

FACTS AND IMAGINARY TOUR



TEXAS HIGHWAY COMMISSION

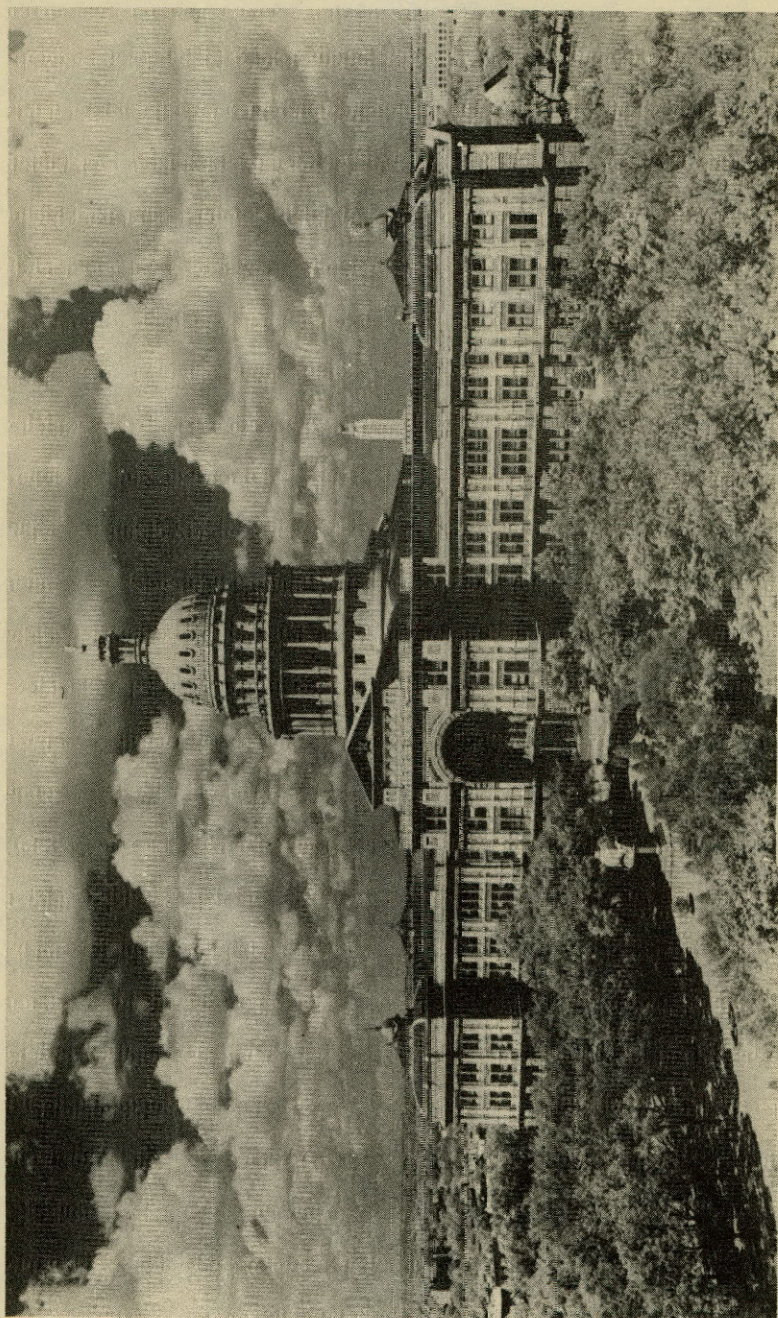
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ROBT. J. POTTS.....*Member*

D. C. GREER

State Highway Engineer



TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
Traffic Service Division
Austin, Texas

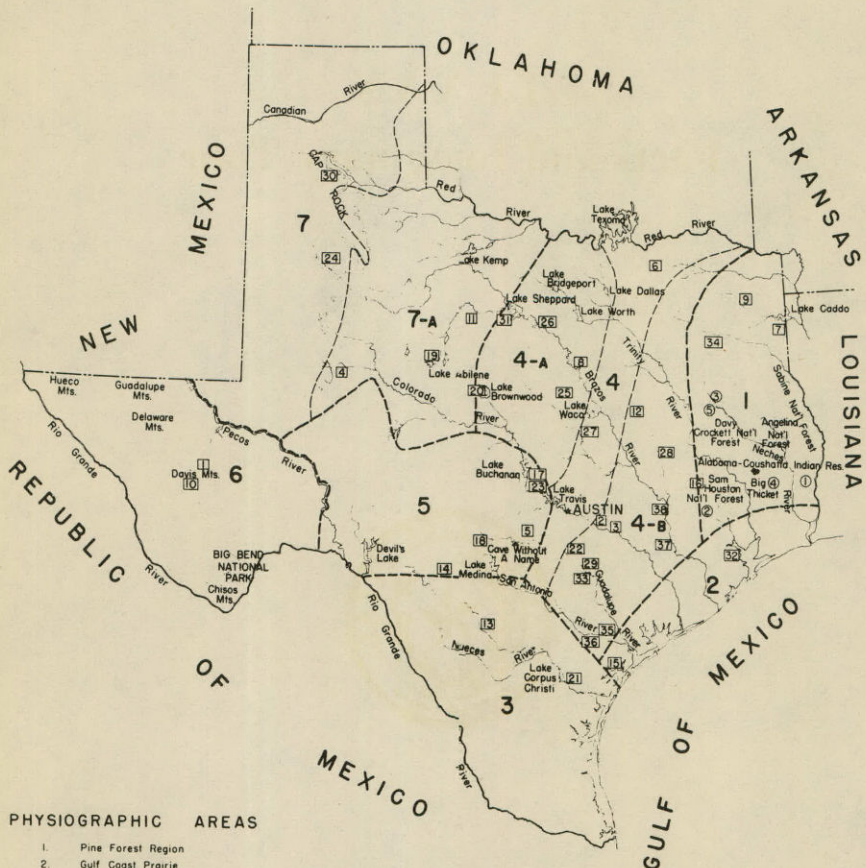
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BOX 3 - FOLDER #1

TEXAS
Facts and Imaginary Tour



Published by
TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
Traffic Services Division
Austin, Texas



PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREAS

- 1. Pine Forest Region
- 2. Gulf Coast Prairie
- 3. Brush Country
- 4. Blackland Prairie
- 4-A. Western Hardwood Forest
- 4-B. Eastern Hardwood Forest
- 5. Edwards Plateau
- 6. Trans-Pecos Region
- 7. High Plains
- 7-A. Low Plains

STATE FORESTS

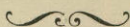
SYMBOL	NAME	AT or NEAR
①	Forest No 1	Kirbyville
②	Forest No 2	Conroe
③	Forest No 3	Rusk
④	Forest No 4	Woodville
⑤	Forest No 5	Weches

TEXAS STATE PARKS

SYMBOL	NAME	AT or Near	SYMBOL	NAME	AT or NEAR
1	Balmorhea	Toyahvale	20	36th Division State Park	Brownwood
2	Bastrop	Bastrop	21	Lake Corpus Christi	Mathis
3	Buescher	Smithville	22	Lockhart	Lockhart
4	Big Spring	Big Spring	23	Longhorn	Burnet
5	Blanco	Blanco	24	MacKenzie	Lubbock
6	Bonham	Bonham	25	Meridian	Meridian
7	Caddo Lake	Marshall	26	Mineral Wells	Mineral Wells
8	Cleburne	Cleburne	27	Mother Neff	Moody
9	Dangerfield	Dangerfield	28	Normangee	Normangee
10	Davis Mountains	Fort Davis	29	Palmetto	Luling - Gonzales
11	Fort Griffin	Atbany	30	Paio Duro Canyon	Canyon
12	Fort Parker	Mexia	31	Passum Kingdom	Breckenridge - Graham
13	Frio	Pearsall	32	San Jacinto Battlefield	Houston
14	Garner	Uvalde	33	Stephen F Austin	Sealy
15	Goose Island	Rockport	34	Tyler	Tyler
16	Huntsville	Huntsville	35	Fannin Battlefield	Fannin
17	Inks Lake	Burnet	36	Goliad	Goliad
18	Kerrville	Kerrville	37	Gonzales	Gonzales
19	Lake Abilene	Abilene	38	Washington	Washington

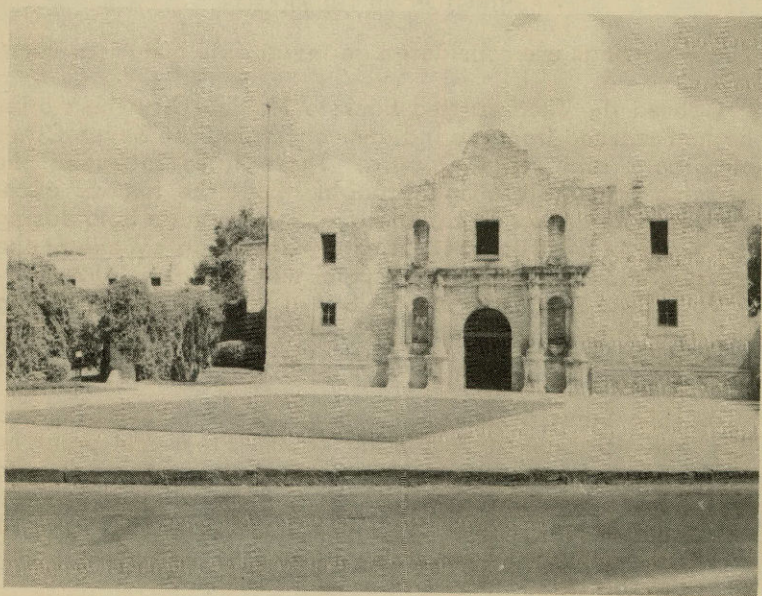
REPRODUCED BY
OPERATIONS DIVISION
TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Because of the many requests from school children and grownups of Texas, the United States, Canada and several other countries for brief, general information regarding Texas, this booklet has been compiled.



The first visit of white men to the Texas coast probably took place only twenty-seven years after the discovery of the Western Hemisphere by Columbus. Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda and his followers were sent by the Governor of Jamaica in 1519 to explore the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and they returned with a fairly accurate coast-line map, naming the territory Amichel. A year or two later another expedition was made, and a settlement was established at the mouth of the Rio Grande. If it was on the north bank, Texas had one of the earliest white settlements in what is now the United States.

The second group of white men landed on Texas soil, probably Galveston Island, in 1528. Among this group was Cabeza de Vaca who wrote a complete account of the six years spent in the area between the Rio Grande and the Cape of Florida immediately after returning to civilization.



THE ALAMO



REPLICA OF CONVENTION HALL
WASHINGTON-ON-THE-BRAZOS

These writings are considered an invaluable historical document.

Cabeza de Vaca carried back to Mexico City the stories he had learned from the Indians concerning the Seven Cities of Cibola and Gran Quivira. These tales intrigued the Spanish adventurers and brought about the famous expeditions of Francisco Coronado and Hernando de Soto during the years of 1540 to 1542. A later expedition by one of the conquistadores, Antonio de Espejo, was made in 1582.

Very little regarding the history of the Texas area during the next hundred years has been recorded. The first permanent settlements were made at Ysleta and Socorro near El Paso in 1682.

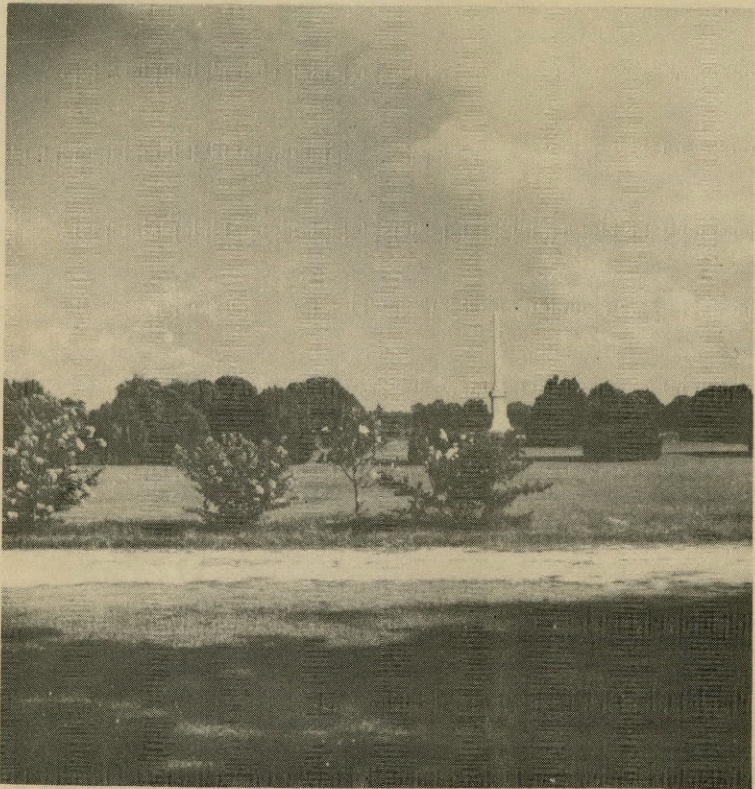
In 1685 Sieur de La Salle landed at the head of Lavaca Bay and established Fort Saint Louis. From this point he made several expeditions in search of the regions of gold and silver. The French settlement and expeditions brought about no direct results, but afforded the Spaniards ground for serious thought in the matter of firmly establishing themselves in this area.

The generally accepted tradition is that when Captain De Leon and Father Massanet encountered a group of Indians in 1689, one of them pointed to himself and the fellow

members of his tribe and said, "Tejas." This word in his language meant "friendly," but the explorers, thinking it was the name of the tribe, called them the Tejas Indians. This country, which had borne the names of "Amichel," "Florida," "Apacheria," and "Quivira," then also was called "Tejas." Because of the similarity of the sounds of "j" and "x" in the Spanish tongue, Tejas later became Texas.

In connection with the meaning of the word "Tejas" or "Texas," and because of the natural inclination of Texans to be friendly, the State motto, "Friendship," was officially selected in 1930.

Texas is the only one of the forty-eight states that existed as an independent republic, recognized by the foreign powers, prior to her entrance into the Union. On March 2, 1836 she declared her independence from Mexico and on April 21, fifty-one days later, the final and decisive Battle of San Jacinto was fought. The Republic of Texas existed from 1836 to 1845 when, by agreement between the two Republics,



FANNIN BATTLEFIELD



A FIELD OF BLUEBONNETS



LONGHORN CATTLE

she became the 28th state of the Union. At one time she maintained a Navy consisting of four ships — the "Invincible," "Brutus," "Independence" and "Liberty." Under the six flags that have flown over her soil since 1519 — those of Spain, France, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy, and the United States — her history has been charged with tragic drama and romance. The tourist will find many of his Texas hosts exceedingly history-conscious. What could be more natural?

With a population estimated at seven million, her 254 counties have a land area of 263,644 square miles and a water surface of 3,695 square miles, with a coastline of 370 miles. The longest straight-line distance in a general north-south direction is 801 miles and the greatest general east-west distance is 773 miles. Corresponding highway-mile distances are 918 and 893. Texas is bounded by four states, an ocean and a foreign nation.

Because of her tremendous size and variations in altitude, Texas has a varied climate which is one of her great natural resources. The three general classifications of North American weather — marine, continental and mountain — are found in Texas. The diversity of products in the state is due to climate rather than to soil. The mean annual temperature for the entire state is 66.3 degrees. The range is from less than 56 degrees in the northern part of the Panhandle to about 74 degrees in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The northern section has an average growing season of about 179

days while the valley section has about 300 days, with frequent seasons without killing frosts. In addition to the great variation in the mean temperatures in different parts of Texas, there is a like variation from year to year in most parts of the State. This is especially true of the middle sections.

The mean annual rainfall for the entire state is 30.54 inches. Along the eastern border the annual mean is from 50 to 56 inches. Then the wide area extending beyond Fort Worth and San Antonio ranges from 50 to 33 inches per year. This decrease continues with great regularity until an aver-



PICKING COTTON

age of less than 10 inches is found at El Paso. In most parts of the state the peak of precipitation is in April, May and June. The annual average snowfall is 0.2 inches at Houston, with 20.8 inches at Amarillo.

There are four National Forests, five State Forests, 37 State Parks, and the Texas Highway Department maintains 516 Roadside Parks for the traveling public. The Texas Highway Department also maintains nine Information Bureaus situated near the Texas border on the main arteries of traffic entering the state. A few years ago Texas deeded 707,338 acres in the Big Bend Country to the Federal Government for a National Park. Mexico plans to develop a similar acreage on her side of the Rio Grande into a National Park.

Texas still provides a variety and plentitude of wild game



TARPON—CAUGHT DURING RODEO

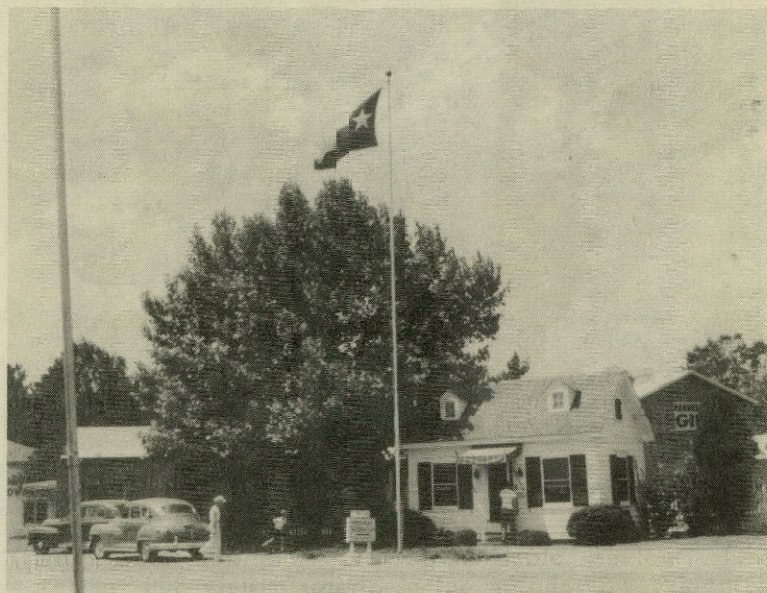
for the hunter, from quail, ducks, geese and turkeys, to deer, bobcats, wolves; black bears and mountain lions. The mockingbird was chosen out of approximately 800 species in Texas as the State bird.

Fishing varies from small streams to deep sea, with bass, trout, pike, catfish, whiting, drum, redfish, flounder, mullet, kingfish, red snapper, mackerel, oyster, shrimp, crabs and many others. The angler can find more than a hundred kinds of fish in both fresh and salt waters. Tarpon affords great sport for fishermen on the entire Gulf Coast.

With the network of the old Spanish trails as a beginning, the Texas Highway System has developed into one of the top-ranking highway networks in the nation. Over 29,000 miles of paved roads are now maintained. The climatic conditions of the state make it possible to keep all main arteries open to traffic the year round. If one wishes to acquaint himself more fully with the history and development of the Texas Highway Department, the booklet entitled "The History of Texas Roads and the Texas Highway Department," published by the Texas Highway Department, is recommended for this purpose.

Let's begin our tour of the State at TEXARKANA, twin city, Arkansas-Texas boundary passing through it. It is an important lumber, manufacturing and trading center for Northeast Texas. Main industries include cottonseed oil mills, lumber mills and fertilizer plants. Two large plants for manufacturing war materials brought about an increase in population and industry. Spring Lake Park is one of the

chief recreation centers. A statue of Jame Bowie, killed in the Alamo, is situated in the downtown area. One of the Texas Highway Department Information Bureaus is located at the city limits on U. S. Highway 67.



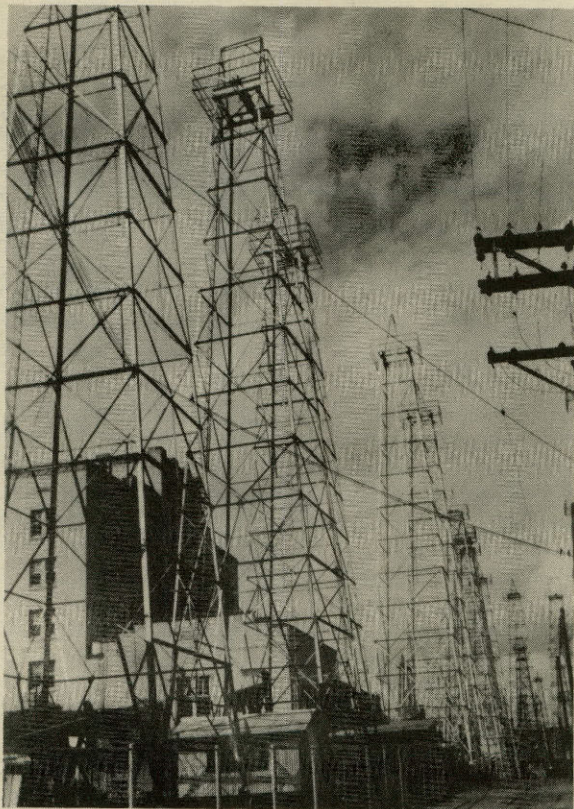
INFORMATION BUREAU—TEXARKANA

Southwest is DAINGERFIELD, situated in an area containing rich deposits of iron ore. Coke ovens and a large blast furnace are located in the southern portion of Morris County. Prospects for great increase in industrialization are very favorable.

JEFFERSON, rich in the history of the Southwest, is our next stop. The settlement began in 1836 and quickly grew into a metropolis, surpassing both Houston and Galveston in commercial activity. In those days Big Cypress Bayou and Caddo Lake were navigable and were connected by the Red River with the Mississippi. The town was the principal river port in the state and sidewheelers from St. Louis and New Orleans came into port and picked up produce that had been brought to the wharves by oxcarts and wagons. In 1866 part of the town was destroyed by fire. Plans are now under way to restore navigation and reestablish commercial activity. The present chief industries are syrup manufacturing, cottonseed oil mill, foundry and machine shops. Jefferson claims the oldest drug store in the Nation and the oldest hotel register in the State which contains some impressive signatures.

Going south we come to MARSHALL, home of the largest railroad shops south of St. Louis. Here the old buildings used in the early 1860's as "capitol" and "Governor's Mansion" of Missouri are still standing. Governor Claiborne Jackson and staff took refuge in Marshall from their own state during the Civil War, set up headquarters and conducted affairs of state, and as a result, the city was once the capital of Missouri. A car wheel foundry, brick plant, flour mill, and activated carbon and charcoal plant are among leading industries.

A little to the southwest is LONGVIEW, situated in a rich petroleum and farming area. Main industries include oil refineries, concrete products plant, steel plant reducing iron ore with natural gas, farm implements factory, and noted house-building and earth-moving equipment plant. Le Tourneau Technical Institute was established in connection with the last mentioned industry. Longview is the southern terminus of the "big inch" oil line extending into Illinois.

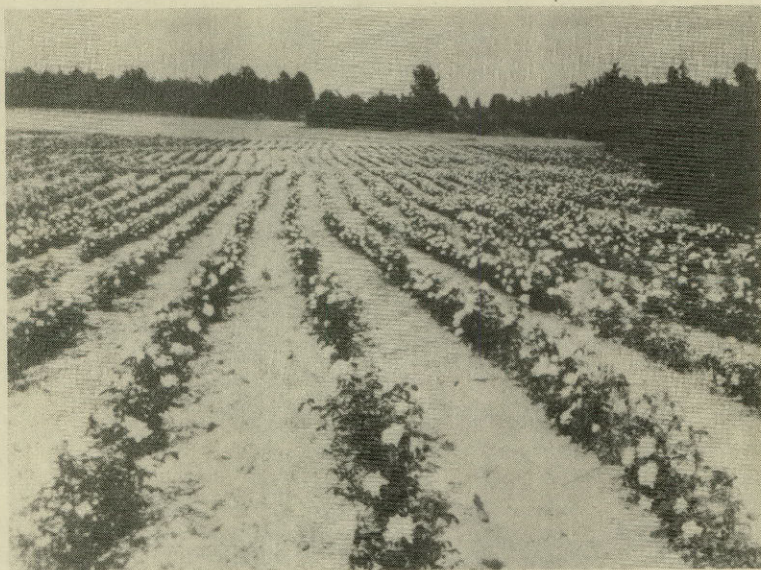


OIL WELLS IN KILGORE

While passing through Gregg, Rusk, Smith and Upshur Counties, one can see the world's largest producing oil field. Six hundred or more wells are within the city limits of KILGORE alone. Among the main industries of Kilgore is the manufacture of oil and petroleum by-products. Kilgore Junior College is located here.

Southeast is HENDERSON, located in an oil-producing and farming area. Principal industries include garment manufacturing, cottonseed oil mill, brick plant and lumber mills.

Changing to the northwest, we come to TYLER, located in one of the leading rose growing sections of the United States. Tyler observes an annual Rose Festival during the first part of October. It is the home of Tyler Commercial College, Tyler Junior College, Texas College (for Negroes) and Butler College (for Negroes). The facilities of Tyler State Park, just north of the city, afford excellent recreation. The main industries include a garment factory, crate and box factory, cottonseed oil mill and pecan shelling plant.



ROSE FIELD NEAR TYLER

At GRAND SALINE, to the northwest, is located one of the principal salt mines of the nation.

Turning west, we find DALLAS, the second largest city in Texas and the financial center of the Southwest. Besides being one of the principal inland cotton markets, it is a leading manufacturing and wholesale point of the Southwest. As an insurance center, it ranks among the first in the nation. The Federal Reserve Bank of the Eleventh District is located

here. Chief manufacturing industries include farm implement machinery, machine shop products, automobile assembling and oil well machinery. War industries brought about a great increase in population. Southern Methodist University, Southwestern Medical Foundation and Hockaday School are among leading educational institutions. The city has a Museum of Natural History, Art Museum, and Museum of Dallas Historical Society. Here the State Fair and the Cotton Bowl football classic are held each year. In 1936 Dallas was the focal point of the Texas Centennial Celebration.

FORT WORTH, capital of the livestock industry and Texas' fourth city in size, is our next stop. It is one of the most important shipping and reshipping points of the Southwest. The cotton, grain and livestock grown in the surrounding region give the city its chief industries. Fort Worth expanded rapidly in population and industrial activity during the war. It is the home of Texas Christian University and Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. The Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show with world's championship rodeo is held annually in March. Texas Frontier Centennial Park, with Pioneer Memorial Tower, Municipal Auditorium and Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum, is one of the chief points of interest.



RODEO—GRAND ENTRY

Advancing south, we reach **WACO**, situated in an important cotton and corn area. Industries include cottonseed oil mills, textile mills, glass plant, and tire manufacturing plant which was the first in the Southwest. The oldest university in the state, Baylor University, is located here. Cameron Park is one of the scenic spots of the state. The old suspension bridge, first to span the Brazos, was built in Waco in 1870 and is still in use



KING COTTON

Changing our course to the northeast, we enter **CORSICANA**, a retail and wholesale shipping center for a large area. The main industries include steel fabrication, refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, textile mill, and garment factories. Navarro Junior College is located here. Corsicana has a State Orphanage and an I.O.O.F. Children's Home.

To the southeast is **PALESTINE**, situated in a timber and agricultural area. Among the chief industries are railroad offices and shops, garment factory, glass bottle factory, and furniture plant. In the surrounding vicinity are several of East Texas' famous dogwood trails which attract many visitors each spring.

Advancing northeast again, we arrive in **JACKSONVILLE**, the center of the tomato shipping industry of the State. An annual Tomato Festival is observed in June. Other industries include garment manufacturing, canning plants, box and crate factories, and drug store fixture plant. This is the home of Lon Morris and Jacksonville Baptist Colleges. Nearby is Love's Lookout Park, a scenic recreation point.

Southeastward we go to **NACOGDOCHES**, one of Texas' oldest settlements, established originally as Guadalupe Mission by Spaniards in 1716. Several historic landmarks are



LARGE DOGWOOD IN BLOOM

in this vicinity. The East Texas Missions were established in this area, the first—San Francisco de los Tejas—near Weches in Houston County. Lumbering is the main industry. Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College is located in Nacogdoches.

A few miles south is LUFKIN, in Angelina County, which is one of the leading centers of the lumber industry in Texas. Near this point, at Herty, is the site of the only newsprint mill in the South to use pine. All the immediate surrounding area, as well as most of East Texas, is noted for its production of lumber and wood by-products.

In this section also are Texas' four national forests—Sabine, Angelina, Davy Crockett and Sam Houston—and five state forests, all comprising an acreage equal to several of the Southeast Texas Counties. Included in the national forests alone are 1,714,000 acres.

In Polk County, near Livingston, we would visit the ALABAMA-COUSHATTI INDIAN RESERVATION, situated in the northern portion of the famed "Big Thicket." The small group of Indians still speak their native tongue and have retained many of their tribal customs.

The "BIG THICKET" was so named because of its heavy vegetation. The wild grape, wandering Jew and other types of vines form a jungle almost impossible to penetrate. This region is especially interesting to botanists because of the



VIRGIN PINE TIMBER

great variety of plant life. The "Big Thicket" proper now lies in portions of Polk, Tyler, San Jacinto, Hardin, Liberty and Montgomery Counties and totals approximately two million acres.



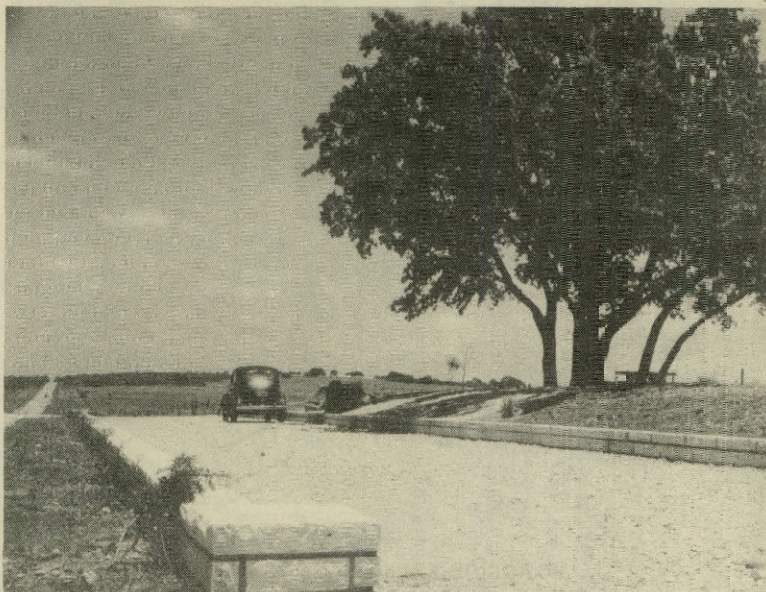
ROADSIDE PARK—EAST TEXAS

Westward now to HUNTSVILLE, one of the oldest towns in Texas and known as the "Mount Vernon of Texas" because of the fact that it was the last home of General Sam Houston. Sam Houston Park is of special historical interest. It contains the General's home, Sam Houston Museum and Steamboat House where Houston died. In 1879 Sam Houston State Teachers College was established here. This is the home of the central plant of Texas prison system which holds an annual rodeo in October. Principal industries include lumber mills, cottonseed oil mill, and creamery.

A little farther west are BRYAN and COLLEGE STATION, home of Texas A. and M. College, the largest military school in the world. Located on the campus is the world's largest mess hall and the college also operates the only state-owned hotel in the United States at College Station. The chief industries of Bryan are cottonseed oil mill, compress and an insecticide plant.

Our next stop is WASHINGTON-ON-THE-BRAZOS, ranking fourth in the hearts of Texans in the outstanding points on the history map of Texas. Washington State Park is now the site of the pioneer town where Texas' independence was de-

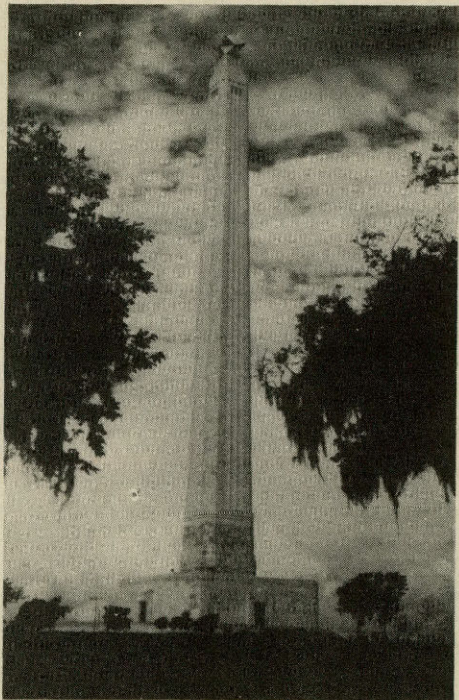
clared on March 2, 1836. A replica of the house in which the committee met and drafted the Texas Declaration of Independence has been erected. The old Anson Jones home was repaired and brought here. An auditorium and amphitheater have been built on this site also. Near here, at INDEPENDENCE, is the original site of Baylor University. Ruins of the old buildings are still standing.



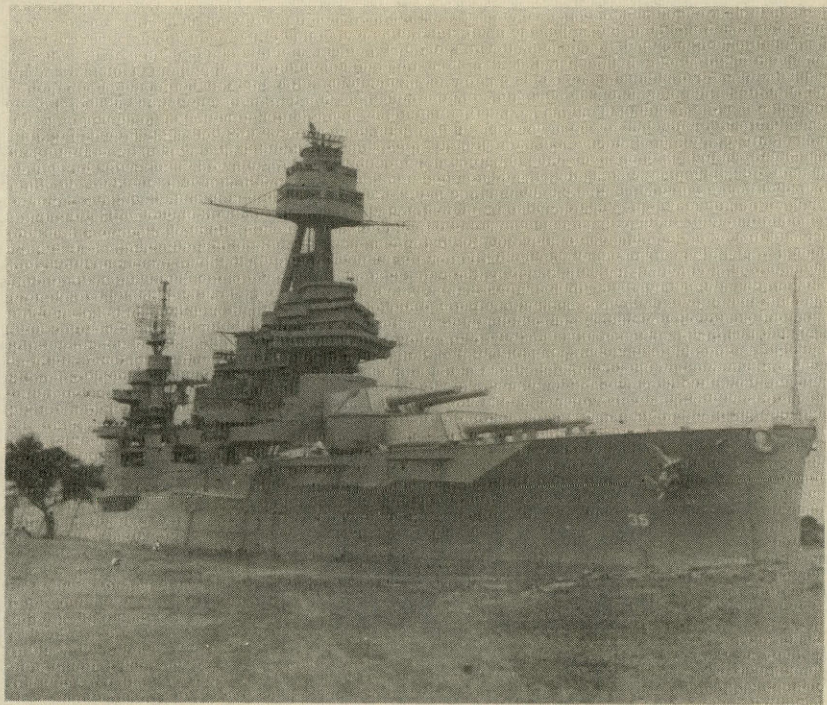
ROADSIDE TURNOUT

To the southeast is HOUSTON, the largest city in Texas. Connected with the Gulf by a deep water channel, it is one of the chief American seaports; as an export point it ranks second in the United States. Houston has long been a leading cotton shipping port and is one of the chief chemical industry centers of America. Located here also are rice mills, cotton textile plants, flour mills, breweries, and huge oil refineries. Rice Institute and the University of Houston are among its educational institutions. Houston annually plays host to the \$1,000,000 Fat Stock Show.

Along the Ship Channel, approximately 23 miles below Houston, lies the SAN JACINTO BATTLEFIELD which holds second place among the landmarks in the hearts of Texans. Here the final and decisive battle—ranking sixteenth in world history—of the War for Texas Independence was fought. The Texans rushed to battle with the cry, "Remember the Alamo, Remember Goliad," and speedily won a complete victory over Mexico on April 21, 1836. On this hallowed spot was erected the SAN JACINTO MONUMENT, the tallest stone



SAN JACINTO MONUMENT



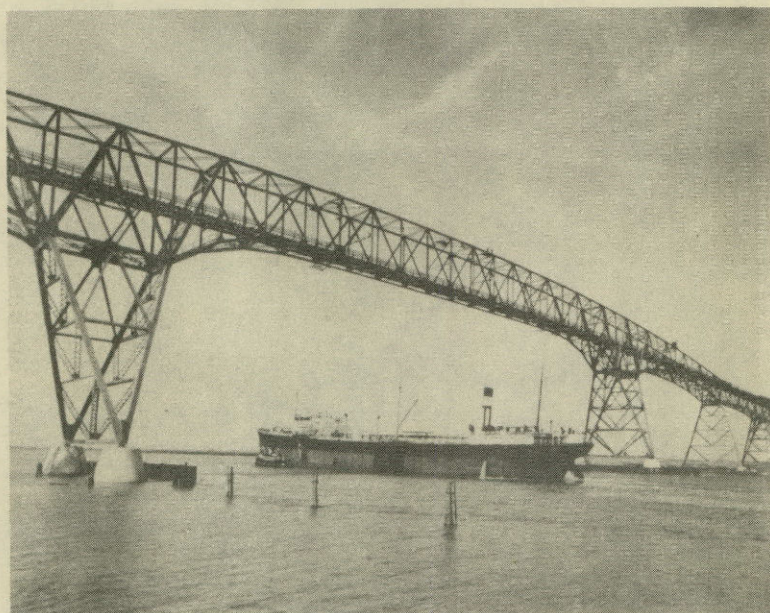
BATTLESHIP TEXAS

monument in the world, rising 570 feet from grade to top. The base of this shaft houses the San Jacinto Museum of History. The BATTLESHIP TEXAS is now berthed near the monument and will attract many out-of-state as well as Texas visitors.

A few miles directly east are the former tri-cities, Baytown, Goose Creek and Pelly. This section grew rapidly during the war, due to its petroleum industries. The demand for petroleum by-products brought about a great increase in industrialization. These three towns were consolidated during the early part of 1947 and now carry the name of BAYTOWN.

BEAUMONT is our destination now. Situated on the deep-water Sabine-Neches Canal, it is one of the principal ports of the South, having long been a chief shipping point of lumber, particularly of yellow pine. Main industries include oil refining, chemical production and shipbuilding. The Gene Autrey and Sheriff's Rodeos are held here during the summer months.

Continuing east we reach ORANGE, another ship-channel port. The city grew enormously during the war because of the shipbuilding industry. Other industries include a nylon salt plant, lumber mills, paper mills, steel fabrication plant, and railway car building plant. Another of the Texas Highway Department Information Bureaus is located on U.S. Highway 90 just outside the west city limits.



PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE BRIDGE

Going in a southwesterly direction, over State Highway 87, we cross the Neches River on the South's highest bridge, standing 230 feet above the water, and arrive in PORT ARTHUR. This major port is also situated on the Sabine-Neches waterway and is connected with Houston and New Orleans by the Intracoastal Canal. Cotton, lumber and wheat are among the chief commodities shipped. Industries include oil refineries, shipyards and brass foundries. It is the home of the Thomas W. Huguen School for crippled children. On a man-made island in Lake Sabine, a million-dollar pleasure pier has been built.

Down the coast to GALVESTON, the "Atlantic City of the South," we find a resort and commercial center, connected with the mainland by two modern causeways. This city began its development on the site of the pirate stronghold of the notorious Jean Lafitte. Over three-quarters of a million tourists visit the city annually for bathing, fishing and other recreational facilities. "Splash Day" opens the spring bathing season and is followed by an annual "Bathing Beauty Review." A seawall and beach extend the entire southern length of the city. The long paved drives, lined with palm and oleander trees, are noted for their beauty. Galveston is a major seaport and commercial fishing center. This is the headquarters of the Coast Guard in Texas.

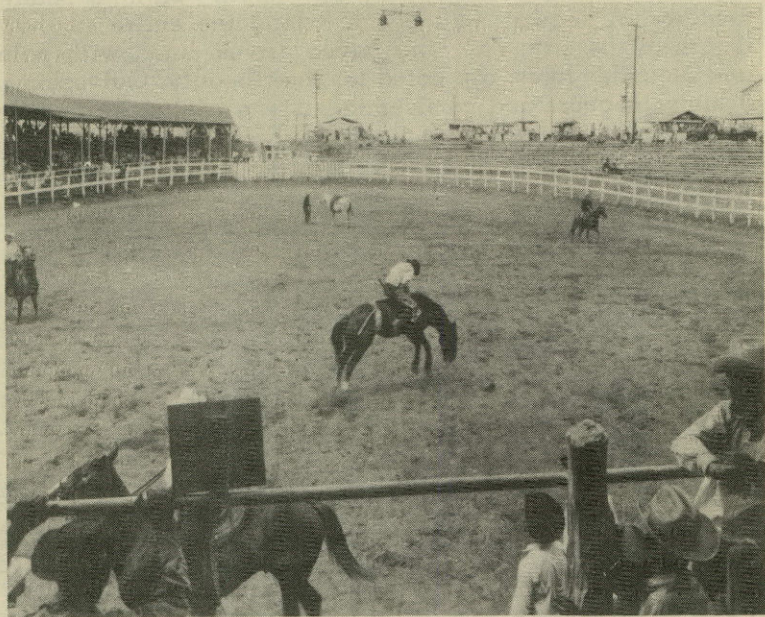


ON THE BEACH, GALVESTON

Across the bay to the northwest is TEXAS CITY, home of the world's largest tin smelting and processing plant. Besides being an export point of cotton, oil, sulphur and grain, it has petroleum refineries and chemical plant.

Going westward and traversing Brazoria, Fort Bend and Wharton Counties, we would visit the mines of the largest sulphur deposits in the world, which produce half of the world's supply. The largest is located near Wharton, Wharton County. Freeport is one of the leading sulphur shipping points on the coast.

Our next stop is VICTORIA, located in a cattle-raising area. After the battle of San Jacinto, it became the military capital of the new republic. Victoria is the home of the first meat packery in the State, also the first manufacturer of artificial ice, gelatin and oleomargarine. It is the birthplace of the founder of the United States Air Mail Service. In Victoria County, at a settlement still known as Nursery, was established the first Texas nursery.



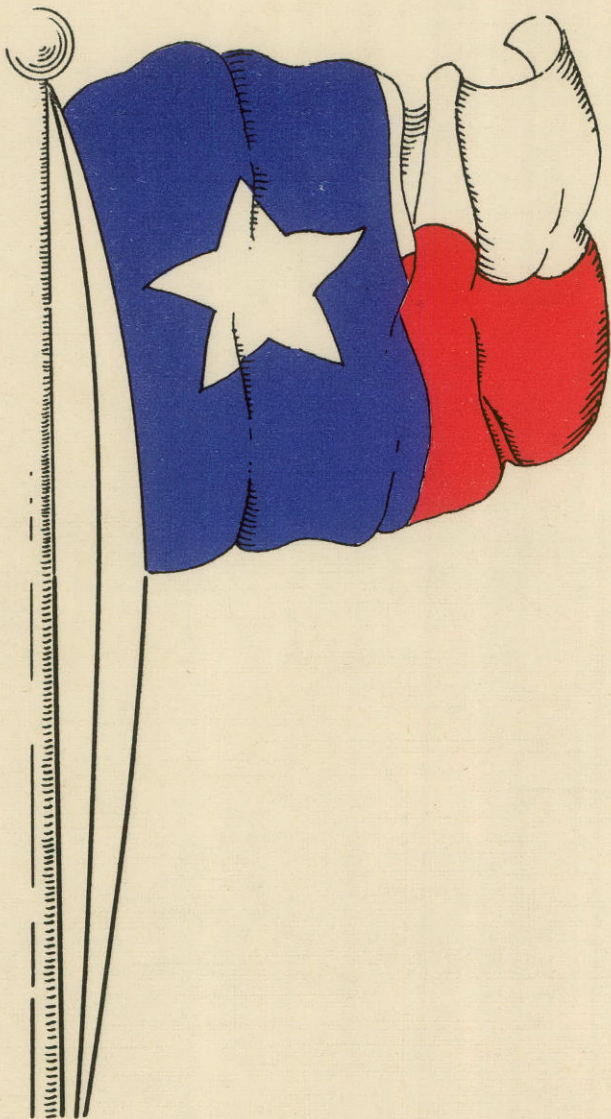
RODEO—BRONC RIDING

Journeying in a northwesterly direction, we arrive in CUERO, noted for its "Turkey Trot," an annual parade and festival. Turkey eggs are sent from this section to the North for hatching, due to the fact that turkeys lay earlier in a milder climate.

Continuing north is YOAKUM, sitting on the Lavaca-DeWitt County line, and situated in an area producing cot-



THE MOCKINGBIRD—TEXAS STATE BIRD



TEXAS STATE FLAG



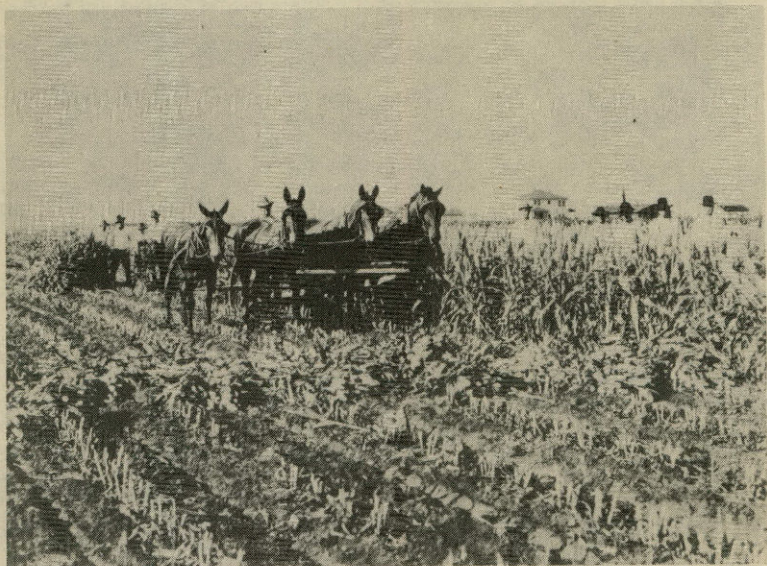
THE BLUEBONNET—TEXAS STATE FLOWER



PECAN—TEXAS STATE TREE

ton, grains, vegetables and livestock. Tomatoes are grown extensively in this section and an annual "Tom-Tom" festival is held. The chief industries include a tannery and leather products plant and a creamery.

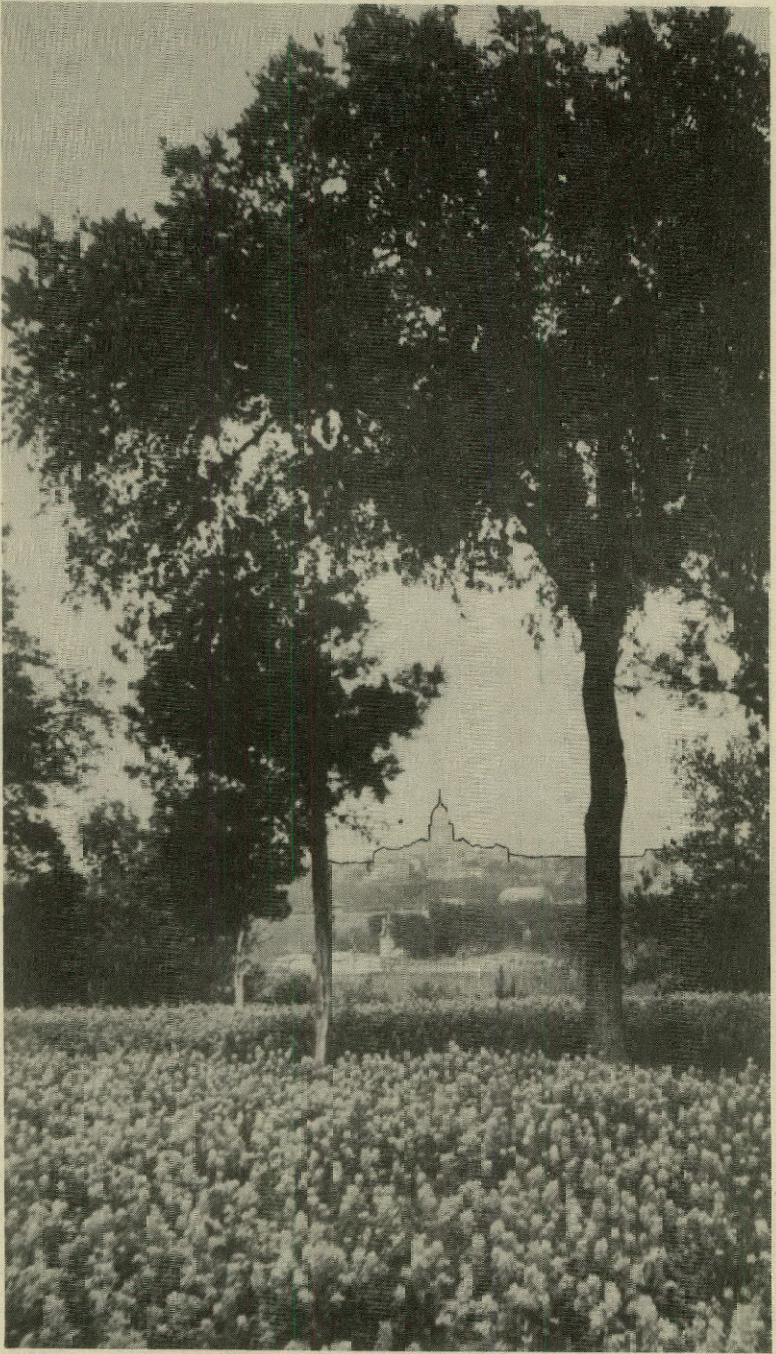
Keeping our same direction, we come to GONZALES, rich in historical lore of Texas. It was here that the first shot of the Texas revolution was fired. The Texans' refusal to surrender a cannon to the Mexicans resulted in the first armed engagement, and the flaunting of the famous "Come and Take It" flag. The battlefield has been marked and a museum for relics established. Near by in Palmetto State Park the numerous varieties of plant life have attracted many persons interested in botany.



GRAIN SORGHUM

LA GRANGE, to the northeast, is interestingly connected with the romance and tragedy of the early history of Texas. A monument in honor of the men of the Mier Expedition and Captain Nicholas Dawson's men has been erected in the city. In Monument Hill State Park the bones of these men are buried. The tree under which Captain Dawson recruited his ill-fated men, site of Moore's Fort, old home of Col. John H. Moore and the site of Ruthersville College are of particular historical interest. Ruthersville College was the first institution of higher education in Texas and was established a short distance to the east of La Grange in 1837.

To the northwest is AUSTIN, the State Capital, called "The City of the Violet Crown" because of the purple cast on the surrounding hills. Located on the Colorado River, it is



OVERLOOKING THE CAPITAL CITY

the best lighted city in the United States, having 28 of the original 31 tower lights, each of which is 165 feet above the ground, giving perpetual "moonlight." The University of Texas, located in Austin, is one of the wealthiest universities in the world, due to the discovery of oil on lands deeded by the founders of Texas. It has the most complete and extensive collection of books on Mexico and Latin America in existence. In its Rare Book Collection for the study of English and American literature, the University of Texas stands first in the nation among state-owned institutions and third among colleges—it is surpassed only by Harvard and Yale—and it takes rank among the eight or ten greatest centers in the world. Several of the state's eleemosynary institutions are located in Austin. The city also has many points of historical interest.

The TEXAS CAPITOL is second in size only to the National Capitol, and at the time of construction, was said to be the seventh largest building in the world. The exterior is of red granite, from Burnet County, with wainscoting of oak, pine, cherry, cedar, walnut, ash and mahogany. It was built at a cost of 3,025,000 acres of land of the state taken from the public domain. The building proper covers three acres of ground and has approximately eighteen acres of floor space.

The STATE FLAG has two stripes, the upper one being white and the lower one red. To the left of these two stripes embedded in a field of blue, is a sole white star, from which the nickname, "The Lone Star State," is derived.



THE SOURCE OF MOHAIR

Northwest of Austin, within a distance of sixty miles, are: BUCHANAN LAKE, ROY INKS LAKE, MARBLE FALLS LAKE, LAKE TRAVIS and LAKE AUSTIN, having a combined shore line of 608 miles. These lakes were created by impounding the Colorado River with huge dams, thereby bringing to the surrounding area flood control, additional electrical power and recreational facilities. In this same locality, near Burnet, is Longhorn Cavern State Park.

Northeast is BELTON, another of Texas' educational centers. It is the home of Mary-Hardin Baylor College for Women. An earth-boring machinery plant and a furniture factory are included in main industries. The annual Fourth of July Celebration attracts many visitors.

A few miles farther northeast is TEMPLE, one of the medical centers of the State. McCloskey Veterans Hospital and three private hospitals are located here. Central Texas Fair is held annually in September. Chief industries include school equipment plant, rock wool insulation plant, flour mill, and marble and granite products.

Continuing in a northwesterly direction, we come to BROWNWOOD. The chief industries include polo pony raising, railroad shops and a brick plant. It is the home of Daniel Baker and Howard Payne Colleges. The Thirty-Sixth Division State Park, situated on Lake Brownwood, is the principal recreation point for this area.

Maintaining our same direction of travel, we arrive in ABILENE, chief retail and wholesale shipping point for this section. Main industries include creameries, food processing



SHEEP AT FEEDING TIME

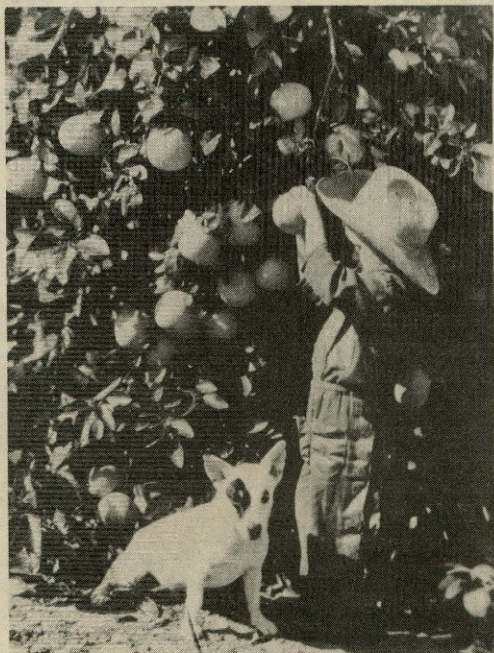
plants, feed mills and oil refineries. Hardin-Simmons University, McMurry College and Abilene Christian College are located here.

Southwest is **SAN ANGELO**, the largest inland wool market in America. Shipping is devoted to livestock, wool and petroleum. Industries include milk products plants, cottonseed oil mills and metal foundries. This is a leading fine horse and polo pony breeding section. A Fat Stock Show and Rodeo is held in March each year. The old buildings of Fort Concho are still standing and West Texas Museum is housed in them. Nearby, to the northwest, is **SANATORIUM**, location of Texas State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Near **BRADY**, in McCulloch County, is the geographic center of the State. Area is devoted to farming and raising of livestock. It is an important polo pony breeding section and also a large turkey market. Wool and mohair are produced in great quantities.

Changing our course to the southwest, we reach **MENARD**, another leading wool and mohair shipping point. A marker on the site of Mission Santa de San Saba and the restored buildings of Real Presidio de San Saba, both near Menard, are of historical interest.

To the south is **JUNCTION**, located in the scenic valley at



THREE TEXAS PRODUCTS

the junction of North and South Llano Rivers, another important wool and mohair market. The excellent hunting and fishing in this region attract many tourists.

Going southeast again, we come to **FREDERICKSBURG**, the largest of the German settlements in the hill country. Many of the old-world customs have been retained in the city's social life. This section also offers splendid hunting and fishing. There are a number of points of scenic and historical interest.

Immediately south and southwest is the area comprising the towns of **KERRVILLE**, **HUNT**, **COMFORT**, **BOERNE**, and **BANDERA** which affords many tourists facilities, including boys' and girls' camps and dude ranches. There is excellent hunting for white-tailed deer and wild turkeys. Near Kerrville, at **LEGION**, is a Veterans' Hospital. Approximately eleven miles northeast of Boerne is located **THE-CAVE-WITH-OUT-A-NAME**. Bandera is the home of Frontier Times Museum.

Directly east is **SAN MARCOS**, an educational center and situated on the San Marcos River. Among the chief industries are cottonseed-breeding plant, blanket mill, garment factory, and livestock medicine plant. Southwest Texas State Teachers College and San Marcos Academy are leading educational institutions.

Only a few miles southwest is **NEW BRAUNFELS**, probably the largest of the originally German-settled towns in the State. Nature has been kind to this area making it one of



"ROUND THE CHUCK WAGON"

the leading beauty spots of Texas. Landa Park with the Comal Springs is outstanding as a recreation point. The leading industries include textile and woolwashing mills, garment factories, rock wool plant, and hosiery mills.

Now we enter SAN ANTONIO, the leading historic and military center of the State. It is Texas' third city in size, and the large Mexican population gives the atmosphere of Old Mexico within a modern city. While Texas was a province of Mexico, San Antonio was the capital. The Alamo, "Cradle of Texas Liberty"; the Alamo Museum; four ancient Spanish Missions, Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna (1731); San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo, "Queen of the Missions" (1720); San Francisco de la Espada (1731); and San Juan Capistrano (1731) are among the chief points of historical interest. It is the Southwest's major military point, with Randolph Field, the "West Point of the Air"; Fort Sam Houston, largest military post in the United States; Brooks Field; and Kelly Field as the leading training stations. Beautiful Brackenridge Park is situated in the heart of the city, where thousands of tourists are attracted each year. San Antonio is the focal point of a large recreation area. Fiesta de San Antonio is held annually in April. Hunting and fishing are excellent. Golf and polo are among the chief sports. One of the major pecan-shelling centers of the nation is located here.



RUINS OF SAN JOSE MISSION

Our next stop is GOLIAD, one of Texas' oldest settlements, dating back to the establishment of a Spanish mission in 1722. This locality is rich in Texas history. The ruins of Mission La Bahia del Espiritu Santo are in a fair state of preservation and attract many tourists. In commemordtion of the ruthless slaughter of Fannin and his men here on March 27, 1836, a memorial auditorium and stadium, and also a monument and monolith were erected. At San Jacinto the charging Texans cried, "Remember the Alamo, Remember Goliad," and thus the three events—San Jacinto, the Alamo and Goliad—have become forever linked in the mind of the patriotic Texan.



Mission La Bahia

Advancing south, we reach CORPUS CHRISTI, the home of the United States Navy's "University of the Air." It is the principal commercial, trading, shipping, and distributing point for a prosperous area. Oil, deep-water ship channel, nation's largest naval air training base and other activities have stimulated growth and business. A large starch and dextrose plant is now under construction. This is one of the main fishing centers; and boating, by sail or power, is a thrilling sport in all seasons. Across Corpus Christi Bay, to the east, situated on the northern end of Mustang Island, is PORT ARANSAS, "tarpon capital of the world."

Southwest is KINGSVILLE, headquarters for the famous King Ranch which lies in parts of Nueces, Kleberg, Jim Wells, Brooks, Kenedy, Hidalgo, Willacy and Cameron Counties.

Here the Santa Gertrudis breed of beef cattle has been developed and the ranch is also one of the principal breeders of thoroughbred horses in the nation. Kingsville is the home of Texas College of Arts and Industries. Near by is one of the leading chemical plants of the state,



PALMS AND GRAPEFRUIT—"MAGIC VALLEY"

From here we go south and enter the "MAGIC VALLEY," lying in Starr, Hidalgo, Cameron and Willacy Counties, where the charm of the tropics abounds. Part of this area is one of the most extensively cultivated sections in the world, being irrigated from waters of the Rio Grande. Besides citrus fruits, all kinds of vegetables are produced in immense quantities. The main shipping season extends from October to April. Beef-cattle raising, dairying and poultry raising are increasing rapidly each year. This area is attractive to tourists, due to bathing, fishing, mild climate and nearness to Mexico.

BROWNSVILLE, deep-water port, is the largest city in the "Magic Valley" and the southernmost community of any size in the State. It has an international airport and is an important port of entry into Mexico. There are many points of historical interest, connected with the Civil War and the War with Mexico.

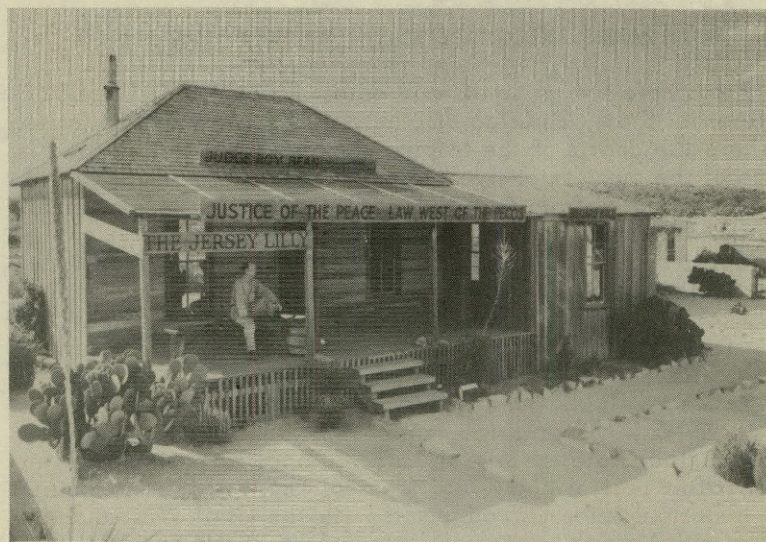
Nature has so endowed the portion of the coast east of

Brownsville as to make it one of the most ideal beach resort areas in the United States. The warm, shallow waters of Laguna Madre are excellent for fishing and hunting. At PORT ISABEL, another deep-water port, an annual Tarpon Rodeo is held in August. BOCO CHICA BEACH and DEL MAR BEACH afford splendid recreational facilities for valley residents and tourists.

RAYMONDVILLE, SAN BENITO, HARLINGEN, MERCEDES, WESLACO, PHARR, McALLEN, MISSION, EDINBURG and RIO GRANDE CITY are among the other important towns of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Each is a shipping point of citrus fruits and vegetables. Near Edinburg is the world's largest vegetable farm. The main points of historical interest are the Old Spanish Missions.

Now we will go in a northwesterly direction, continuing our journey along the Rio Grande. Adjacent to the Rio Grande, and for more than a hundred miles north of it, there are numerous places which seem to have been transplanted from Mexico.

Our next stop is LAREDO, the most important port of entry on the entire boundary between the United States and Mexico. The language, customs, mode of living, and architecture are more Mexican than Anglo-American. International business has increased greatly since the opening of the Pan-American Highway from Laredo to Mexico City. Pan-American Fair in February and Border Olympics in March are among annual events. Another of the Texas Highway Department Information Bureaus is located on U.S.



The Jersey Lilly

Highways 81 and 83 immediately north.

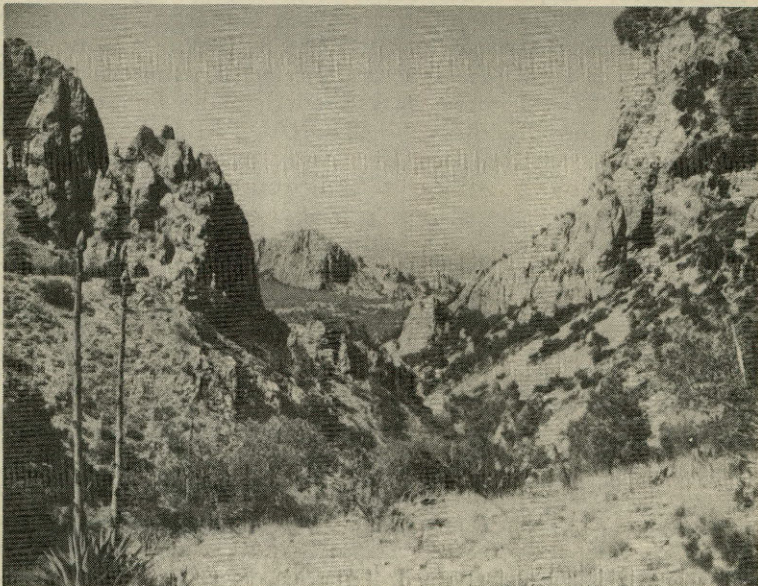
CARRIZO SPRINGS is located in the famous Winter Garden District. Being one of the nation's leading artesian-water belts, the land is amply irrigated. This region is devoted to raising vegetables and ranks second to the Lower Rio Grande Valley in production. Livestock is the principal industry outside of the irrigated section.

Immediately north is CRYSTAL CITY, "spinach capital of the world." This area is also included in the Winter Garden, and vegetables of all types are produced in huge quantities. There is a monument in Crystal City erected to "Popeye."

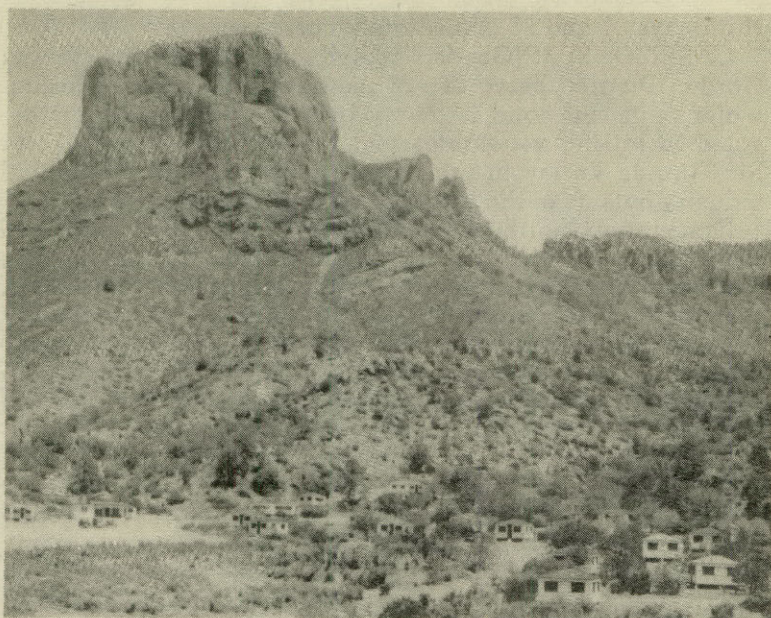
To the west is EAGLE PASS, located in another winter-vegetable raising section. Waters from the Rio Grande are used for irrigation. Old Fort Duncan, which is near by, has been converted into a park.

From this point we go a little west of north to DEL RIO, shipping point for wool and mohair. The surrounding area is devoted principally to raising sheep and Angora goats. Del Rio is a port of entry into Mexico. Close at hand is scenic Pecos Canyon, one of the beauty spots of Texas.

Still following the course of the Rio Grande, we come to LANGTRY, famous in history as the headquarters of Judge Roy Bean. The Jersey Lilly, a frame building which housed his office, court and saloon, has been restored and is now a museum. As Justice of the Peace, Judge Bean added the title, "Law West of the Pecos," and meted out "justice" in his unorthodox and prejudiced way.



'THE WINDOW'—BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK



BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK SCENE

From here we go into Brewster County which constitutes the major portion of the **BIG BEND COUNTRY**. The area was so named because of the southward bend of the Rio Grande. The deepest canyons and some of the most rugged terrain in Texas are found here. Santa Elena Canyon has a gorge with perpendicular walls about 1,550 feet high. The Boquillas Canyon is little less spectacular. In the southern part of the county 707,338 acres were deeded to the Federal Government for the **BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK**. The park is accessible by car, but has been only partially developed. Those who enjoy "roughing it" will appreciate it more. National Park Concessions, Inc., are now operating within the area and some recreational facilities are available. The loop highways in the park, connecting Ft. Davis, Marfa, Alpine, Terlingua and Marathon, will be paved in the near future.

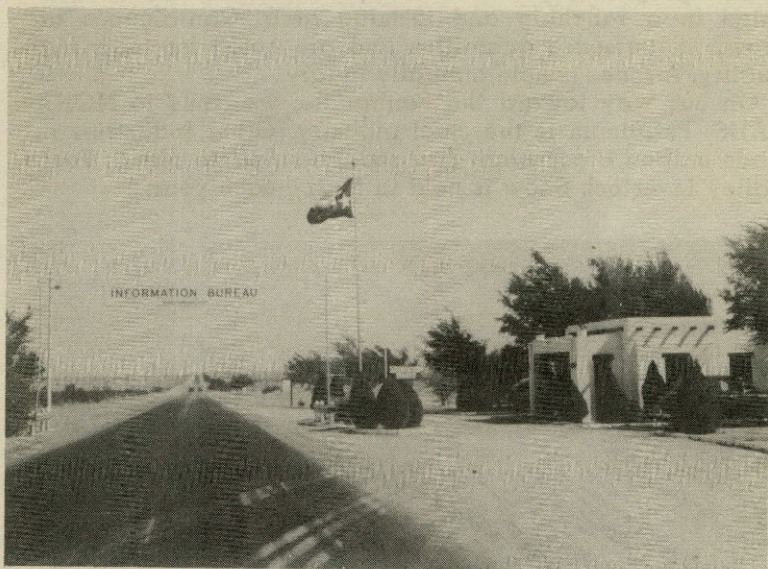
ALPINE is the principal shipping and trading center for the northwest part of Brewster County. It is the home of Sul Ross State Teachers College.

A few miles to the west is **MARFA**, a trading and shipping point for a wide cattle raising area. The Highland Hereford cattle grown here are among the finest in the nation.

Now we go north to **FT. DAVIS**—the highest town in the state—in the Davis Mountains. Ranching is the chief industry of this section, and fine Hereford cattle are grown extensively. Many tourists are attracted to this locality because of its invigorating climate and rugged beauty. Mt.

Livermore, second highest mountain in the state, is close by. McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas is situated on the top of Mt. Locke. This is one of the leading observatories of the United States and is operated jointly by the University of Texas and the University of Chicago. Davis Mountains Park, with its picturesque Indian Lodge; Old Fort Davis and McDonald Observatory are of special interest to visitors.

Continuing north a short distance through the mountainous terrain, we come to the town of BALMORHEA and BALMORHEA STATE PARK, located in an irrigated section. In the park, at San Solomon Springs, is the world's largest outdoor, walled swimming pool.



INFORMATION BUREAU—CANUTILLO

Turning west, on the way to El Paso, we go through VAN HORN and SIERRA BLANCA, both situated in Trans-Pecos Plateau where ranching is the chief industry. The high altitude and invigorating climate are attractive to tourists.

YSLETA, near El Paso on the southeast, is the oldest community in the State. Here are the ruins of Mission Nuestra Senora del Carmen and the site of Mission San Miguel del Socorro, the two oldest missions in Texas, established in 1682.

EL PASO is the only large city along 2,000 miles of Mexican border. It lies in a colorful mountain country on the Rio Grande, facing the interesting old Mexican town of Ciudad Juarez across the river, and joined to it by international bridges. As a natural gateway between the United States

and Mexico, the city has an extensive import and export trade. Smelters, oil refineries and textile mills are among the chief industries. Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy and Radford School for Girls are located here. The Southwestern Livestock Show with rodeo is held annually in the spring. A Texas Highway Department Information Bureau is located north of here, at CANUTILLO, on U.S. Highway 80.

Traveling east to Culberson County, we cross the Guadalupe Mountains. GUADALUPE PEAK is the highest point in Texas, with an elevation of 8,757 feet. Many years ago the Indians sent smoke signals, visible for many miles, from this point. It is one of fifty peaks in Texas with an elevation of more than 5,000 feet.

Changing a little to the southeast, we reach PECOS, located in a ranching and farming area. Cantaloupes are grown in immense quantities and are noted for their high quality. A rodeo is held annually in July.

On our way toward the Panhandle, we come to MONAHANS. Petroleum is the chief industry. Other industries include carbon black plant and sodium sulphate plant. Pecos Valley Livestock Show is held in March each year.

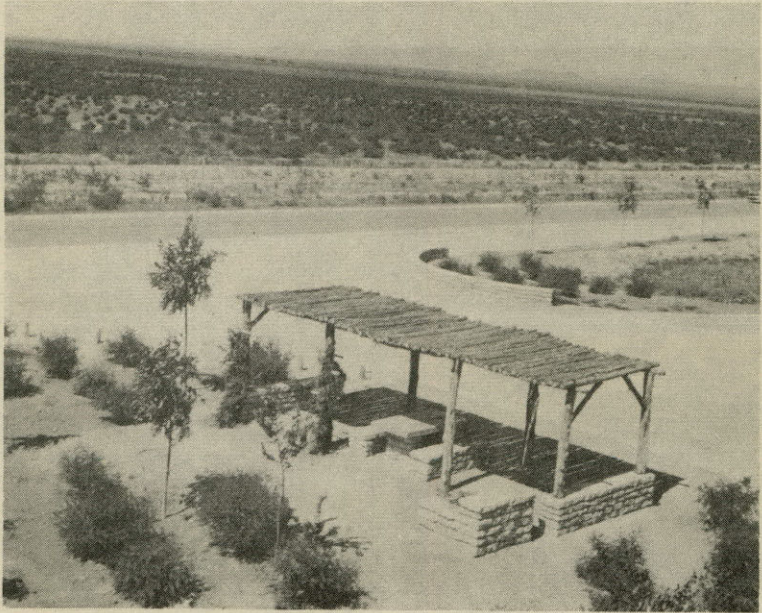


EL CAPITAN—GUADALUPE MTS.

ODESSA is our next stop, home of one of the largest oil field equipment, supply, servicing, and specialty centers in the nation. Gasoline plants, foundries, and one of the na-

tion's largest carbon black plants are among the chief industries. This is the home of Little International Oil Show. The Sand Hills Hereford Show is held annually in the spring.

Keeping our same course, we arrive in MIDLAND, headquarters for a number of oil companies. Oil tool assembling plant, chemical plant and machine shops are among main industries. One of our principal bombardier schools was operated here during the war. An annual Labor Day Rodeo is held.



ROADSIDE PARK—WEST TEXAS

Continuing northeast we reach BIG SPRING, a livestock shipping point and oil refining center. Chief industries include oil refinery, cottonseed oil mill, railway shops, meat processing plant, and clay products plant. Howard County Junior College is located here.

Now we will travel north to LAMESA, situated in one of the leading agricultural sections of the state. Main industries include cottonseed oil mills and mattress factories.

Continuing north we come to LUBBOCK, the main shipping, marketing and retail center on the South Plains. This is one of the principal agricultural section of the State and it often leads in the production of cotton. Besides being the top butter manufacturing point of the State, Lubbock is one of the leading livestock markets. Cheese is produced in immense quantities from its five plants. Among the events of the year are Panhandle South Plains Fair, September; South

Plains Junior Fat Stock Show in the spring and South Plains Music Festival in March. The only advanced glider school in the nation was operated here during the war. Lubbock is the home of Texas Technological College.

Maintaining our northward course, we arrive in CANYON, situated in the leading wheat raising belt of the state. Beef-cattle raising and dairying are among the other chief industries. This is the home of West Texas State Teachers College. On the campus is the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society Museum, housing relics largely from the Palo Duro Canyon region.



FIELD OF WHEAT

PALO DURO CANYON is one of the principal scenic spots of the State. It is also interestingly connected with the early history of Texas. Over 15,000 acres of the area are included in Palo Duro State Park. El Coronado Lodge, within the park, is of particular interest.

AMARILLO, the principal city of the North Plains, is situated in the region producing most of the world's supply of helium. It is the chief retail, wholesale and shipping point of this area. Leading industries include oil refining, meat packing, milk products and helium plants. Amarillo Junior College is the principal institution of higher learning. The Tri-State Fair is held annually on July 4th.

Northwest of Amarillo and north of Vega is the site of the old town TASCOSA. This was one of the "tough towns" of the early days, famous for its "Boot Hill Cemetery." "BOYS' RANCH" has been established here and some of the original

buildings have been converted into living quarters and school buildings.

On U. S. Highway 66 at the New Mexico State line, in Glenrio, is another of the Texas Highway Department Information Bureaus.



ROUNDUP TIME

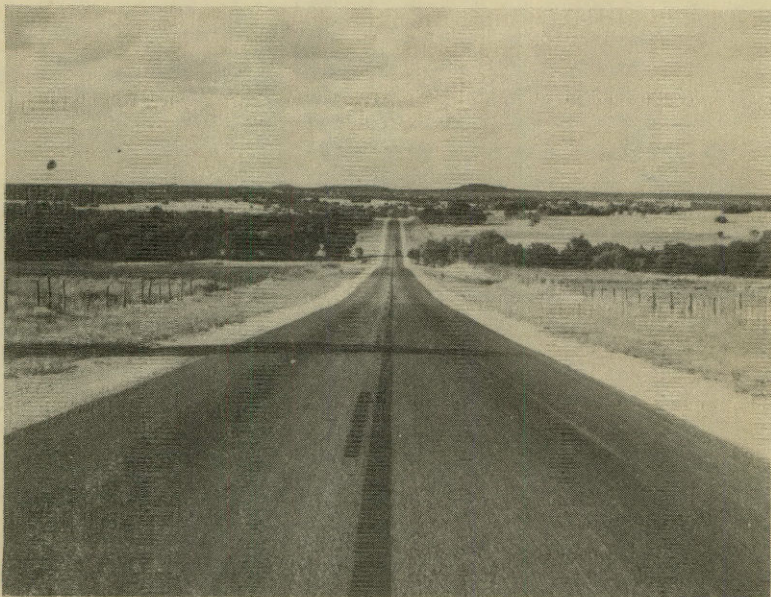
Northeast is **BORGER**, situated in an area producing immense quantities of natural gas and carbon black. Among other industries are oil refinery, synthetic rubber plant, and printer's ink plant.

PAMPA also is located in this natural gas, carbon black, and petroleum producing area. It is the home of Top O' Texas Rodeo and Horse Show.

Now we begin our departure from the Panhandle in a southeasterly direction and pass through **CLARENDON** and **MEMPHIS**. Both are situated in farming areas. Cotton and feed crops are the principal items raised. Beef cattle raising is well established and dairying and poultry raising are on the increase.

We find that **CHILDRESS**, **QUANAH** and **VERNON** are also located in a farming section, with cotton and sorghum grains as the chief crops. Wheat and truck vegetables are grown extensively. Livestock and poultry are produced in great numbers and Childress is a leading livestock shipping point. North of Vernon and near the Oklahoma line is Doan's Crossing which is interestingly connected with the early history of Texas. Here a modern bridge spans the Red River at the

site of the old crossing. Some large ranches, including the famous W. T. Waggoner Three D's, are lying in several counties of this area. Zacaquista, south of Vernon, is the headquarters for the Waggoner Ranch.



U.S. HIGHWAY 281, LAMPASAS COUNTY

Our next stop is **WICHITA FALLS**, located in an important oil, wheat, cotton, livestock, wholesale and manufacturing area. Main industries include oil by-products, oil well supplies, flour mills, cottonseed oil mills, and gin machinery. Hardin Junior College is the chief institution of higher learning. **BURKBURNETT**, to the north, was once the heart of the famous Burkburnett Oil Field. Wichita Falls' population was more than doubled as a result of the overflow from this oil field. One of the Texas Highway Department Information Bureaus is located at the junction of U. S. Highways 82, 281 & 287.

From here we go to **GRAHAM**, situated in an outstanding beef cattle section. Feed and flour mills, refineries, cottonseed oil mill and saddle and harness factory are among the chief industries. **POSSUM KINGDOM LAKE**, impounded by **POSSUM KINGDOM DAM**, is near at hand and has brought to the surrounding country flood control, additional electrical power and recreational facilities. Northwest of here, near **NEWCASTLE**, is the site of old Fort Belknap. The principal buildings have been restored and the grounds beautified.

Southeast is **MINERAL WELLS**, nationally known health

resort. The principal industries include mineral crystal factory, creamery and feed mills. Near the city, on the Brazos River, is Inspiration Point, noted scenic spot. Many tourists and health seekers are attracted to this locality.

From here we go northeast to DENTON, educational center and situated in a rich farming section. North Texas State Teachers College and Texas State College for Women are located here.

Directly north is GAINESVILLE, "City of 100,000 Trees." Garment factory, cottonseed oil mill, oil refinery, saddle shops, and fishing lure plant are among principal industries. This is the home of the famous Community Circus. A State Training School for Girls and Gainesville Junior College are located here.

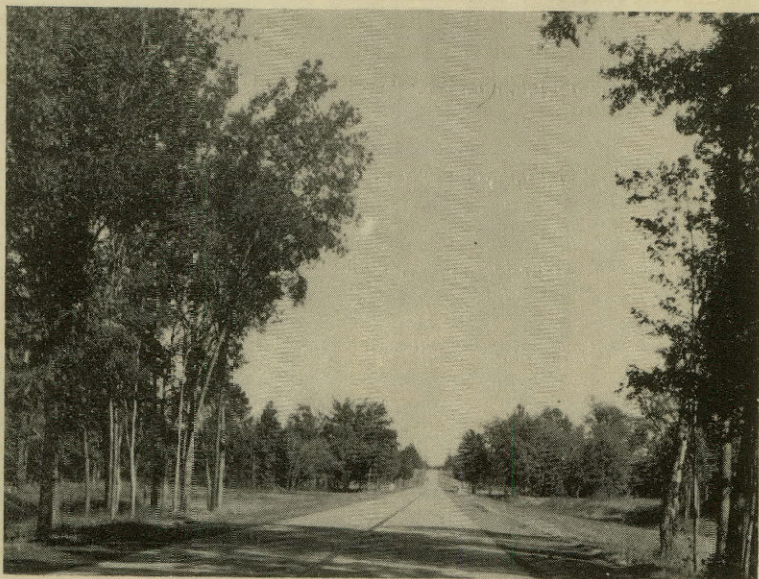


STATE HIGHWAY 43. HARRISON COUNTY

Traveling east again, we come to SHERMAN, lying in another rich farming area, producing cotton, corn, sorghum grains, fruits and vegetables. The chief industries include milk products plant, flour mills, cotton gins, and textile mill. This is the home of Austin College and St. Joseph's Academy. Red River Valley Fair is held annually in October.

DENISON is one of the principal railroad centers of the State and the Southwest headquarters for a national cheese concern. Cotton, corn, sorghum grains, fruits and vegetables are also the leading crops of this vicinity. Power saw plant, cotton mill and woodworking plant are among the leading industries.

Immediately north of Denison is DENISON DAM—world's largest earthen roll fill dam—used to impound the waters of Red River, creating LAKE TEXOMA, with a shore line of 1250 miles. The surrounding region has been immensely benefited by flood control, irrigation, increased electrical power and recreational facilities because of this great project. Of historical interest are old Fort Preston and Glen Eden, home of Col. Holland Coffee, which were moved from the lake bed to a site overlooking the lake.



U.S. HIGHWAY 67, CASS COUNTY

To the southeast is GREENVILLE, a leading cotton center of the State. One of the world's largest inland compresses is located here. Other industries include grain mills, cottonseed oil mill, and clothing factories. Near by is a U.S. Cottonseed Ereeding Station.

PARIS, to the northeast and situated in one of the leading diversified crop counties of Texas, will be the last stop on our tour. Cotton, corn, hay, potatoes, grain sorghums, vegetables and fruits are grown in this region in abundance. Box factories, potato chip factory, cottonseed oil mills, creamery, and granite and marble yards are among the principal industries. A mink farm is located about twelve miles to the north. This is the home of Paris Junior College. A miniature replica of the Mirabeau B. Lamar home, erected in 1936, is of special interest to those concerned with the history of the educational system of Texas. In the early days, when steamboats did a thriving business on Red River, Paris was a port.

After traveling the length and breadth of the state, one would reach the conclusion that the surface of Texas lies like a slightly tilted amphitheater, sloping upward from the Gulf coast in northern, northwesterly and westerly directions. Geologists say that Texas is the geologic crossroads of North America. The same is true of physiographic Texas. It is the meeting place of four great physiographic regions, as follows: (1) the Coastal Plains; (2) the Lower Great Western Plains; (3) the Higher Great Western Plains, and (4) the Rocky Mountain or Trans-Pecos.

There is an area as large as Indiana in the Texas pine timber belt. The area along the coast, lying less than 150 feet above sea level and having a subtropical climate, is equal to the area of South Carolina. Texas has an area lying in a middle temperature climate and ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level and being 75 per cent or more cultivable as large as Pennsylvania. The Mountainous area west of the Pecos is as large as West Virginia. Situated in the central and midwest part of the state is a uniformly good farming country, well-watered and ranging in altitude from 200 to 2,500 feet, equal to the areas of Ohio and Kentucky. The area on the Edwards Plateau, admirably adapted to cattle, sheep and goat raising and diversified crop production, is as large as Tennessee.

Fields of native bluebonnets are numerous in Texas and, for this reason, the bluebonnet was chosen as the State Flower. Also, because of the great number of native pecan trees, the pecan was chosen as the State Tree.

"Texas, Our Texas" is the State Song even though the popular University of Texas song, "The Eyes of Texas," is the best known by Texans.

The State Seal is a star of five points encircled by Live Oak and Olive branches and the words, "State of Texas." The Live Oak branch denotes strength and the Olive branch denotes peace.

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LAREDO..... U.S. Hwy. 81 & 83 North
ORANGE..... U.S. Hwy. 90 City Limits West
TEXARKANA..... U.S. Hwy. 67 City Limits West
WICHITA FALLS.. U.S. Hwy. Junctions 82, 287 & 281
DENISON..... U.S. Hwy. 69 & 75 (Opr. in Summer)
GAINESVILLE... U.S. Hwy. 77 (Opr. in Summer)
TEXLINE..... U.S. Hwy. 87 (Opr. in Summer)
WASKOM..... U.S. Hwy. 80 (Opr. in Summer)

