

TEXAS Winter Resorts



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

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Texas—The Summerland of Wintertime

THIRTY or forty years ago, Texas was the dream-objective of every American boy. For him a seemingly endless plain stretched away from the wooded river bottoms of the East to the mountains of the western border. It was bathed in sunshine and swept by glorious breezes from the Gulf. And its four-hundred-mile fringe of bay-indented coast was full of shallow inlets and countless swimmin' holes.

It was the old cow country—land of lariats and spurs, of sombreros and *chaps*, of spirited horses and cattle herds innumerable.

In its history, the keen bowie knife and forbidding six-shooter had figured prominently. It had owed its allegiance to four flags before it had come finally to the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. The early Spaniards had planted their missions; the French had followed, lending their quaint customs to the romance of the land; later the Mexicans; then Davy Crockett at the Alamo, the fore-runner of the Lone Star Republic. All these had left their stamp upon the country.

But it was the bigness of Texas, more than anything else, that appealed to the young imagination of the late 70's—the wide out-of-doors ending in the limitless horizon, that gave real freedom beneath an open southern sky.

And it is the same bigness, with its consequent freedom, that appeals to the grown-ups of today. For Texas, although the days of romance and the open range have been left behind, is none the less a land of magnificent distances. Elbow-room is the birth-right of the Texan. The expression "as far as the East is from the West," may be applied wholly to Texas and still retain its full force. It is as far from Texarkana on the East to El Paso on the West, as it is from Texarkana to Milwaukee, Wis., to Columbus, Ohio, or to Savannah, Ga. In area the state is equal to four New Englands, to six New Yorks, and it is larger than France. If the entire population of the United States were to settle within its boundaries, there would be no more congestion than there is at present in Massachusetts.

The heritage of elbow-room like this is a year 'round asset, but it is to be appreciated particularly in the winter time. While people of the North, hemmed in by four walls, are hovering over steam-coils and fireplaces, Texas and her visitors are out in the open picking oranges, oleanders and roses, or bathing in the surf of the Gulf; for the region which includes Texas, New Mexico and Arizona enjoys a higher percentage of days of sunshine than any other part of the United States.



The surf along the Gulf Coast of Texas is never too cold for a dip

It is a wonderful privilege to be able thus to live all winter not only in the out-of-doors, but in the most expansive out-of-doors there is. Physical bigness begets mental bigness. The vastness of a boundless plain or a huge body of water enlarges the viewpoint and contents the soul. Whether fishing for silver tarpon or gamy mackerel, or riding the range which has been for years the delight of the hardy cow-man, the spell of Texas is upon the visitor.

And it may now be enjoyed in tenderfoot comfort. Railroads leading from every point of the compass and operating through Pullman service from many of the principal commercial centers of the country, criss-cross the state. Throughout the winter resort regions and in other sections of Texas, there are magnificent hostelries which offer not only the comforts, but all the luxuries obtainable at the best metropolitan and resort hotels of the country. The cities of Texas are of special interest to tourists, typifying as they do the hustle and enterprise of the Southwest.

Most of the resort hotels are adjacent to playgrounds devoted to various winter sports. Some of the golf links are equal to the best in the country. They are kept in condition for use and are used every day in the year.

For those who enjoy yachting, the land-locked bays of the coast offer ideal courses. Surf bathing and fishing—the most exciting to be found anywhere—are to be enjoyed all winter. Millions of game birds—wild geese and ducks, quail and snipe—make their winter homes here.

The country is gridironed by a system of well built public roads, which together with the firm, sandy beaches, are unusually attractive for the automobilist.

And for those who prefer that greatest of all health-giving exercises—horseback riding—Texas, the original cow country of the West and the home of the horse, holds an irresistible lure.

The agricultural and industrial interests of the state contribute not a little to the enjoyment of the visitor. Roadways which are flanked by grape-fruit, orange groves, peach orchards and broad wheat ranches or cotton plantations, add much to the pleasure of a motor or horse-back jaunt, and a view of the oil fields is one of the most entertaining features of an expedition to the Texas winter resort region.

The story of oil in Texas is like a page from the Arabian Nights, in which the wildest dreams of wealth come true. For little more than a year, it has been in the writing, and it is still far from complete, but in number of people involved, and in the amount of wealth realized, it has been many times greater and more spectacular than was the romantic gold rush of '49. From Burkburnett, near the extreme northern boundary, straight down through the center of the state, and on to the great Tampico oil fields in Mexico, extends a geological formation known as the Pennsylvania stratum. Here thousands of men and women have grown rich over night—many among their number having visited Texas for the first time a year ago for the sole purpose of enjoying the mild climate and the winter sports.

Many and varied as are the pleasures of the day, the climax is reached when the evening shadows have gathered. Then there are the social gayeties of the ball-room or Casino, accompanied by the music of the hotel orchestras; out on the beaches, groups of care-free night-bathers view the myriads of stars reflected back by the restless waves; or, in contrast to their merry voices, is the silence of the range camp, where a silvery southern moon looks down upon and illumines the white tent of a hunter or a roving auto-wanderer.

Texas nights are wonderful.



Alamo Plaza—San Antonio

Texas Winter Resorts

San Antonio—The Alamo City

“To know San Antonio is to know perpetual Springtime,” is an expression once used by a well-known writer in his description of this city of sunshine and flowers, where roses bloom in winter months and semi-tropic palms lift up their heads to a sky of deepest blue.

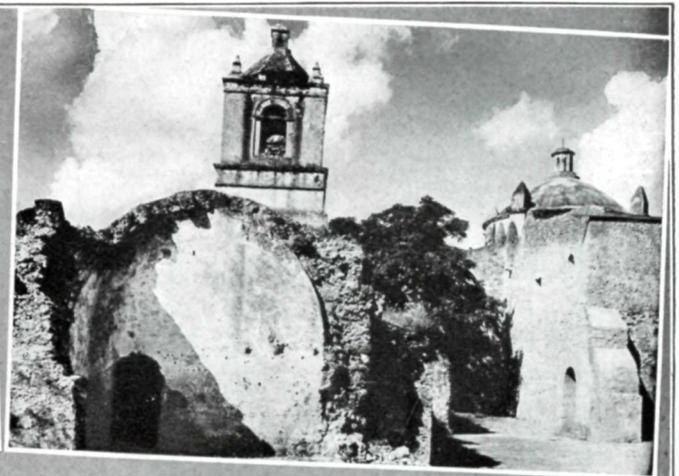
The history of San Antonio, the Mecca of tourists from all parts of the country, is full of interest and inspiration.

Here it was that two centuries ago a band of Franciscan monks, following in the trail of La Salle and his soldiers of fortune, came upon a little pueblo

of Indians in a valley of golden sunlight, where the shade of wide-spreading oaks and stately palms made a picture of contentment. Here, at last, was the land of beauty and richness they had dreamed of. They built their mission, were followed by a Spanish presidio, and upon this site grew San Antonio.

Such was the birth of this romantic American city, which has never lost its unique charm, nor its typical Spanish color.

There have been pilgrimages to this city through all of its two hundred years—pilgrimages of conquest and adventure; pilgrimages for wealth and for health; and now, each year, when the North is wrapped in the



Mission San Juan
Mission Concepcion

Mission Espada
Mission San Jose

Old Spanish missions near San Antonio

snowy garments of winter, come pilgrims seeking San Antonio's warm, kindly sunlight, the hospitality of her gay social life, and the many outdoor pleasures which her genial climate make possible.

Here, in the heart of the city, stands the famous Alamo—that shrine at which every patriotic American seeks some time in life to worship, in honor and memory of the little band of less than two hundred heroes led by Bowie, Crockett and Travis, who, against 4,000 Mexicans, paid with their lives the price of Texas liberty. The quaint old chapel, erected in 1744, with its simple façade, has been carefully restored and is now maintained by the Daughters of the Republic.

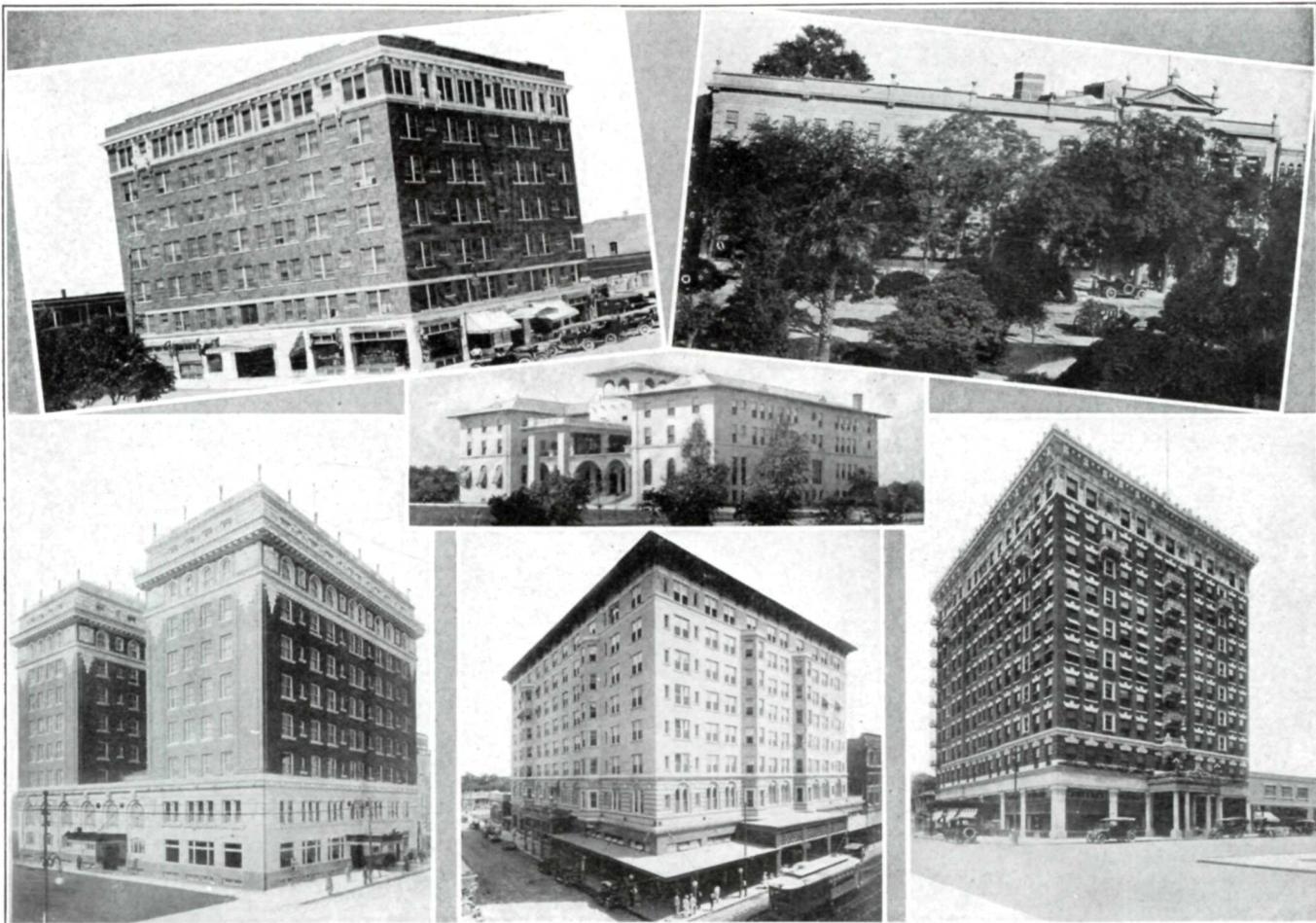
Then there is the San Fernando Cathedral, dating back to 1734, and, in distances varying from two to eight miles, a series of missions built in the eighteenth

century, many of which are still in a remarkable state of preservation. Most wonderful of these is Mission San Jose, built in 1720. Its ruined walls, cloisters and towers; its statuary and carving—are among the finest examples of Spanish architecture and art.

Fort Sam Houston, one of the largest army posts in the United States, lends unusual brilliance to the social atmosphere of San Antonio, the military affairs being among the gayest of the season. Reviews of troops, guard mount, band concerts, and daring polo matches, furnish entertainment for the visitor.

Camp Travis, a city in itself, which housed divisions of the National Army during the World War, is still a military camp of importance, a division of regulars of the United States Army being stationed there.

Kelly Fields, (One and Two,) and Brooks Field, which are three great national aviation schools, are



San Angelo
El Paso

Port Arthur
San Antonio

San Antonio
Houston

In architectural beauty, and elegance of appointments, Texas hotels rank in the first class

located at San Antonio. Visitors have the opportunity of observing the daring feats of expert aviators and students in training.

At Leon Springs, but a short ride from San Antonio, is the gigantic military reservation of 36,000 acres where Camp Bullis, the huge artillery, machine gun and rifle range, is located; also Camp Stanley, the infantry training grounds.

Every day is golfers' day in San Antonio, and two eighteen-hole courses are available to tourists. The Municipal Course, one of the sportiest to be found in the entire South, is laid out in the open space of a great woodland, covering two hundred acres, crossing and recrossing the San Antonio River. A canal and brook, tributary to the river, provide water hazards so admirably placed as to add unusual zest to the game; the fairways and greens are solid mats of bermuda, the native grass of this section.

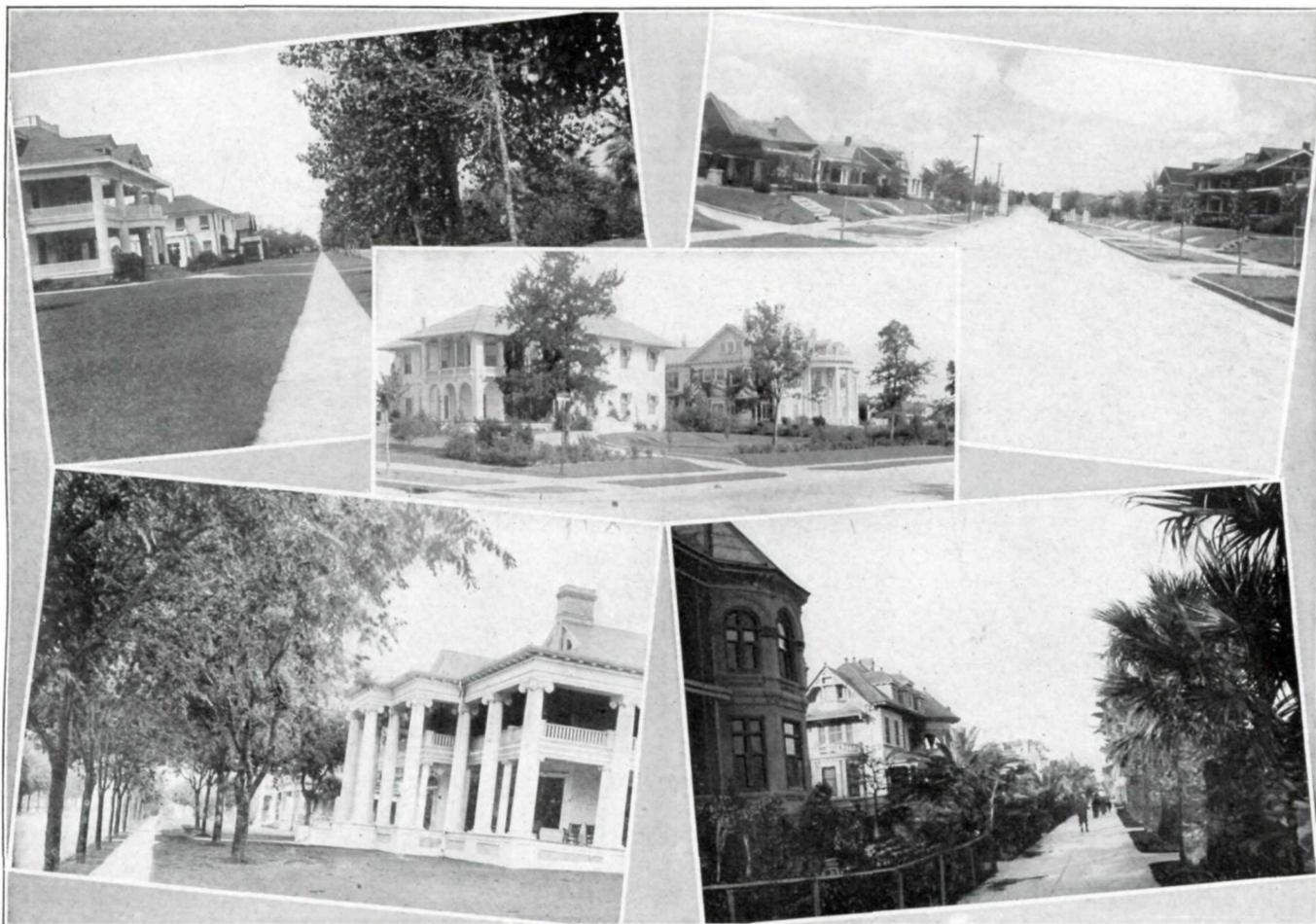
The San Antonio Country Club is located to the north of the city, about one-half lying within the city limits. Its golf course, planned by experts and strategically bunkered, makes an ideal place for the sport. The Country Club is a private institution, but its policy is very liberal toward visitors.

Also there is a fine nine-hole course, which beginners enjoy playing over.

In San Antonio the automobile is a real pleasure. Bexar County has six hundred miles of excellent roads, which are almost as hard and smooth as the city pavements.

En route to the missions and other points of interest, one passes through a country of pastoral charm, with rugged, verdant valleys and peaceful streams.

Horseback riding is another favorite pastime, on account of the many picturesque bridle paths through



Texas cities are justly proud of their many attractive homes

the parks and winding trails over the hills. Tennis, polo, aviation, rowing, motor boating and sailing are among the other sports which have their adherents and for which there are ample facilities.

San Antonio, too, is a sportsman's paradise. Deer, quail, duck, wild turkey, doves, and partridge are found in abundance in the adjacent country.

Medina Lake, a body of water equal in size to Lake George, in New York State, and placed between towering cliffs, will appeal to those who fish for that gamest of all fresh water game fishes—the bass, here attaining to a weight of from six to eight pounds.

One comes upon parks and plazas at every turn in the business district, modifying the more prosaic outlines of a city of concrete and steel business structures. There are thirty-one parks and plazas, covering 415 acres.

San Antonio has a remarkable winter climate. The atmosphere is clear and dry and the humidity low. The nights always are cool. The mild winter temperature makes it possible to live out of doors practically all of the time.

Flowers bloom here in the months of December and January, and arrivals from the North are greeted by the fragrant odor of roses as they step from the train.

The water supply of San Antonio is nationally known as one of the finest in the country. This water is drawn from artesian wells, seventeen of which flow about fifty million gallons a day; the water is cool and clear.

Indoor amusements include fine theatres, showing only the best productions; a winter season of symphony concerts, and entertainments by prominent operatic artists.



The Gulf of Mexico, and sea-wall boulevard—Galveston

San Antonio is liberally provided with first-class hotels, such as the St. Anthony, the Gunter, the Menger, the Bexar, the Crockett, the Travelers, the Maverick, the Lanier, and others. At the tourist hotels the social calendar includes, throughout the season, teas, card parties, musicales, dances, riding parties, golf tournaments, and many other diversions. It is the constant aim of the management of each hotel to make its guests feel the warmth of true southern hospitality.

In addition to the above, there are many high-class family hotels; or quiet, unpretentious and economical accommodations may be secured with private families. Furnished apartments and bungalows also are obtainable.

Galveston — The Oleander City

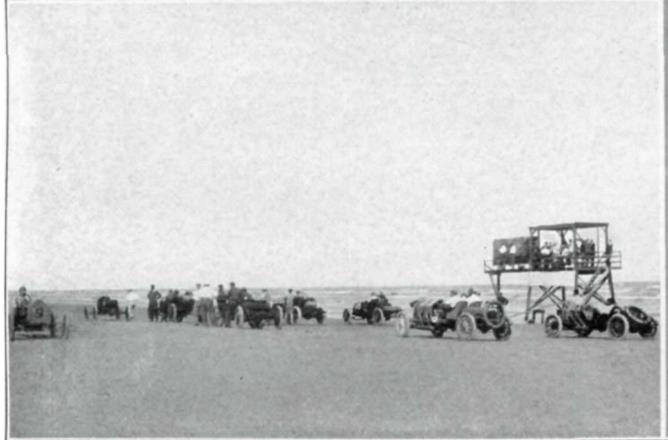
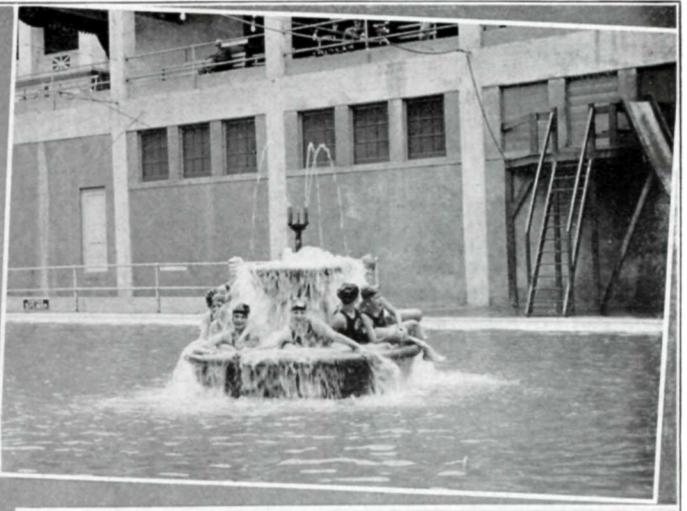
Long before the spirit of adventure and desire for gold had beckoned to foreign shores sailors of the

Spanish main, Galveston Island was both a winter and summer resort for the Caronkaway Indians, who waged many a bloody battle for its possession.

As if by magic, these early inhabitants passed into oblivion, leaving behind them a few sticks of paint, a water jug, and other trinkets as the only tokens of their existence.

If Galveston had been a paradise to the Caronkaways, it was all of this, and more, to those white men who established themselves on its shores before the coming of organized Anglo-American society. Early in the nineteenth century these adventurous souls found Galveston Island not only pleasant as to climate and general surroundings, but what was more important, a safe and sure retreat for their enterprise of smuggling.

Among those who found a shelter on the island from the prying eyes of the organized agents of justice,



An aëroplane visitor from Ellington Field
Mile after mile of hard-packed beach—and no speed laws!

Fountain of Youth in swimming pool—Galveston
A bit of the beach at Corpus Christi

the figure of Jean Lafitte stands out uppermost. The exploits of "Lafitte, pirate of the Gulf," colored by the speculations of a marveling world, take on the glamor of romance. His deeds, oft repeated to wondering ears, make of him a nineteenth century Robin Hood.

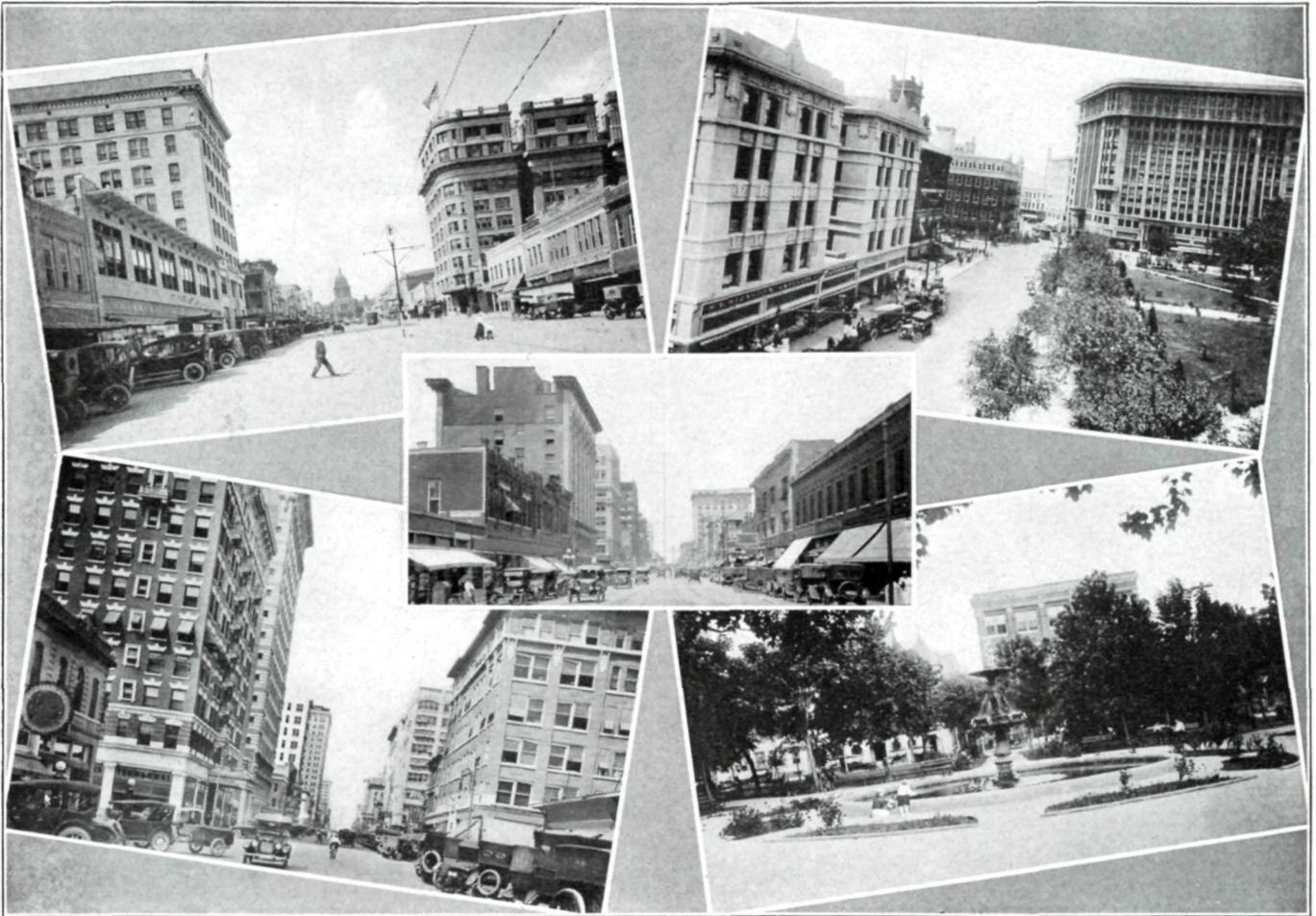
Lafitte held sway four years. At length the United States Government took a hand in his destinies and requested his immediate departure. Upon leaving in March, 1821, Lafitte carried out his promise to the Government, and destroyed everything that had been acquired by his colony. When shorn of the colorings with which tradition had endowed him, Lafitte is revealed as a most human type of man. His name, nevertheless, terrorized the Gulf of Mexico, even when he had for several years been in his grave on the lonely coast of Yucatan.

The name Galveston was given the island by Lafitte

in honor of Count Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana. As a city, it really had its beginning with the landing of Commodore Luis Aury, a Frenchman, a year or more before the coming of Lafitte, and, although razed by the latter, the community never actually passed out of existence. Gradually there were added to those who remained, sailors, soldiers of fortune and others from the four corners of the earth. Thus the settlement grew and at length became one of the most important in the vast territory known as Texas.

At the present time, Galveston, the island that in former years served as a hiding place for man, has become the rock-girt stronghold of a city of people and the retreat for thousands from all over the country as a playground and resort.

Galveston's fame as a city reclaimed and by almost super-human effort placed beyond the ravages of the



Austin

Houston

Fort Worth

Beaumont

El Paso

Views in the business section of a few Texas cities

sea, is world-wide. Mention of Galveston anywhere throughout the land brings to mind visions of a great seawall, a mammoth causeway, great examples of building achievement and of the courageous will of a community.

It brings all this and more. To those who have visited Galveston winter or summer, it brings back mental pictures of sunny skies, beautiful streets and boulevards lined with over-hanging tropical foliage; of tranquil, moonlit evenings; of the low roar of the surf that is never too cold for a plunge; of superb roadways leading into the country both on the island and mainland; of fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, and in short all the wholesome pleasures which anyone could desire. It is these things that have made Galveston one of the most talked-of Southland cities. For many years, Galveston has been the objective of those seeking rest

and recreation, and it has steadily increased in popularity. Indeed, for those driven by the cold and drizzle of northern climes to more temperate latitudes, Galveston assumes all of the aspect of a Treasure Island.

The island is lapped by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream and hence through all seasons temperature extremes seldom occur. Climatic conditions are such that the pleasure seeker may spend the entire time in the out-of-doors.

Fishing! Here the heart of the sportsman yearns to the call of the rod and reel, for Galveston has as good salt-water fishing as there is on any American coast. Tarpon, Spanish mackerel, speckled trout, redfish, pompano—all are here. A short auto trip to the mainland will put the hunter in the heart of the quail and jacksnipe country, while deer and bear hunting may be had at no great distance.



Walks, drives, and picnic grounds appeal to those who love the great out-of-doors

The day's hunting or fishing over, the tourist and fun-lover has before him all the mystic spell of the enchanted Treasure Island. Galveston County, with its two hundred miles of shell surfaced highways, offers an avenue of bliss to the motorist; or along a stretch of thirty miles of hard-packed beach, he may speed as fast as he likes, the tumbling surf booming an acclaim to the roar of the open motor.

Hotel life at Galveston offers a wide range of accommodations suitable to all desires and purses. Principal among the hotels is the Galvez, a thoroughly modern resort hostelry built at a cost of over a million dollars. The Galvez fronts directly on the sea-wall, with the beach below. Guests may put on their bathing suits at the hotel and go to the beach. Other hotels are the Tremont, the Panama, the Oriental, the Beach, the Plaza, the Seaside and the Crockett. Accommodations also may be secured at smaller hotels, and boarding houses.

Fish and oyster houses, some of which have attained national reputation, afford another distinctive feature of a trip to Galveston. These places are much in the nature of a camp, particularly those located down the island, and the menus include all kinds of sea food appetizingly prepared. The service is of the best.

These are some of the attractions which have lured to Galveston year after year pleasure and health seekers from the North—an ever-increasing and always returning host.

Corpus Christi—The Naples of the Gulf

Situated on, and overlooking the broad expanse of Corpus Christi Bay, is the city of Corpus Christi, a spot endowed by Nature as a health, pleasure and recreation resort.

The land-locked bay, several miles wide and more than twenty-five miles in length, is one of the most



A scene on one of the many inland lakes

beautiful in the South, with its picturesque sweep of shore line.

Fanned by temperate salt-tinged Gulf breezes, Corpus Christi knows none of the rigors of the northern climes, for here the winters are mild and open.

The city is well supplied with good hotels and rooming houses. In addition to these there are hundreds of cozily furnished cottages to be had at a moderate rental by the week, month or season.

Golfing, motoring, boating, sailing, and bathing are among the daily recreations.

The bays and inlets adjacent to the city are the greatest havens in the world for wild fowl, such as red-heads, Canada and Hutchins geese, brant, crane, mallard, pintail, widgeon, canvasback, teal and blue-bills.

For the visitor who prefers the challenging whir of the reel to the crack of the gun, the bay and Gulf hold many attractions. Spanish mackerel is the favorite

prize here,—barring, possibly, the tarpon; few, if any, fishermen leave this section fully satisfied with themselves unless they have landed, or at least had a set-to with one of the silver monarchs.

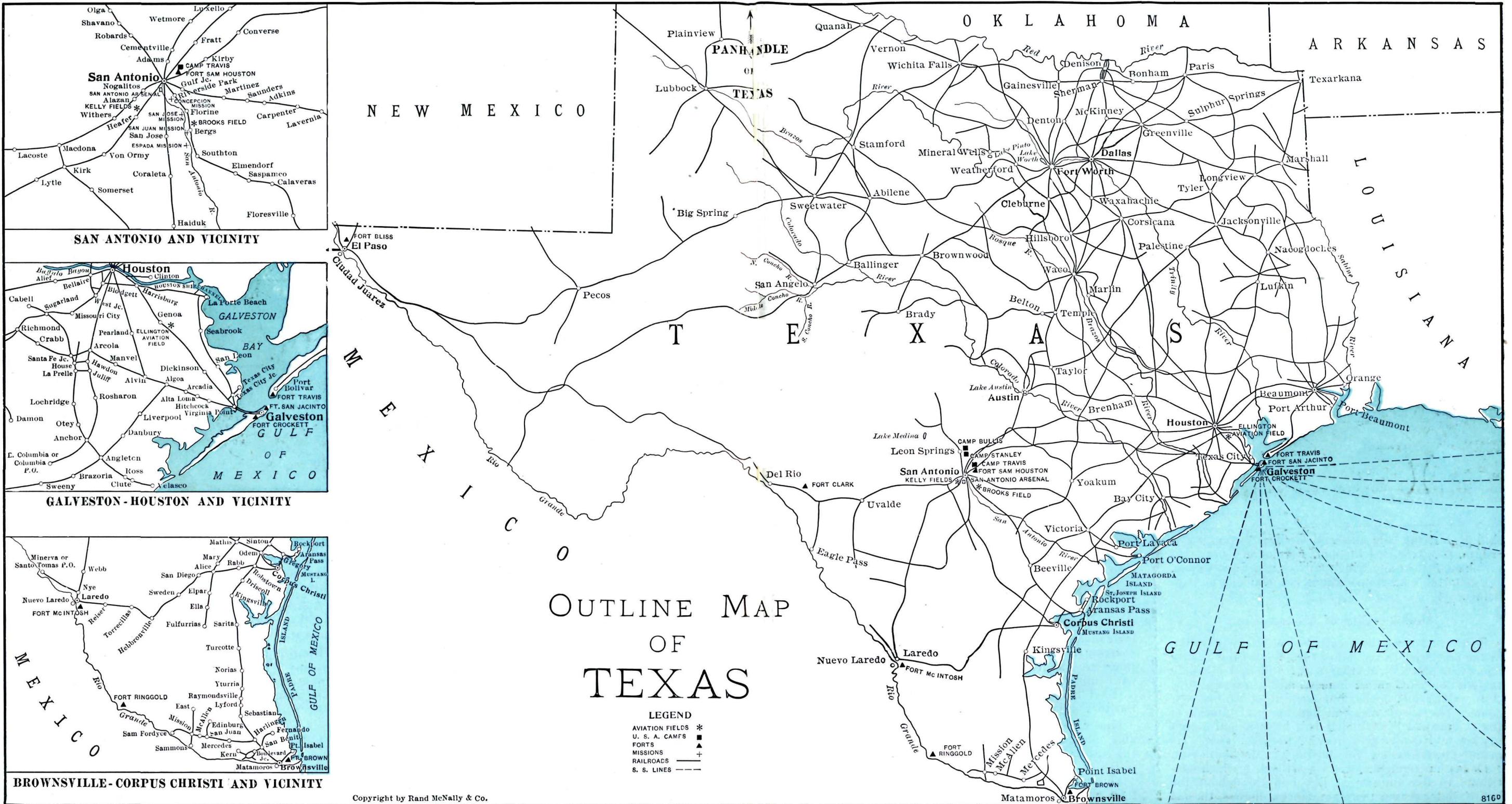
A stroll to the wharf, where the fishing boats dock to unload their cargoes, will prove interesting even to those who do not care for fishing.

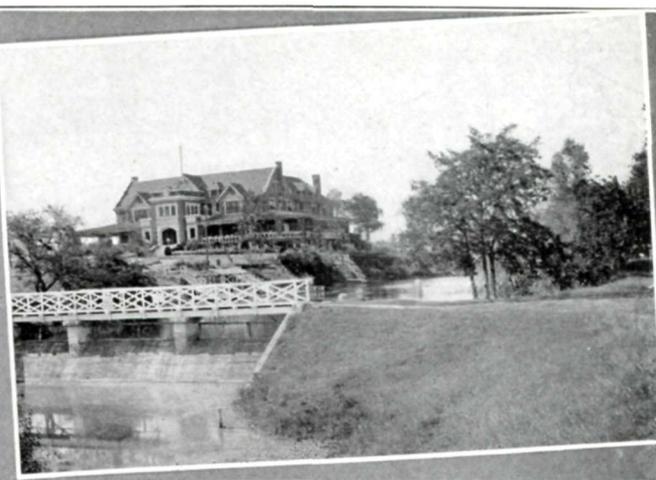
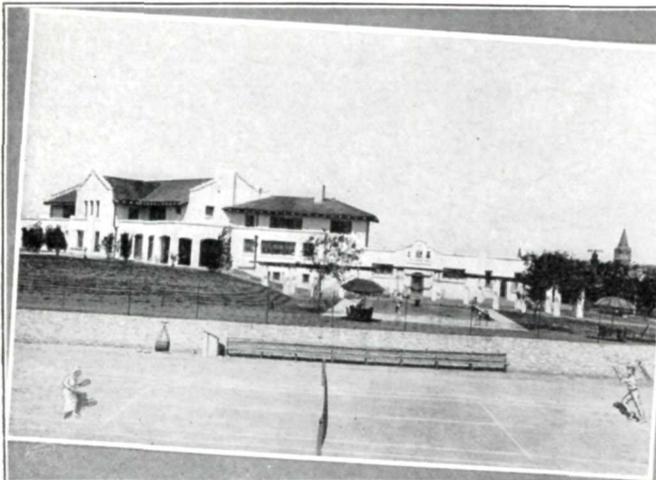
Motoring in the inland country is a delightful pastime. The new two-mile causeway, spanning Nueces Bay, provides a splendid auto road to Rockport, Aransas Pass and other nearby points.

Rockport and Aransas Pass

Lying along the bay shores a few miles north of Corpus Christi, both Rockport and Aransas Pass offer many attractions to the winter vacationist.

Duck and wild geese are plentiful in this section, while the fisherman has ample opportunity to pit his





The country clubs of Texas are centers of social activity all the year

skill against the wily mackerel or silver tarpon. The redfish, pompano, red snapper, and flounder are other members of the finny tribe that frequent these waters.

Comfortable accommodations are available at both points.

Dallas—City of Skyscrapers

Foremost among the great cities of Texas is Dallas, in the northeastern section of the state on the Trinity River—a place where the tourist will find not only the environment, entertainments and attractions of a sky-scraping metropolis, but a spirit of cordial welcome. The visitor also will find much of interest in the commercial life. Dallas is a large inland cotton market and conducts a heavy wholesale trade. Its manufactures reach a wide territory in the Southwest.

Dallas has numerous first-class theatres which contribute to the amusement life, and throughout the entire winter season there are dances, dinners, theatre

parties, motor trips, and fraternal gatherings to while away the hours; dinner dances are held nightly at many of the leading hotels.

The City Club, Columbian Club, and University Club are representative institutions centrally located, while the Dallas Golf and Country Club, Lakewood Country Club, and Cedar Crest Golf Club provide recreational facilities as well as social features; every courtesy is shown members of visiting clubs. Also there are twenty-two parks, comprising 3,500 acres, with numerous tennis courts and golf links.

Good hunting and fishing are to be had in the territory adjacent to Dallas.

Newly constructed highways afford miles of enjoyable automobiling through a country which unfolds to the visitor an almost endless panorama of shadowy vistas of sylvan beauty.

During the winter months the temperature ranges from 50° to 70°, and with an altitude of from 500 to



A bird-man's view of the business section of Houston

600 feet above sea level the air is keen and bracing.

The principal hotels are the Adolphus, sixteen stories high, and Annex; the Campbell, Galloupe, Jefferson, Oriental, Park, St. George, Southland, and Waldorf. There are other hotels, and also many first-class restaurants.

Fort Worth—In the Cattle and Oil Country

Fort Worth, in northern Texas, and on the eastern edge of the great plains, while primarily a business center, commends itself to the tourist by reason of its genial climate and many points of interest. In the early days it was a "cow town," and the thriving city of today owes much of its wealth to the Texas live stock industry. While shorthorns have replaced longhorns and cowboys no longer shoot up the citizens, Fort Worth still retains much of the unique interest of the olden time.

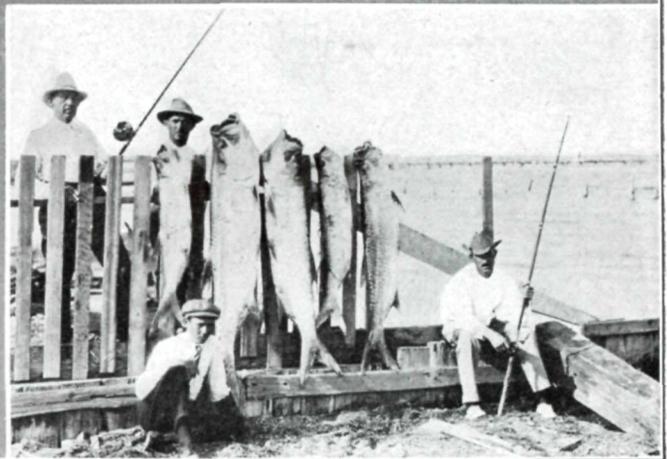
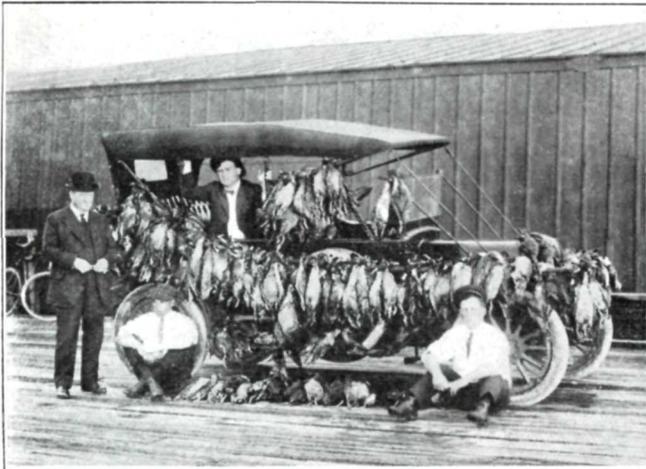
Motoring, of course, is one of the principal pastimes. In addition to a road which skirts Lake Worth for nearly fifty miles, Tarrant County (of which Fort Worth is the county seat), has 650 miles of permanent highways; the city itself has more than 200 miles of paved streets, reaching 31 parks and play-grounds.

The city has two large country clubs with ideal golf courses and tennis courts.

Lake Worth, whose shores are dotted with scores of recreation camps and tents, is one of the largest artificial lakes in the country; it affords good boating and fishing the year 'round, as does also the Trinity River.

Oil fields are adjacent to the city. The tall derricks, standing like busy fingers plucking richness from unseen depths, while noisy engines puff their white vapor in busy effort, cannot fail to impress those who have never seen an oil well in operation.

Early in March of each year, the city entertains thousands of horse lovers and cattle fanciers. Then



Texas is the paradise of the hunter and fisherman

are exhibited some of the best blooded horses, cattle and other stock for which Texas is world famous. The entertainment features generally include a rodeo, or round-up, and contests in which the masterful horsemanship of the Texan is seen in all its skill and daring.

Fort Worth enjoys an annual mean temperature of 65°; the freezing point is seldom reached here and snow rarely falls.

The city has a number of modern hotels, such as the Westbrook, the Metropolitan, the Terminal and others.

Houston — Where Many Railroads Meet the Sea

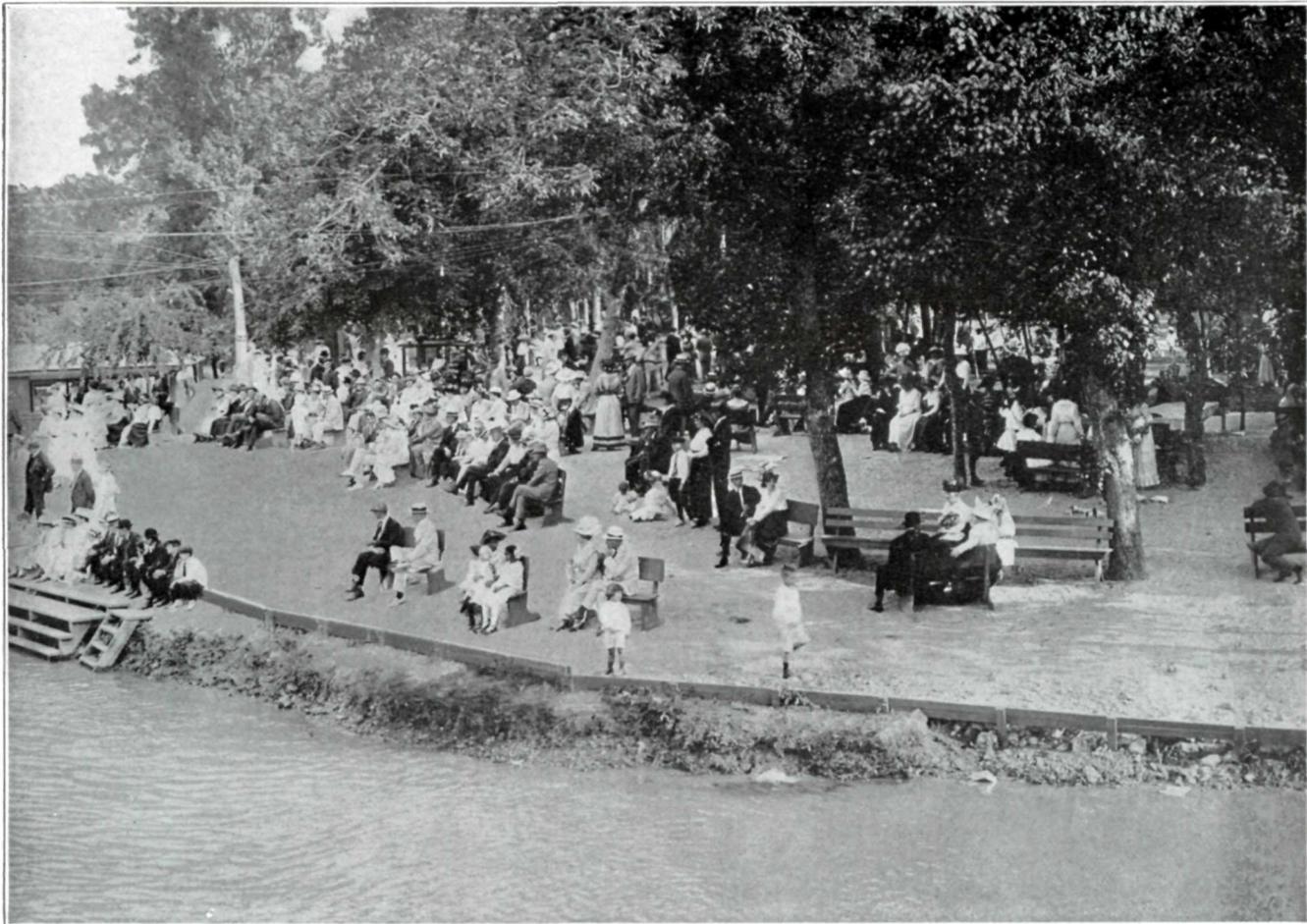
Houston, "The City of Flowers," is modern and metropolitan, with its many sky-scrapers, fine hotels, shops and theatres. It is well worth seeing as a representative city of the Lone Star State.

While primarily a commercial and railroad center,

Houston offers to the golfer an eighteen-hole course at one of the most attractive country clubs in the South; to the fisherman, many fresh water lakes and streams; to the hunter, duck, turkey, and other game; to the yachtsman, the placid Ship Channel, whose surface is dotted by yachts and other water craft of every description; to the automobilist, many miles of shell and paved roads winding through parks and woods.

Ellington Aviation Field, one of the largest in the South, is but fifteen miles from the city, and may be reached by train, trolley or auto. Expert flying goes on here almost daily. Weather conditions permitting, pleasure flights are made, giving the more venturesome tourist a chance to take a joyride in the clouds.

Of Houston's many parks, probably the most interesting is the San Jacinto battlefield. It was on this spot that General Sam Houston defeated Santa Ana, dispelled all dreams of future Mexican domination over



This scene is typical of the city parks of the Lone Star State

Texas soil, and laid the foundation for one of the greatest states in the Union.

Houston's prosperity is based on the lumber, oil, rice and cotton industries of Texas, and ample transportation facilities; manufacturing is its greatest asset. Its wholesale trade extends over a wide area.

Houston is but fifty miles from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it is connected by a deep sea channel capable of accommodating all sea-going vessels.

Excellent hotel accommodations for the winter visitor are provided at the Rice, an eighteen-story building; the Bender, the Cotton, the Brazos, the Bristol, the De George, the Stratford, and many other hotels.

Beaumont — In the Oil District

Beaumont became nationally famous in 1900, when oil gushers ranging from 500 to 20,000 barrels daily were discovered at Spindle Top. Thousands of

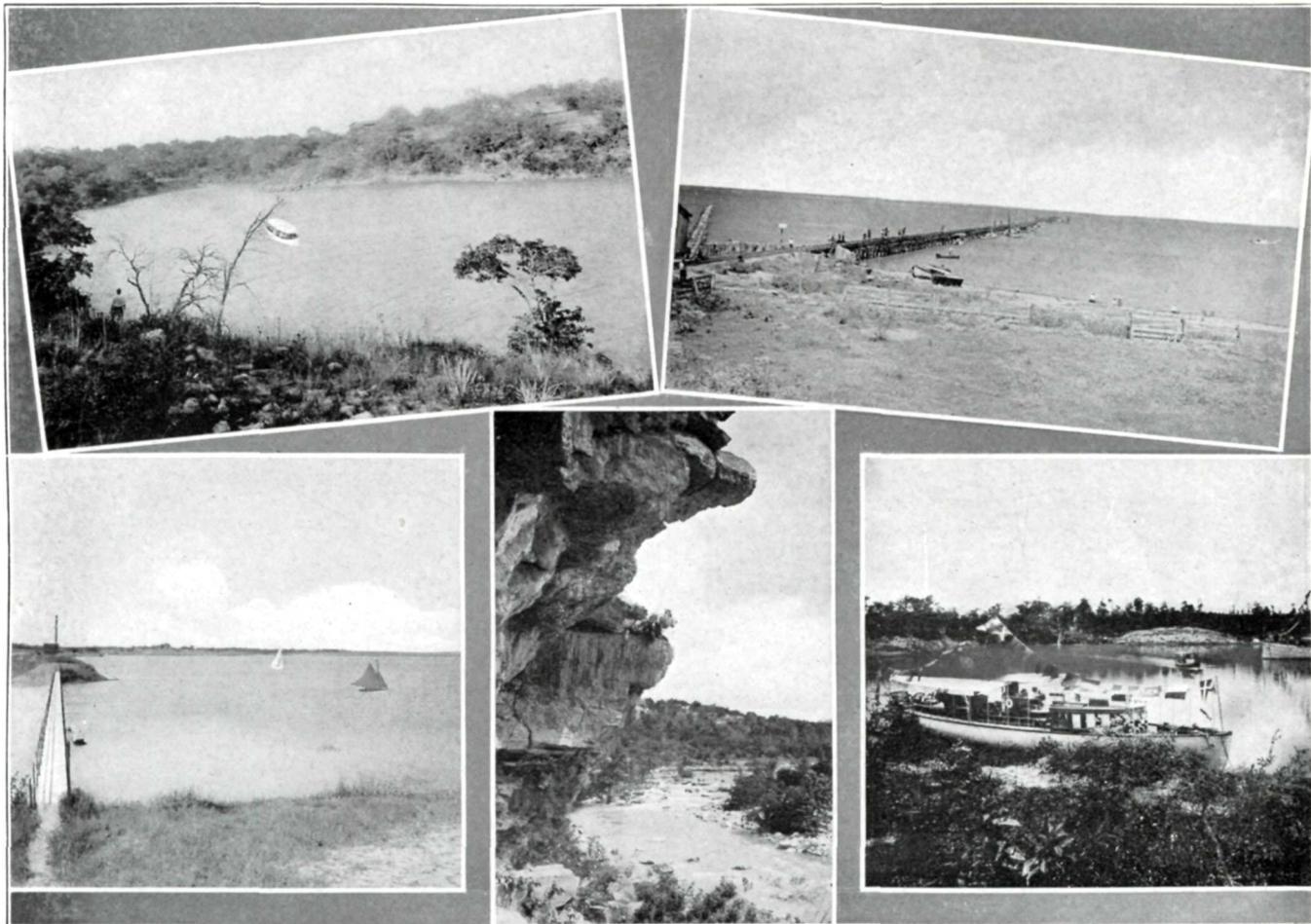
speculators rushed in to make their fortunes. Hundreds of these remained, and have since contributed toward the development of this thriving city.

Four oil refineries are located here, one of them ranking among the top-notchers in the vicinity. Beaumont is also located in the lumber and rice district of southern Texas. Ships from many ports unload at Port Beaumont.

The climate of Beaumont is similar to that of the Gulf Coast resorts. Fishing, boating, hunting, motoring, golf, and surf bathing are available to the pleasure-seeker. Duck, geese, quail, and other game abound, and the hunter will have no difficulty in bagging the legal limit.

In the Big Thicket, within twenty miles of Beaumont, famous for bear, turkeys, and other large game, the hunter may find plenty of excitement.

The Neches River is noted for its fresh water fish. A fifty minute trolley ride takes one to the open sea,



Placid lakes, mountain streams, and the waters of the Gulf offer a diversity of aquatic sports

where tarpon and other big fish may be angled for.

There are more than one hundred miles of hard-surfaced roads near the city, and there is a modern country club, with first-class golf course.

The Crosby, and other hotels, in addition to many boarding houses, provide ample accommodations.

Port Arthur—A Southern Seaport

Port Arthur is in the extreme southeastern part of Texas on Lake Sabine, and is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by a deep waterway.

Although one of the newest of southern seaports, its dock and shipping facilities rank among the largest and most complete along the Gulf Coast.

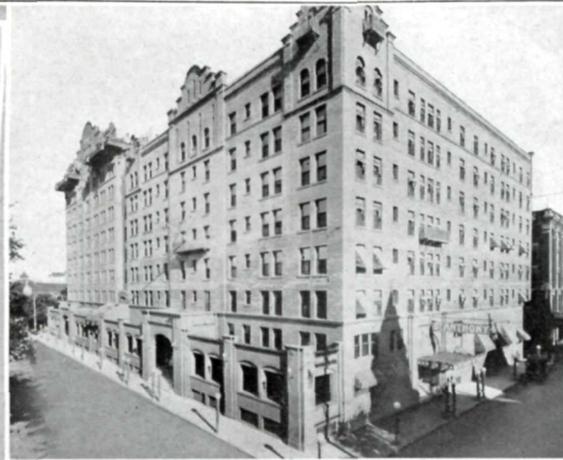
Being connected with the adjacent oil fields by pipe lines, Port Arthur ships vast quantities of oil to all parts of the world. The rice and lumber industries also have contributed much toward the city's advancement.

To the winter visitor, Port Arthur is unusually attractive. The climatic conditions are ideal for all outdoor sports, such as boating, bathing, golfing, motoring and tennis. Fishing in Sabine Lake, or the Pass, is unexcelled, while feathered game of all kinds may be found in the lowlands along the lakes, bayous or rivers.

The principal hotels are the Plaza and Thornton; there are others, however, and many private homes where visitors may be accommodated.

Waco—Built in a Park

Waco, in central Texas, derives its name from a roving tribe of Indians who, so the legend runs, years ago established a village and council house, and made the place their home. They called it "Huaco," signifying "a bowl," and in turn the tribe itself became known as the Huaco Indians. On the site of this old Indian village there has arisen the busy city of Waco.



Houston

Galveston

San Antonio

Fort Worth

Dallas

Another group of Texas metropolitan hotels

Where once only the bark canoes of the Indians broke the waters of the Brazos River, on which the city is situated, it is now spanned by five great bridges, and in place of brightly colored tents and sombre log huts, there have sprung up beautiful residences, pleasant parks and shady drives.

Waco is considered one of the prettiest places in Texas. There are about twenty parks—most of them equipped with playgrounds for children.

The Bosque River, which flows into the Brazos just outside the city, provides bathing and fishing, and the hundreds of miles of McLennan County's paved highways make the scenery of the surrounding country easily accessible to the tourist.

Country clubs, with golf courses, boating, bathing, fishing and kindred amusements, are ideally located within a few miles of Waco.

Hotel facilities are of the best. The Raleigh, a

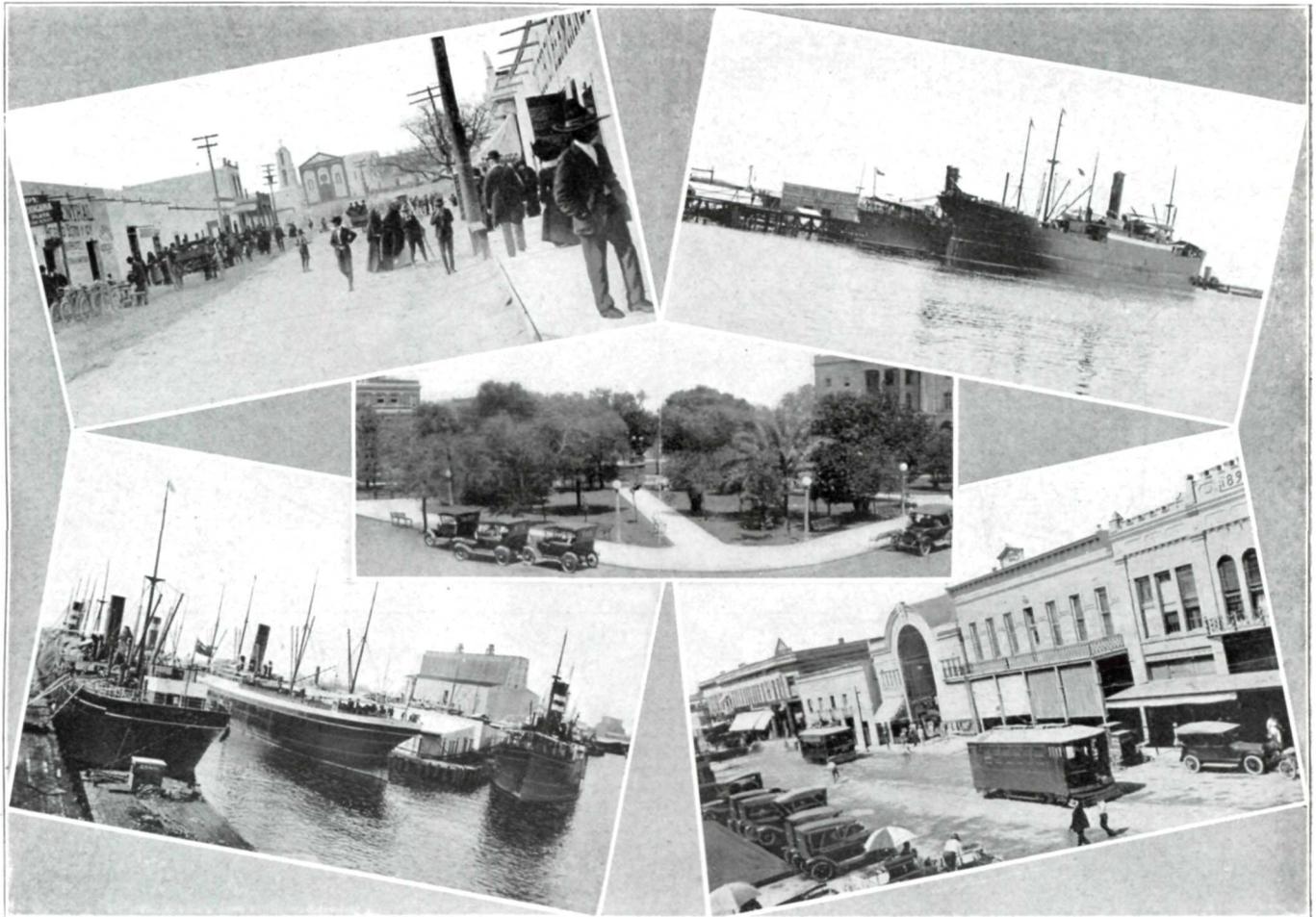
ten-story building; the New State; the Savoy; the Waco; the Metropole, and the Natatorium all are modern throughout. There are also a number of family hotels.

The city has a plentiful supply of artesian well water. The climate is dry and healthful, and mild in winter.

In November of each year a unique festival, the Texas Cotton Palace Exposition, is opened in Waco and continues for two weeks.

Austin—Capital of the Lone Star State

Austin, the capital of the Lone Star State, appropriately houses the offices, records and archives of Texas in the largest of all capitol buildings—an imposing structure of granite sheltering the State Library and Museum, which contain relics, mementos and histories of the early days of Texas.



Street scene—Juarez, Mex.

Ships from the seven seas dock at Galveston

Jarvis Plaza—Laredo

Wharf scene—Port Arthur

Street scene in Laredo

The walls are adorned by the flags that have protected her people through the thrilling stages of a tragic career. There are weapons, ancient as well as modern, that are reminders of the courage of those who wielded them in carving out the destiny of the Texas of today.

Here, too, are trophies and manuscripts of Bowie, Crockett, Travis and other heroes of the border.

Austin points with pride to the homes of many officials prominent in the councils of the nation.

More active recreation than mere sight-seeing may be found at Lake Austin, where motor boating, fishing, bathing, and all other forms of diversion are to be enjoyed. The Colorado River runs through the city.

The motor drives and scenic loops through the hill country west and northwest of Austin are unsurpassed in beauty; while those who walk will find in the numerous city parks inviting places to rest.

The county of Travis, of which Austin is the county seat, has more than one thousand miles of excellent automobile roads.

The hotel accommodations are of the best.

Austin enjoys a delightful winter climate.

El Paso — The Gateway City

About midway between New Orleans and Los Angeles, on the western edge of Texas, and facing the Mexican border, is the gateway city of El Paso. The Rio Grande is bridged here—one of the four international crossings of that famous stream.

El Paso is an important railroad terminal, the chief city of the Rio Grande Valley, a center for the mining interests of that section, and a military headquarters.

Likewise, it peculiarly appeals to tourists, who may wish to stop off here on their trans-continental journey



Mineral Wells from East Mountain

and get a glimpse of the Mexican life just across the river, as well as enjoy the varied winter attractions of the city itself.

El Paso was named in 1598, when Juan de Oñate crossed the Rio Grande at Paso del Norte (now Ciudad Juarez). The first white settlement in that part of Texas was made in 1632.

From the summit of Mount Franklin, 7,152 feet above sea level, and more than three thousand feet above the city, one may see from one to two hundred miles in every direction.

Other points of interest are accessible over well-kept automobile highways which lead to and through nearby villages, each with its own mission two or three centuries old.

A few miles distant is Ft. Bliss, a permanent army camp, at which all branches of the service are represented. The active military element in El Paso life adds much to the picturesqueness of the place.

Across the Rio Grande, within five minutes ride of

El Paso, is Juarez, that quaint city of Old Mexico where time-worn adobe buildings still stand and strange customs prevail. Here, among other curiosities, are cave dwellings whose former inhabitants antedate the Toltecs and the Aztecs.

Above El Paso, on the Rio Grande in New Mexico, is Elephant Butte dam, whose retaining wall makes possible one of the biggest irrigation projects in the world, impounding a lake 45 miles long.

El Paso has short, dry, mild and sunny winters, and the many parks and plazas of the city consequently offer open air advantages the year 'round. There are many excellent hotels—notably the Paso del Norte, the Savoy, the Sheldon, the McCoy, and the Fisher—and one of the best eighteen-hole golf courses in the Southwest.

Marlin—Where Health Giving Waters Flow

Marlin, thirty miles south of Waco, possesses hot



Corpus Christi
Mercedes—© R. Runyon
Marlin

Mission
Mineral Wells
McAllen

A group of the winter resort hotels of Texas

mineral wells, whose waters are of exceptional medicinal value.

These wells, ranging in depth from 2,400 to 3,378 feet, pour forth daily 380,000 gallons of water, which at the surface registers a temperature of 147° Fahrenheit.

Modern sanitariums and bath houses have been constructed and are so arranged with respect to the hotels that guests may conveniently pass between their rooms and the baths.

The baths are taken under the direction of a medical supervisor.

Hotel accommodations are ample, including the Arlington, the Majestic, the Imperial and others. Room with board also may be had in private families.

The Brazos River, near the city, boasts many good fishing holes; while along the grassy, shaded banks

are innumerable pleasant spots, delightful to the eye and ideal for picnic grounds.

The city is on the route of various state and national highways, which insures good roads for the automobilist.

Marlin is the permanent Spring training quarters of the New York "Giants."

Mineral Wells—A Noted Health Resort

Mineral Wells is situated fifty-three miles west of Fort Worth, in Palo Pinto County. In addition to its railroad facilities, the town is also on the route of the Fort Worth-El Paso Highway.

While essentially a health resort, and catering principally to those who seek the beneficial effects of its medicinal waters, Mineral Wells should not on this account be lost sight of by the tourist.



A park in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas—shaded by sheltering palms

© R. Runyon

Nestling between two mountains and spreading out leisurely into the adjacent valleys about one thousand feet above sea level, it extends to the tourist not only a hospitable welcome, but a delightful climate for rest and recreation.

Mineral Wells enjoys a mild winter temperature and a clear, dry atmosphere. While snow is not entirely unknown here, when it does fall its stay is of short duration.

Tennis, horseback riding, and hunting are among the many outdoor sports. "Hiking" over hills and mountains and through charming valleys, canyons and gorges, is indulged in by many people. Boating and fishing are to be had at Lake Pinto.

A Golf and Country Club is near the city, and offers a nine-hole course laid out over one of the most attractive natural locations in the Southwest.

Hotels and boarding houses provide adequate accommodations; furnished apartments also are available.

San Angelo—In the Concho Country

Attractively placed at the confluence of the three Concho Rivers, two thousand feet above sea level, in central western Texas, San Angelo possesses many charms that are not generally known.

An invigorating climate coupled with an almost unbroken succession of bright, sunshiny days, appeals particularly to those who would escape the inclemencies of the North and its cheerless winter skies.

The banks of the North Concho are lanterned by the fires of many campers, and the halloos of fishermen resound along its course for many miles. The cool spring-fed waters are the home of the yellow and blue channel cat-fish, the white bass, croppie and perch.

In the public park, which comprises fifty-two acres, are well-laid-out golf links and excellent tennis courts, which are at all times accessible to the visitor. Boating is also one of the pastimes.

The St. Angelus, a modern eight-story building, is the leading hotel, which, in addition to other hotels and boarding houses, insures comfortable accommodations for the visitor.

Brownsville—Farthest South in Texas

This historic city enjoys the distinction of being the southernmost point in the Western United States. It has a mild tropical climate, which for pleasure and health is unsurpassed anywhere.

Brownsville is an interesting combination of the Land of Mañana and the city of today. Aged señoras may be seen selling their drawnwork and Spanish laces on the street corners, while busy Americans are jostling the placid caballeros—modern conditions and metropolitan methods now prevail.

The vacationist may motor through irrigated valleys—with gardens, palm groves or orange orchards on either hand—or he may shoot big game and birds, and barely twenty miles away, at Point Isabel, reached by an "old timey" narrow gauge railroad, he may find what is said to be the best fishing resort on the Gulf of Mexico.

Point Isabel provides every facility for the visitor—hotel accommodations, boats, tackle, and a boatman guide who will assert in Spanish that he can lead one to where a crowd of tarpon is holding a peace-league conference—or where a lady-like school of beautiful mackerel is in session. Though one may not understand him when he is relating these things, he will "make good."

The traveler may cross the Rio Grande to Matamoros, that one-time famous Mexican city, which still holds to the atmosphere and customs of the past, and where many interesting features still are found.

Fort Brown, one of the oldest army posts in the South, is located near Brownsville.

Hotel accommodations, or rooms with private families, may be had at Brownsville.

McAllen, Mission and Mercedes— In the Rio Grande Valley

There are many places along the Rio Grande Valley, in the vicinity of the Gulf Coast of Texas, which are delightfully verdant inland country-sides, and where the tourist may find rare opportunity for the enjoyment of outdoor life in winter.

Three of such places are mentioned herein.

McAllen and Mission are only five miles apart, lying in the Rio Grande Valley—where flowers, fruits and vegetables of tropical and semi-tropical varieties flourish in profusion. These towns share in all the natural beauties and glories of this Winterless Eden.

McAllen has just opened to the public its new hotel, the Casa del Palmas, a modern building both in construction and appointments. A new hotel is now in the course of completion at Mission, and is expected to be ready for the reception of winter visitors. Both points, however, are amply provided with smaller hotels and first-class rooming houses.

The country contiguous to McAllen and Mission is traversed by many miles of excellent automobile roads, including the historical military road built by General Taylor during the Mexican War.

Thus motoring will prove an unusually attractive diversion to the visitor from the North, who cannot but enjoy a mid-winter drive through orchards of oranges and grape-fruit.

Shary Lake and Country Club, about four miles from either McAllen or Mission, is reached by auto.

Mercedes is a progressive town, built along big city lines. Its wide streets, shaded by great palms, tropical shrubbery and flowers, have earned for it the name of "Mercedes the Beautiful."

A pleasant and inviting hotel is picturesquely placed at one end of the park. The unusual architectural beauty of the homes cannot fail to appeal to visitors.

Laredo—On the Rio Grande

Laredo was founded in 1750 by an officer of the Royal Army of Spain who, with a small party, was exploring the Nueces River.

In those early days, lurking bands of savages and brigands infested that region, and the explorers, unable to cope with them, were obliged to halt and build fortifications at a point which is now marked by the San Agustin Plaza in Laredo. The settlement thus established remained a small trading post for more than a century.

In 1881, the American population of the town approximated fifty people; soon after this time, however, the railroads came, the town began to grow, trading with Mexico developed, and the old one-story, flat top buildings gave way to modern structures.

The Laredo of today is a municipality of up-to-date buildings, paved streets, pretty plazas and beautiful homes.

Fort McIntosh, at which troops are always stationed, and an aviation school, are contiguous to the city.

Connecting Laredo with the city of Nuevo Laredo on the Mexican side, is an international bridge—one of four spanning the Rio Grande.

Thousands of acres of the famous Bermuda onion are under cultivation here, in addition to numerous varieties of other garden truck.

The climate is warm and dry. Several good hotels offer comfortable accommodations to the visitor.

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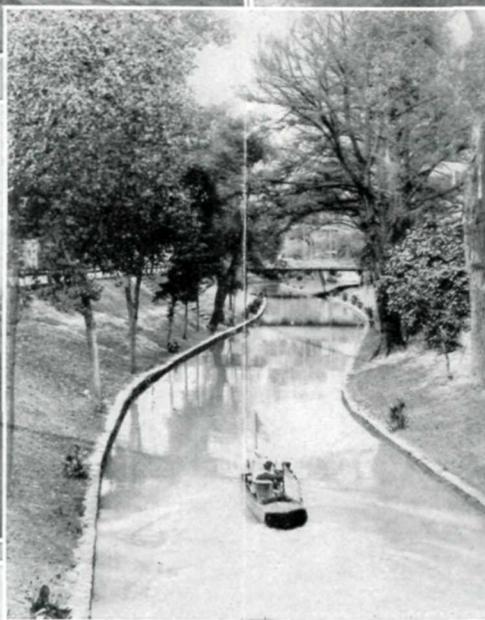
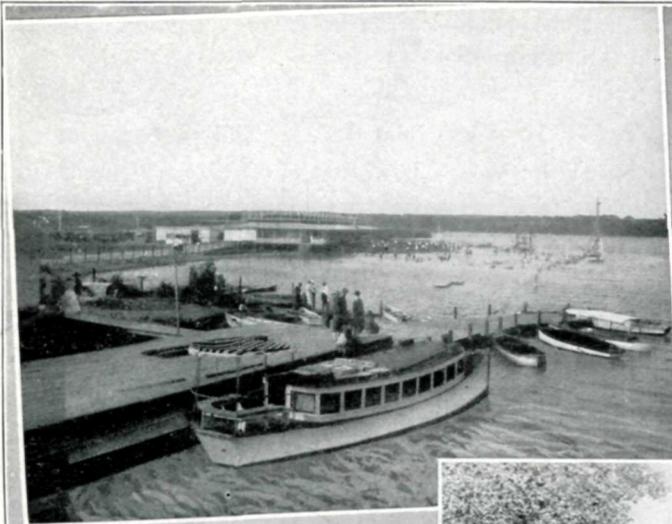
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