The Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and to provide pensions for Confederate veterans and their widows. In 1897, he married Rebekah Baines, a niece of McKinney, Tex. She had worked her way through the University of Texas and was teaching in Fredericksburg when she met Sam Johnson.

Lyndy Johnson was born on August 27, 1948, and took his seat in the Senate on January 3, 1949. He surpassed even his grandfather's expectations when he became Vice President of the United States in 1961 and the Nation's 36th President on November 22, 1963.

In May 1924, Lyndon Johnson graduated from Cotulla High School in Cotulla, Tex. He returned to Texas College in 1925 where he studied for 2 years before he was offered an opportunity with the Fredericksburg newspaper and was a member of the college debate team. The Dallas Morning News, speaking of his college days, once reported:

"He recited his lessons aloud as he worked alone after other students had left the school. He practiced oratory in the halls which he kept clean. He made speeches to waiters as he wiped them down. He told tales of the ancients to the door mats which he shook free from dust."
WHERE LYNDON JOHNSON WAS BORN
AND GREW UP

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site includes the Birthplace and Boyhood Home of the 36th President of the United States. Both of these houses, their furnishings, and the necessary lands were donated to the U.S. Government by the Johnson City Foundation.

**BIRTHPLACE**

This small two-bedroom farmhouse, which is about one-half mile east of the LBJ Ranch, is typical of the homes built in the late 1800's and early 1900's in this region of Texas. Its open hallway, or “dog-trot,” provided ventilation in hot weather. The Johnson family lived here from 1907 until 1913 when Lyndon was 5 years old. The original house was torn down in the 1930's and a smaller house was built near the site. In 1964 the present structure was reconstructed on the original foundation, using some stone and lumber from the old building. Family photographs and recollections of kinfolk and friends supplied information regarding the floor plan and its furnishings.

**BOYHOOD HOME**

This one-story, Victorian, framehouse was built in 1901. Sam Ealy Johnson, Jr., purchased it and moved his family here in 1913. Lyndon Johnson maintained this as his residence until he married in 1934. After his marriage, he and Lady Bird returned for frequent visits. Portions of it were restored and refurnished in 1964 by the Johnson City Foundation so that it could be developed into a community center for Johnson City. During the refurbishing, some partitions were removed to allow for group meetings. The remainder of the house, including the bedrooms and kitchen, will eventually be restored and opened to the public. Other than these changes, every attempt has been made to restore the home as it was during President Johnson's boyhood years.

This house and the birthplace have been refurnished with many pieces of furniture belonging to Rebekah and Sam Ealy Johnson, Jr., and with other Johnson family heirlooms. Other furnishings representative of the period were purchased for the house.

**ADMINISTRATION**

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, authorized on December 2, 1969, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is P.O. Box 329, Johnson City, TX 78636, is in immediate charge.

**NEARBY SITES RELATED TO JOHNSON AND HIS PRESIDENCY**

Besides properties administered by the National Park Service, there are several other places in the Texas Hill Country which reflect aspects of President Johnson’s life.

Portions of the LBJ Ranch House, with walls of native field stone 18 inches thick, were built as early as 1892. In the early 1900's, President Johnson's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Martin, bought the house. Judge Martin died in 1936 and his widow continued to live in the house until the Johnsons purchased the ranch in 1951. Since then the Johnsons have maintained it as a working cattle ranch and made several additions to the house. During the Johnson administration, leaders from around the world and top Government officials worked and relaxed at the “Texas White House.” It was to this home, one-half mile from his birthplace, that Lyndon Johnson returned when he left the Presidency in 1969. The LBJ Ranch is not open to the public.

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin, is the Nation’s sixth Presidential Library and the first to be situated on a university campus. Constructed by the University of Texas and operated by the National Archives and Records Service, it is both a center of scholarly research and a historical museum.

The Lyndon B. Johnson State Park, across the Pedernales River from the LBJ Ranch, interprets the Hill Country and its influences on President Johnson’s life through exhibits and programs.