



THE CYCLONE



91st Annual Meeting in Odessa



Dr. Paul Carlson addresses a WTHA business luncheon.

President J. Tillapaugh of Odessa has announced that the April 4-5, 2014 annual meeting of the West Texas Historical Association in Odessa will be held at the MCM Grande Hotel and Conference Center. For reservations call 432-362-2311 or 866-362-2311 and say that you are with the WTHA. The room rate is

\$109.00 per night which includes a full breakfast. A Thursday tour to Horsehead Crossing and Castle Gap with a stop at the Museum of the Desert Southwest in Crane are planned. On Thursday evening an Early Bird reception and meal will be held on the patio at the hotel/conference center. Friday evening the president's reception and banquet will be at the Commemorative Air Force Museum with Bill O'Neal, Texas State Historian as the featured speaker. Queries about the conference should be forwarded to the Conference Coordinator Robert Hall at Robert.J.Hall@ttu.edu.

Troy Ainsworth and the program committee have assembled presentations including over 50 papers and two panel discussions. Marisue Potts, Matador and Cecilia Venable, El Paso have announced the *Women's History Luncheon* scheduled to begin at 11:30 a.m. Friday in Room B of the MCM Grande Hotel and Conference Center. If you would like to attend or assist in planning please contact them at marisue.potts@wtha.org or cecilia.venable@wtha.org.

Exhibitors interested in displaying items at the conference or those wishing to donate anything to the silent auction should contact Freedomia Paschall at (806) 742-3749 or e-mail Freedomia.Paschall@ttu.edu. Please consult our website for further conference information.

Prospecting for Oil in the Permian Basin

By Jim Matthews

In the 1880s railroads had begun to cross many sections of the Permian Basin carrying cattle and sheep to market and bringing new towns to life. The Texas and Pacific Railway established Midway Station half way between Dallas and El Paso in 1881. The first resident, Herman Garrett, arrived with a herd of sheep in 1882. When the town could not get a post office under the name Midway because of other sites with the same name, residents changed the name to Midland. A land promotion in 1886, turned a water stop named Odessa for the railroad workers' home in Russia into a thriving town.

Prospecting for oil and gas began in the Permian Basin around 1900. Although evidences of oil were found, costs kept exploration at a minimum in



First oil well in Ector County, courtesy Permian Historical Society Archives.

the early years. The first commercial oilfield was completed in 1921 in Mitchell County with the discovery well of the Westbrook field at a depth of 2,498 feet. Prospectors discovered the

Yates oilfield on October 28, 1926, in southeastern Pecos County. The first Yates well produced 450 barrels a day. By spring of 1927 there were five wells with an average production of 9,099 barrels a day. With that type of success, many oil and gas companies moved production to the Permian Basin and began drilling. The cowtown of Odessa became a major distribution and processing point after the first producing oil well in Ector county came in on the W. E. Connell ranch in December 1926. In the neighboring town of Midland, extended droughts and a depressed agricultural economy had caused many residents to leave before 1926. With its prime location at the center of oil production, Midland began to boom, and by 1929, thirty-six oil companies had offices in town. (cont. on page 2)

From the President

THE CELEBRATION OF PUBLIC HISTORY

The West Texas Historical Association deserves credit for bringing together the academic and public historians. The interplay generates dynamics that enrich both groups. For one example, the academics do the research, writing, and teaching that has helped us to learn about the Native-Americans whose presence has long faded. The public historians have taken the knowledge and are placing the striking arrows that commemorate that presence throughout the Llano Estacado plains. The arrows mark the popular culture beyond the book in the library. The academic path is more institutionalized while the public history is grass roots, planted by local museums, environment preservationists, activist archivists, and heritage associations. WTHA should continue its dedication to the sharing of these diverse interests in the recognition and appreciation of the past in West Texas. Join us in the celebration of our history for the public.



J. Tillapaugh, Odessa

Oil in the Permian Basin

(cont. from page 1) Most of the oil was found in sandstone at less than 4,500 feet until 1928 when a large flow of oil and gas was found at 8,525 feet in Reagan County. This sudden increase in production brought thousands of oilfield workers and support industries to the Permian Basin.

Many towns in the region benefited from the oil boom of the 1920s. The opening of Yates field in 1926 gave an economic boost to Fort Stockton. San Angelo businesses also benefited from the increased population demands. Numerous oilfield supply companies and steel manufacturers set up operations in the growing city. The economic depression of the 1930s, however, caused a major cutback in oil production. By 1932, one third of the oilfield workers were unemployed, bringing the first oil boom to a halt.

The next boom came during World War II when the newly mechanized army, navy, and air force insured a continued need for oil. War also heralded the return of the United States military. The wide open air spaces proved ideal for flight training and led to the establishment of Midland Army Air Force Base and the San Angelo Army Air Field Bombardier School. The Horseshoe Atoll and Sprayberry-Dean oilfields, sandstone fields on the northern end of the Edwards Plateau, were discovered in 1944. Estimated to contain over ten billion barrels of oil, the development of those fields led to a drilling frenzy in the 1950s. Over 200 oil companies located in Midland making that thriving city the financial and administrative center of the Permian Basin.

The rise in oil production sustained the region during the 1950s when serious drought conditions devastated many of the cattle and sheep ranchers. The eastern part of the region recorded a cumulative rainfall deficit of more than twenty inches. Yet the oil industry did not maintain a high rate of production. It continued to rise and fall during the succeeding decades, experiencing a constant cycle of boom and bust. An economic slump occurred during the 1960s because of increased competition from foreign oil producers. By the 1980s, production had substantially increased again and the need for oilfield workers resulted in families living in trailers,

tents, and even their automobiles. On January 11, 1985, the Yates oilfield produced its billionth barrel, proving to be one of most prolific fields in the world. Even today, new methods of recovery are causing the oil and gas industry to boom once again in the Permian Basin.

Looking Back. . .75 years ago

[Information from the 1939 *Year Book*.]

At the sixteenth annual session of the West Texas Historical Association which convened in Lubbock on May the 13th of this year [1937] a very interesting program was presented. Of the eight papers and discussions, four pertained to Lubbock or the Lubbock country. John R. Hutto of Big Spring reviewed the work of the West Texas Historical Association from 1924 till the present. He predicted that the findings of the contributors of the *Year Book* would be of much interest to students of history for many years to come.

The Association was called to order by Judge R. C. Crane of Sweetwater. Greetings to the Association were extended by President Clifford Jones of Texas Technological College, and were responded to by Judge Crane. The morning session was presided over by Dr. W. C. Holden and was held in the college museum. Luncheon was served through the courtesy of the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce in the ball room of the Hilton hotel. The afternoon session was held in the hotel building, with Dr. Rupert N. Richardson presiding.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the membership of the association covers a wide range of territory and that the *Year Book* is going into public libraries throughout the nation. His financial report also showed that all bills had been paid and there was a substantial balance in the treasury.

Officers of the Association included president R. C. Crane of Sweetwater and a publication committee made up of R. N. Richardson, Hardin-Simmons University; W. C. Holden, Texas Technological College; C. C. Rister, the University of Oklahoma. Annual dues were three dollars.

Glimpses of the Desdemona Oil Boom

By Prof. John D. Palmer, Canyon

[Reprinted from the 1937 Year Book]

Desdemona, a little town located in the southeast corner of Eastland county, was the scene of a most spectacular oil boom. From a small strip of territory approximately twenty sections in size and in a period of three to five years more wealth was taken from the earth in the form of oil than was discovered in the entire California gold rush of '49. This little village of fifty inhabitants in 1918, found itself a year later a thriving city of 20,000 people. Such a spectacular growth could have been brought about only by a series of factors. Chief of these were the discovery of oil, the lure of get-rich-quick schemes, unrestricted production, and the return to America of thousands of soldiers to join the laboring forces. Just as the gold rush to California and the Klondike produced a population and life all its own, so did the oil fields and the oil booms. Desdemona has been selected as a typical example of an oil town.

With the discovery of oil in Thurber and other towns of Texas, interest in the oil situation developed in the Desdemona territory. The inhabitants were satisfied that there were a number of indications of oil in this vicinity; but the first attempt to drill a well was begun on February 2, 1914, when a group of citizens under the leadership of J. W. Carruth, a barber in Desdemona, or Hogtown as it was then called, organized a company and succeeded in drilling a well about 1500 feet before the company ran out of funds and most of the members dropped out. The directors claimed that they had secured a showing of oil. It might be interesting to know that later developments proved that had his well been located 100 yards to the north they would have struck a strata of oil.

However, the well was abandoned. But the residents of Hogtown and the Hogcreek country still continued to talk



Car bogged down in oil. Photo courtesy of the Southwest Collection.

about oil, and about a year later Tom Dees leased a block of about 2000 acres and with a Star rig attempted to drill a well a little way up the hill from the old Carruth well. Funds were not sufficient for a deep test, however, and the enterprise proved a failure.

In 1917, two young men, who had recently left the employment of the Gulf Production Company, became interested in the prospects of the oil industry of Desdemona. These men were L. H. Cullum and W. E. Wrather. They had pooled their possessions and had decided to begin oil promotion for themselves. Their fortune consisted of \$500 in cash and two old cars. As they were unable to operate in the Thurber fields and in the new Ranger fields, due to lack of funds, they had decided to follow the Thurber formation into a new territory where the competition was not so keen. Mr. Wrather, the geologist of the partnership, made a study of the surface of the formations of the Desdemona territory and he visited the old Carruth and Dees wells. He attempted to follow rock structures by talking with water well diggers and by studying surface formations. This rather crude type of geology is hardly comparable with our modern methods. He had just given up hope of finding any oil indications when he accidentally came upon a structure which he described as the Pennsylvania formation. He told L. H. Cullum and R. O. Harvey about what he thought to be an oil formation and he advised that

they proceed to lease the land and drill. R. O. Harvey and friends were to furnish the money and Mr. Cullum was to lease the land.

In response to a call made by Mr. Cullum, a meeting was called at the Hogcreek school house, which is a small district about two miles south of Desdemona. Mr. Cullum asked the residents of this district to create a blocked lease of 5,000 acres for which he would pay two dollars per acre, and drill a well to a depth of 3,500 feet unless oil was reached in paying quantity at a lesser depth. A local organization consisting of S. E. Merrick and J. R. Parmer and others was created to assist Mr. Cullum in the work. The final location of the well was near a small creek in Joe Duke's pasture. The promoters began drilling about March 18, and operations continued until the historic night of September 2, 1918. The drillers were lowering a newly dressed bit into the well and were heating the old bit when the well came in suddenly with a strong flow of gas which was ignited by the fire in the forge. The work of removing the tools and other properties of the derrick was stopped short by a sudden flow of oil which carried flames some 200 feet high. This was an awe-inspiring scene to many. Mr. W. N. Koonce, a resident of the section since 1882 and one of the local managers of the oil company, vividly described the activity:

We had not had rain for several weeks. The crops were burned up. The heat was so oppressive that we couldn't sleep in the house so we had moved the bed out on the porch. I happened to wake up and saw that the derrick of the well was on fire, so Ben, one of my boys, and I jumped in the car and started to the well. We picked up some of the neighbors along the road that

wanted to go with us. We just thought the derrick had caught on fire and we would go over and help put it out. When we got there the oil had not begun to flow, but there was a gas flame burning about ten feet high. We were helping the drillers drag out some tools and things when we heard a noise down in the well and the driller told us all to run; but there wasn't any use of his saying that for we were already running. I'd been sick with the rheumatism and hadn't been able to run for eight or ten years but I think I passed everything on the hill that night. I didn't know but what the whole earth was on fire under there. As Ben was bareheaded, the fire singed the hair on the back of his head. If the wind hadn't been from the south, we would all have been burned to death. We got in the car and drove up to the house and gave the community ring on the telephone so as to tell everybody what it was and to let the folks know that nobody was hurt. Some of the men asked their wives to bring over their shirts and socks as they had just jerked on their breeches and shoes to come and not lose any time in getting over there to help put out the fire. Some of my boys hitched the team to the wagon and brought the women and kids that lived along the road over to see the well. The fire was so bright during the gushes that one could see just as well as if it were day. By nine o'clock the next morning Joe Duke's pasture was full of people. They were pestering us to death trying to buy royalty leases and offering the biggest prices I had ever heard of.

The boom was on. Within a week thousands of people were rushing to



Desdemona in 1919.

the dried-up little village of Desdemona to get rich quick in the new oil field. Only 8,000 acres of land was under lease when the well came in. The rest of the country was wide open to speculators. Leases were being sold at extraordinarily high prices and it seemed that everyone was trying to take a part in oil promotion. Some of the schemes included large tracts of land, but we have on record one lease for 1/100 of an acre and a royalty sale for 1/800 of an acre.

New wells were started at once. By January of 1919, L. H. Cullum had begun operation on 10 wells. Since modern geology with relation to oil was practically unknown, the early promoters attempted to define the boundaries of the pool upon the basis of what was called "surface geology." Many wells were located clearly upon the basis of a whim or a notion or because the formations were located on one side of the road. Developments proved that the Duke well was located in the Southeastern extremity of the field.



Duke's Well. Courtesy of the Southwest Collection.

During the period of full production, the wells produced an almost unbelievable amount of oil. The Duke was producing over 3,000 barrels per day. The next producer, which came in January, produced about 8,000 barrels. About a mile northeast of the Duke was the heaviest producing well of the field, the Hogg, which is reported to have had an initial of about 15,000 barrels per day. With oil selling at \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel one can readily grasp the ease which investors were lured to this field.

Transportation facilities could not adequately care for such production. Steel tanks could not be built rapidly enough to store the immense quantity of oil, so earthen tanks were rapidly constructed by building dams across the creeks; and the residents of that section now take pride in showing to the visitor creeks and valleys which were once filled with oil. They tell people that traffic between DeLeon and Desdemona was once blocked by a stream of oil three feet deep blowing across the road.

Oil conservation, state boards, and inspectors were not heard of in that day. Little thought was given to conservation. Whenever a new well came in it was allowed to flow for a few hours to see if it would go "over the top" of the 80 foot derrick. Since everyone wanted oil, a gas well was considered as unfortunate as a dry hole. Gas wells were allowed to blow for days with the hopes that they would blow themselves into oilers. The greatest of the gassers was the Payne located 400 yards southeast of the Duke. So powerful was the flow of gas in this well that the bit was blown out of the well and over the top of the derrick. Experts estimated that the production was between 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.



Bird's eye view of Desdemona. Courtesy of the Southwest Collection.

The roar of the gas rushing from this well could be distinctly heard for 25 miles. After several days the well was blocked, in the interest of safety but not of conservation. Mr. Cullum states that had modern methods been used, the Desdemona field would have produced about four times as much oil and gas as it did produce.

And now to give in a few words the brief description of the change that took place in the dried-up little sleepy village of Desdemona. In 1918 it was a cross-roads settlement with a school house and a few struggling tumble-down stores, where a few men were trying to sell tobacco, snuff, sardines, and a little flour. This village was known to all of the residents as Hogtown, probably deriving its name from the fact that the early settlers allowed their hogs to run at large along the post oak covered creek which yielded an abundant supply of acorns.

By January 1919, practically a new town had been built, city government had been established, and plans were made for two suburbs. The Magnolia Company was building its own settlement on the south side of Hogcreek and the Genoway farm had been divided into lots which were being sold. However, it was soon discovered that the little town itself was in the very center of the pool and before September of 1919, the town-site was filled with derricks. One could stand on the bank of an earthen tank containing 50,000 barrels of oil and watch within a distance of fifty feet two other wells flowing 8,000 barrels of oil into steel tanks which were

overflowing and running into earthen cisterns. Sometimes as many as eight wells were completed in one day within the city limits.

The newly elected city officials soon found that they had a man's size job on their hands. Hold-ups were becoming common. Even peace officers are said to have taken part in some of them. Saloons, gambling dens, and houses of ill-fame were thrown wide open and had no restrictions. Many of them were reported to be owned by city employees. The city officials were unable to cope with the lawless situation, so as the result, a group of citizens started banding themselves together for protection and to punish outstanding law-breakers. The value of united action, which many of these men had learned as soldiers in France, was now applied at home. These people did not always confine their actions to punish lawbreakers. There were frequently out-breaks of race hatred which at one time resulted in the driving of every Jew and Greek out of the city. At one time a mob got control of the city and even forced the peace officers to resign. These outbreaks began to decline along with the decline of the boom, and by 1922 the forces of law and order were again in control of the city.

One of the greatest hazards of a boom town is fire. Naturally, there were a number of small fires in which two or three houses were burned. However, three times the entire city was razed with flames and it is estimated that the fire loss for Desdemona in one year was more than a million dollars. After each of these fires the town quickly built back.

In 1930, Desdemona was a small town with a population of 609 people and 28 business establishments. Furthermore, the town is continuing to decrease in size until now it is probably not more than half that figure. A number of the merchants in the city today were there in 1918. They saw Desdemona rise from a little village to a city and then return to the small

village again. Some of them were making a bare living in 1918, became potential millionaires during the boom, and are back now at the old economic level making a bare living again.

An incomplete survey was made of the original inhabitants and the effect on them of the oil boom. It is our conclusion that most of them enjoyed the brief period of wealth and luxury under that belief that their large incomes would probably continue forever; then after a period of a few years they were forced to give up their idyllic life of ease and return to the business of making a living. Although a few of the families are in excellent financial condition, the majority of them are probably worse off financially than they would have been had there been no boom. The people have returned to agriculture as the chief means of support; but the visitor will find that the principal subject of conversation among men in that country deals with the possibility of oil at another depth, and the resident lives in hopes that he will again see Desdemona on an oil boom.

[Editors note: According to the Handbook of Texas Desdemona's decline continues. The city government dissolved in 1939, and the school closed in 1969. In 1976, ninety area wells were still producing, but the population declined to 180 people by 1980. While the population holds fairly stable, there are currently only three businesses in Desdemona].



Trivia: Actor James Brown of *The Adventures of Rin Tin Tin* was born in Desdemona on March 22, 1920.

Hereford High Excels in History Competitions



UIL State Champions from Hereford High School.

Each of the past two years, Hereford High School has qualified seven to eight students in the Texas History Day competition in Austin Texas. This past year, Andrew White, took first place at State with his interpretive website concerning the history of barbed wire entitled “The Devil’s Rope” advancing to the National History Day Competition in College Park, Maryland. His website can be viewed at <<http://www.notevenpast.org/websites/devils-rope>>.

In the state UIL Social Studies competition, the Hereford team has won almost every competition entered the past seven years. Their accomplishments include:

- Seven straight District Championships and numerous invitational tournament championships.
- Three Regional Championships where for the past decade, their region encompassing El Paso to Fort Worth and including the entire Texas Panhandle has been the most competitive in the State of Texas.
- Five straight years qualifying for the UIL State Academic Tournament, winning two State Championships in 2010 and 2013.

Over the past decade, Hereford’s UIL Social Studies team has included many Valedictorians and Salutatorians and numerous others who have gone on to prestigious universities including the Air Force Academy, Notre Dame, Texas A&M, and Texas Tech. Five or more students from past teams have entered Texas Tech’s Honors program majoring in Engineering. Student scholarships are far too numerous to count. (submitted by Richard LaMascus).



Oklahoma Chapter of the Great Western Cattle Trail Association dedicated Great Western Trail signs along Highway I-40 near Canute, OK on Sunday, September 8, 2013. Attending from Texas was National GWCTA President, Myra Busby of Seymour and National GWCTA Secretary/Treasurer, Phil McCuiston and Texas Chapter board member, Mary Ann McCuiston both of Vernon.

Charles Goodnight Historical Center

The Charles Goodnight Historical Center is now open to the public 10am - 5pm, Tuesday - Saturday each week. The Center is located 12 miles east of Claude on the south side of US Highway 287 in Goodnight, Texas. The tour fee is \$7 adults, \$3 children. Tour group prices (20 or more) are available. Visitors are encouraged to come see the restored home and grounds of Charles and Mary Ann Goodnight, take in the historical exhibits in the J. Evetts Haley Visitor Center, enjoy viewing the buffalo, and browse the buffalo products of Buffalo Gold Company. Then enjoy touring the Armstrong County Museum at 121 N. Trice St. in Claude, open 12-4 pm, Tuesday through Saturday. For more information on the Goodnight Center, call 806-944-5591 or toll free 855-881-6499 or email: goodnighthtc@gmail.com. See the Museum website at armstrongcountymuseum.com.



Quanah Parker Trail arrow in Abernathy, Texas.

NEWS AROUND WEST TEXAS

Dr. Jean Stuntz, professor of history at West Texas A&M University, has been named president of H-Net: Humanities of Social Services Online for 2014. Stuntz has been a member since 1994, served on the executive council since 2005 and previously served as president of H-Net in 2010.

Billy Hathorn, a WTHA member since 2008, has retired from Laredo Community College after twenty-four years as instructor of history and government. He holds the Ph.D. from Texas A&M University and previously taught at Campbellsville University in Kentucky. His latest publication, "Otto Passman, Jerry Huckaby, and Frank Spooner: The Louisiana Fifth Congressional District Campaign of 1976" has been accepted by *Louisiana History*.



Bill O'Neal, State Historian of Texas, recently was awarded an honorary Doctor of Letters degree by his alma mater, Texas A&M University at Commerce. O'Neal received B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University during the 1960s. On Saturday, August 10, he addressed the summer Advanced Degree Commencement at TAMUC, during which he was named an honorary D. Litt. by University President Dr. Dan Jones. O'Neal's D. Litt is only the 32nd honorary degree presented during the 124-year history of the institution. During the same week, Dr. Gregory Powell, President of Panola College in Carthage, announced that the school's new dormitory will be christened "Bill O'Neal Hall." O'Neal began teaching

at Panola in 1970, and as State Historian he still maintains an office on campus, as well as an academic affiliation with the college. During his long tenure at Panola, O'Neal has published 42 books and has been named a Piper Professor.

Paul Carlson and Bruce Glasrud are the editors of *West Texas: A History of the Giant Side of the State*, a new book from the University of Oklahoma Press. This compilation includes chapters concerning the different regions, people, and culture of West Texas. Most of the chapters were written by members of the WTHA.

UPCOMING:

March 22, 2014 - El Paso Heritage Tourism Summit will feature presentations and guest speakers to show community members how increased heritage tourism could boost the El Paso regional economy and to develop ideas for promoting the heritage of the area. The summit will be held from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Judson F. Williams Convention Center. For more information, visit elpasohistorysummit.org.

April 2-4, 2014 - The Texas Association of Museums will meet at the Overton Hotel & Conference Center in Lubbock. The theme of the conference is "Museums in the Winds of Change." For more information visit <http://www.prismnet.com/~tam/>.

April 17-19, 2014 - The Ninety-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Texas Folklore Society will be held in Fort Worth at the Omni Hotel, Downtown. On Thursday night, there will be a hootenanny and on Friday night a dinner with musical entertainment. All sessions are open to the public. <http://www.texasfolkloresociety.org/>

May 24, 2014 - Mountain-Pecos Regional Area meeting is scheduled for Saturday May 24 in Alpine. The one day meeting features historical presentations, public history updates

and historical tours of the region. A committee for site selection and program will be appointed. For more information and updates contact Travis Roberts at jtrj37@aol.com.

October 15-18, 2014 - The annual Western Historical Association meeting will be held at the Newport Beach Marriott Hotel in Newport Beach, CA. Registration will open in July. For more information go to <http://westernhistoryassociation.org/conference/>

November 7-8, 2014 - The Center for Big Bend Studies hosts a two-day conference in the Morgan University Center on the campus of Sul Ross State University. This conference brings together historians, archaeologists, folklorists and other researchers studying the past and present of the Big Bend region and northern Mexico. Register online at <http://ww2.sulross.edu/cbbs/conference.php> or request a registration form by phone (432) 837-8179, fax (432) 837-8381, or e-mail: cbbs@sulross.edu.

CALL FOR PAPERS:

The Publisher and Editor are pleased to announce the formation of a new publication, the *Journal of Texas Archeology and History*. The *Journal* is dedicated to cover topics of Texas-based archeological and relevant historical research. It will be distributed in digital format with full color figures and at no cost via the Internet. All articles will be juried by an outstanding team of professional archeologists and historians. Peer review is available to authors when requested. The *Journal* will be indexed and word searchable. There will be at least one issue published per year and monograph length contributions will also be welcome. We invite researchers and authors to submit manuscripts for review to Steve Davis at sadavis@advancedlogitech.com or Timothy Perttula at tkp4747@aol.com.

WEST TEXAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University
P.O. Box 41041
Lubbock, TX 79409-1041

Phone: (806)742-9076
Fax: (806)742-0496
E-mail: wthayb@ttu.edu

On line? Visit our Web Site
at www.wtha.org



Non-Profit Orgn.
U.S. Postage
PAID
San Antonio, Texas
Permit No. 167

Join the West Texas Historical Association

Throughout its distinguished history, the West Texas Historical Association has encompassed a wide range of both professional and non-professional historians, from lawyers to ranchers to teachers. Although their interests vary, members share a common desire to preserve the rich history of West Texas. All members receive the *West Texas Historical Review* and a subscription to the *Cyclone*.

Membership Levels

Student	\$ 10
Regular	\$ 30
Institutional	\$ 25
Family	\$ 35
Sustaining	\$ 50
Life	\$ 500
Sponsoring	\$1000

To join mail your check to: West Texas Historical Association, Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University, Box 41041, Lubbock, TX 79409-1041 or register online at www.wtha.org.

THE CYCLONE

A Newsletter for members of the West Texas Historical Association

Editors: Jim & Becky Matthews

Published twice a year by the West Texas Historical Association, Lubbock, Texas. Members also receive the *Year Book*, published each fall, containing articles, news notes, and book reviews about West Texas history. Annual membership fees are \$10 for students, \$30 regular, \$35 family, \$50 sustaining, \$25 institutional/library. All back issues of the *Year Book*, published since 1925, are available for \$15 each.

Browse back issues of the Cyclone at our website www.wtha.org maintained by webmaster Lynn Whitfield.