot. They were married January 2, 1901, at Silvertown; Mrs. Washington was born in 1880 in Erath County. Their three children are Mrs. P. H. Morris, Flomot; G. A. Washington of Flomot; and Odell Washington of Spearman, Texas.

Mrs. Washington, in speaking of the early days, says, "Our nearest neighbor was Wood Martin, who lived one-half mile from our home. Other neighbors, all of whom lived from one to five miles away were W. J. Whitworth, Mr. Maxwell, Brown Martin, J. R. Ross, B. F. Hawkins, and "Uncle Van" Martin.

In Covered Wagon

"We came here in a covered wagon and our first home was a dugout. My most vivid experience was our first crop. We settled here in April, and it didn't rain until June 12. Our land was all pasture land, and when the rain came, we began our farm with a team of mules and a walking plow dropping seed by hand in every

Camp Meetings Are Described By Pastor

Rev. Jameson Came In '06 As Circuit Methodist Preacher

One of the early pastors of this section is Rev. R. L. (Bob) Jameson of Whiteflat, who came to Motley in 1906 as a circuit preacher from Paducah. He was born at Marshfield, Missouri, on October 4, 1874, and married Miss Mintie R. Barmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Barmore, at Crowell, Texas. They have eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

Regarding his early experiences, Rev. Jameson writes as follows: "I came to Matador as pastor of the Matador Circuit, Methodist Church, in November, 1906. For the first two years, I preached at Matador on two Sundays, at Whiteflat one Sunday, and at the Dutchman School one Sunday. For the following two years, I gave Matador three Sundays and Dutchman one, and in the early part of 1907, I organized the Whiteflat Church.

Is Given Full Time

"At the Fourth Quarterly Conference held in 1910, the Matador

third row. We made a very good crop.

"My maiden name was Kittie Jasper. I moved to the West in 1899, coming through this place, called South Quitaque at the time. I married Marvin Washington, who lived at North Quitaque, which is Quitaque now. I still own our 320 acres we bought near Flomot, after moving here in 1902.

Whitworths Came Early

Another "first family" of Flomot were the W. J. Whitworths, he having come here from Bell County in March, 1891, to file his claim. He returned home for a short while, and came back with his bride, the former Dollie Miller. A great factor in the progress of this area, Mr. Whitworth was one of the organizers of the Motley County Singing Convention. He also served as an early deputy sheriff and was one of the builders of the Flomot Methodist Church.

Mrs. Whitworth died in June, 1926, and he is living on their homestead two miles north of Flomot. The three children are Noble Whitworth of Amarillo; Mrs. Russell Surles of Dallas; and J. R. Whitworth of Matador.

Was Early Merchant

First serving as an employee on the I. F. Fish ranch near the Quitaque Peaks after coming to Texas in 1904, Leonard Crowell became the second merchant at Flomot when he opened a grocery and dry goods store in 1911.

Born at Murphysboro, Illinois, and living for a time in Arkansas, Mr. Crowell had reached manhood before venturing westward. In 1910 he married Lizzie Watson, who had moved with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watson, to Flomot in the same year. Their three children are Odie, Leonard, Jr., and Bonnie Ruth. Two daughters of Mr. Crowell by a previous marriage to the former Lillie Cooper are Mrs. A. W. Jones and Mrs. Reese Kell, both of Flomot.

Martins In 1891

Mrs. I. E. (Van) Martin, affectionally known as "Aunt Kate," moved to this country in 1891, and they were among the first settlers in the Flomot community. Mr. Martin died in 1920, and she makes her home at Matador. They had nine children.

These children are as follows: Mrs. G. K. Blackshear, Flomot; Mrs. J. H. Hines, Flomot; Mrs. J. C. Burleson, Whiteflat; Mrs. C. B. Barton, Whiteflat; Mrs. Katie James, Matador; Claud Martin, Flomot; Bob and Curtis Martin, Matador; and Ned Martin of Dickens.

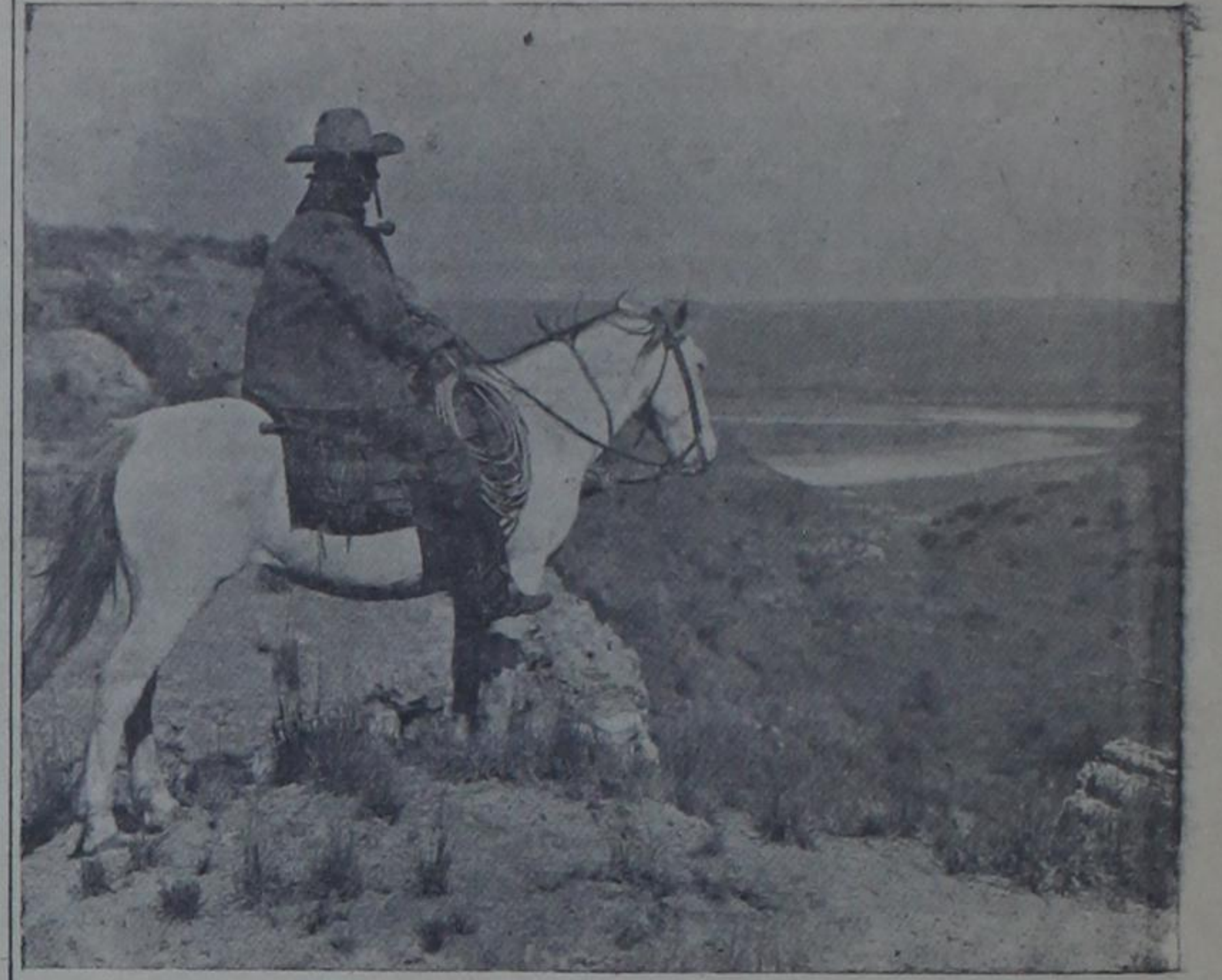
Held Annual Ball

Many an old timer remembers the gay Christmas balls held each year at the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barton, early pioneers of the Flomot area. They were married on May 1, 1903.

Joining his cousin here, P. B. Barton came with his wife from Lampassas, Texas. They settled one and one-half miles west of the A. L. Barton ranch and had eight children, one of whom is deceased.

In recent years Flomot has become well-known in West Texas for the accomplishments of its high school football team, which won the district championship in 1937 and has been runner-up in the district several times. A great number of outstanding athletes from the Flomot area have received gridiron fame in various colleges of Texas.

PITCHFORK KID



Billy Pardlow, better known as "Pitchfork Kid," was mounted on "Norman," when the above photo was made while he was day herding in the fall of 1910. Scene of the picture is the east pasture of

the Matador Ranch. Pitchfork Kid often smoked the long crooked pipe with a meerschaum bowl. (Erwin E. Smith photo used courtesy Cattleman Magazine).

PALS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION



It was a gay, young, and slightly precocious quartette who posed for the above photo during the first decade of this century. All sons of pioneers of this section, the

boys are, top, Farris Fish and Bragg Cammack, now a physician of Los Angeles, Calif.; and below, Henry Ford and R. C. (Beb) Echols. (Photo courtesy Farris Fish).

JACK LUCKETT HELPED BUILD FIRST GIN HERE

Adopted by the Ponca Indians of Oklahoma at an early age and later coming here before Motley was organized, Jack Lockett was a colorful figure in the early days of this section.

He served as Matador wagon boss when A. G. Ligertwood was ranch superintendent, and later he built the county's first gin in partnership with T. G. Duncan, a native Scotchman. He was also engaged in the mercantile business in the firm, Glenn, Currie, and Lockett, and later became a ranchman and financier.

TO TEXAS IN CARAVAN

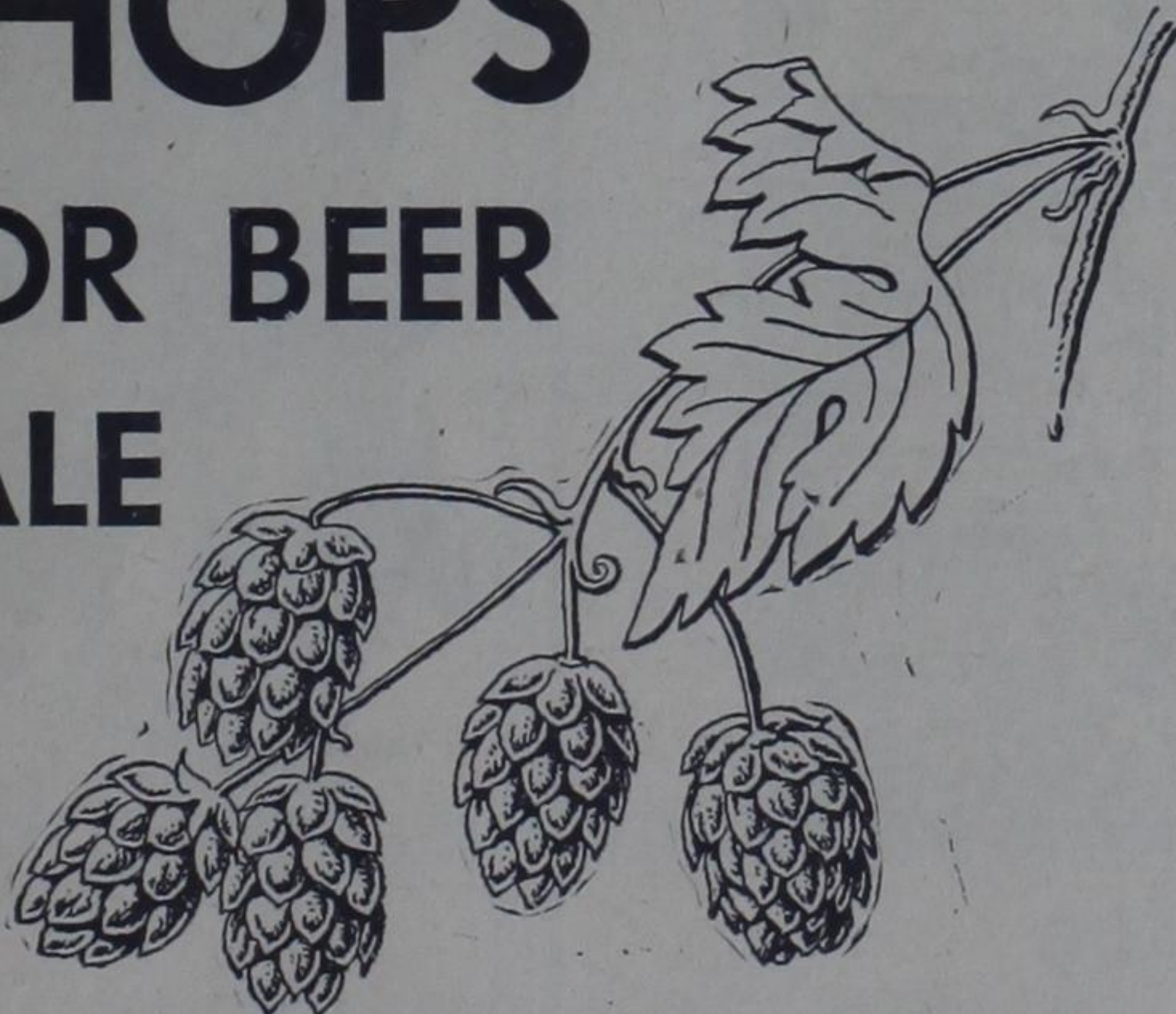
In a caravan of 14 wagons and 60 people, J. D. Lawrence came to Texas from North Carolina in 1860, settling in Collin County. In 1882, he was married to Miss Ellen Kennedy, who passed away in 1938.

There were twelve Lawrence children, eight of whom are still living. Mr. Lawrence and his family moved to Motley County in 1915, settling east of Matador, where he has been engaged in stock farming.

THE RECORD... Facts That Concern You

No. 21 of a series

WHAT HOPS DO FOR BEER AND ALE



Hops are for flavor. They give to good beer and ale their lively, appetizing flavor, their pleasant, aromatic tang.

Brewers select and blend their hops with extreme care. In fact, every step in making beer and ale is conducted with masterly skill—to give you better-tasting, more wholesome beverages.

Now the brewing industry wants to do one thing more. It wants to protect your right to drink good beer

and ale—by keeping the places where beer and ale are sold wholesome, too.

We want undesirable, anti-social establishments "cleaned-up or closed-up." A plan of action has already been put into effect in a number of states. This plan is being extended. We'd like you to know about it. Send for interesting free booklet.

Write—United Brewers Industrial Foundation, 19 East 40th St., New York, N. Y.

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WE EXTEND OUR SINCERE

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE Old Settlers OF

Motley-Dickens Counties

WE ARE PROUD TO NAME AS OUR FRIENDS, THOSE STURDY PIONEERS WHO HAD THE VISION AND COURAGE TO CLAIM THIS RICH EMPIRE FOR POSTERITY.

WE ARE PIONEERS OF LOW PRICES... FINE FOODS

SPOT CASH GROCERY

MATADOR

ROARING SPRINGS

Chuck Wagon Scene Of The Early Days



This is a typical scene on the Western range during the late nineties. It was chuck time with this wagon, and the

cowhands had come to get it. The Dutch ovens and a coffee pot, which were carried in the lower end of the wagon,

may be seen on the ground near the center of the picture. Mr. Tad Moses of The Cattleman Magazine, who loaned

the cut to the Tribune, was unable to identify members of the above outfit. Perhaps old timers here will recognize some of the cowboys.

AS SCOTCHMEN MADE INSPECTION TRIP



This picture, taken "somewhere on the Matador Ranch" in 1883 or 1885 shows two Scotch directors, two men on left, on an inspection trip with Henry H. Campbell,

ranch superintendent, third from left. The next man is unidentified, and the cook, Ben F. Brock, is shown standing. The buggy at the left belong-

ed to Mr. Campbell. The hack, shown at right, was used by the ranch manager and employees for many years. Serving as a stagecoach, it carried passengers to the railroad at

Fort Worth, later to Colorado City, and then to Wichita Falls before the Fort Worth & Denver Railway reached Childress. (Photo courtesy H. H. Campbell).

Texas History Traceable Thru Spanish Names

Texas place names hark back to the days when Texas was a Mexican territory, says Miss Elizabeth H. West, Texas Tech librarian, who finds 502 cities, towns and villages in Texas bear names of Spanish or Mexican origin. She listed 38 others as "questionably Latin American" in origin.

Forty-three counties, 14 canyons, 57 mountains, 20 rivers and rivulets, and six springs in the State also bear Spanish and Mexican names. Sacred names are in evidence in many of these, Spanish discoverers naming a certain river, canyon or range for a saint "because it was his day," she said. "Spanish influence on our language may be seen in all parts of the United States," she continued, "because Mexicans have filtered into all the states through the centuries, not only from Mexico, but from the West Indies, South America and Spain. Some of these words become permanent and some die out.

"It is not surprising that we find such a large number of Spanish names in Texas," she said, "because there are probably as many Mexicans along the Rio Grande on our side as on the Mexican side. Also, much of Texas was once Mexican territory."

Miss West classified Spanish terms adopted into our language from a glossary of 261 words made by a University of Texas professor half a century ago, in which 105 were ranch, farm, trade and travel expressions; 65 were plant names; 43, cookery and household; 29, animals; 18, topography; 7, clothing; 7, social and religious functions, games, etc.; 8, social classes, professions; 5, liquors, saloon; and 84, miscellaneous.

W. H. RATTAN WAS EARLY PASTOR HERE

As a 30-year-old preacher who had been married to Miss Armada Parker in 1889, Rev. W. H. Rattan came with his wife to settle on Tom Ball creek near Whiteflat in 1891.

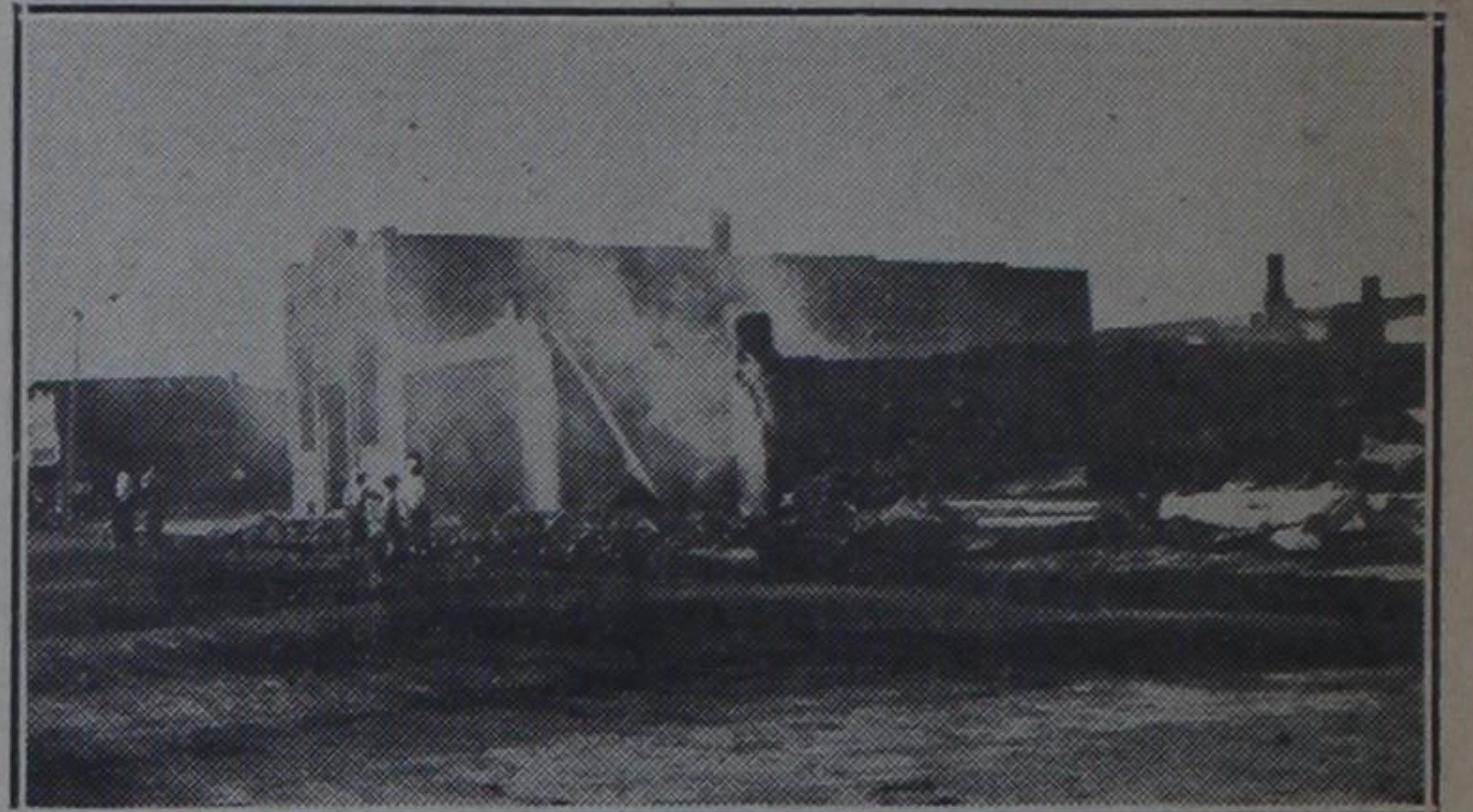
Rev. Rattan became the second pastor of the Matador Baptist Church in 1894. As a farmer, he was one of the first cotton producers in the county. He also served as associational missionary for the Staked Plains Association which then extended west to New Mexico.

Rev. Rattan passed away in 1924, and his wife died eleven years later. Ten of their twelve children survive.

HENRY PIPKIN IS PROMINENT CITIZEN

Coming to Motley in 1899 with his family, Henry Pipkin is a prominent civic leader and barber here.

ROARING SPRINGS BLAZE



This picture was made during the disastrous fire at Roaring Springs which destroyed most of the business section. The blaze occurred on February 18, 1915. Mrs. Maud V. Cook, now of Amarillo, made the picture. She

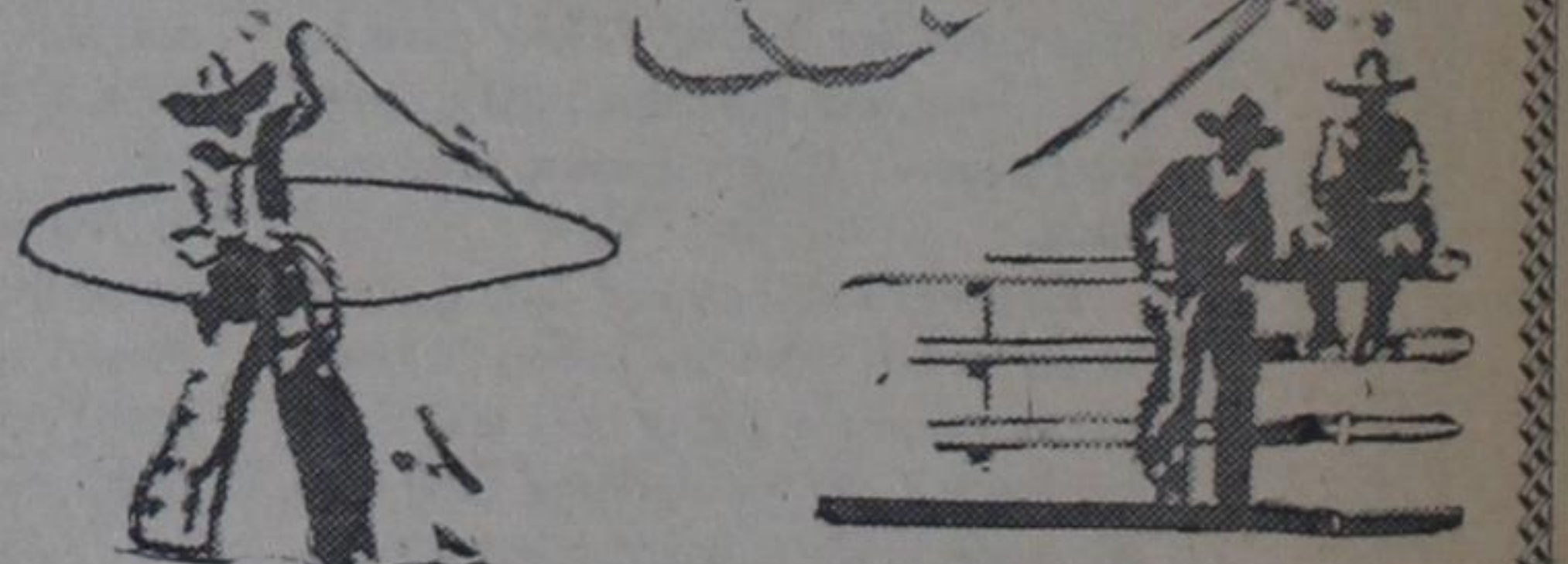
is believed to have been the first commercial photographer in Roaring Springs, having moved there with her husband and daughter in 1912. (Photo sent to Tribune by Miss Aleen Salmon of Amarillo, daughter Mrs. Cook.

Filing on four sections in 1897, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Ford became pioneer ranchers of this section. Their children attended the Clements school, later combined with the Ballard school. Mrs. J. Lancaster and Henry Ford are the only two children surviving. Mrs. Ford died in 1924, and he passed away in 1929.

Source of stone for the Texas capitol was Granite Mountain, 180-acre landmark near Marble Falls. It is estimated that 25,000 tons of granite went into the capitol. Its dome is the tallest of any capitol building in the United States, including the National Capitol at Washington, D. C.

A Tribute

WE ARE GRATEFUL TO THE STURDY PIONEERS WHOSE COURAGE LED THEM TO VISION GREATER HORIZONS IN A NEW COUNTRY . . . THEY HAVE WITNESSED PROGRESS RIPEN THE FRUITS OF THEIR DREAMS . . . TIME CHANGES THE TRAILS THEY BLAZED BUT NEVER THE COURSE OF THEIR IDEALS . . .



WESTERN

DRY GOODS COMPANY

Miss Maggie Bryan — T. B. Edmondson

Best Wishes, Old Timers . . .

We honor and respect you for the great things you have accomplished.

It is always a pleasure to serve you.

Have A Good Time!

EAST AFTON GIN

L. A. Stearns Is Stock Farmer In Southeast County

Prominent in ranching, farming, civic, and religious interests in the county is L. A. Stearns, a native Georgian, who came here in 1898 after living in Floyd County for three years. He was married to Miss Cora Burrus at Iowa Park in 1891.

They bought a stock farm in the southeast part of Motley, where Mr. Stearns still makes his home, she having passed away in 1938. Mr. Stearns is an active member of the Matador Baptist Church, and has served as deacon for many years.

The four Stearns children, all sons, are Elmer and Alvin, both of Matador; Arthur of Meadow, Texas; and Claude of Houston, Texas.

Old Tascosa, second oldest town in the Panhandle, was started in 1876 by Mexicans. The town was named from a Mexican word meaning "boggy."

Another of the many families coming here from Erath County were Mr. and Mrs. Steve Daffern, who arrived in 1890. Mr. Daffern was engaged in farming and also freighted to Childress and Quanah for a time.

Their nine living children are Robert, Plainview; Jimmie, Albuquerque, N. M.; Paul, Clovis, N. M.; Mrs. Richard Thompson, Olney; Mrs. Jack Maxwell, Austin; Mrs. Lillie Reilly and Ellis Daffern, both of Phoenix, Ariz.; and Albert and Jeff Daffern of Matador.

Our Best Wishes



To The **Best People In The World**

... THE **PIONEERS**

We Appreciate Your Patronage

MATADOR CLEANERS



Through the Years

We have grown with the Panhandle. Its vision has been our vision; its objectives, our objectives. We have tried to render a service commensurate with the needs of our customers, always bearing in mind that we and they are working together in a common cause for mutual advancements.

We appreciate our friends and customers.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OLD TIMERS

Higginbotham-Bartlett Co.

MATADOR, TEXAS

WATCHING THE TRAIN COME IN



The above photo shows a crowd gathered at the Roaring Springs depot in about 1914 to watch the train come in from Quanah. This is the gasoline-electric motor car that was placed in operation

in 1913 and continued for about a year. It was later replaced by a steam train similar to the first one. Note four large umbrellas and women's hats. (Photo courtesy Miss Aleen Salmon, Amarillo.)

Old Cowboys Give Errors In Paintings

The "cow work" murals in Amarillo's new federal building didn't suit the old Plains cowpunchers. When Artist Julius Woeltz of New Orleans began the scene on the walls, old cowhands gathered around. They admitted they knew nothing about art, but they were pretty sure they knew which side of the saddle cowboys tied on their ropes. They knew, too, that cattle couldn't be loaded in freight cars from the open prairie.

Artist Woeltz climbed down off his trestle. He talked the matter over with the cowhands. They gave him technical advice.

Complaints Given

Then an anonymous old cowpuncher turned art critic and had his say about the murals in the new federal building.

In a letter to the Amarillo Globe, the cowpuncher reviews the murals:

"Gentlemen: I have viewed the picture being drawn in the postoffice building, and if some of our old cowpunchers could see it they would laugh and cuss.

(1st) For instance, he is loading cattle (not out of a corral) but driving them direct off the range up a passage way into the car.

(2nd) The leading cowboy's rope is on the left side of his saddle horn, a feat rarely ever seen.

(3rd) He is holding bridle reins with right hand, a thing done only by (drug store) cowboys.

(4th) He is riding with a (Snaffle bit bridle) a disgrace to any cowpuncher.

(5th) None of the cowboys have spurs on. A cowboy without spurs is like a bank robber without a gun.

(6th) Some of the cows have drooped horns, a thing rarely seen on the range. All cows that have drooped horns are that way because they have been weighed down with iron weights when they were a calf. You see it often in registered herds.

(7th) The fence between the cattle and the cattle car has the fence posts on the inside. All fences to hold cattle have the fence posts on the outside.

(8th) There is no mark or brand on cattle or horses.

(9th) There is no gate at opening of chute leading into cars.

(10th) Some of the cowboys are riding soft English saddles.

(11th) You do not see the famous (Bull Durham) tags hanging out of the cowboys shirt pockets.

(12th) Oh; What would Will

The first gin in Matador was this building owned by T. G. Duncan, a native Scotchman, and Jack Luckett, early pioneer here. The photo was made about 1901. In 1912, the

gin was rebuilt on the same site, located two blocks south of where Bob's Oil Well now stands. In 1918, it was sold to West Texas Gin Company, and was moved to Meadow, Texas,

in 1920. Hugh Cook, who furnished the photo, was gin operator from 1911 until 1919. In the picture, from left to right are T. G. Duncan, Jim Cloyd, Ed

Russell, a customer, Oscar Calloway, D. C. Keith, and W. B. Pipkin. The seed was owned by D. C. Keith. Fuel for the gin was wood.

Folley Family Settled Here In Early Day Stock Farmer Made Western Trek In 1905 From Seymour

Born on March 25, 1853, in Limestone County, B. F. Folley, pioneer resident here, was married to Miss Maggie Webb, October 16, 1873. They later moved to Seymour and in 1897 went to Briscoe County in a covered wagon prospecting for a new home. Two years later the family again set out for Briscoe, with two covered wagons and driving 80 head of horses and 500 head of cattle. "We were on the road two weeks," recalled Mr. Folley. "We camped in Matador and Whiteflat. A man named Bob Lee ran a store in Whiteflat, and I bought feed from him for the work stock. Other stock was grazed on grass. Move To Motley

"From Whiteflat we went to the old rock kitchen that was then the home of J. O. Bass near Flomot. We were shown real western hospitality all thru the trip, especially in the Bob Lee and J. O. Bass homes. We arrived in Silverton near Christmas, filed on land in the A pasture, and kept the stock there until 1905, when we moved to Motley County. We bought land from Quinn Klutts and later bought land from the Howard brothers."

"Al Barton, one of the best neighbors a man ever had, lived about five miles southeast of our home," continued Mr. Folley. "Also Wood Martin lived about two miles west. Other neighbors included Quinn Klutts, Van Martin, and Jim Davis. All are dead now except Jim Davis. The Matador Ranch owned most of the territory in the vicinity of our home."

Nine Children
There were nine Folley children who are as follows: Mrs. Earl Lyles, Mrs. Erma Piercy, and Mrs. Ollie Nall, all of Turkey; Mrs. Leon Nall, Mrs. James Nall, and Frank Folley, all of Flomot; George Folley of McLean; John Folley of Lakeview; and Mrs. B. H. Baird of Mineral Wells.

In 1918 Mrs. Folley passed away and in 1921 he married Mrs. C. E. Waldrop of McLean, Texas. She had five children who are Mrs. C. F. Weaver, Mrs. L. A. Kalka, and L. G. Waldrop, all of McLean; Mrs. E. M. Potter of Hereford;

Rogers say if he could see it. Is this a picture or am I drunk?"

Changes Made
The artist proceeded with the changes, and then came up the question of a brand.

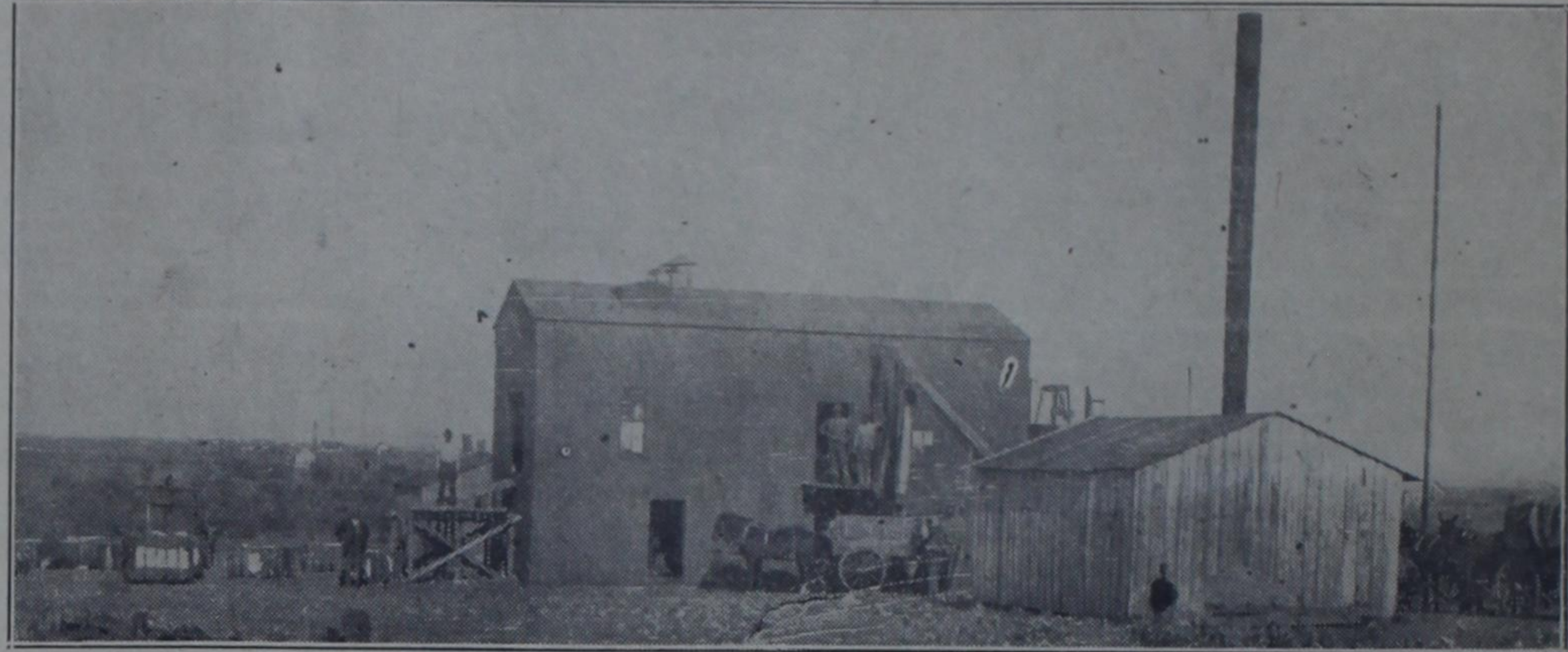
Woeltz fashioned a brand—the A Bar. The "A" is for Amarillo, the bar for "technical detail." Woeltz thought the brand original but it turned out to be the oldest in Potter County. Nearly 50 years ago W. H. Fuqua, for years a leading rancher, banker and real estate man in the Panhandle, adopted the A Bar. He still runs it on cattle.

"You may use the brand on paper or canvas," Fuqua said, "but you mustn't put in on any live cows, of course."

Postmaster W. D. DeGrasse said he would look into the matter of having the brand registered for the Postoffice Department.

Woeltz admitted he was a bit "rusty" on some of the technical details about cow work and that he welcomed the suggestions of cowboys and ranchers. He was born in San Antonio. He was a member of the faculty of Sul Ross State Teachers College at Alpine four years. At present his home is in New Orleans.

FIRST MATADOR GIN



The first gin in Matador was this building owned by T. G. Duncan, a native Scotchman, and Jack Luckett, early pioneer here. The photo was made about 1901. In 1912, the

gin was rebuilt on the same site, located two blocks south of where Bob's Oil Well now stands. In 1918, it was sold to West Texas Gin Company, and was moved to Meadow, Texas,

in 1920. Hugh Cook, who furnished the photo, was gin operator from 1911 until 1919. In the picture, from left to right are T. G. Duncan, Jim Cloyd, Ed

Russell, a customer, Oscar Calloway, D. C. Keith, and W. B. Pipkin. The seed was owned by D. C. Keith. Fuel for the gin was wood.

WERE FIRST MARRIED COUPLE

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Keith, beloved pioneer couple, were the county's first bride and groom, having been wed in 1891, the year Motley was organized. Mrs. Keith is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Cribbs, early pioneers here.

Mr. Keith, who passed away in 1933, came to the Matador Ranch as a cowboy in 1888, after working on the Spur Ranch for six years. He later served as line-camp manager and also shipped for the Matadors about 40 years.

MRS. WALTON WAS WELL KNOWN HERE

A native of Alabama, Mrs. W. A. Walton, later Mrs. E. W. McKenzie, following the death of Mr. Walton, came to Texas with her family when only three years of age. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Cribbs, came to Motley in 1891.

She passed away in 1934, survived by two daughters, Mrs. Virginia Walton Wilie, and Mrs. Hazel Walton Donovan, both of Matador.

BEST WISHES TO THE PIONEERS...



Parker Studio

Appointments Day and Evening
PADUCAH, TEXAS

The Chuck Is Always Ready



At The MAGNOLIA

Congratulations...

MOTLEY-DICKENS COUNTIES

Old Settlers

Fine Chuck . . . Small Cost

Magnolia Cafe

"Best In The West"

Matador, Texas

R. E. Campbell, Jr. Mgr.

Amongst the Souvenirs of The Past...



Many memories remain amongst the souvenirs of the past as the Old-Settlers meet again Thursday and Friday at Roaring Springs. Friendships and associations through the years will be renewed — past experiences will be retold.

For theirs is the full life; of work and courage, of many hardships and privations while they held the vision of a richer and more abundant future. To them we pay the sincere tribute of having performed a vital and difficult task to the glory and betterment of posterity.

TO THE PIONEERS AND NEW COMERS . . .

WE ARE PROUD OF YOUR FRIENDSHIP AND APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE

NEW, QUALITY MERCHANDISE
PRICED 5c TO \$5.00

Matador Variety

W. F. JACOBS & PERSONNEL

MOTLEY'S FIRST FAMILY AND FIRST DOG



It was in about 1883 when the above group posed for this picture which was made at the Matador Ranch back of the dam. From left to right are Mrs. Henry Campbell, Harry Campbell, first white child born in the county,

Henry Campbell, founder of the great ranch, and Miss Nellie Hotchkiss, visitor at the ranch at the time who later was married to Jim Harrison. The dog, a black Newfoundland, was the first dog in this

section. When a traveler passed thru the ranch with the dog during the early eighties, Mrs. Campbell traded all of the flour on the ranch for the animal, and it was 3 weeks before the storehouse could be restocked.

Mullennix Was Publisher Of Maverick Here

Editor and publisher of the Matador Maverick was H. A. Mullennix, who was one of the early journalists here. Interesting excerpts from the March 1, 1907, issue are as follows:

"Ed Russell put a coat of paint on his house this week.

"Mrs. R. A. Newman is suffering with blood poisoning in her hand and was in Matador this week for medical treatment.

"P. A. Cribbs was on our street this week.

"W. M. Graham, E. A. Day, and J. H. Hines, were in town this week.

"Bascom and Bert Edmondson began work putting the public well in good condition last Tuesday.

"On account of the illness of Mrs. H. R. Black, Mr. Black has been kept from attending to the duties of his office. Ed Russell is acting as sheriff in his absence.

"F. M. Clifton and daughter of Dutchman were in town last Tuesday.

"D. C. Keith returned last Friday night from Alabama where he had been with a car of horses."

From Whiteflat
News from the Whiteflat community reads as follows:

"Mr. Garrison has his new house completed and has moved

into it. "There have been a number of new houses gone up in our community.

"Mr. E. A. Day has been doing a great deal of improving at his rent houses for his renters.

"Mr. Wilkinson informs us he will have to stop sodding land and wait for rain.

"We have preaching the first and second Sundays in each month.

"Charlie Thacker and John Woods have gone to Childress this week with their cotton."

Many Advertisers
Ads in this edition, picked at random, are:

"White and Sheridan want to sell you groceries. Country produce bought and sold.

"W. R. Cammack, the up-to-date barber, located at old Smoot Stand.

"Dr. A. C. Traweck, professional calls answered day and night. Office at W. P. Jones' drug store.

"Moore and Evans, dealers in groceries, confections, cigars, and notions. (This issue of the Maverick also carried the story of Billie Evans' death. Member of the Masonic Lodge, Evans' death was attributed to measles).

"P. C. Pederson, blacksmith, windmill work, and horseshoeing a specialty."

The Matador company's books from 1879 to 1891 show that there were about 2,500 names on the payroll.

Mail Carriers Rode Horses In Early Days

Traveling A Mail Route Was Often Treacherous Job

Carrying the mails through was often a treacherous job in the days before the advent of good roads, buses, and railroads in this country, according to Jim Meador, who was contractor for two lines in this vicinity in 1900.

"A Cook of Northfield was contractor for the F. E. Meins Mail Company of Northfield on the Matador-Dickens line in 1900," recalled Mr. Meador. "Cook was unable to handle the mail line, so I was appointed sub-contractor."

Twice Each Week
"For \$17.50 a month, I carried the mail on horseback twice each week, on Wednesday and Saturday," Mr. Meador continued.

"This Dickens line was a branch of the main line from Childress to Floydada. At Dickens a separate line ran to Spur and connected with the main route from Colorado City to the old Quaker colony of Estacado.

"Leaving at six o'clock in the morning, I traveled on an old wagon road via Afton, arriving at Dickens at 11 o'clock. At one o'clock I started home, arriving at six. If there were passengers desiring to make the trip, I would carry them in a cart for \$1.00 or in a buggy for \$1.75.

To Hillcrest
At the same time Mr. Meador was also contractor for a Matador-Whiteflat-Hillcrest line, a distance of about thirty miles. Deliveries were made on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and on Saturday Ben F. Quarton, who was also sworn into the mail service, made the journey on one of the two lines, with Mr. Meador traveling the other route.

"One week-end it began snowing," continued Mr. Meador, "and by Monday, when I was to carry the Hillcrest mail, snow was knee deep. However, I was determined to take the sack on through. I arrived at Hillcrest at noon and began the homeward trek. It became colder, and by the time I reached my home about two miles north of Matador, I was about gone. Quarton met me and carried the mail on in, thus it arrived on time. My sack was the only mail delivered in this section during the storm."

Was Discontinued
Later the Hillcrest route was discontinued, and when Whiteflat objected a Matador-Whiteflat line was run with Arthur King serving as contractor.

Only two cents was required to send a letter anywhere in the United States. These early mail carriers had to observe certain regulations, one being that in case of high water, mail had to be brought back to the nearest post office, as there were no bridges on the wagon roads. No one could carry mail not sworn into the service.

Henry Campbell, founder of the Matador Ranch, was 21 when he enlisted in the 20th Texas Regiment for service in the Civil War. A horse was shot from under him, and he was wounded twice during the course of the war.

CHUCK WAGON OF EARLY COWBOY IS IN TECH MUSEUM

Relics of the chuck wagon era in South Plains history, a rusty Dutch oven, a five-gallon coffee pot, and a broken down coffee mill, are on exhibition in West Texas Museum on Texas Tech campus.

"The range cook was a camp aristocrat," Dr. W. C. Holden, curator of the museum, said. "A good humored cook who did his work well always improved the morale of a cow camp—a surly one would ruin it."

Meals usually consisted of sour dough biscuits baked in Dutch ovens, beef, potatoes, beans and often some dish from canned tomatoes or corn. The story is told of one cowboy who was 30 years old before he knew they put other things in cans besides these two vegetables.

"Lick" or syrup, stewed dried fruit, peaches, apples or prunes, were the only desserts, unless the cook was particularly amiable and cooked a fruit cobbler. "Immigrant butter," made of flour and water, was sometimes used to vary the taste of sour dough biscuit.

"Son-of-a-gun," historic cowboy dish, was a stewed concoction of tongue, liver, hearts, lights, kidneys, sweetbreads and brains of one beef killed. Finely chopped and cooked in an iron kettle, this western dish sometimes had vegetables added, if there were any vegetables, Holden said.

"No one ever asked a range cook, 'When do we eat?' When he hollered 'Chuck!', 'Chuckaway,' or 'Come and get it' then and not until then did the self-respecting cowboy 'grab and get it.' No one dared take anything out of the chuck wagon without permission except 'hobbles,' which was usually left over biscuits, reserved for the night guard to eat with strong coffee."

Early Times Are Told By Mr. McCaghren

An early pioneer of Flomot who has never married is R. H. McCaghren, who came to Motley in 1892 from Palo Pinto County, locating 25 miles northwest of Matador. He was born in Alabama December 20, 1854. He came to West Texas in a covered wagon drawn by oxen.

Mr. McCaghren's neighbors were W. J. Whitworth and W. M. Martin. He joined the Baptist Church in 1882 and was a member of the IOOF Lodge in 1920. He also worked at various times on the F Ranch from 1893-1906.

Recalls Early Days
In recalling his most vivid experiences, Mr. McCaghren stated, "I camped and had dinner at Roaring Springs in 1892. We had been without water for several days, so our cattle was very thirsty. The water there looked like Paradise to me as I had 98 head of cattle with me.

"The next two years were the driest ones I have ever seen. The following year I gathered my cattle together and had only 58 head left. In 1909 I sold the complete stock. I had 538 head, selling them for \$20 each. And I have batched it on through."

T. N. Cammack Settled Here In Nineties

In the year Motley was organized, 1891, the T. N. Cammack settled east of Matador. Mr. Cammack served as an early day sheriff for two terms, during which time he never carried a gun. He also served as a mail contractor for the Matador-Childress line, tax assessor for six years, and deputy sheriff for one term. Mrs. Cammack passed away in 1907, and he followed her in death in 1920 at the age of 84.

The Cammack children are John N. Cammack, a rancher in Obar, N. M.; County Judge W. R. Cammack of Matador; Miss Rosa Cammack of Los Angeles, Calif., (one of the two living charter members of the local Baptist church); McKinney Cammack, a Denver, Colo., lawyer; T. E. Cammack, Matador dairyman and farmer;

of Los Angeles, Calif.; and Mrs. Ben W. Rhodes of Amarillo. Webster Cammack of Lubbock; Mrs. William M. Teal of Dallas; Mrs. J. W. Kleinschmidt, Canyon; Dr. Bragg Cammack, a physician

CHARLIE HAMPTON BRINGS IN THE MAIL



This scene will be familiar to many old timers here as it shows the old Paducah-Matador stagecoach, driven by Charlie Hampton, when it brought in the daily mail about 1910.

Standing by the door are Mrs. Henry Campbell and granddaughter, Erin Campbell.

bell. Mrs. Campbell was postmistress for a quarter of a century. The office, located at the Matador Ranch headquarters for many years, was in her name and was operated by Mack Campbell, brother to Henry Campbell. In 1891, when Matador was organized, the office was moved here,

and a few years later, Mrs. Campbell took charge of it herself, operating it until 1912.

The postoffice above was located at the present site of the Western Dry Goods Co. (Photo courtesy H. H. Campbell).

Grocery Was Founded Here In Early Day

The third oldest business organization still in operation in Matador is the Commercial Grocery, established in 1900 by R. P. Moore and Ab Johnson, who were partners until 1902 when Mr. Moore bought the interest of Mr. Johnson.

Two years later Billie Evans purchased one-half interest, and the firm, Moore and Evans, continued for three years until Mr. Evans died in 1907. W. W. Moore then became a partner of his brother.

The store was destroyed by fire in the disastrous blaze of 1914 which burned four buildings near the present site of the Commercial Grocery. The store was rebuilt by James Williams and Fetch Walker, and in 1915 R. P. Moore again bought the business. He sold one-half interest to Sam Bates in 1917, and Mr. Bates later sold his interest to Roy Burleson in 1920. Nine years later C. E. Parks purchased the interest of Mr. Burleson, and for the past eleven years the firm has been Moore and Parks. G. M. Birchfield is now assistant manager of the store.

Thus for four decades the Commercial Grocery, truly a pioneer business, has served Matador and vicinity.

Small Number Of Instruments Began Singing

Music had an early start here, the Motley County Singing Association having been organized in June, 1892, at Whiteflat, thus becoming one of the county's oldest organizations.

The association, which convenes on the fourth Sunday in June and on the third Sunday in October, has never failed to meet during its existence. Only one charter member, W. J. Whitworth, is still active in the organization.

In the early days, singing conventions were attended by settlers from miles away, and were all-day affairs. They provided one of the few means for pioneers to associate with their friends.

Few Instruments
Scarcity of musical instruments was one of the most keenly felt hardships of the time. The absence of instruments is exemplified in Larry Chittenden's famed poem, "The Cowboy's Christmas Ball," which reads as follows: "The boys had left the ranches and come to town in piles; The ladies—kinder scatter in— had gathered in for miles. And yet the place was crowded, as I remember well, 'Twas got for the occasion, at the Morning Star hotel. The music was a fiddle and a lovely tambourine, And a viol came imported by a stage from Abilene."

Jim Meador, pioneer of this section, attended this first Christmas ball at Stamford in 1889 with a fellow employee referred to in the poem as "Windy Billy," as follows:

"The leader was a fellow that came from Swenson's ranch. They called him 'Windy Billy' from Little Dead Man's Branch."

TRIO POSES WITH BURROS



The above picture was taken at Matador during the latter nineties. From left to right are Harry Campbell, Coachworth Jackson, who was type-

setter for the Matador Maverick edited by Will Peary, and Joe Campbell. (Photo courtesy H. H. Campbell!)

Numerous Firms Advertised In Pioneer Paper

Advertisements were frequent in early newspapers here. Firms advertising in the Motley County Journal, April 28, 1899, edited by R. P. Moore included the following:

"Underwood & Norris, Childress, manufacturers and dealers in buggies, handmade saddles and harness.

"Journal office; school supplies, copy books, slates, slate pencils, school books.

"F. E. McCaughey, post office building; saddle, harness, and boot shop.

"Morris & Curry has closed the contract for the old courthouse and will put in a full stock of general merchandise. Have some fine dress goods in patterns that will be on hand in a few days. Will have everything running by the 15th of April. All parties that want goods, fresh and new, just from the market, will find them in stock prices to suit the times.

"J. C. Burleson, dealer in dry goods, groceries, tinware, queensware, boots, and shoes.

"C. W. Jones, dentist, Plainview; will be in Matador once every three months."



Courage ...

PIONEERS, WE SALUTE YOU FOR THE COURAGE OF YOUR GREAT HEARTS WHICH LED TO THE CONQUEST OF THIS MIGHTY EMPIRE ...

MEET YOUR FRIENDS IN ROARING SPRINGS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

MATADOR
Dry Goods Company

Old Timers ...
This Is Your Party-
Have a good time
At The
MOTLEY-DICKENS COUNTIES
Old Settlers
REUNION
WE APPRECIATE
YOUR FRIENDSHIP
AND PATRONAGE
Harry Willett & Co.
"The Store Of Personal Service"