

Be Prepared To Vote Every Election Day



MESSAGE FROM
GENERAL MANAGER ALAN LESLEY

WHILE THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ISN'T UNTIL 2020, there are countless state and local elections between now and then that can have a major impact on life in our local communities. That's why Comanche Electric Cooperative remains engaged in a national get-out-the-vote campaign called Co-ops Vote. We invite you to join us.

Co-ops Vote is a nonpartisan project of America's electric cooperatives designed to encourage co-op members to vote and support their co-ops and their community when they go to the polls. As a nonpartisan effort, the program does not endorse or recommend candidates for election.

Co-ops Vote was launched in 2016 to reverse a troubling trend: In the 2012 elections, voter turnout in rural areas declined by 18 percent—twice the voter drop-off seen nationally. More than 700 electric co-ops in 47 states responded by joining the Co-ops Vote program to increase voter engagement in the communities they serve, and it was a tremendous success. Rural voter turnout in 2016 increased by more than a half-million Americans. Together, we grew our political influence and encouraged lawmakers to pay more attention to the issues affecting rural Americans.

We must harness this momentum and ensure that Co-ops Vote continues to thrive.

More than 1,000 local and state elections will be held this year. Unfortunately, these critical elections often are ignored by the majority of voters. Many people see these

“smaller” elections as less important than national elections. In reality, state and local elections have an even greater impact on local communities because the candidates are running on local issues—issues that are closer to voters' everyday lives than many national issues.

Visit vote.coop to join and learn more. And make sure you cast your ballot November 6—and every election day.



STEVE DEBENPORT | ISTOCK.COM

“As we express our gratitude, we must never forget that the highest appreciation is not to utter words but to live by them.”

—JOHN F. KENNEDY

At Comanche Electric Cooperative, we are grateful for the opportunity to serve you, our member-customers. We strive every day to meet your needs and provide the highest quality service at a fair cost. We know you count on that service to make your life simpler, more comfortable and safer. We'll do our best to never let you down.

We hope this Thanksgiving is a time of great joy and gratitude for you and your family.

To allow our employees to celebrate the holiday with their families, our offices will be closed Thursday–Friday, November 22–23.

Happy Thanksgiving



P.O. Box 729, Comanche, TX 76442

Operating in Brown, Callahan, Comanche, Eastland, Mills, Shackelford and Stephens counties

HEADQUARTERS

201 W. Wrights Ave.
Comanche, TX 76442

EARLY OFFICE

1801 CR 338
Early, TX 76801

EASTLAND OFFICE

1311 W. Main St.
Eastland, TX 76448

OFFICE HOURS

Comanche Office: Monday–Friday,
7:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Early Office: Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, 7:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., closed
1–2 p.m.

Eastland Office: Tuesday and
Thursday, 8 a.m.–4 p.m.

General Manager

Alan Lesley

Board of Directors

Randy Denning, District 1
Pete McDougal, District 2
Ruby Solomon, District 3
Monty Carlisle, District 4
Troy Stewart, District 5
Loren Stroebel, District 6
Phil Taylor, District 7

Report an Outage

CECA crews are available 24/7 in the event of a power quality issue by calling 1-800-915-2533.

Contact Us

CALL US

1-800-915-2533 toll-free

FIND US ON THE WEB

www.cecacoop



facebook.com/CECA.coop



“There are so many people in the co-ops of Texas who do extraordinary things for other people.”

—NANCY JOHNSON, whose Little Hats, Big Hearts program builds awareness of congenital heart defects.
Texas Co-op Power, February 2017

WYATT MCSADLER

POWER OF OUR PEOPLE

**Let us know about your local hero!
Nominate a co-op member in your area who improves the community's quality of life.**

Email your nomination to people@texascoopower.com.

Include name, co-op affiliation and a short description of their work in the community.

We'll highlight select nominees in a future issue of *Texas Co-op Power*.

TEXAS CO-OP POWER



PEPPERMINT | ISTOCK.COM

Veterans Day November 11

We salute all veterans who have served to help preserve our freedom.

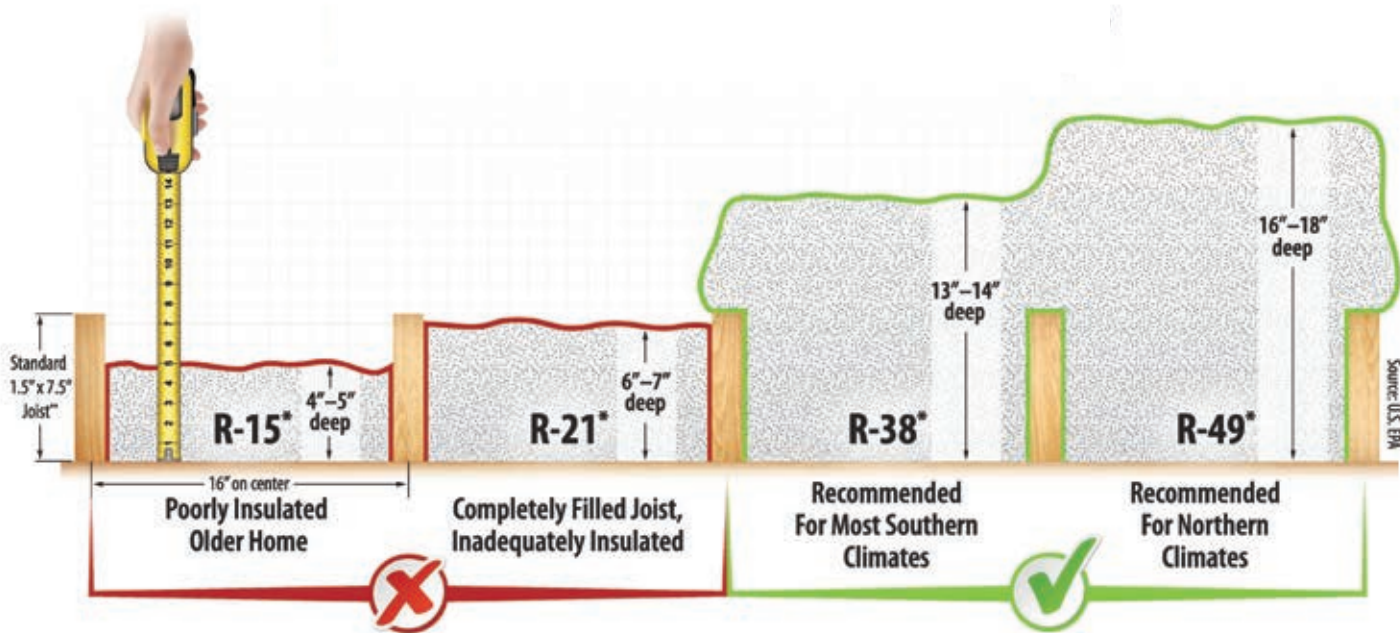


CHARLIEAJA | ISTOCK.COM

Daylight Saving Time

Ends November 4 at 2 a.m.
Set your clocks back one hour.

Does Your Home's Insulation Measure Up?



* Recommended Dept. of Energy attic insulation levels for commonly used fiberglass, mineral wool and cellulose insulation assuming about R-3 per inch.

** Standard joists are sold as 2" x 8" but usually measure closer to 1.5" x 7.5."

JUST AS A HAT AND COAT PROVIDE INSULATION FOR YOUR BODY against the cold, attic insulation does the same for your home.

When your home is not properly sealed and insulated, cold air sneaks in and heat escapes, making your heating system work harder and your home less comfortable. Effectively sealing and insulating your home can cut your heating and cooling costs by an average of 15 percent.

Your attic is one of the first places you should consider insulating, particularly because most homes do not have enough attic insulation.

Insulation is graded by its R-value—the higher the R-value, the greater the insulating power. If you live in a mild climate, your attic insulation should have a minimum rating of R-38, or about 13–14 inches of insulation. If you live in a colder climate, aim for a minimum value of R-49, or about 16–18 inches of insulation.

How can you tell if your attic needs more insulation? As a general rule, if you go into your attic and can see the ceiling joists on the attic floor, there is not enough insulation.

If you live in an older home, be sure the wiring is in good shape, too. If it's not, the wiring should be replaced before adding insulation.

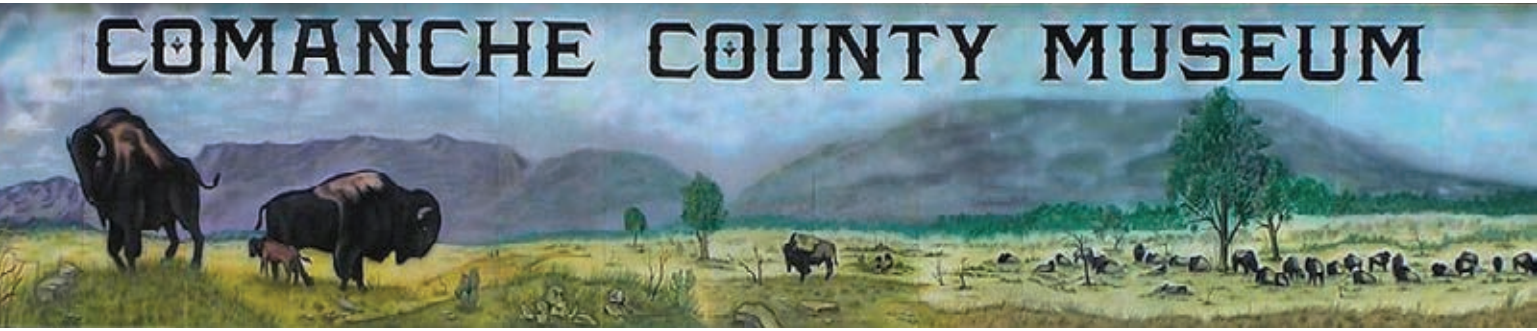
Whether you hire a contractor or undertake adding insulation as a do-it-yourself project, first:

- ▶ Seal any air leaks, including those around exposed air ducts and the attic door or hatch.
- ▶ If you have existing attic insulation, it is usually not necessary to remove it unless it is wet, moldy or contains animal waste.
- ▶ Make sure there is sufficient ventilation in the attic. Warmth and moisture can build up in an improperly ventilated attic, which can lead to roof problems.

There are two types of insulation that you could place on your attic floor: batt or roll (also known as blanket) insulation and blown-in or loose-fill insulation. Blown-in insulation requires special equipment to install but fills the space better than batt or roll insulation, which can leave gaps without careful placement around ceiling joists, vents and other impediments.

Insulation is most commonly made from fiberglass, cellulose or mineral wool. Many energy advisers recommend blown-in cellulose insulation due to its superior coverage, high R-value and air-sealing abilities. Blown-in cellulose insulation is treated with boric acid, which acts as a fire retardant and insect repellent.

COMANCHE COUNTY MUSEUM



It's a cold, rainy Saturday. The kids are housebound and bored. What do you do? Go to a museum, of course! From the age of dinosaurs to modern-day Comanche County and its surrounds, you will find it all at the Comanche County Historical Museum.

BY SHIRLEY DUKES

A.P. AND MARGARET BURKS, LONGTIME COMANCHE RESIDENTS

with a love for the county's long and colorful history, had the foresight long ago to collect and maintain artifacts ranging from prehistoric times to pioneer days. These artifacts were housed in their private museum and shared with visitors.

In 1972, they generously donated their prized possessions to charter the Comanche County Historical Museum. The property the museum now occupies was donated in June 1975 by Joe Maxwell, a local tax consultant and attorney. Maxwell donated 3.2 acres of land and buildings to the historical society for the creation of the museum. Originally a trailer manufacturing plant, the building required significant structural and interior renovations, and more items had to be acquired for the collection before the museum could open. After three years of hard work by dedicated volunteers, the museum opened in October 1978 with displays in one large room and in five side rooms.

The museum has grown to more than 15 rooms of historical exhibits, with a workshop, office and supply room covering more than 50,000 square feet. An additional eight rooms covering 1,800 square feet, called the Newburg annex, recently was added to house new-to-the-museum artifacts dating back 150 years.

The museum represents the communities of Board Church, Comanche, De Leon, Duster, Lamkin, Newburg, Sipe Springs and Stag Creek. The museum houses a replica blacksmith shop, barbershop, schoolroom and Jack Wright Saloon in addition to a children's area, an implement room, military room and a representation of a Native American campsite.

Comanche County, originally inhabited by Native Americans, was once the western edge of the frontier. With that geography came outlaws, sheriffs, Texas Rangers and pioneers, who together provided an abundance of stories and history.

Some of the more famous people featured in the museum are Boss Green, a Texas Ranger killed by two outlaws; Cyrus Campbell, the Texas Ranger who made the leg irons that shackled Gen. Santa Anna; Lt. Rector Cunningham, a descendent of one of the first white families to settle Comanche County and the first Comanche County officer killed in World War I; Robert T. Hill, known as the father of Texas geology; Preach Horton, a Beattie High School graduate and World War II veteran who singlehandedly finished the taking of a German town during the



A favorite of the little ones are these dinosaur prints uncovered in the construction of the spillway of the Lake Eanes Dam, 4 miles southwest of Comanche. Experts say the tyrannosaurus behind the marks could have weighed 7 tons and measured 40 feet long and 18 feet tall.



During the 1800s, pioneers were still moving west, some of them settling in Comanche County because of the rich soil, abundant wild game and water supply. This original freight wagon belonged to the Jay family of Sipe Springs. It features two sets of wheels: one for dry weather and one for mud.

war; Gen. George F. Moore, a Comanche High School and Texas A&M University graduate and an officer in the Battle of Corregidor who raised the white flag that began the Bataan Death March; and L.D. Cox, a survivor of the sinking of the USS Indianapolis during World War II.

Visitors to the Comanche County Historical Museum come



The diorama room features educational displays of a Native American camp and a pioneer camp. A DVD from the History Channel gives information about the history of Native Americans.

In the Board Church room, one can view a number of old appliances and kitchen items as well as quilts and other memorabilia. The museum also houses a blacksmith shop, doctor's office, barbershop, Jack Wright Saloon diorama, schoolroom, children's area, implement room and military room. Other rooms feature antiquities from Comanche, De Leon, Duster, Lamkin, Newburg, Sipe Springs and Stag Creek.



from all walks of life, hailing from Bavaria, Brazil, Cuba, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, South Africa, Sweden and from local communities.

The museum, along with the Comanche Public Library, Fleming Oak, Durham-Ellis Pecan Company, Brennan Vineyards' McCrary House and the Historic Comanche Railway Depot, is recognized on the Texas Forts Trail. It is located at 402 Moorman Road in Comanche and is open Wednesday–Saturday, 10 a.m.–4 p.m. For special appointments or guided tours, contact the museum at (325) 356-5115 or onlymuseum1@verizon.net. There is no charge for visiting the museum. However, it is a non-profit organization operated by the Comanche County Historical Society and receives no outside funding, making donations greatly appreciated. Donations can be made in person at the museum or by mail to P.O. Box 22, Comanche 76442.



Thank you to the Comanche County Historical Museum, Garry Steele, Ruth Adelle Waggoner and Missy Jones for their assistance and great store of knowledge, which made this story possible

Left: A history of Comanche would not be complete without mentioning Gaston Boykin, a Comanche County native who served as sheriff. At the age of 19, he organized the first Comanche County Rodeo. But more than anything, Boykin is remembered as a friend to many.

Right: In the blacksmith shop, one can view a plethora of old tools in addition to a 1923 Ford Model T Roadster. Don't forget to visit the implement room, where you will see everything from an 1886 road grader pulled by six oxen to the Bonser Printing Press used by Tabor, Carpenter and Ormsby.

John Wesley Hardin

The museum's largest draw is the diorama of the Jack Wright Saloon. On May 26, 1874, a gunfight took place just outside the saloon, and within a few days, nine men were dead.

At the time, it was one of the most widely reported events in the southwest. John Wesley Hardin had been visiting Comanche then and entered three horses at the races. Hardin won \$3,000 cash, 50 head of cattle, wagons and teams. He and two friends, Jim Taylor and Bud Dixon, celebrated at all the saloons in Comanche, ending at Jack Wright's place. There they happened upon Charles Webb, a Brown County deputy sheriff who came to town to look for Hardin.

Webb and Hardin began to argue, guns were drawn, and Hardin shot Webb in the face. Webb's bullet entered Hardin's side from behind. Taylor's gunshot hit Webb in the chest as Dixon also fired. Hardin and Taylor headed toward Round Mountain and managed to elude a posse of some 500 men led by Ranger Waller of Stephenville. Hardin was considered the fastest and most dangerous living gunman. The gun that killed Webb can be seen at the National Rifle Association Museum.



Clockwise from top: John Wesley Hardin in a reproduction of the gunfight between Hardin and Webb; Sheriff Carnes, a friend of Hardin, stands at the top of the original staircase from the courthouse of the Hardin trial, next to the original courthouse doors; replica of the Jack Wright Saloon featuring its original mirror; piano player Dan Tucker plinks out a tune for saloon guests.



Above: Stump of the oak tree a mob used in 1874 to hang Joe Hardin and Tom and Bud Dixon, kinsmen of John Wesley Hardin, in reprisal for the murder of Charles Webb. Hardin was tried in Comanche in 1874 for the murder. He served 15 years in prison and opened a law office in El Paso upon his release in 1894. He was killed in 1895 by a gunshot at the age of 42 in El Paso.



American Indian Artifacts

The Comanche County Historical Museum is said to host one of the most extensive collections of American Indian artifacts in the state of Texas. These items have been authenticated by an archaeologist, and some date back 1,500 years. The Navajo medicine man headdress is a reproduction made by a Navajo Native American.



Military and War Memorabilia

The museum houses a large display of military memorabilia, dating from the Civil War to the Gulf War. Artifacts include a World War I bugle and a 500-pound practice bomb. Guests also can watch videos on the USS Indianapolis, World War II, Pearl Harbor, Vietnam and the Civil War.

