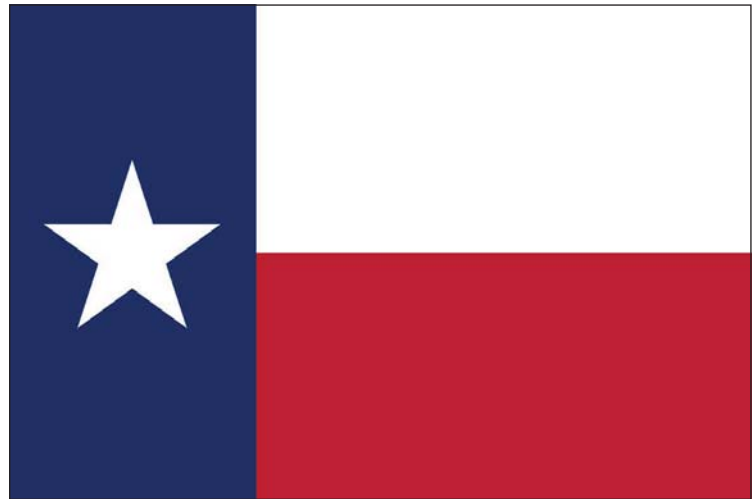




State seal



State flag



State insect, Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)



State bird, Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)



State mammal, small, Nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*)



State flower, Texas bluebonnet (*Lupinus texensis*)

Coahuila y Tejas. The Congress did allow Texas the option of forming its own state “as soon as it feels capable of doing so.”

The same year, Mexico enacted the General Colonization Law, which enabled all heads of household, regardless of race or immigrant status, to claim land in Mexico. Mexico had neither manpower nor funds to protect settlers from near-constant Comanche raids and it hoped that getting more settlers into the area could control the raids. The government liberalized its immigration policies, allowing for settlers from the United States to immigrate to Texas.

The first empresarios grant had been made under Spanish control to Moses Austin. The grant was passed to his son Stephen F. Austin, whose settlers, known as the Old Three Hundred, settled along the Brazos River in 1822. The grant was later ratified by the Mexican government. Twenty-three other empresarios brought settlers to the state, the majority from the United States of America.

Many (estimate of about 1 in 70 (1.4%) being the national average for 1860) of the Anglo-American settlers owned slaves. Mexico granted Texas a one-year exemption from the national edict of 1829 outlawing slavery, but Mexican president Anastasio Bustamante ordered that all slaves be freed in 1830. To circumvent the law, the colonists converted their slaves into indentured servants “for life.” By 1836 there were 5,000 enslaved African Americans in Texas.

Bustamante outlawed the immigration of United States citizens to Texas in 1830. Several new presidios were established in the region to monitor immigration and customs practices. The new laws also called for the enforcement of customs duties, angering both native Mexican citizens (Tejanos) and Anglos. In 1832, a group of men led a revolt against customs enforcement in Anahuac. These Anahuac Disturbances coincided with a revolt in Mexico against the current president. Texans sided with the federalists against the current government and after the Battle of Nacogdoches, drove all Mexican soldiers out of East Texas.

Texans took advantage of the lack of oversight to agitate for more political freedom, resulting in the Convention of 1832. Among other issues, the convention demanded that U.S. citizens be allowed to immigrate into Texas, and requested independent statehood for the area. The following year, Texians reiterated their demands at the Convention of 1833. After presenting their petition, courier Stephen F. Austin was jailed for the next two years in Mexico City on suspicion of treason. Although Mexico implemented several measures to appease the colonists, President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna’s measures to

transform Mexico from a federalist to a centralist state provided an excuse for the Texan colonists to revolt.

### Texas Revolution

The vague unrest erupted into armed conflict on October 2, 1835 at the Battle of Gonzales, when Texans repelled a Mexican attempt to retake a small cannon. This launched the Texas Revolution, and over the next three months, the Texian Army successfully defeated all Mexican troops in the region.

On March 2, 1836, Texans signed the Texas Declaration of Independence at Washington-on-the-Brazos, effectively creating the Republic of Texas. The revolt was justified as necessary to protect basic rights and because Mexico had annulled the federal pact. The majority of the colonists were from the United States; they said that Mexico had invited them to move to the country, but they were determined “to enjoy” the republican institutions to which they were accustomed in their native land.

Many of the Texas settlers believed the war to be over and left the army after the initial string of victories. The remaining troops were largely recently-arrived adventurers from the United States; according to historian Alwyn Barr, the numerous American volunteers “contributed to the Mexican view that Texan opposition stemmed from outside influences.” The Mexican congress responded to this perceived threat by authorizing the execution of any foreigner found fighting in Texas; they did not want prisoners of war.

As early as October 27, Mexican president Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna had been preparing to quell the unrest in Texas. In early 1836, Santa Anna personally led a 6,000-man force toward Texas. His force was large but ill-trained. Santa Anna led the bulk of the troops to San Antonio de Bexar to besiege the Alamo Mission, while General Jose de Urrea led the remaining troops up the coast of Texas. Urrea’s forces soon defeated all the Texian resistance along the coast, culminating in the Goliad Massacre, where they executed 300 Texian prisoners of war. After a thirteen-day siege, Santa Anna’s forces overwhelmed the nearly 200 Texians defending the Alamo, and killed the prisoners. “Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!” became a battle cry of the Texas Revolution.

News of the defeats sparked the Runaway Scrape, where much of the population of Texas and the Texas provisional government fled east, away from the approaching Mexican army. Many settlers rejoined the Texian army, then commanded by General Sam Houston. After several weeks of maneuvering, on April 21, 1836, the Texian Army attacked Santa Anna’s forces near the present-day city of Houston at the Battle of San Jacinto. They cap-

tured Santa Anna and forced him to sign the Treaties of Velasco, ending the war.

### Republic of Texas: 1836-1845

The 1st Congress of the Republic of Texas convened in October 1836 at Columbia (now West Columbia). It overturned the Mexican prohibition of slavery, although it allowed slaveholders to free their slaves if they desired. Stephen F. Austin, known as the Father of Texas, died December 27, 1836, after serving two months as Secretary of State for the new Republic. In 1836, five sites served as temporary capitals of Texas (Washing-ton-on-the-Brazos, Harrisburg, Galveston, Velasco and Columbia) before President Sam Houston moved the capital to Houston in 1837. In 1839, the capital was moved to the new town of Austin by the next president, Mirabeau B. Lamar.

Internal politics of the Republic were based on the conflict between two factions. The nationalist faction, led by Mirabeau B. Lamar, advocated the continued independence of Texas, the expulsion of the Native Americans, and the expansion of Texas to the Pacific Ocean. Their opponents, led by Sam Houston, advocated the annexation of Texas to the United States and peaceful co-existence with Native Americans.

Although Texas governed itself, Mexico refused to recognize its independence. On March 5, 1842, a Mexican force of over 500 men, led by Rafael Vasquez, invaded Texas for the first time since the revolution. They soon headed back to the Rio Grande after briefly occupying San Antonio. 1,400 Mexican troops, led by the French mercenary general Adrian Woll launched a second attack and captured San Antonio on September 11, 1842. A Texas militia retaliated at the Battle of Salado Creek. However, on September 18, this militia was defeated by Mexican soldiers and Texas Cherokee Indians during the Dawson Massacre. The Mexican army would later retreat from the city of San Antonio.

Mexico's attacks on Texas intensified the conflict between the political factions in an incident known as the Texas Archive War in 1842. To "protect" the Texas national archives, President Sam Houston ordered them out of Austin. Austin residents, suspicious of the president's motives because of his avowed disdain of the capital, forced the archives back to Austin at gunpoint. The Texas Congress admonished Houston for the incident, and the incident would solidify Austin as Texas's seat of government for the Republic and the future state.

### Statehood, War, and Expansion: 1845-1860

On February 28, 1845, the U.S. Congress narrowly passed a bill that authorized the United States to annex the Republic of Texas if it so voted. The legislation set the date for annexation for December 29 of the same year. On October 13 of the same year, a majority of voters in Texas approved a proposed constitution that specifically endorsed slavery and the slave trade. This constitution was later accepted by the U.S. Congress, making Texas a U.S. state on the same day annexation took effect (therefore bypassing a territorial phase).

The Mexican government had long warned that annexation would mean war with the United States. When Texas joined the U.S., the Mexican government broke diplomatic relations with the United States. The United States now assumed the claims of Texas when it claimed all land north of the Rio Grande. In June 1845, President James K. Polk sent General Zachary Taylor to Texas, and by October, 3,500 Americans were on the Nueces River, prepared to defend Texas from a Mexican invasion. On November 10, 1845, Polk ordered General Taylor and his forces south to the Rio Grande, into disputed territory that Mexicans claimed as their own. Mexico claimed the Nueces River-about 150 miles (240 km) north of the Rio Grande-as its border with Texas.

On April 25, 1846, a 2,000-strong Mexican cavalry detachment attacked a 70-man U.S. patrol that had been sent into the contested territory north of the Rio Grande and south of the Nueces River. The Mexican cavalry routed the patrol, killing 16 U.S. soldiers in what later became known as the Thornton Affair. Both nations declared war. In the ensuing Mexican-American War, there were no more battles fought in Texas, but it became a major staging point for the American invasion of northern Mexico.

One of the primary motivations for annexation was the Texas government's huge debts. The United States agreed to assume many of these upon annexation. However, the former Republic never fully paid off its debt until the Compromise of 1850. In return for \$10 million, a large portion of Texas-claimed territory, now parts of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Wyoming, was ceded to the Federal government.

### Migration

Intensified migration to Texas after statehood raised the population to about 150,000. Societies such as the Texas Emigration and Land Company now pledged to settle colonists who would agree to constitute a militia for defense against the Indians; in return they would receive a grant of 320 acres of choice land. Most of the newcomers continued to migrate from the states of the lower South;

**2021**

A coalition of 11 Republican senators, led by Ted Cruz of Texas, announced it would challenge the outcome of the presidential election by voting to reject electors from some states.

The National Rifle Association (NRA) filed for bankruptcy and moved its headquarters from New York to Texas.

US Representative Ron Wright (67) died after testing positive for COVID-19, making him the first member of the U.S. Congress to die from the pandemic disease that has claimed nearly 464,000 American lives. The Texas Republican had also been battling cancer.

On February 15, a rare deep freeze in Texas that raised demand for power forced the U.S. state's electric grid operator to impose rotating blackouts that left more than 2 million customers without electricity.

Fox News reported that U.S. Senator Ted Cruz flew to the Mexican resort city of Cancun with his family, as millions of his fellow Texans struggled through a deadly deep freeze.

A U.S. federal judge late today indefinitely banned President Joe Biden's administration from enforcing a 100-day moratorium on most deportations. Texas argued the moratorium violated federal law and risked imposing additional costs on the state.

Larry McMurtry (84), an award-winning novelist and screenwriter, died at his home in Archer city, Texas. His work included *Lonesome Dove* (1985), the novel that won him the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, as well as *The Last Picture Show* (1966) and *Terms of Endearment* (1975).

Texas-based Baylor University won its first men's college basketball championship.

Republican-led Legislature in Texas pressed ahead with its own far-reaching bill that would make it one of the most difficult states in the nation in which to cast a ballot.

Republican Texas Governor Greg Abbott signed into law a "fetal heartbeat" abortion bill that bans the procedure after about six weeks of pregnancy and grants citizens the right to sue doctors who perform abortions past that point.

Grammy-winning singer B.J. Thomas (78) died at his home in Arlington, Texas. His songs included "Raindrops Keep Fallin' on My Head" (1969) and "Hey Won't You Play" (1975). The Raindrops song was

written by Burt Bacharach and Hal David for the film *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* (1969).

Texas Gov. Greg Abbott signed into law a bill allowing people to carry concealed handguns without any permit, joining 20 other states that already have such measures.

Amazon founder Jeff Bezos lifted off from a site in West Texas with three other people, fulfilling a key goal of his private Blue Origin rocket company. Bezos and the passengers experienced about four minutes of free fall in the New Shepard capsule. The whole flight lasted about 10 minutes.

In Texas physicist Steven Weinberg (88), who won the Nobel prize in 1979 with two other scientists for their separate contributions unlocking mysteries of tiny particles and their electromagnetic interaction, died in Austin.

Dusty Hill, the bearded bass player who made up one third of ZZ Top, died at his home in Houston. ZZ Top was among the best-selling rock bands of the 1980s.

Texas Gov. Greg Abbott issued an executive order banning any state or local mandates requiring people to be vaccinated against COVID-19, as the state reported the most COVID-19 patients in its hospitals since the pandemic began.

Texas' near-ban on abortion, Senate Bill 8, went into effect after the Supreme Court didn't take action on a request to block the law.

Texas' new law allowing most people to carry handguns in public without a permit or training came into effect. Research has suggested that crime actually rises after such laws are implemented.

In September, Hurricane Nicholas made landfall over the Gulf Coast of Texas before being downgraded to a tropical storm, lashing weary residents with powerful wind gusts and driving rain as it moved toward Houston.

Texas Governor Greg Abbott signed a new law that restricts access to abortion-inducing medications, just weeks after the state rolled out a near-total ban on abortion procedures.

In October, President Joe Biden's administration urged a judge to block a near-total ban on abortion imposed by Texas—the strictest such law in the nation—in a key battle in the ferocious legal war over abortion access in the United States.

A federal judge granted the Justice Department's request to halt enforcement of the recently passed Texas law that

## Geographical Characteristics of the 50 Most Populated Places in Texas

Place	Land Area (square miles)	Water Area (square miles)	Elevation (feet)	Latitude (degrees)	Longitude (degrees)
<b>Abilene</b> city <i>Taylor Co.</i>	106.792775	5.413453	1,719	32.4545143	-99.7381473
<b>Allen</b> city <i>Collin Co.</i>	26.291696	0.101299	659	33.1072239	-96.6746760
<b>Amarillo</b> city <i>Potter Co.</i>	99.475835	1.688639	3,668	35.1978395	-101.8287459
<b>Arlington</b> city <i>Tarrant Co.</i>	95.881713	3.741339	604	32.7007082	-97.1246912
<b>Atascocita</b> cdp <i>Harris Co.</i>	25.233490	0.188536	69	29.9759413	-95.1945565
<b>Austin</b> city <i>Travis Co.</i>	297.895924	7.166290	489	30.3071816	-97.7559964
<b>Baytown</b> city <i>Harris Co.</i>	35.444953	1.067725	23	29.7569736	-94.9679552
<b>Beaumont</b> city <i>Jefferson Co.</i>	82.800501	3.032437	16	30.0843427	-94.1457737
<b>Brownsville</b> city <i>Cameron Co.</i>	132.330221	13.950568	33	26.0183263	-97.4538263
<b>Bryan</b> city <i>Brazos Co.</i>	44.412307	0.088184	374	30.6665755	-96.3655202
<b>Carrollton</b> city <i>Denton Co.</i>	36.296172	0.812351	528	32.9883599	-96.8997702
<b>College Station</b> city <i>Brazos Co.</i>	49.442217	0.174722	338	30.5886230	-96.2960096
<b>Conroe</b> city <i>Montgomery Co.</i>	52.714505	0.454501	220	30.3160172	-95.4699931
<b>Corpus Christi</b> city <i>Nueces Co.</i>	160.611601	328.980296	7	27.7542524	-97.1733853
<b>Dallas</b> city <i>Dallas Co.</i>	340.518566	45.326365	420	32.7941760	-96.7655033
<b>Denton</b> city <i>Denton Co.</i>	87.951563	1.363700	659	33.2151391	-97.1416867
<b>Edinburg</b> city <i>Hidalgo Co.</i>	37.632361	0.060311	95	26.3143923	-98.1631962
<b>El Paso</b> city <i>El Paso Co.</i>	255.235392	1.020096	3,717	31.8483598	-106.4269790
<b>Fort Worth</b> city <i>Tarrant Co.</i>	339.819237	8.043421	653	32.7795423	-97.3463354
<b>Frisco</b> city <i>Collin Co.</i>	61.803725	0.576073	696	33.1510284	-96.8192633
<b>Garland</b> city <i>Dallas Co.</i>	57.084772	0.131323	551	32.9098261	-96.6303571
<b>Grand Prairie</b> city <i>Dallas Co.</i>	72.104706	8.986058	515	32.6841931	-97.0209951
<b>Houston</b> city <i>Harris Co.</i>	599.589385	27.906420	36	29.7804724	-95.3863425
<b>Irving</b> city <i>Dallas Co.</i>	67.017254	1.001781	482	32.8577478	-96.9700224
<b>Killeen</b> city <i>Bell Co.</i>	53.580371	0.671368	827	31.0776691	-97.7319520
<b>Laredo</b> city <i>Webb Co.</i>	88.908277	1.449807	413	27.5476811	-99.4869309
<b>League City</b> city <i>Galveston Co.</i>	51.289146	1.707121	20	29.4901042	-95.1091253
<b>Lewisville</b> city <i>Denton Co.</i>	36.398055	6.071899	525	33.0465513	-96.9818258
<b>Longview</b> city <i>Gregg Co.</i>	55.692749	0.105495	371	32.5193054	-94.7648098
<b>Lubbock</b> city <i>Lubbock Co.</i>	122.410369	1.143648	3,202	33.5664787	-101.8866773
<b>McAllen</b> city <i>Hidalgo Co.</i>	48.343526	0.303788	121	26.2185125	-98.2461453
<b>McKinney</b> city <i>Collin Co.</i>	62.208659	0.672250	630	33.2012413	-96.6679795
<b>Mesquite</b> city <i>Dallas Co.</i>	46.021080	0.152166	495	32.7639030	-96.5924264
<b>Midland</b> city <i>Midland Co.</i>	72.070824	0.169960	2,779	32.0299306	-102.1096969
<b>Mission</b> city <i>Hidalgo Co.</i>	33.992139	0.066530	141	26.2026378	-98.3214800
<b>New Braunfels</b> city <i>Comal Co.</i>	43.872091	0.404046	630	29.6993011	-98.1151091
<b>Odessa</b> city <i>Ector Co.</i>	41.954786	0.256599	2,900	31.8803778	-102.3434058
<b>Pasadena</b> city <i>Harris Co.</i>	42.762433	1.505380	30	29.6582634	-95.1504783
<b>Pearland</b> city <i>Brazoria Co.</i>	47.015530	0.447637	46	29.5557611	-95.3230704
<b>Plano</b> city <i>Collin Co.</i>	71.581276	0.362034	666	33.0507687	-96.7479440
<b>Richardson</b> city <i>Dallas Co.</i>	28.563862	0.092466	630	32.9722914	-96.7080688
<b>Round Rock</b> city <i>Williamson Co.</i>	34.112792	0.301633	735	30.5237164	-97.6673626
<b>San Angelo</b> city <i>Tom Green Co.</i>	56.864649	2.279221	1,844	31.4389124	-100.4518503
<b>San Antonio</b> city <i>Bexar Co.</i>	460.933288	5.779383	650	29.4724026	-98.5251419
<b>Sugar Land</b> city <i>Fort Bend Co.</i>	32.378615	1.639445	75	29.5969266	-95.6294293
<b>Temple</b> city <i>Bell Co.</i>	69.006045	0.415493	718	31.1056563	-97.3825222
<b>The Woodlands</b> cdp <i>Montgomery Co.</i>	43.271440	0.581032	144	30.1715475	-95.5079819
<b>Tyler</b> city <i>Smith Co.</i>	53.858248	0.528195	538	32.3149536	-95.3046306
<b>Waco</b> city <i>McLennan Co.</i>	88.964244	12.298365	469	31.5601108	-97.1860267
<b>Wichita Falls</b> city <i>Wichita Co.</i>	72.139700	0.023740	948	33.9066992	-98.5258540

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010; United States Geological Survey

### San Antonio Int'l Airport

The city of San Antonio is located in the south-central portion of Texas on the Balcones escarpment. Northwest of the city, the terrain slopes upward to the Edwards Plateau and to the southeast it slopes downward to the Gulf Coastal Plains. Soils are blackland clay and silty loam on the Plains and thin limestone soils on the Edwards Plateau.

The location of San Antonio on the edge of the Gulf Coastal Plains is influenced by a modified subtropical climate, predominantly continental during the winter months and marine during the summer months. Temperatures range from 50 degrees in January to the middle 80s in July and August. While the summer is hot, with daily temperatures above 90 degrees over 80 percent of the time, extremely high temperatures are rare. Mild weather prevails during much of the winter months, with below-freezing temperatures occurring on an average of about 20 days each year.

San Antonio is situated between a semi-arid area to the west and the coastal area of heavy precipitation to the east. Precipitation is fairly well distributed throughout the year with the heaviest amounts occurring during May and September. The precipitation from April through September usually occurs from thunderstorms. Most of the winter precipitation occurs as light rain or drizzle. Thunderstorms and heavy rains have occurred in all months of the year. Hail of damaging intensity seldom occurs but light hail is frequent with the springtime thunderstorms. Measurable snow occurs only once in three or four years.

Northerly winds prevail during most of the winter, and strong northerly winds occasionally occur during storms called northers. Southeasterly winds from the Gulf of Mexico also occur frequently during winter and are predominant in summer.

Since San Antonio is located only 140 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, tropical storms occasionally affect the city with strong winds and heavy rains. One of the fastest winds recorded, 74 mph, occurred as a tropical storm moved inland east of the city in August 1942.

Relative humidity is above 80 percent during the early morning hours most of the year, dropping to near 50 percent in the late afternoon.

San Antonio has about 50 percent of the possible amount of sunshine during the winter months and more than 70 percent during the summer months. Skies are clear to partly cloudy more than 60 percent of the time and cloudy less than 40 percent.

The first occurrence of 32 degrees Fahrenheit is in late November and the average last occurrence is in early March.

**San Antonio Int'l Airport** *Bexar County* Elevation: 809 ft. Latitude: 29° 32' N Longitude: 98° 28' W

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR
Mean Maximum Temp. (°F)	63.1	67.3	73.7	80.8	87.1	92.5	95.0	96.0	90.5	82.3	72.2	64.1	80.4
Mean Temp. (°F)	51.9	55.8	62.3	69.5	77.0	82.6	84.9	85.4	79.9	71.3	61.1	53.0	69.5
Mean Minimum Temp. (°F)	40.7	44.3	50.9	58.0	66.8	72.6	74.7	74.7	69.3	60.2	49.9	41.8	58.7
Extreme Maximum Temp. (°F)	86	100	100	101	104	107	106	108	111	99	94	88	111
Extreme Minimum Temp. (°F)	13	14	19	31	43	57	64	61	46	27	23	6	6
Days Maximum Temp. ≥ 90°F	0	0	1	3	10	23	28	29	19	5	0	0	118
Days Maximum Temp. ≤ 32°F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days Minimum Temp. ≤ 32°F	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	18
Days Minimum Temp. ≤ 0°F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heating Degree Days (base 65°F)	407	276	147	38	1	0	0	0	2	31	174	382	1,458
Cooling Degree Days (base 65°F)	9	23	71	178	379	533	623	639	456	232	63	16	3,222
Mean Precipitation (in.)	1.63	1.67	2.27	2.04	4.07	4.01	2.63	2.17	2.89	4.14	2.39	1.91	31.82
Maximum Precipitation (in.)*	8.5	6.4	6.1	9.3	12.8	11.9	8.3	11.1	13.1	9.8	6.0	14.0	52.3
Minimum Precipitation (in.)*	trace	trace	trace	0.1	0.2	trace	trace	0	0.5	trace	trace	trace	13.7
Extreme Maximum Daily Precip. (in.)	2.50	2.44	2.50	3.60	6.26	5.13	9.52	5.73	3.21	11.26	3.47	5.97	11.26
Days With ≥ 0.1" Precipitation	4	3	4	3	5	5	3	3	4	5	4	3	46
Days With ≥ 0.5" Precipitation	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	19
Days With ≥ 1.0" Precipitation	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9
Mean Snowfall (in.)	0.7	0.1	trace	trace	trace	trace	0.0	0.0	0.0	trace	trace	trace	0.8
Maximum Snowfall (in.)*	16	4	trace	0	0	0	0	0	0	trace	trace	trace	16
Maximum 24-hr. Snowfall (in.)*	13	3	trace	0	0	0	0	0	0	trace	trace	trace	13
Maximum Snow Depth (in.)	9	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	0	0	0	trace	trace	trace	9
Days With ≥ 1.0" Snow Depth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Days*	1	1	3	4	6	5	3	4	4	3	2	1	37
Foggy Days*	14	12	13	13	12	6	4	4	7	10	12	13	120
Predominant Sky Cover*	OVR	OVR	OVR	OVR	OVR	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT	CLR	OVR	OVR	OVR
Mean Relative Humidity 6am (%)*	80	80	79	82	87	88	87	86	85	83	81	80	83
Mean Relative Humidity 3pm (%)*	51	48	45	48	52	49	43	42	46	46	48	50	47
Mean Dewpoint (°F)*	38	41	46	55	64	68	69	68	65	57	47	41	55
Prevailing Wind Direction*	N	N	SSE	SE	SE	SSE	SSE	SSE	SE	SSE	N	N	SSE
Prevailing Wind Speed (mph)*	10	12	12	12	12	12	10	9	9	9	10	10	10
Maximum Wind Gust (mph)*	54	56	64	74	63	58	77	49	61	54	54	48	77

Note: (\*) Period of record is 1948-1995