

Private homes were first schools here

Private homes, a far cry indeed from today's up-to-date buildings, were the first schools in Post. In 1909, J. E. Crowder was hired to teach school in Post at a salary of \$100 monthly. At that time, a cowboy's wage was \$20 per month and chuck.

cellent rock school building for Post.

In 1910, there were 70 scholastics. H. C. Zorns was principal at a salary of \$90 a month and was assisted in teaching duties by Miss Vena Elkins and Miss Helen Hodges, whose salaries were \$60 a month.

In 1911, the number of scholastics had increased to 121. The faculty included Zorns, Miss Elkins, Miss Senora Vance, Miss Ione Durham and Miss Georgia Walker.

T. R. Greenfield was the next superintendent of record, followed by W. T. Bowers. Miss Maggie Mae Griffin, now Mrs. T. L. Jones, became Post's first woman superintendent of schools.

During Miss Griffin's first year as superintendent, the school received three credits in English as compared with none when she took over. By the end of her three-year tenure as superintendent, the school offered 18 accredited units. They included English, mathematics, science, history, manual training, home economics and Spanish.

Post came under the Smith-Hughes Act that year.

The Post Independent School District now has more than 1,300 scholastics, having absorbed the Graham, Garnolia and Grassbur common school districts by consolidation in recent years. Other schools in the county are at Southland (Southland Independent School District), Close City (Close City Independent School District), and Justiceburg (Justiceburg Common School District).

Post students occupied for the first time this year a new high school building, with the plant also including a new gymnasium and vocational agriculture room. The old high school building, dating back to 1928, is now used as a junior high building and is to be extensively remodeled this summer.



POST'S FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE

Post's first school house, shown above, was built in 1909, when the district had fewer than 100 scholastics. The building has since been torn down. Today, the district's more than 1,300 scholastics attend school in five buildings.

City government created in 1916

Post had no city government until 1916—nine years after the town was founded.

The commission form of government was selected in an election held March 7, 1916. The vote was 153 for the commission form and 22 against.

W. L. Davis was elected mayor in that first election. Chosen as city commissioners were C. I. Dickinson and W. H. Clark.

Davis, after serving less than two months, resigned as mayor to make the race for county judge, and T. R. Greenfield was appointed to replace him. Greenfield served until 1921, when O. L. (Ollie) Weakley was elected mayor.

Marshall Mason was elected mayor in 1923, holding office until the election of Dr. D. C. Williams in 1927. Succeeding Dr. Williams was J. R. Durrett, elected in 1935.

Walter W. Hyde was mayor from 1941 to 1945. J. A. Stallings served in the office from 1947 until John Herd was elected mayor. Herd was succeeded by T. L. Jones, with James L. Minor elected to the office in 1955, and succeeded in 1959 by the present mayor, Powell Shytle.

In the summer of 1955, citizens voted to change from the com-

mission to the aldermanic form of government.

The first aldermen under the new form of government were Roy Baker, who had also served on the city commission, John N. Hopkins, Shytle, L. A. Presson and C. R. Thaxton.

When Shytle resigned from the city council to make the race for mayor, W. S. (Walter) Duckworth was appointed to replace him. Two years ago, upon the retirement from the council of L. A. Presson, Harold Lucas was elected.

The present city council is composed of Baker, Thaxton, Duckworth, Lucas and Dr. James R. Matthews, who was elected April 4 to succeed Hopkins.

Agriculture contests scheduled at Tech

LUBBOCK—More than 1,500 high school boys from throughout West Texas are expected to compete in the 33rd annual Vocational Agriculture Contest sponsored by Texas Tech on April 29.

Prof. Ray L. Chappelle of Tech, superintendent of the annual event for vocational agriculture students, said judging contests will be held for livestock, meats, dairy cattle, poultry, cotton classing, crops, dairy products, grass, wool and land.

Early day movies were different

The late O. D. Cardwell was owner of Post's motion picture theatre from 1925 until 1930, with his brother-in-law, Nonnie Rodgers, in partnership with him the first year.

Mr. Cardwell, who sold the theatre just as talkies came in, once recalled for a Dispatch reporter how it was in the dying days of the silent films.

"We had discs of the sound to run with the film," Mr. Cardwell recalled, "but it wasn't satisfactory because it wasn't too well coordinated. Before that we had a piano and piano player until we bought an electric organ that played rolls of music itself. Boys went up and down the aisles selling popcorn, peanuts and boxes of candy."

Great stars of that day were Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks Sr., Clara Bow and such western idols as William S. Hart, Ken Maynard and Tom Mix.

"Our Gang" comedies and the Mack Sennett bathing beauties and Keystone Cops were comedy favorites.

Road shows were very popular. They would have with them was figures of such famous or infamous people as Jesse James and the Dalton boys.

All entries must be made by April 26. Registration fee is \$1.50 for each contest team. All teams must be on hand by 7:30 a. m. Saturday, April 29.

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Post spent \$50,000 here in famous 'rain battles'

C. W. Post, shortly after founding Post City, spent an estimated \$50,000 in a four-year 'cannonade' against West Texas droughts—but with only limited success.

The story has been told before—but deserves retelling again.

Remember back in the 1890's when the "rainmakers" had their heyday? Post used dynamite and science, beginning in 1910, in an effort to blast out some rainfall.

He paid his own way too and didn't ask the government for aid either, although he personally interested President William Howard Taft in his projects here.

FIRST TRIED KITES

He first tried kites which would carry two pounds of dynamite with a five minute lighted fuse aloft.

The first of the now famous rain battles was supervised by Post personally when he paid a visit to the town in May, 1910.

It proved only that trying to fly fused dynamite aloft was highly dangerous and required skilled operators.

Post's rainmaking theory was that violently agitating the air does precipitate moisture and produce rain.

The next year—1911—Post tried again, but from the ground along the edge of the Caprock northwest of Post. He organized 12 battle stations with 14 rounds of dynamite at each station. They were exploded up and down the line at five minute intervals. A lot of air was agitated between 4:05 p. m. and

5:03 p. m. that afternoon.

The next battle was staged June 23 of the same year and was described by Post himself in an article he wrote for Harper's Weekly entitled, "Making Rain While the Sun Shines."

It failed too, as Post diagnosed, because not enough attention was paid to waiting for the right atmospheric conditions.

FIRST VICTORY

The fourth battle—a week later—produced the first victory. This time 250 shots of two pounds of dynamite each were fired. It was a hot, humid day without clouds but within 10 hours rain began falling with a prolonged rainy spell lasting for the first ten days of July.



FIRST RESERVOIR STARTED IN 1909

Water has always been something of a problem to Post. Above is the city's first water reservoir under construction. Started in 1909, it is located west of town just below the caprock's rim, but is no longer used.

Post once made strong bid to secure Texas Tech college

Newcomers may not know that Post made a strong bid back in 1916 and 1917 to secure Texas Tech. Lubbock later secured the college which brought wealth, population, and prestige to that city.

There was a real flurry among West Texas towns in 1916-17 for the state of Texas finally had passed legislation authorizing the creation of a West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station and West Texas wanted one in this area.

Rivalry was keen for the school when the request was granted.

The Post estate interests—C. W. Post had died by that year—authorized \$1,000 for a campaign to impress the location committee.

The C. W. Post interests pledged \$75,000 and the citizens of Post added \$25,000 to obtain a suitable site. A 2,000 acre site northwest of town was selected.

In the presentation of "pitch" for the school, it was pointed out that Post was strategically located, offered both level farm land and ranch country for school experimentation. Three million dollars in such experimentation was claimed.

It was also pointed out that although Post had a population of but 3,000, it had private corporations which between them had a capital stock of \$1,265,000, a sum which was not equalled by any other town of similar size in West

awakened at 5 a. m. by the firings of 12 pounds of dynamite at a time.

It produced some showers in the area throughout the afternoon and evening.

The fall of 1913 were moderately wet so no rain battles were fought. Post planned to continue the battles in 1914, but he died that spring in California and his heirs ordered the battles stopped.

SABOTAGE FEARED

With 24,000 pounds of dynamite in storage here when World War I broke out, fearful residents thought German agents might blow up the magazine so they prevailed upon the Double U Company to set fire to the dynamite.

A tremendous explosion—by far bigger than in any of the rain battles Post had waged so enthusiastically—followed.

And it was the last ever to shake the town.

Post undaunted kept up the cannonading into 1913 after building a special powder magazine near Post.

The first that year came on June 4 and heavy rains fell two days later. A second battle on Aug. 12 did get a rain within 12 hours 20 miles away.

The last battle Post waged to make it rain came shortly thereafter when local residents were

Cowboy's trail diet matter of ingenuity

Bacon, potatoes and syrup formed a big part of the cowboy's diet when they drove herds of cattle over the trail in Garza County's early days.

There was always plenty of steaks, too. The cowboys would kill a beef, then in the cool of the morning would wrap it in a tarpaulin and put it in the bottom of the wagon. Then they would throw bedding in on top of it and the meat would keep.

A rich stew was made, using all parts of the beef and called "county attorney stew". Frijole beans were common and occasionally the cook made a pudding.

Texas.

In the end Post lost its bid for the college.

The location was awarded to Abilene, but the school was not built. When the sectional technical school finally was established it went to Lubbock, 39 miles away.

On Feb. 27, 1954, the first steam catapult ever installed on a Navy ship was tested aboard the aircraft carrier USS Hancock at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.

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City of Post, founded in spring of 1907 as colonizing venture, observing 54th birthday

The city of Post is observing its 54th birthday this spring after being founded in the spring of 1907 as a colonizing experiment in the old West by C. W. Post, the cereal king who had deep Texas roots

although his fortune was made in cereals in Michigan. What Post wanted to do in that depression year was to found a farming colony in what was then strictly tall grass cattle country.

He was ready to move in early 1907.

By January of that year, Post had purchased 333 square miles of West Texas plains land and already had his colonization plan in motion. On Jan. 20, he employed W. E. Alexander, a northerner of wide experience in a great variety of enterprises, as the manager of his colony.

COMPANY FORMED

By March 23 of the same year, the state of Texas chartered a Post-owned corporation—the Double U Company with its headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich. It was through this firm that Post developed and managed his colony. The name today is still unofficially attached in most local people's minds to the widespread Post estate enterprises which still exist in this area although today they are operating through Monta Moore of Levelland under another name.

Things moved fast that first year—the way Post liked to see them go.

By late February of 1907 a Double U Company mule train, hauling 24 brightly painted new wagons set off from Big Spring, Texas, the closest railroad point at that time to haul supplies to the site some 70 miles north Post already had selected for his town.

ARRIVES MARCH 1, 1907

The mule train arrived at the point Post had marked with stakes for his town on March 1 and erected the gleaming white tents which could be seen on the flat plains above the Caprock from miles away.

Carpenters were brought in. Immediate work was begun on the new townsite. Within five days, a temporary store building was ready and its shelves loaded with canned tomatoes, flour, lard, potatoes, horse shoes, coal oil, and everything else a new settler in the West might need.

A big barn was erected and a well dug which struck a good flow of water at 116 feet. A commissary to take the place of the temporary store was built next, and a workmen's dining room and kitchen, an office, and three houses for Double U men were completed in short order. The town had its own planing mill to cut the lumber.

Alexander by April was hard at work supervising construction of 35 farm houses and had broken 250 acres of sod. He was in high spirits until surveyors at work on the new Garza County boundary lines discovered that the new town was 11 miles from the geographical center of the county. Texas law required a county seat to be located within five miles of the center.

NEW SITE SELECTED

Alexander immediately wired Post the bad news. Post ordered all townsite construction halted and immediately came out and chose a new site in the breaks land, three miles below the Caprock and just within five miles of the county's center for a new townsite. The first site is today Close City and is known to local old-timers as "Ragtown," deriving its nickname from the original city of tents which Post established.

The move of the town brought the new community to Post's present location.

Townbuilding had to be started all over again. A road was blasted down off the Caprock. New tents were pitched.

As soon as Post had left, Alexander discovered a deposit of white sandstone which he opened up with drills and powder. Post was in England when he received this



FOUNDER OF POST, TEXAS

C. W. Post, the West Texas colonizer and cereal king, founded Post City, Tex.—the name later being shortened to Post—on May 19, 1907, after abandoning his first location of the town above the caprock because it was not close enough to the center of Garza County to qualify as the county seat.

good news. More tents were set up at the quarry for the men working there and slabs of white stone soon were being brought back to Post City—as the town was first known, by mule and horse teams.

From this quarry came much of the building material for the business buildings of Post City and many of the homes. Some of these original business buildings are still standing today—54 years later.

ELECTION ON COUNTY SEAT

On July 8, 1907, an election was held naming Post City as the county seat of Garza County. The new town had no rival for the honor and business advantages, but the settlers wanted to get the matter settled right then.

The county-seat election campaign consisted of a huge Fourth of July barbecue which drew some 2,000 people who ate nine beefs and some 600 loaves of bread. The food was plentiful but the huge gathering ran out of water before the two days of celebration was ended.

Then Post turned to advertising in newspapers around the country to attract settlers to his new town. Inquiries began to pour in from all parts of the country.

Post's plan was to build complete farms—with farmhouses, barns, fences, wells, and windmills—and to sell them to incoming settlers on the installment plan. He sold houses in town for workers by the same method. A \$1,500 house cost \$250 down and \$25 a month.

PROGRESS WAS FAST

By the end of that first year of 1907, Post City was no longer a tent town. About 50 houses had been erected and most of them were occupied.

The big Double U building, constructed of stone and housing eight stores, was nearly finished. The new stone hotel, which Post planned as the pride of the West Texas plains, was coming along well.

Streets were laid out systematically. Trees were planted. A sewer system was established. That first year a school was organized in a tent under direction of a lady

shade.

The weather ground the farm selling campaign to a halt.

WATER RESERVOIR NEXT

In 1908, a covered concrete reservoir was begun on the edge of the Caprock some 300 feet above the town on Post's orders. Work was halted, however, when it was discovered the water pressure from the high reservoir would simply be too great for the town's plumbing. A new site had to be selected 100 feet lower and the reservoir was completed and by September of that year the town had a field of 17 water wells above the Caprock pouring water into the reservoir.

Water meters were installed with residents paying 5 cents for each 50 gallons of water.

Fire protection came early too. Post ordered a barrel of water and a pail provided for every two homes his Double U company built.

The start of Post's volunteer fire department came in August, 1909, when a hand hose cart, hose and hydrant were bought for the two volunteer fire companies which had been organized. One was for married men. The other for single men.

Post founded the First National Bank of Post City in May, 1909, with a capital stock of \$30,000. That same month \$15,000 in bonds were voted for a 10-schoolroom stone school which was ready for the fall term in September.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN 1909

Post City's first newspaper was published by Stockton Henry, former editor at Stanton, on Nov. 4, 1909, and contained a special article written at Henry's request by Post himself, entitled, "Mr. Post Talks about Post City, an article from the Founder of the Town."

Post in the article denied criticism that Post City was a "one man town."

Post ordered his board of Double U Company directors, which had succeeded Alexander at the head of the company's operations, to take a full page advertisement in the new paper. The Post City Post, each weekly issue.

By January, 1911, Post ordered the pace of the town's expansion slowed to more adjust to the economic realities of the situation. He also wanted the town to cease to base its economy on the operation of the Double U Company.

This transition period was a rather painful one.

Post by this time was losing money on his new hotel and on the laundry which he had opened the year before.

But progress did not end that year. Post set up a telephone system for the town and it was completed in June, 1912.

The most notable industrial addition to the town also came at this time—the cotton mill. Post wanted to build the mill to give cotton farmers a market at their very doorstep and figured the mill's payroll would give his town much needed vigor.

By the end of 1911, the population was estimated to be between 1,200 and 1,500, a sizable jump from the 800 which had been living here only a year before.

Thus—Post came into being 54 years ago.

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Wagon trains hauled freight into Post

One of the favorite diversions in Post's and Garza County's early days was meeting the "train"—but it was not a railroad train.

What was known as the "train" in those days was some 100 wagons which hauled freight here from Big Spring, the nearest rail point. All merchandise, equipment and building materials were freighted in from Big Spring when the town of Post was being built.

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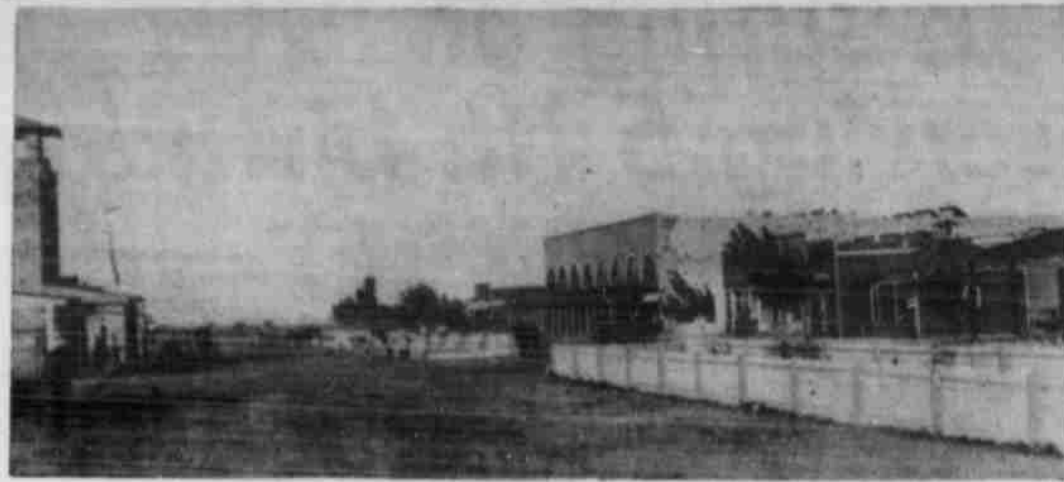
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EARLY MAIN STREET HAD 'PARKS'

Post's main street, looking east, in about 1914. Note the fenced-in "parks" in the middle of the broad street. Horses were hitched to the park fence in the early days so the wagons could get up to the store fronts to load.



COMMISSARY, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

This is C. W. Post's commissary, which was built on the plains above the caprock and was used as headquarters for Double U Company workers building the farms Post sold.

Windmills, once common, now victims of progress

The windmill, once one of the most prominent objects in the Garza County landscape, has a history extending far into antiquity.

The windmill, now fading from the landscape, is a victim of progress—the constant extension of rural electric lines. Electric power to operate pumps has removed the uncertainty of wind power, which has been known to leave water tanks and troughs dry and livestock thirsty.

It is believed by many that windmills were first used in the Middle East, perhaps in Persia.

Daniel Halliday of Connecticut is credited with invention of the American windmill in 1854. But there was little demand for windmills in the humid Eastern states, and their manufacture was shifted to Illinois. Competition soon arose as other manufacturers began producing windmills.

FINDS NATURAL HOME

In the 1860's, the railroads carried the windmill to the American West, where it found a natural home.

Two other inventions set the stage for the spread of the windmill into western Texas — barbed wire and well drilling.

Barbed wire was rapidly eliminating the open range, and cattlemen were busily fencing up the existing supplies of water. Meanwhile, well drilling had made it possible to reach the water table. Only the means of raising the water to the surface was absent.

The first windmills were built in West Texas in 1881, near San Angelo. A windmill was built on the Edwards Plateau in what is now Schleicher County in 1882. Maj. W. V. Johnston of Lubbock County put up six windmills on his cattle range in 1884. The first windmills on the famous XIT Ranch were introduced in 1886, and by 1900 the ranch had 335 windmills.

However, the big spread of the windmill in West Texas occurred mainly in the period between 1890 and 1910.

PART OF FARM PLAN

The windmill was a big part of C. W. Post's farm plan in Garza County's early days. Many of the windmills put up at that time are still standing.

Taken together, barbed wire and windmills caused a revolution in western Texas. The cattle industry was converted from an open-range adventure into a stabilized business.

The first windmills were all-wooden affairs. The steel-bladed mill was invented in 1883, and the first all-steel mill in 1887. Further improvements were made, notably development of a self-oiling model in 1915. The steel-bladed windmill soon replaced the old wooden wheels, but wooden towers remained common until the 1930's. Although the all-steel windmill is the dominant type today, there are still a few wooden towers to be seen.

For many years the windmill has stood as a vertical aspect of an otherwise horizontal landscape, and has been one of the most dominant man-made features of the landscape in western Texas. But today another revolution has come to western Texas, caused by electrification.

MANY USELESS

A common sight today is a windmill tower stripped of its wheel, standing useless while an electric pump draws the life-giving water. Other mills have been neglected and allowed to become twisted and bent by running freely in the winds. Some industrious farmers and ranchers have installed electric pumps for use only at times when the winds are too calm to allow the windmill to pump enough water on its own.

Windmill sales dropped from about 100,000 in 1928 to below 40,000 in 1947 and the fall in sales continues.

But even though windmills eventually may be largely replaced by electric pumps, western Texas will forever be indebted to them for its economic development.

CHURCH ORGANIZER

An early-day pastor at Verbena, Brother Bilberry, is said to have organized the first church in Garza County. One old-timer recalls that Brother Bilberry "preached all over the county way before they had a Post".

Ginners of Texas name Pilot Point man as president

DALLAS—R. L. Massey, Pilot Point businessman who owns four gins across the northern part of the state, was installed as president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Tuesday in the final day of the organization's 48th annual convention.

The three day meeting and exhibit of gin machinery drew over 5,300 ginners and their guests.

Wilmer Smith, Lynn County co-operative gin official at New Home near Lubbock, was elected vice-president. C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple, manager of Southland Cotton Oil Co. gins in that area, became chairman of the Association executive committee.

Massey—who entered the cotton gin business in 1940—owns plants at Texarkana, Spur in Dickens County, and at Pilot Point and Valley View north of Dallas. He was Texas Ginner of the Year in 1957 and formerly served as head of the Association executive committee and was a director. He was vice-president last year and succeeded James P. Walsh of Mission as head of the state-wide organization.

The Association board of directors, in a special resolution, asked the federal government for immediate action to protect the cotton industry from foreign cotton textile imports.

Tech will host 2,000 students

LUBBOCK—Texas Tech will welcome more than 2,000 West Texas high school students to its campus April 21-22 for an Interscholastic League regional meet.

Students from Class AA, A, and B schools in the Panhandle and South Plains will compete for championships in athletic, literary, speech and math contests.

Winners will go to a state-wide meet in Austin.

Visitors will be guests at Tech's 29th Engineering-Science Show, and Home Economics Open House.

New developments in engineering and science are presented in graphic and entertaining exhibits during the show. The open house will include style shows and displays of career opportunities and homemaking advances for women.

A special feature this year will be an open house in the new Architecture building and Data Processing Center.

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Postex is unit of Burlington Industries, largest textile manufacturer in America

Natural gas came to Post Nov. 26, 1928
 Natural gas came to Post on Nov. 26, 1928.
 The year before, Pioneer Natural Gas Co., formerly the West Texas Gas Co., and Post city officials signed Franchise Ordinance No. 51.
 The late D. C. Williams, M. D., then mayor, and Ray N. Smith, then city secretary, placed their signatures on the franchise document on Sept. 5, 1927.
 Soon, skilled workmen employed by the gas company moved in to commence the construction of the transmission lines and city distribution gas mains.
 Texas uses more natural gas than any other state; more than rest of world outside U. S.

Burlington Industries, the largest textile manufacturer in America, includes Postex Cotton Mills among its many subsidiaries.
 The Postex Cotton Mills were purchased by Burlington Industries in 1956 from Ely & Walker Co. R. J. (Rube) Jennings remained as head of the mill, his official title now being that of president. When he came here in 1953, he was superintendent of the mill.

Postex Cotton Mills, which does spinning, weaving and finishing, is included in Burlington Industries' cotton mills division—one of 13 units in that division. The only other unit that does spinning, weaving and finishing is the Middleburg Mill, Batesburg, S. C.

Growth through diversification has been the success story of Burlington Industries.

DAWN OF NEW ERA
 Burlington obtained its first major impetus with a man-made fiber called rayon. Their first rayon product was a bedspread—not a very good one by today's standards, but new and different, and proof enough that the dawn of a new textile era was at hand.

That was more than 35 years ago. Burlington's one small mill in North Carolina has become more than 100 plants in 14 states and four foreign countries. The bedspread is now literally hundreds of different fabrics and textile products. And instead of one principal fiber, rayon, Burlington is currently using some 24 natural and man-made fibers.

Burlington today is a major supplier of fabrics for every type of apparel, for the home and for industrial use. It is the largest manufacturer of man-made fibers . . . the largest of hosiery manufacturers and one of the largest factors in cotton textiles.

STARTED IN 1923
 Burlington made its start in 1923 in a small North Carolina town. The community, Burlington, N. C., gave its name, its blessings, and some of its money to get the new textile plant under way.

Key figure in the infant industry was J. Spencer Love, now chairman and president of the company. With initiative, good credit, and money saved from his pay as an Army officer in World War I, Love bought a cotton mill in Gastonia,



THE MAN-MONKEY
 AFTER CONTINUOUS PRACTICE HE SUCCEEDS IN IMITATING THE PECULIAR CRY OF THE JUNGLE MAN HE SAW IN A RECENT MOVIE AND IS AWARDED BY ANOTHER APE RESIDING IN THE TREE TOPS NEXT DOOR.

N. C., where he worked at his first textile job. When the possibility of a new plant in Burlington came up, Love sold his Gastonia real estate and moved his machinery to Burlington.

WEATHERS DEPRESSION
 After weathering the Great Depression—Burlington was buying plants, building, and expanding at a time when other mills were closing—the company in 1938 began building full-fashioned hosiery plants. It was the same year that Du Pont introduced nylon.

In 1940, a spun rayon division was established. When war came in 1941, Burlington had 40 plants and sales of \$83,000,000. During the war the company made more than 50 items for the armed forces.

Burlington's pace accelerated after World War II, both through internal expansion and the acquisition of promising companies in other textile fields. These developments brought Burlington into tricots fabrics for lingerie and blouses, into the ribbon and narrow fabrics business, far more significantly than ever into hosiery, and for the first time into the dyeing and finishing field.

Later on there were even broader diversifications into woollens, worsteds, cottons, vinyl-coated fabrics, and glass fabrics.

Today, basically, Burlington manufactures fabrics, selling them to other firms which create the endless array of consumer products made from textiles.

HEALTHY BALANCE
 The character of Burlington has changed considerably with the years, but primarily within the textile field. It is no longer an enterprise tied solely to the chemical fibers, but one which has achieved a healthy balance through the use of every important fiber—natural or man-made.

In total, the Burlington member companies and divisions add up to an enterprise whose annual sales for the past several years have been well over \$600,000,000.

From mill to executive office, there are more than 500,000 men and women working for Burlington—at machines, in offices, showrooms, and on the road. Their knowledge and skills contribute to

getting the job done.
 Because Burlington is a young and growing company, there must be emphasis on management development and executive training. Personnel representatives visit at least 63 colleges and universities each year to recruit outstanding graduates.

Burlington Industries, with approximately 8,500,000 shares of stock outstanding, has more than 26,000 shareholders of record. The average stockholding is about 300 shares.

EMPHASIS ON RESEARCH
 Around Burlington there is constant emphasis on research and development. There are 23 laboratories throughout the company which make it possible for Burlington to lead the industry in development of new products and processes.

From the beginning Burlington Industries has believed that it is good business to be a good citizen. Public opinion is important, and throughout Burlington there is constant emphasis on public and community relations.

Managers of each Burlington plant are responsible for maintaining good relationships within their communities. Key personnel devote an appropriate amount of their time and energy to civic and community projects. They make certain that worthwhile community fund-raising activities receive proper support.

In 1945 Burlington established an Educational Loan Fund in memory of the late James Lee Love, father of J. Spencer Love and for many years a professor of mathematics at Harvard University. Children of employees, and often employees themselves, are thus assisted in obtaining a college education.

In 1955 a broad Aid to Education program was established by Burlington to lend financial assistance to the cause of higher education. The program is proving of great help to many American colleges and universities as well as to deserving students.



Soldier assigned to artillery unit

ASCHAFFENBURG, Germany—Army Pvt. Charles G. Tubbs, 19, son of Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Tubbs, 415 North Avenue M, Post, Tex., recently was assigned to the 26th Artillery in Aschaffenburg, Germany.
 Tubbs, who was last stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., is now a sound-ranging crewman in the artillery's Battery C. He entered the Army in October 1960 and completed basic training at Fort Hood.
 Tubbs is a graduate of Post High School and a former student at Trinity University in San Antonio.

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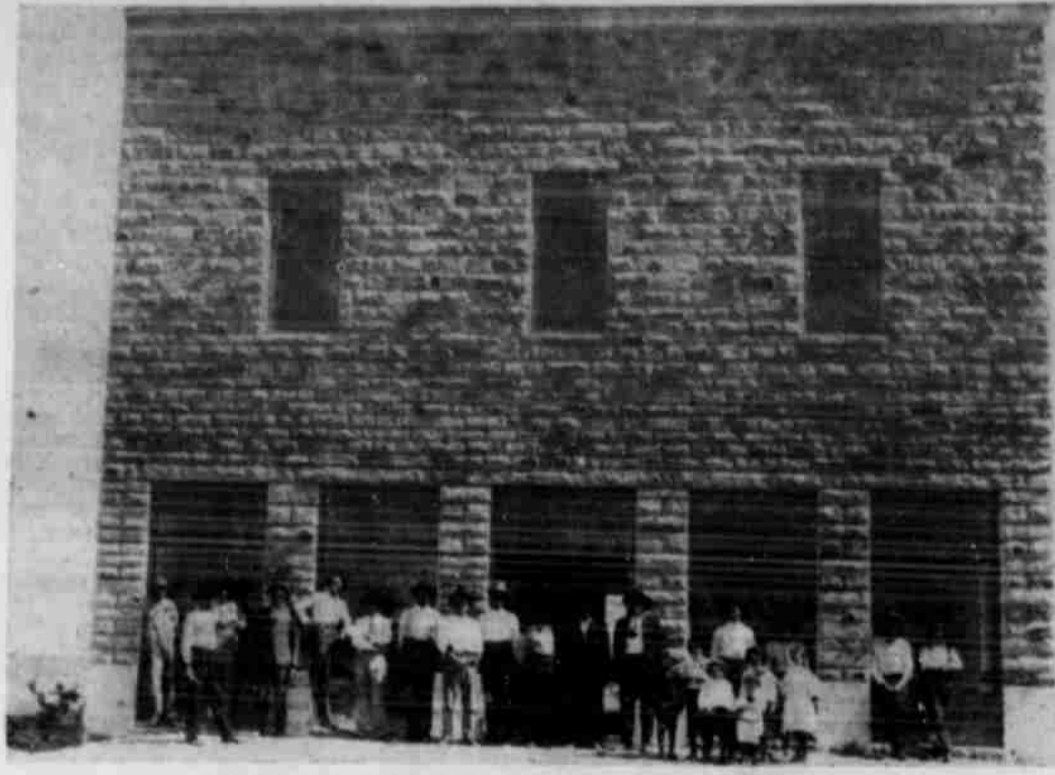
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GARZA COUNTY'S FIRST COURTHOUSE
 This was Garza County's first courthouse, which was on the northwest corner of Main and Broadway where the Gulf Station is now. After it became too small for the increasing business of a growing county, bonds were voted to build the present courthouse in 1922-23.

300 pioneers gathered at first annual reunion here

Garza County held its first annual Old-Timers Reunion on May 25, 1951, with some 300 pioneers registering—106 of them more than 65 years old.

Edd Scott of Justiceburg won \$10 as the old-timer who had been in the county longest. He came to what is now Garza County in 1889 when he was 17 years old.

Prizes for the most typically dressed man and woman went to Tom Askins and Mrs. L. W. Dalby.

O. B. (Oscar) Kelly, the county's first sheriff, won the prize awarded for the old-timer who came the greatest distance to attend the reunion. Kelly lives in Ontario, Calif.

Lee Mason brought a group of youngsters from Southland who presented square dances and other old-time dances. R. M. Pirtle, 80, fiddled, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Wilma Pirtle, at the piano.

Marshall Mason was chairman of the planning committee for the reunion.

A feature of the reunion was a colorful street parade led by Mrs. Pearl Nance and O. B. Kelly. A float of Post business women dressed in pioneer dresses was a feature of the parade. Mrs. George Duckworth and Mrs. Morris Neff rode sidesaddle.

During the rodeo held in conjunction with the reunion, old-timers who have died were honored. Lee Byrd led a white horse with an empty saddle around the arena while a recording of "Beyond the Sunset" was played.

Among those who registered as over 65 and the year they came to the county were:

H. F. Stevens, 1910; Mrs. Stevens, 1910; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brandon, 1914; Mrs. D. L. Carmichael, 1917; Hattie Foster, 1912; Perry Graham, 1901; R. J. Hundley, 1916; J. B. Morrison, 1897; Guy Samples, 1882;

J. H. Foreman, 1912; Mrs.

George Samson, 1911; R. E. Cox, 1907; R. M. Pirtle, 1921; Ed Miller, 1914; C. W. Carlton, 1914; Mrs. J. H. Babb, 1902; J. F. Maxey, 1903; Mrs. Mattie Taylor, 1918; Mrs. Ira Weakley, 1909; Dock Kennedy, 1901; Walter Haynie, 1907;

C. A. Batchelor, 1916; T. E. Fortune, 1915; Frank Blackwell, 1911; George Samson, 1907; J. E. Beggs, 1901; Dr. A. C. Surman, 1913; Mr. and Mrs. Will Cravy, 1899; John S. Boren, 1890; Mrs. R. A. Morgan, 1907; L. R. Mason, 1918;

Mrs. L. A. Pirtle, 1905; Mrs. Mary E. Ainsworth, 1912; Bert Cash, 1913; Mr. and Mrs. Dee Boren, 1900; L. T. Askins, 1903; Mrs. H. G. Smith, 1905; Mrs. Roy Elkins, 1908; Mrs. W. J. Shepherd, 1919; Dr. D. C. Williams, 1914; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Polk, 1920; Mrs. Martha J. Reed, 1906; Edd Scott, 1889;

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Rogers, 1903; C. B. Everett, 1907; Mrs. Lee Byrd, 1895; Mrs. Fronie Bingham,

1892; J. L. Wheeler, 1915; Mrs. B. W. Kennedy, 1903; J. A. Ferguson, 1908; S. I. Martin, 1920; Mrs. H. D. Thomas, 1915; Mrs. Leonard Barrow, 1903;

W. J. Satterwhite, 1897; Mrs. L. W. Dalby, 1916; P. S. Nichols, 1901; Mrs. A. W. Bouchier, 1900; Joe Callis, 1895; Mrs. Ben Williams, 1910; Mrs. J. M. Boren, 1917; Mrs. R. L. Kirkendoll, 1907; Ben Williams, 1908; Lee Byrd, 1895; Mrs. Vida Brant, 1916;

D. C. Roberts, 1915; Mrs. F. E. Marable, 1902; Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Cearley, 1915; Mrs. Allie D. Lamond, 1908; Mrs. Ida Robinson, 1908; Mrs. Mary Carlton, 1919; W. O. Thaxton, 1914; George Duckworth, 1901; W. G. Williams, 1893;

Mrs. Carl Clark, 1893; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Norman, 1907; Mrs. W. P. Martin, 1914; Mrs. W. R. Young, 1916; Mrs. B. D. Robinson, 1915; Mrs. Mattie Owens, 1920; Mrs. Ben Smith, 1915; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Collier, 1908.

Post group sold 612 farms in big promotion

C. W. Post and his heirs certainly can be numbered among the biggest farm real estate operators of their time.

Between 1907, when Post purchased 200,000 acres of West Texas land and founded Post City, and the spring of 1917—when the big selling campaign ended, they had sold a total of 612 farms up on the plains.

Post designed and built attractive, well-constructed farm houses on the farms. They consisted of four rooms and porch on 80 and 160 acre tracts, each tract or farm complete with barn, well, windmill and tank, water piped to the horse lot, and four-wire fences.

Despite these inducements, the first settlers were not enthusiastic. They had to break the land themselves and were expected to pay \$20 to \$30 an acre for land for which Post had paid only \$3.50.

Only three farms were sold the first year.

The next year was a bad one weather wise and again the farms didn't move. He did lease 31 farms, however. He wanted the land worked.

In 1914 he launched an all-out sales campaign, distributing 13,000 copies of a booklet entitled "A Chance to Own a Fine Farm."

Terms of sale for the big promotion were attractive.

A cash down payment of \$2 per acre only was required to be followed by \$1 per acre at the end of two years, another \$1 an acre at the end of six with half the balance to be paid at the end of eight years.

Although the usual interest rate in those days was 8 to 10 per cent, Post charged only 4 per cent interest on the farm purchases.

"Missionaries"—a paid \$100 a month to attract settlers—were sent out. A thousand real estate agents were contacted. A special edition, all illustrated, was issued once monthly by the Post City Post in the interests of the land sale.

If buyers came by railroad and bought a farm, the price of the railroad ticket was deducted from the down payment.

By November, 1914, after eight months of campaigning, 95 160-acre farms had been sold. The Double U Company kept six contracting crews busy building farm homes on the farms which had

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For the fourth consecutive year, May Day has a special significance in this country. May 1st will again be observed as LAW DAY U. S. A. This is a special day dedicated across our nation to observance of the fact that we have a government of law instead of men. It is particularly appropriate that Americans set aside this day each year to demonstrate to the world—and to ourselves—that our belief in individual freedom under law remains strong and unshakable.

Why is it that some men are able to live in freedom while others cringe under a rule of tyranny? We owe our rights and freedoms to our state and national constitutions, our laws, and our courts. In other lands, there are no rights and people are subjected to the edicts and whims of individuals unhampered by legal restraints.

Most of us tend to take it for granted that an individual is free to think for himself and that his rights are protected by law. We know without actually admitting it that our whole way of life is governed by this rule of law.

Law is the intangible force guaranteeing all of us freedom, peace and progress—ideals which have been, and are, dependent upon the adequacy of our legal system and the protection awarded the individual by our courts.

On May 1st, then this year and every year, with the nation's attention focused on LAW DAY U. S. A., it behooves us to re-educate our belief and faith in this rule of law that is the birthright of all Americans.

It is this liberty and equality under law that distinguishes our system of government from communism. Without laws and the courts, these freedoms we take so for granted would be meaningless.

Our respect for law is vital to the continued growth and strengthening of our nation; our thoughtful observance of LAW DAY U. S. A., in a real sense distinguishes America from those who today live under tyranny; it is our answer to communism. LAW DAY U. S. A. is the American way.

(This newfeature, prepared by the State Bar of Texas, is written to inform—not to advise. No person should ever apply or interpret any law without the aid of an attorney who is fully advised concerning the facts involved, because a slight variance in facts may change the application of the law.)

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Kelly was first Garza sheriff

Garza County's first sheriff was B. (Oscar) Kelly, who now lives in Ontario, Calif. Kelly once recalled that when the county was organized in 1907, he was on the trail with a herd of cattle and came back home to find himself running for sheriff. Kelly served four terms as sheriff before he retired from the office. He ran a ranch, and after retiring from ranching, moved to California in 1947.

Not all July Fourth picnics on hot days

This section of the state is widely known for its freakish weather, but old-timers here say one of the oddest "spells" was on a Fourth of July more than 40 years ago. A big picnic was held at Two Draw, but women with little children stayed away, and the men who attended wore overcoats. Those who stayed home and played also plowed in their over coats.

An eight-story auto park is planned in Belfast, Northern Ireland.



HAULED FREIGHT FROM BIG SPRING

Before the railroad came to Post and while the town was "abuilding," freight was hauled from Big Spring, the nearest railroad, by wagon train, such as the ones above. The railroad was built through here in 1911.

Clairemont once a booming place

Back in Post's early days, Clairemont was the only major town around here besides Snyder.

One of the oldest towns in this part of the country, Clairemont is only a "shade" now of what it once was.

A few years ago, the Kent County seat of government was moved from Clairemont to Jayton after a legal battle that drew national attention.

One early-day settler here recalls the camp meetings they used to have at Clairemont. Most of these meetings were held at the schoolhouse there. The ranchers would take a cook and contribute beehives and all the people would eat together, although they camped in their own separate outfits.

Town founder stopped 300 feet short of oil

C. W. Post, the town founder, came within 300 feet of making the area's first oil discovery 49 years ago, but called off the drillers before getting quite deep enough.

He started his oil exploration in September, 1910, before the railroad had reached Post and in the next three years spent some \$20,000 on his "deep well" project without success.

Post was determined to satisfy himself as to whether or not there was any gas or oil under West Texas land. He hired a recognized geologist who reported that there was a possibility of a large oil pool in the area.

A standard well drilling outfit

of that day — including a large steam boiler—was laboriously moved to Post City and in September of 1910, a drilling crew went to work.

By March, 1911, the men had reached a depth of 1,394 feet and had stripped the threads of their drill on granite.

The crew was unable to recover the pipe from the well and it was all abandoned.

The second well was started in April, 1911, and by January, 1912, the drillers had reached 1,712 feet. At this point they lost a drill rod in the well. All efforts to get it out failed.

By this time Post had spent approximately \$20,000 on his two drilling projects with nothing to show for it. So he decided it was time to halt.

Had he stayed with it and drilled another 300 feet deeper, he would have found the oil he sought.

His hunch that oil underlay a good deal of West Texas has since his time been proved more accurately than he could have imagined. West Texas today is one of the world's leading oil producing areas.

'Socialized Medicine' once was tried here in Post

In the early days, Post was the scene of a sizable experiment in "socialized medicine."

In 1910, Dr. A. R. Ponton, who had been employed by the Santa Fe railroad, was attracted by prospects here and became interested in the scheme for socialized medicine which the town's older physicians turned down.

The Double U Company surveyed the town and found that between 40 and 50 residents were willing to subscribe a regular sum in return for medical care by the new doctor.

In 1911, C. W. Post and Dr. Ponton began to plan a sanitarium to take care of the needs of the town and the surrounding territory.

A suitably equipped, two-story building was put up and Dr. Ponton began to use it for operations in the spring of 1913.

The sanitarium cost \$25,000. A newspaper account of 1913 by a newspaper correspondent of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram contained this description of the sanitarium, which has since been converted for use as the Colonial Apartments:

"The Post City sanitarium, which upon its opening in October of this year, passes to the ownership and personal management of Dr. A. R. Ponton, will be a model institution of its kind. . . lower and upper halls with lengths of 120 feet and widths of 9 feet, and hardwood flooring centrally traverse the building with 25 rooms opening on halls. Each room has its own individual toilet, sewage and bath equipment and electric call bell. Also, ward operating and sterilizing rooms, public toilets, and bath rooms and private professional and consulting offices are contained in the building.

"While equal in all other particulars to any other sanitarium in Texas, the Post City institution is the only one in the state which has the progressive distinction of individual room toilet, sewerage and

bath equipment.

"Projecting from the upper frontage of the building is a roomy balcony semi-circular in form, roofed, and open sided, wherefrom sanitarium patients can breathe the deep and invigorating and famous ozone of the Post City atmosphere."

Lost somewhere in the early day records probably is the end of the story—what happened to Post City's socialized medicine experiment.

Those who were here then report it didn't last long.

Finds uncle is tent neighbor

When Mr. and Mrs. Charlie B. Everett pitched the second tent in the Post town section in June of 1907, they wondered who occupied the first tent, which was about 50 yards away.

As Mr. Everett later told it: "Just about the time we finished pitching our tent, a man came out from the other tent and walked over. He was my father's youngest brother, Henry Everett. We knew he was somewhere in West Texas, but we didn't expect to run up on him here."

The next morning, Everett and his uncle began building Post with pick and shovel, having hired out for that job to the Double U Company.

Ragtown had typical red school house

Many old-timers here can recall the first school at Close City—then called "Ragtown."

It was a typical one-room red school house with a bell on top. On a still morning, the bell could be heard ringing for more than a mile.

Post was first with irrigation

C. W. Post not only fathered Post, but High Plains irrigation as well.

When he began his colonizing here he set up an experiment farm to improve Texas dry land farming methods, but soon became interested in irrigation.

He experimented with sub-irrigation with water oozing from tile ten inches below the ground's surface. This was successful but too costly for large scale efforts.

So early in 1913 he had two six-inch wells bored on his experiment farms on the plains. Gasoline engines pumped water from these wells at 2,000 gallons per minute into ditches that took care of 200 acres of land.

During the summer of 1913 the irrigated crops turned out well with three soakings.

This was believed to be the first time irrigation wells successfully were used on the South Plains of Texas, which are covered by thousands of such wells today making rich cotton crops possible.

\$50,000 paid to get railroad in

The Santa Fe railroad changed its route and laid tracks into Post from Lubbock in 1910, reportedly after a \$50,000 inducement from C. W. Post, town founder, brought about the change in route plans.

The last 14 miles of track, down over the 300-foot Caprock, cost an estimated \$80,000, it was reported.

The first trains backed all the way from Lubbock to Post because that was the end of the line and there was no switch here to turn the trains around.

The engineers wanted a forward pull when they went up the slopes of the Caprock.

The first four years of the town's life was supplied completely via mule train. Even the muleskinners were reported happy to see the railroad arrive.

Good conservation is big aid in construction of farm ponds

COLLEGE STATION — Bobwhite quail are one of the most popular game birds in Texas. They are found in almost every area of the state, but some individual farmers complain about not having any on their farm. Ed Cooper, extension wildlife specialist, says that if you like to have quail around the place, provide them with food, cover and protection.

The cheapest and most effective method of providing bobwhite quail with food is to disc strips in old fields and along fence rows. Discing, says Cooper, is often all that is needed to get a good stand of choice quail food, such as dove-weed and partridge peas, growing. This practice is inexpensive, but it gives the quail food plants a chance to compete with the more vigorous ones. An application of fertilizer, the same as is used on pastures in the area, will greatly increase the amount of food produced.

Research has shown that long strips of disc land, at least 20 feet wide, are better than square blocks. The best time for carrying out the practice is from February through May, and the soil should be cut only deep enough to turn the grass. Discing once every three years usually produces the best results, Cooper explains.

The disc strips should be near low-growing bushy cover so the birds will have protection from their natural enemies. Cooper emphasizes that quail may not use

the choice foods if cover is not available nearby. Also, he adds, it is easier, cheaper and faster to grow food plants near cover than it is to develop cover near good food supplies.

Livestock usually will not graze the type of plants which will grow on the disc strips, but if domestic food crops are planted, fencing is required. Native plants are preferable because their seeds usually last longer, Cooper continues. This is important because quail need the food more in winter and early spring when domestic plant seeds have shattered or rotted.

Sandstorms made building more difficult

West Texas sandstorms were more of a bother 34 years ago when C. W. Post founded the city of Post than they are today.

Carpenters building the new town were continually harassed by the strong winds.

Tents blew down in the middle of the night, their poles snapping.

Sand got into the men's beams at mealtimes, although it was reported not to have troubled the local mule skinner.

Thus the area's sandstorms found their place in local history—from the very beginning.

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Settlement of Graham Chapel began in 1903

Families first began settling in the Graham Chapel area, southwest of Post, around 1903. When J. F. Maxey and his family arrived from Oklahoma about that time, they, the Ed Boidens, Joe McMahaons and Newt Grahams got their mail at Litwalton, south of Post and east of the present home of James Stone. This was the post office for several years.

Newt Graham gave a corner of his land for the school building to be erected on. By the 1906-07 school year, 33 students were attending the school. Teachers were Miss Mattie Hill and Emma Bishop, and Joe McMahon, J. F. Maxey and J. I. Wilbourn were trustees.

The Church of Christ held its meetings in the school building. The store at Graham was built by J. I. Wilbourn in 1926. Also in 1926, Luther Thomas and the Thomas brothers of Grassland built the gin.

A new Graham school building was constructed in 1931 and served the community as such until the district was consolidated with the Post Independent School District in 1957. The Graham school building is now used as a community center by the families of that community.

After the new school was built in 1931, the Church of Christ purchased the old building and moved it to its present site.

The first principal of the new school was D. C. Arthur, who later became superintendent of the Post schools.

Graham is the center of a fertile farming region on the plains, with a number of the farms irrigated.

Happy Birthday

April 21
Mrs. Wm. Zetzman
Carol Davis
Reese Ellen Shepherd, Levelland
Lisa Ann Porterfield, El Paso

April 22
Mrs. Glen Huffaker
Butch Bowen
Mrs. Charlie Baker
Barbara Blacklock
Mrs. O. E. Montgomery
Elizabeth Carter, Nashville, Tenn.

April 23
Mrs. Henry Key
Mrs. E. E. Pierce
Wiley Johnson
LaGayluah Young
Monta Moore, Levelland

April 24
Max L. Gordon
Ray N. Smith
Adrain Delilah Cook
Lucille Guthrie
Elizabeth Shultz, Dallas
Ronnie Lee Kennedy
Freda Dee Kennedy
Mrs. Louella Barker

April 25
Mrs. Lester Nichols
Helen Snow Long
Christine Cornish
Paul Harmon

April 26
Lala Ruth Byrd
Jimmy Thomas, Hereford
Mrs. Nina Williams

April 27
John William Cato
Karen Pruitt
Syretha Ann Thomas
Mrs. H. A. Roberts
Jackie Odum
Mrs. W. H. Childs
Kathryn Kay Lamb
Barbara Ann Sherrod
Ben Owen
Dunny Michael Windham
Gerald Clayton

The mosaic tile industry is the largest industry in Zanesville, Ohio.



ONE OF AREA'S EARLIEST RANCHES

This is the Llano ranch, one of the earliest ranches in the area. It was located three and one-half miles south of Post where the Boy Scout camp now stands. The ranch house was destroyed by fire in the 1930's.

Wide open spaces

Plenty elbow room in State of Texas

There's good news for those people who yearn for a little more elbow room.

Texas, despite its growing population and expanding cities, still offers plenty of wide open spaces—and they're growing wider and more open all the time.

An Associated Press dissection of the 1960 federal census report shows a number of Texas counties where a bomb exploded by a next-door neighbor would go virtually unnoticed.

Brewster County, the largest in the state with 6,208 square miles, amassed 7,309 residents for the 1960 census. In 1960, enumerators could find only 6,434.

King County (944 square miles) now has 640 residents, 230 less than 1950, and Loving County (647 square miles) increased its elbow room by reducing its population from 227 to 226.

Some other data for devotees of the wide open spaces:
Texas has 254 counties and 101

First church service recalled by minister

On a visit here in 1951, a retired Methodist minister, John L. West of Floydada, Rt. 2, claimed to have preached the first sermon ever preached in Post and to have officiated at the first funeral ever held here.

The minister recalled that when he first came to Garza County in 1906 he worked on John H. Babb's ranch, about four miles east of Post.

West left Post the latter part of 1906 to devote his full time to the ministry, but was returned here early in 1907 by the Methodist conference to serve churches at Post, Verbena, Redwine, Moars Draw and Close City. The services were held in the school buildings at each of the places except Verbena, where a church had been built.

On April 6, 1909 Commander Robert E. Peary hoisted the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole and took possession of the region in the name of the President of the United States.

The attack aircraft carrier USS Franklin D. Roosevelt is longer than three football fields placed end-to-end.

Post sailor is aboard carrier

WESTERN PACIFIC—David D. Beck, boatswain's mate third class, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Z. Beck of Post, Tex., is serving aboard the anti-submarine warfare support aircraft carrier USS Kearsarge operating in the Western Pacific.

The Kearsarge, a unit of the Seventh Fleet, is the "hub" of Hunter-Killer Group Alfa, a trained Navy team of submarine killers, composed of carriers, destroyers, submarines, carrier-based planes and helicopters.

The carrier serves as a fast-moving airbase, command and communications center where track is kept of all units participating, and where positions and records of submarine contacts are plotted and maintained.

The ship is scheduled to visit Hong Kong, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

USDA revision broadens eligibility requirements farm operating loans

A revision by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of its eligibility requirements for operating loans so as to better serve the credit needs of small farmers will aid many Texas farmers.

Farmers who can profitably use operating loans to increase their farm income and have the ability to repay their debts are now eligible even though they cannot presently obtain all the resources needed for family-type farm operations, and lack opportunity at this time to adequately supplement their farm income with off-farm employment.

Previously, operating loans were made only to farmers who could obtain the resources needed for family-type farm operations, or who could supplement their farm income with off-farm employment to the extent that their farm income was equal to that from a family-type farm.

Included in the group of small farmers not previously eligible are (1) young farmers who in the near future will be able to obtain additional land and other resources, (2) young and middle-aged farmers who may be able to obtain off-farm income in the near future, and (3) some farmers who are nearing retirement.

Operating loans are made for the purchase of livestock and equipment, for fertilizer, tractor fuel,

feed and other essential farm and home operating needs, and to refinance chattel debts. The loans are scheduled for repayment in accordance with the borrowers' abilities to repay, over periods not exceeding seven years. The interest rate is five per cent.

Other eligibility requirements remain unchanged. Applicants to be eligible must be unable to obtain adequate credit from other sources, and with the aid of the loan be able to earn an income sufficient to pay necessary farm operating and family living expenses and meet the required payments on their debts.

On March 17, 1880 the USS Constellation left New York with a cargo of food for famine sufferers in Ireland.

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