

later moved to the present location on Congress Avenue. The bank enjoyed an era of prosperity and is recognized as one of the soundest banking institutions in Central Texas. The capital stock, since organization, has been increased to \$300,000.00. On the death of Dr. Wilmot in 1923, Mr. William H. Folts was elected President. Mr. Folts went



The Scarborough Building, One of Austin's Modern Office Buildings.

with this bank, at the time of its organization, when but a young man who had scarcely passed his majority, and worked up through the various offices to the position as President. The other officers of the bank are: John H. Chiles, Vice-President; Morris Hirschfield, Vice-President; T. H. Davis, Vice-President; C. M. Bartholomew, Vice-President and Cashier; S. B. Roberdeau, Assistant Cashier; and Leffler Corbitt, Assistant Cashier. The directors of the bank are: W. L. Gilfillan, John H. Chiles, P. J. Lawless, A. C. Goeth, R. W. Finley, Ireland Graves, O. H. Millican, William H. Folts, M. Hirschfield, T. H. Davis, and C. M. Bartholomew.

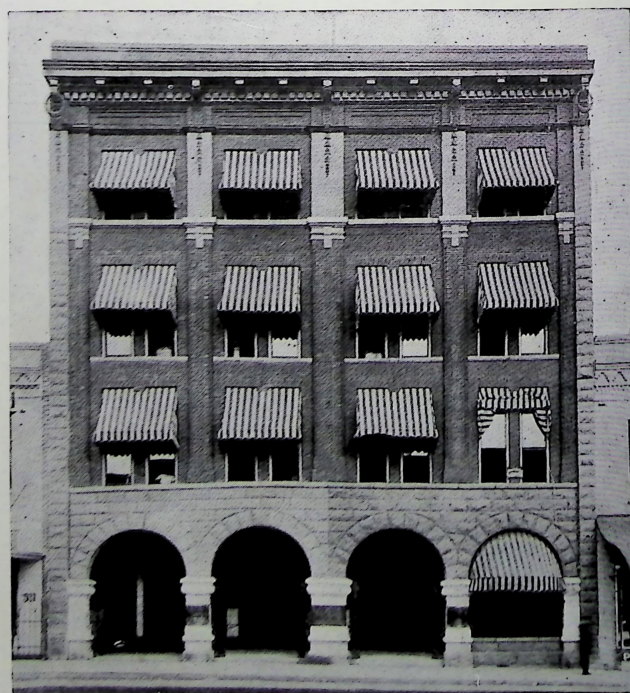
The Citizens State Bank of Austin was organized in 1906, with General William B. Hamby as President and Fred Hoopes as Cashier. The bank has had a period of varied success. In 1919 it was reorganized and Albert W. Wilkerson became President, Eldred McKinnon, Vice-President and Cashier, D. T. Iglehart, Cashier, and Leo Kuhn, Assistant Cashier. The present capital stock of the bank is \$125,000.00. Besides the officers mentioned above, the directors of the bank consist of D. B. Gracy, Chairman of the Board, Herman Bohn, James E. Lucy, J. H. Hart, and C. T. Rather.

The Texas Bank and Trust Company was organized in 1912, as the Texas Trust Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000.00. The officers were located in the Scarborough Building. The officers of the company were, Sam Sparks, President; George W. Walling, Vice-President; H. A. Turner, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors, at the time of organization were: Dr. E. P. Wilmot, Joe Zach Miller, H. A. Wroe, W.

B. Bremond, N. A. Stedman, L. B. Newhinney, A. W. Pflueger, T. B. Walling, and R. D. Parker. The company was, for a period of ten years, engaged in making loans and discounts. In 1922 it moved to the present location in the Driskill Hotel Building. The company was reorganized and began commercial banking. Present officers of the Bank are: Sam Sparks, President; Albert Taylor, Vice-President; A. C. Bull, Vice-President; H. A. Turner, Cashier; and L. W. Carroll, Assistant Cashier. The directors of the bank are as follows: Sam Sparks, R. D. Parker, A. C. Bull, G. W. Murray, H. A. Turner, M. C. Parrish, H. P. Hunnicutt, G. W. Walling, Jr., J. M. Patterson, and Albert Taylor.

The Security Trust Company was organized October, 1920, with a capital stock of \$200,000.00, and located on the third floor of the Littlefield Building. The officers of the company are: F. W. Sternenberg, President; D. C. Reed, Vice-President; T. J. Butler, Vice-President; E. P. Craves, Vice-President and Cashier; and Clarence McCullough, Assistant Cashier. The Security Trust Company engages in a general collateral loan business, and loans money on municipal bonds. The directors of the company consist of the following well known citizens: F. W. Sternenberg, E. H. Perry, D. C. Reed, Sam N. Key, T. J. Butler, L. J. Schneider, E. P. Craves, Ben M. Barker, Carl T. Widen, J. A. Bachman, J. T. Bowman, W. T. Caswell, D. K. Woodward, Jr., and Charles Rosner.

The University Bank, located at 2324 Guadalupe Street, was organized in 1921 to serve the north



The Austin National Bank Building, on Congress Avenue.

end of the city of Austin, and particularly that district about the University of Texas. The bank is unincorporated, and has the individual liability or total assets of one quarter million dollars. M. C. Parrish, President and W. A. Dyer is Vice-President and Cashier.

SAN ANTONIO THE WINTERPLAYGROUND OF AMERICA

By SAN ANTONIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

SAN ANTONIO, the largest city in Texas and the greatest military center of the United States, is surrounded by a rich and undeveloped agricultural territory; is the center of the unlimited oil fields of the United States; the Gateway to Mexico, with which it enjoys a substantial commercial intercourse; and is one of America's most famous winter resorts. It has an invigorating, year 'round climate, an unlimited supply of artesian drinking water, play-grounds that are in constant use by its citizenship and its thousands of tourists, and a history resplendent in deeds of heroism and numerous monuments of sacrifice and devotion. The Texans' stand at the Alamo, "Cradle of Texas Liberty", is the most stirring event in American history.

San Antonio has enjoyed an era of unprecedented prosperity. Many modern office buildings have been erected within the past five years and others are under construction to keep pace with the city's growth. Many of the finest Hotels, office buildings, and theatres of the South are among these recently constructed in the city.

The sacred Alamo stands in the very heart of the City of San Antonio. It was erected in 1718 by the Franciscan monks and was originally the chapel of the Mission San Antonio de Valero. It was within the grey stone walls of the quaint old

Chapel, on March 6, 1836, that David Crockett, James Bowie, William Barrett Travis and 180 unnamed heroes gave their lives in defense of Texas Liberty, when they made their stand against Santa Anna and his 4,000 Mexicans. Pilgrimages have been made to this Mission since its erection as a church and fort, and no San Antonian is too busy to explain to the visitor the events which transpired about the Alamo, under the Six Flags which have triumphantly waved above its sacred portal.

Four historic missions, built nearly two hundred years ago by the Franciscan Monks, are found just outside the city of San Antonio. The oldest is Mission Espada. San Jose, with its wonderful carved window and door, is the largest and most beautiful mission in America, and Mission Conception is in a wonderful state of preservation and is still used as a church. Near San Juan Mission may be seen, still well preserved, the aqueduct constructed by the monks to convey water from the San Antonio River to irrigate their fruitful gardens.

San Antonio has 52 beautiful parks and plazas, scattered about the city, comprising 1,100 acres. The largest of these is Brackenridge Park, with an area of 363 acres, and contains the famous Lily Pond and Sunken Garden, municipal golf course, polo field, tennis courts, rifle range and bathing beach; San Pedro Park has an area of 65 acres, con-



Published by Courtesy of Loyds Mugaz.ne.

A Group of San Antonio Buildings Under Construction or Recently Completed.

tains the famous San Pedro Springs and Municipal Swimming Pool. About \$250,000.00 is spent annually in the upkeep of San Antonio's parks. The most important plazas are Alamo Plaza, Military Plaza and Main Plaza, all near the center of the city.

To know San Antonio is to know perpetual springtime, where soft warm sunshine bathes the verdant hills and valleys, and flowers bloom the winter long. San Antonio's semi-tropical climate combines the mellow sunshine, velvety breezes and balmy atmosphere without the heat of the tropics. Countless days of sunshine make possible long motor trips through country where hillsides are covered with beautiful Texas blue bonnets and gorgeous yellow sunflowers. The drives of the city, which



Alamo Plaza. In the Background are: the Alamo, on the Right, and the San Antonio Post Office in the Center.

wind through the parks and along the San Antonio river, are shaded by mammoth palms and huge pecan and live oak trees, whose sylvan beauty is a marvel to the traveler.

Bexar County has a system of gravel and Uvalde rock asphalt highways second to none in the South, that proves a delight to the motorist as well as adding to the economic value of the community as a whole; 700 miles of asphalt and 2650 miles of graveled highways. Bexar County has the lowest bonded indebtedness of any large county in the State of Texas. Nineteen hard-surfaced roads comprising a system of 2500 miles, lead from the heart of San Antonio in every direction to the county line, many of them connecting with hard-surfaced roads in adjacent counties. More than \$18,000,000 worth of agricultural products are annually hauled into San Antonio over these highways, and \$160,000,000 in merchandise sent out by motor truck.

San Antonio has 77 churches, 2 Young Men's Christian Associations and a Young Women's Christian Association. Due regard is given to church attendance and religious worship.

San Antonio has long been known for its good schools and colleges, 86 in number; 49 public and 37 private. In the 1928-29 school year the schollastic population of San Antonio was 35,000, of which 35,118 children were enrolled in the public schools. Seven Junior High School centers at a cost of \$1,500,000, the capacity of each ranging from 500 to 650 pupils, have just been completed.

San Antonio's water supply is derived from sixteen artesian wells, of an average depth of 1200 feet. Analysis reveals that this water is free from all impurities, very low in mineral content and can be used with every assurance of absolute wholesomeness and freedom from any contamination. In fact, this water never sees the light of day until it flows from the faucet. San Antonio is the second healthiest city in America. Its comparatively low mortality statistics are due in no small measure to the purity of this water supply. The water is clear and cold the year round, never varying either in temperature or quantity. The volume insures an ample supply for a city of more than 500,000 people.

San Antonio is the natural gateway to the Republic of Mexico and is the center of a trade territory larger than the State of Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Labor is plentiful, lignite and fuel oil easily obtained, and because of the mildness of the climate, heat is unnecessary in the factories. The humidity is low, minimizing rust and deterioration. The Mexican labor is alert and easily trained. Open shop conditions prevail. San Antonio's leading industries consist of iron and steel, candy, textiles, cigars, leather goods, clothing and soap. There are excellent opportunities for the establishment of factories to manufacture furniture, brick, textiles, trucks and tractors, automobiles, clothing and pottery. Canning and packing plants are needed for the preserving of vegetables, fruits and meats and dairy products. Twenty million acres of land in this territory await cultivation.

Somerset Field, one of the largest shallow oil fields in America, is situated 18 miles from the heart of the city. Producing wells are found in every direction from San Antonio.

The San Antonio Public Service Company has in effect a special power rate, known as the "Demand Rate." It is an especially favored one for factories, etc. The rate is as follows: Two cents per kilowatt for the first 100 kilowatt hours and 1½c per kilowatt hour for all current used in addition, plus \$2.00 per month per kilowatt demand. Information concerning demand rate and power furnished upon application to Chamber of Commerce.

The United States Government has located at San Antonio the largest and most varied military establishment in the United States. Fort Sam Houston, the headquarters of the Eighth Corps Area, is a cavalry post and home of the famous Second Division, which is fully equipped for action; Kelly Field is the largest aviation field in America, and every type of plane known to aviation is represented in the great hangars; Kelley Field No. 1 is the great Air Intermediate Depot; Brooks Field is a balloon field and primary training field, and is one of the few fully equipped; Camp Normoyle, the huge Motor Transport Camp, is a permanent shop and training center; Camp Stanley, the artillery camp, is the maneuver ground and rifle range, sees the staging of maneuvers in which every branch of the army is represented in battle formation; The United States Arsenal, surrounded by beautiful grounds, is one of the oldest military establishments.

HISTORY OF SAN ANTONIO

By ALBERT W. GRANT

Managing Editor San Antonio Express



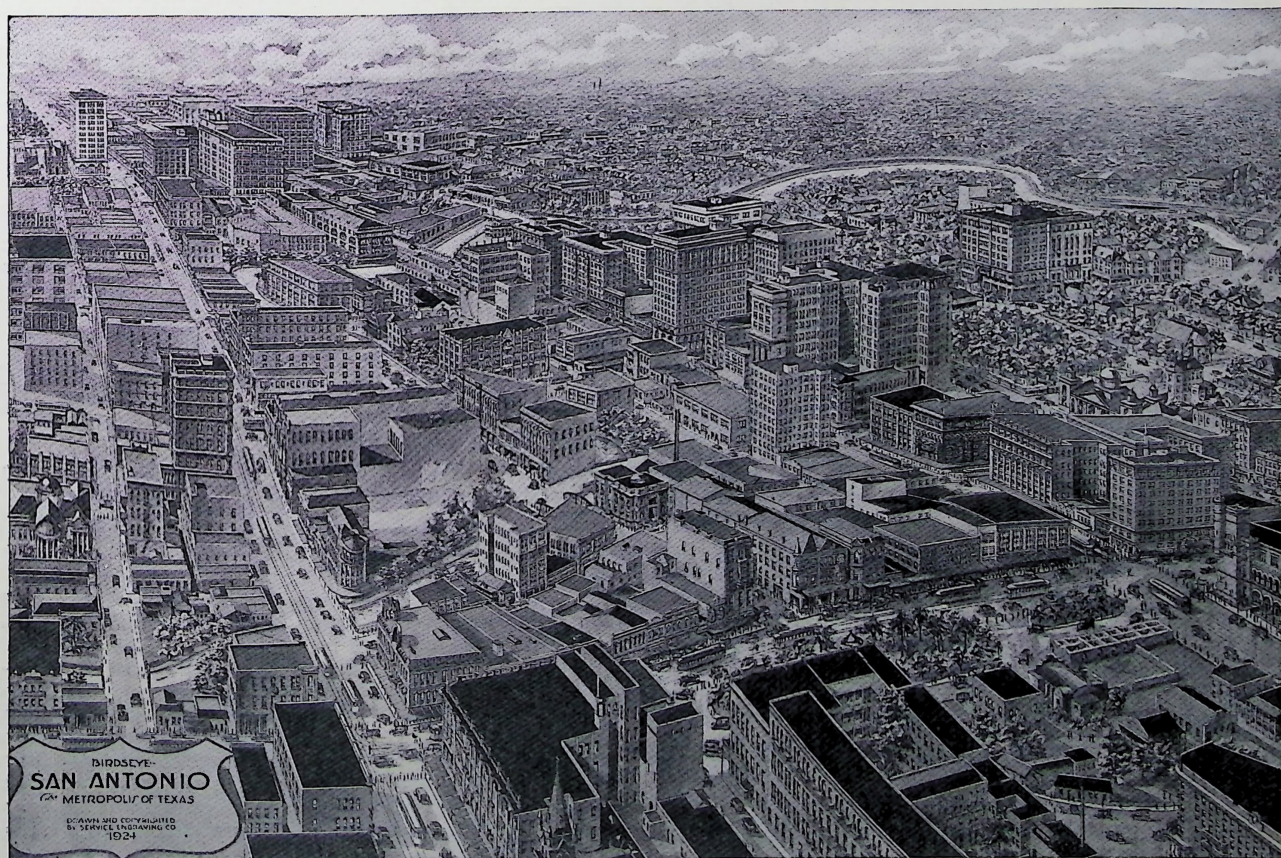
ONE who attempts a history of San Antonio needs to be prepared for controversy, for authorities differ on dates and even on many facts. The subject naturally divides itself into two parts, the history of San Antonio itself, and the events in San Antonio which have molded the history of other cities, countries, and even nations.

One seldom thinks of San Antonio in connection with Europe, yet San Antonio was founded only fourteen years after Peter "The Great" began the Russian city which bore his name so long (now Leningrad.) Nor does one ordinarily recall that the founding of San Antonio was so close to the collapse of the Holy Roman Empire that there was no time for the Spanish officer who established the first military post on San Pedro Creek to re-

ceive news of new ruling dynasty in Spain, so the old Governor's Palace, still standing on Military Plaza, bears the coat of arms of the Hapsburg dynasty, perhaps the only official evidence of that dynasty's reach into America left anywhere in the United States.

From that date, (1716) the actual history of San Antonio may be sketched briefly. The original site, now close to the geographical center of the city's 36 square mile area, lay between San Pedro creek and the San Antonio river. Padre Jose Francisco Lopez tells us that the presidio of San Antonio de Bexar and the adjoining villa of San Fernando which made the original village, were founded in 1817, two years after the military post was established.

San Antonio was not begun as a missionary outpost, but as a military establishment intended to checkmate French activities in the territory which later became Texas. There was little to fear, and authentic records that any French ever came near San Antonio are lacking. Franciscan missionaries, however, preceded Spanish soldiers into Texas. The mission Espada still in use, and about nine



By Courtesy of Service Engraving Co.

Birds Eye View of San Antonio, the Winter Play Ground of America Looking Northwest From a Position Above East Commerce St. In the Right Foreground is the Alamo Plaza and Menger Hotel.

miles South of the present city, is the successor to a mission of the same name founded in 1690.

There is little doubt that Franciscan missionaries were the first white men to visit San Antonio's site and it is reasonably probable some of them tried to establish contact with inhabitants of the older Indian village which from time to time, was centered about the headwaters of San Pedro creek in what is now San Pedro Park. But as late as 1785, nearly seventy years after San Antonio's founding, the village had a garrison of only sixty men, the buildings were half ruined, the number



The Alamo, the Historic Place Where Heroic Texans Fought and Died for Texas Liberty.

of houses was only one hundred forty, and while Padre Jose is not specific, the implication is that the were not all occupied. In the same year the population of all five missions in and near San Antonio was less than 1,000, including converted Indians.

Padre Morfi, who preceded Padre Jose as historian, gives the date of the founding of the Mission San Antonio Valera (now the Alamo) as 1718. By 1785, according to Padre Jose, it had been only half-built. In 1730, fifteen families from the Canary Islands were sent to San Antonio by Span-

ish decree to help swell the population and San Antonio began to have its first boom. For in the following years four missions, San Francisco de la Espada, San Juan Sapistrano, San Jose, and Purisima Concepcion were all moved to San Antonio from other locations, and started at various points along the San Antonio river, South of the present city. All of them are still standing and all are used for religious purposes.

History of San Antonio for the next three quarters of a century is meager. Many of the reports kept by the Spanish governors were lost or destroyed in the period between 1811 and 1821. The missions along the San Antonio river were virtually abandoned in the last decade of the 18th Century but San Antonio continued a Spanish village to which, soon after 1800, a few Americans began coming and remained. In 1812 the unsuccessful Hidalgo revolution in Mexico against Spanish rule had its echo in San Antonio. Led by Bernardo Gutierrez, a follower of Hidalgo who escaped to New Orleans, a force of Mexicans, Indians and sixty Americans, marched against San Antonio and captured it from the Spanish troops. They held it a few months, but in August 1813, Spanish troops under Joaquin de Arredondo recaptured the town, slaughtered the wounded, shut up the prisoners in a granary where many of them died for lack of air and water, and forced the women of the town into virtual slavery. Thus San Antonio passed back under Spanish rule to remain until 1821 when Mexican independence became accomplished.

In 1835 San Antonio temporarily won its independence from Mexico when Americans fought their way into the town and forced the surrender of General Cos. The incident introduced Ben Milam to Texas history and Milam's method of house-to-house fighting which resulted in the capture of the town was afterwards duplicated with equal success by American troops in the war against Mexico.

San Antonio was under the Spanish flag until 1821, when Mexico declared its independence from Spain. True, San Antonio itself about the time Eastern America was engaged in the War of 1812, had declared its own independence of Spain, but the revolution was short-lived. The revolutionary spirit, however, had been planted in Texas, and while San Antonio had lived under Spanish governors more than a hundred years, its allegiance to Mexico lasted less than twenty.

Texas declared its independence from Mexico in 1836. To quell the rebellion came Santa Anna and his army, headed straight for San Antonio. He arrived in February, but not until March 6th, on the day that is immortal in Texas history, was he able to achieve a victory over the brave defenders, who, in the Alamo, under the leadership of Travis, Crockett and Bowie, died to a man in defense of liberty. Accounts of the number of men engaged vary. The Americans numbered between 145 and 150. Santa Anna's army is given as from 6,000 to 10,000. But there never was another battle like it on American soil, and Santa Anna's victory at the price of every American life, was the torch which inflamed Texas and still burns brightly after ninety years.

Texans, under General Sam Houston, defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto on April 21st, 1836, took Santa Anna prisoner, and made a treaty, but

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

neither Texas or San Antonio's independence was really assured until after the close of the Mexican War when, in 1848, Texas was ceded to the United States. San Antonio then passed under the fourth flag of its history, the previous ones having been Spanish, Mexican, and the flag of the Republic of Texas. The fifth flag, that of the Southern Con-



The Mission Espada. The Oldest of San Antonio Missions, Built in 1690

federacy, was hoisted in the 60's and remained until the end of the Civil War.

San Antonio was incorporated in 1837, the year after Texas' independence. Its inhabitants then were Mexicans and a few Americans. By the 50's German immigrants had begun to come, and for perhaps thirty years German educational influences and German business leadership did much to mold the new city. For a time business was transacted in German and Spanish, little English being used. But Americans who had been in San Antonio since the early 30's increased in number, and the establishment of an American military post at San Antonio after the Mexican war helped attract American residents. Among the Americans who came and lived in San Antonio for a time was Colonel, afterwards General, Robert E. Lee. His military service in San Antonio was his last before he resigned his commission in the United States army and took the leadership of the Confederate forces.

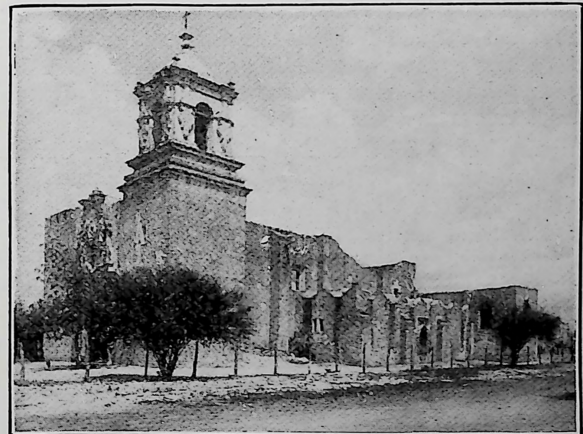
By 1870 San Antonio had a population of 12,266. By 1900 it had grown to 53,321. The Census Bureau's estimate for 1925 placed the population at 198,069. From the village scattered a few hundred yards along the bank of San Pedro creek in 1718, the city now includes the sources of both San Pedro creek and the San Antonio river. It is six miles square, and no longer lives in a valley, but the residential sections are built on eight hills. Two hundred years ago both valley and hills were almost treeless, and this condition applied to the hills at late at 1870. Today the city has more shade trees than any other city in Texas. The Spanish military garrison of sixty men in 1875 has grown to an investment in lands and buildings by the United States government exceeding \$25,000,000, nine separate military establishments, and a force of officers and men seldom falling below 10,000. The value of buildings in San Antonio in 1785, that is, the government establishment, was estimated by Padre Jose at \$80. Today property values in San Antonio exceed \$200,000,000.

So much for the history of San Antonio itself.

The connection of San Antonio with history made elsewhere is interesting and seldom is mentioned. From San Antonio in the 40's of the last century, the Mier expedition into Mexico led to disaster. In the 50's another expedition led by a now forgotten but once famous adventurer, Gen. William Walker, started to achieve the independence of Nicaragua. This, too, ended in disaster. More peaceful was the stage line running from San Antonio to San Diego, California, in the 70's the most successful ever established from the Western limits of civilization to the Pacific coast. The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad, now part of the Southern Pacific system, reached San Antonio in 1878.

In the 90's the Roosevelt Rough Riders were mostly recruited in and around San Antonio, and in 1912 a young American officer named Captain Benjamin Foulois came to San Antonio with a single airplane and instructions to see if the new invention could be adapted to military uses. From that experiment has grown America's aerial defense and San Antonio today is the seat of the army's primary flying schools, as well as the advanced flying school at Kelly Field.

Finally, in the Spring of 1917, General John L. Pershing, who had succeeded the late General Fred Funston as commander of the Southern Department, left San Antonio one night on secret orders which led him to Washington and to France as commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in the World War.



Mission San Jose. The Largest and Most Beautiful of the Texas Missions, Built in 1720.

In September, 1921, San Antonio was visited by a flood caused by a cloudburst in the upper stretch of the Olmos creek basin which lies Northwest of the city. The flood cost 38 lives and property loss estimated at \$5,000,000. Within 30 days the citizens had repaired the flood damage without outside aid or special financing and they then voted bonds for a retention dam in Olmos creek and the widening and deepening of two creeks in the Western part of the city to obtain more rapid drainage. This work has been completed. In the same election the citizens voted bonds for the new Municipal Auditorium, costing more than \$1,000,000, seating more than 6,000 persons, and considered by many the best building of its kind in the South. It was opened to the public in April, 1926.

ATTRACTIONS OF SAN ANTONIO

By WILLIAM McINTOSH

Manager San Antonio Light



SAN ANTONIO today is the product of more than two centuries of man's handiwork in conjunction with unusual scenic beauty and natural resources. Although at first it was the heart of Spanish influence in the Southwest, the Latin contribution was merely the base to which were added the elements peculiar to other nationalities. This blending of Old and New World cultural influences, customs and ideals, through a period of 200 years, has resulted in the development of

a city with a well recognized individuality.

There is always something new in the picturesque and in the interesting for the enjoyment of visitors. In the industrial and commercial development of the city there has been no encroachment upon the natural beauty of its setting and the vestiges of life and activity of this city under six different flags have been zealously preserved.

Of primary historic interest are the missions established by the Franciscan fathers in the early part of the eighteenth century. Mission San Jose is said to be one of the most beautiful survivals of Spanish-American architecture.

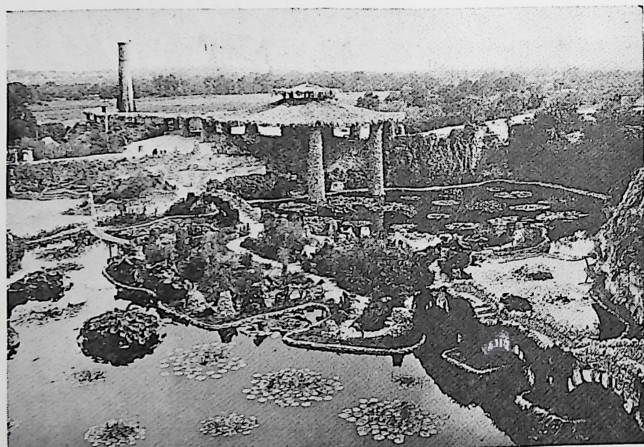
In the heart of San Antonio's business district, overlooking the beautiful plaza, stands the Alamo, "shrine of Texas liberty", where one hundred eighty Texas heroes under Colonel W. B. Travis withstood for eleven days the assaults of a Mexican army of more than four thousand men until the last of the little band of defenders had fallen.

Mission San Jose, situated about six miles from San Antonio, was completed in 1731. A dam and an aqueduct winding for four miles among the hills constructed to irrigate the mission lands is still to be seen. Another irrigation aqueduct three miles long constructed for Mission San Juan is in use today as it was 200 years ago. Two other missions, Conception and Espada, are also in an excellent state of preservation. In several of the missions

church services are still regularly conducted. The missions are open to the public.

The army has added much of interest to the Alamo City. The first federal barracks were erected in this city in 1852 on the present site of the Gunter Hotel. In 1865 the military post was moved to its present site of Fort Sam Houston where the only intact division, the famous Second, is now quartered. Many famous Americans, including Lee and Grant, have been stationed here, and it was here that Theodore Roosevelt trained his celebrated Rough Riders in 1898. San Antonio has long been recognized as the most important military post in the United States.

Approximately one-half of all the military flying is being done from the fields in the immediate



The Japanese Lily Pond in the Sunken Gardens of Brackenridge Park, one of the Wonder Places of San Antonio.

vicinity of San Antonio. Here, with Brooks Field and Kelly Field for the training of new pilots, and Duncan Field for the repair and rebuilding of air service equipment, is the West Point of the United States Air Service. The army contributes much to the social and recreational life of this city, and San Antonio has always emphasized these attractions.

San Antonio offers many advantages to the resident. The all important matter of water supply has been solved. The water that flows from the faucet in the San Antonio home comes from artesian wells 1700 feet deep giving the abundant sup-



San Antonio Country Club, One of the Most Beautiful Club Buildings and Grounds in the South

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

ply of pure water that is in a large measure responsible for the excellent health of the community. Although San Antonio is becoming rapidly an industrial and commercial city, industry and commerce, fortunately, are neither obnoxious nor obtrusive. There are no tenement districts and there is no smoke. The housing problem is simplified for 75 per cent of the families here own their own homes—a condition that has been brought about by the evolvement of a plan here whereby a home may be purchased by payments equivalent to rent. The cost of living is unusually low and working conditions are invariably pleasant. The tourist receives the benefit of the prevailing low cost of living.

Practically every denomination is represented by the nearly one hundred churches in San Antonio. Various organizations have their own buildings here; the massive Scottish Rite Cathedral, recently constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000 being numbered among them. San Antonio has several class A. colleges, military academies and private schools, as well as a public school system that has attracted nation-wide attention because of its progress in and contribution to junior high school education. A large public library with several branches and a natural history museum soon to be dedicated are numbered among the educational facilities of the city.

The construction of a municipal auditorium with a seating capacity of 6000 which was completed in time for the annual San Jacinto festival in April, 1926, assures the presentation of the leading theatrical platform and operatic attractions and will



St. Anthony Hotel, on Travis Street, Opposite Travis Park.

provide better accommodations for the numerous large conventions held here annually.

Although San Antonio spends much time in play, and the native is found with the tourist in recreational pursuits, the agricultural and industrial development of this section is progressing apace. The variety that San Antonio offers in recreation is equalled by the variety it offers in opportunity for advancement and for the promotion of new enterprises.

The possibilities for recreation in San Antonio are unlimited. Fifty-two parks and plazas, comprising 1100 acres, six municipal swimming pools, eight golf courses, large playgrounds, tennis courts, polo fields, target ranges, game populated woods and fields, and hundreds of miles of hard-surfaced motor highways leading from one scenic delight to another in the immediate vicinity of San Antonio, offer a variety that will suit any need.

Within forty miles of San Antonio is Lake Medina, eighteen miles in length and two miles in width where the black bass fishing is unsurpassed. On



Gunter Hotel, Corner Houston and St. Mary's Streets.

this lake, more than a thousand feet above sea level, the facilities for inland aquatic sports are unsurpassed. San Antonio and the territory surrounding it, offers a panorama of rugged hills and dark canyons, rolling plains, fertile valleys, gushing springs, winding rivers and cascading waters. A motor trip of an hour in one direction carries one into the hills where the temperature is several degrees lower than that in the city. A trip of four or five hours in another direction brings one to the Gulf of Mexico. The surrounding towns and villages offer many interesting side trips. At New Braunfels, thirty-one miles from San Antonio on the Austin post road at the confluence of the Comal and the Guadalupe rivers, may be heard stories and legends that would have delighted Washington Irving. Hence, Prince Salm of Austria and his glittering retinue attempted to establish and maintain an Old World Court in the Republic of Texas. There are many other towns in the vicinity of San Antonio of equal historic and present interest.

One of the most powerful attractions of San Antonio is its flora. In the late winter and spring the landscape is covered with a profusion of flowers and the city itself, even in the heart of the business district, is hospitable to nature. Flowers, trees and shrubbery line the streets of residential districts and follow the winding course of the San Antonio river through the city.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS OF SAN ANTONIO

By JOHN W. TOBIN

Former Mayor of San Antonio



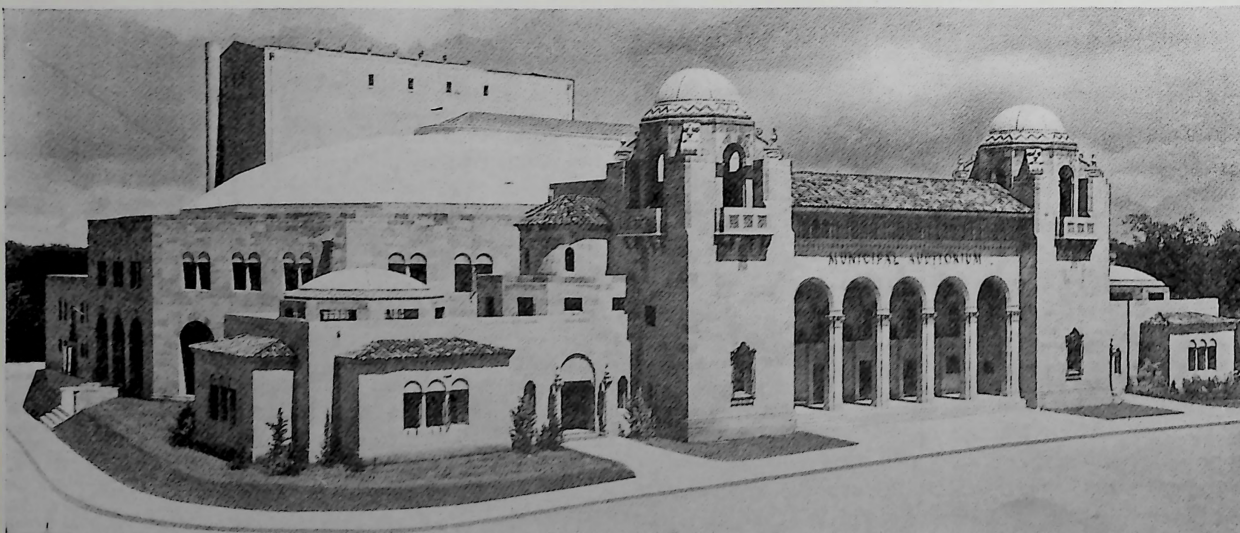
THIS story of the municipal improvements of San Antonio will be largely devoted to a recital of the activities and achievements of the present administration. The City has undergone a vast number of changes in the nature of improvements of public buildings, parks, streets, and public service utilities. The present administration came into power at a time when San Antonio was recovering from the devastating flood in 1921. In undertaking an extensive campaign of im-

provements, there was an endless amount of difficulties to surmount, but as the purpose of this article is more to relate the actual accomplishments rather than the manner in which the improvements were made, it will not be necessary to devote space to these details.

In enumerating the most important achievements of the city, it is only natural to refer first to the most obvious and eloquent example: the building of the municipal auditorium which was completed in time for Fiesta de San Jacinto Carnival that was opened April 20th, 1926. This magnificent structure, built of the Spanish Mission architecture, is one of the finest municipal auditoriums in the United States; built at a cost of over one million dollars. The auditorium has a seating capacity of six thousand sixty persons and nearly a thousand additional can be accommodated on the stage and in the vacant spaces in which temporary seats can be placed.

Among other major improvements of San Antonio, during the present administration, are the purchase of the City Water Department, at a cost of six and one half million dollars; the building of the Olmos Dam at the head of the San Antonio river which when completed will protect the city from the future flood menace. The San Antonio river has been widened, deepened, straightened, and greatly beautified, as also San Pedro creek, Alazan, and Apache creeks. Six swimming pools have been built in the parks of the city. Five new fire stations have been erected; the fire fighting equipment has been vastly improved. Other building operations have been the Lions' field for Boy Scouts; the market house; a golf club house; and a colored library and a new museum and art gallery recently completed. A vast amount of improvement has also been made in the widening and straightening of streets, chief among which were South Flores, Dolorosa, and Market Streets. An ambitious campaign for street improvement also has been carried out. During the last three years, the city has added more than fifty miles of paving; forty miles of sanitary sewers; nearly eight miles of storm sewers; a large number of permanent concrete bridges. In addition to this there have been a considerable number of wooden bridges erected while others were improved. San Antonio also constructed approximately fifty culverts and built over forty miles of gravel streets.

Much attention has been paid to the improvement of the many attractive parks for which San Antonio is so widely known. All of these activities were accomplished under the administration of Mayor John W. Tobin and the four commissioners: Frank H. Bushick, Tax and Finance Commissioner; Paul Steffler, Commissioner of Streets and Bridges; Phil Wright, Police and Fire Commissioner; Ray Lambert, Commissioner of Parks.



The Municipal Auditorium, Completed in 1926, one of the Finest City Auditoriums in America. Seating Capacity 6060

MODERN GROWTH OF SAN ANTONIO

By L. J. HART

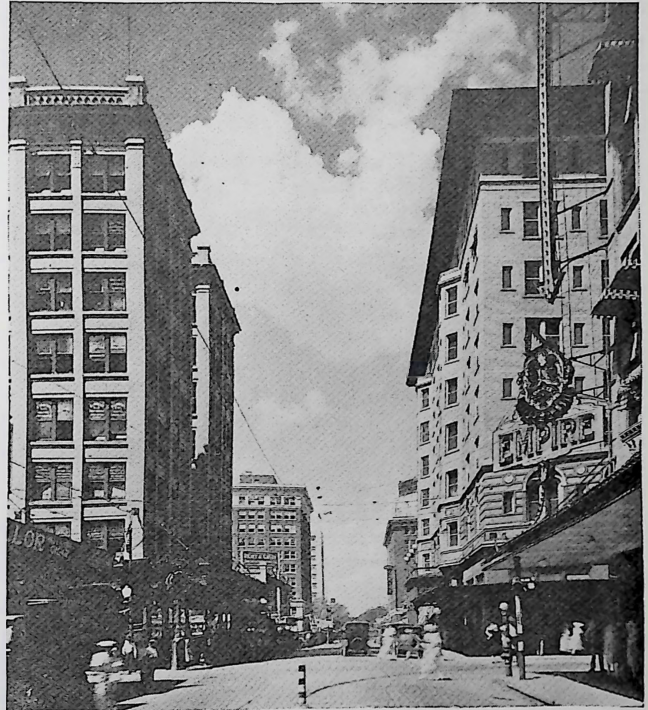


WITHIN the past twenty years, few, if any, cities of the World have been more completely transformed in plan and structural character than San Antonio, Texas.

The San Antonio of twenty years ago, with about 75,000 people, was interesting—then as now, because it was a distinctive type among American cities—rich in historic associations—charming in its social attractions, which are not only preserved, but increased, solid and conservative in its commercial conditions. However the progressive business element of the city awakened to the fact that San Antonio should emerge and adopt plans for modern city development in order to maintain her supremacy and meet the competition of rival cities. With visions of a Greater San Antonio before them, and a sturdy belief in self-help, groups of enterprising men of affairs assembled and began shaping the destiny of a modern city. How well and courageously they visualized is evidenced by the modern metropolis of today, with 250,000 population, and a record for progress along all the lines that are prophetic of a future growth, that her people believe will not be surpassed by any other city in the South.

The era of transformation in San Antonio began in 1908 when construction of the St. Anthony and Gunter Hotels was started, and it can be safely stated, that these two modern hotels were the first greatest factors in changing the status of "Old San Antonio," to a modern city, which took on metropolitan growth and developed proportionate aspirations in the way of civic progress. It was then realized, that the old Mexican city plan called for radical changes. It was obvious that narrow and "dead end" streets would no longer meet the requirements of a city of modern structural plans. Convinced of the necessities of the situation, comparatively small groups of forward-looking citizens decided to launch a movement for the widening, extension and paving of streets in

the downtown district. This was soon translated into action, and a splendid and almost city-wide process of development followed. Municipal progress was strongly supplemented by enterprising property owners of the different localities that



Looking North on St. Mary's Street, Gunter Building on the Right, the Travis Building in the Center

vied with each other in meeting the demands of the new era in city building.

Commerce Street was widened twenty feet for a distance of more than half a mile. Commercial buildings, from two to five stories high, were cut off, and one bank and office building of eight stories, was actually moved back twenty feet, without any damage to the building. Houston Street was widened from Soledad to San Rosa Avenue. St. Mary's Street was opened and extended both North and South, making it a great cross-town artery, instead of "a dead end street". All the other cross-town streets were widened from Flores to Alamo Plaza. Presa Street was opened to connect Houston and Commerce Streets. Travis was



Panorama of the San Antonio Business District 1926. Taken From the Roof of the Rand Building

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

opened from St. Mary's to Flores and widened from there to Santa Rosa Avenue. North Flores was widened for more than a mile. South Flores was also widened. More recently Martin Street was opened West from St. Mary's, and Market Street widened from Main Plaza to Water Street. The cost of such improvements was borne two-thirds by property owners, and one-third by the city; except in the case of one or two expensive street improvements. The paving of these streets was quickly accomplished and extended into the residential districts so that San Antonio is now one



The W. C. Rigsby Mansion, Alamo Heights.

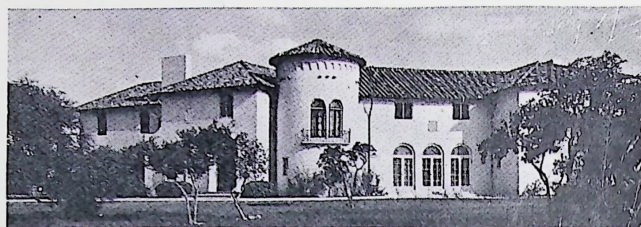
of the best and most modernly paved cities in the country. The central building growth of San Antonio has been in keeping with an advancing population. Handsome, modern buildings, eight to twelve stories in height, are built on most of the prominent business corners,—fortunately the twenty and twenty-five story building has been avoided, and this makes for a better distribution of values in the central district, and avoids the congestion by the skyscraper. This is in line with the policy of financial institutions, as applied to cities under 500,000. The percentage of occupancy in San Antonio office buildings, is remarkably high—a majority of the better buildings have a "waiting list." While the era combining municipal and civic development was produced or accelerated by individ-



Palatial Residence of the Late George W. Brackenridge

ual enterprise in the erection of modern commercial buildings, it has also continued to keep pace with an advancing population. The hotels, office buildings and theaters, that have given value and structural importance to the business center of San Antonio, are the work of her own citizens and represent home capital. They are evidences of character have been uniformly successful.

self help and stand for the confidence that San Antonions have in their city. The central growth of San Antonio has been of the most modern type and it is noteworthy that investments of that



The Thomas E. Hogg Residence, a Beautiful Example of Spanish Mission Architecture

Present improvements under construction and in contemplation represent the greatest amount in value of any single period in the history of San Antonio. In this connection it may be observed that outside capital is entering the field and securing ninety-nine years leaseholds for the purpose of erecting permanent business improvements. In dealing with the growth of San Antonio, the largest investor is the United States government. It has established the largest military center in the U. S. in this city. And in so doing, has not only added to the appearance of the city but is the source of a tremendous revenue. The military establishment is one of San Antonio's greatest assets. There is



Home of Charles Schreiner Jr., One of the Show Places of San Antonio

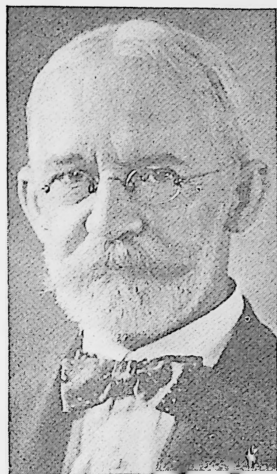
an improvement plan for permanent buildings now under way that will exceed \$10,000,000.00. San Antonio has been a military center for almost three decades, and the army is at home among the citizenship of this City.

Outstanding among present improvements is the Municipal Auditorium which was built at a cost of over a million dollars being one of the most attractive buildings of its class in the country. The late Mayor John W. Tobin was entitled to great credit for this splendid structure. Another most important improvement in its bearing on the central business section of San Antonio is the Flood Prevention Dam on the Olmos Creek, four miles North of the business center, which was completed in 1926 and which, with the straightening of the San Antonio River Channel, will be a permanent guarantee against floods in San Antonio. This is another achievement of Mayor Tobin's Administration, which will go down in the history of San Antonio.

HISTORY OF THE SAN ANTONIO BANKS

By DR. FREDERICK TERRELL

Chairman of Board City-Central Bank & Trust Co.



THE history of the banks of San Antonio, if it is to be entirely accurate, cannot be too strictly confined to the idea of banking as it is understood and practiced at the present time. Even so limited a record as this brief sketch must be broad enough in its scope to include those institutions which, in the earliest days served rather as substitutes or makeshifts for carrying on, in a primitive way, those operations which in a much larger way are cared for by the modern bank.

The commercial activities, in the period covered by this section of the business story of San Antonio, were crude, and limited in volume, and were mainly concerned with supplying the necessities of life to the community and to the people of nearby villages and ranches. Transportation was by ox-team, or mule power, and consisted in the bringing in of freight from Indianola, or Galveston, and distributing the various commodities to the country tributary to San Antonio. This, with a considerable and growing trade in cotton and other goods to and from Mexico, required an army of men and animals and the maintenance of this army called for certain facilities and conveniences peculiar to such methods of business..

The general store grew and flourished, providing the usual items required for feeding and clothing the men and their families and the special requirements for the large number of animals employed in transportation. Hence grew the store and camp-yard, and under the simple conditions the store keeper developed into the banker. The Mexican trade gave to the currency of that day a considerable volume of Mexican coin and this was in free circulation in the town and country. This required a place of deposit for safe keeping, and for the exchange of the different kinds of money. The store keeper was the only one in position to care for this business. The Groos National Bank and Frost National Bank are examples of this process of evolution. The ponderous old scales or balance used in the Groos Bank for weighing coin to ascertain its exchangeable value were preserved until quite recently, and it is interesting to note that the magnificent bank building now occupied by the Frost National Bank stands upon the site once occupied by the Frost Store and Camp-yard. Among the earlier banks was that of John Twohig located on Commerce Street. From the rear of the bank access was had by a small foot bridge over the river to the Twohig home, where much hospi-

talilty and conviviality was enjoyed by the host of friends of the genial banker.

The Groos National Bank

In order of seniority among present day banks, the Groos National stands first. In 1854 three brothers: Frederick, Carl and Gustav Groos formed a partnership under the name of F. Groos and Company, and began business in Eagle Pass. The business was that of a general store, and the buying of cotton, mostly from New Braunfels, and shipping it by ox cart as far as Mexico City. The money received for this cotton was in silver dollars, and with the dangers of the road, many devices were used for its safety in transportation, hiding the coin in bales of merchandise, or in holes drilled into the wood work of the carretas were some of the safety methods in vogue. The firm gradually developed a simple banking business, and in 1874 moved to San Antonio, where the mercantile business was soon entirely displaced by the banking activities. In 1897 the present building was erected and was the finest building of its time, and the first built exclusively for the uses of a bank. Carl and Gustav Groos having died in the nineties, Frederick Groos continued to operate the bank un-



The City National Bank Building. Corner Navarro and Houston Streets.

til 1912 as a private bank. In this year he was persuaded to nationalize the institution, but he also died about the time the National Charter was

received and the Groos National Bank came into existence with Franz Groos as president, and Charles Deussen, who had been with F. Groos and Company since 1883, as cashier. Both still fill these positions. This bank has grown with the city, taking a leading part in its earlier development, and assisting in financing many of the older business men, and continuing in the same role with their descendants. The bank, always alive to the growth and welfare of the community, has been conspicuous in advocating and materially aiding in many public works, notably in the widening of streets, and has always been active in financing the agricultural production of the country and in the fostering of manufacturing along various lines, as well as in the financing of home building thru the support given to building and loan associations.

D. & A. Oppenheimer, Bankers

Another one of the typical, old time firms was that of D. and A. Oppenheimer, which was originally formed in 1858. Daniel Oppenheimer left his home in Burgkunsstadt, Bavaria, in 1854 and came to America where he joined an uncle living in Palestine, Texas. He clerked here for four years until 1858 when he formed a partnership with his brother, Anton. The business was broken up by the outbreak of the Civil War, Daniel Oppenheimer joining Ector's brigade, and Anton becoming a member of Hood's brigade. After the close of the War, the business of merchandizing was resumed at San Antonio. Following the usual custom the firm found it necessary to afford banking facilities for their farmer and stockmen customers. Eventually also the mercantile business was disposed of and the strictly banking operations continued. Since the death of the founders of the firm, the bank has continued under the management of Jesse D. Oppenheimer and Henry Oppenheimer who with Mr. D. Oppenheimer and Mrs. Anton Oppenheimer constitute the present firm under its original name, D. & A. Oppenheimer, Bankers.

The San Antonio National Bank

The pioneer of modern banking in San Antonio was George W. Brackenridge, who came to San Antonio in 1866, and in that year organized and took out a charter for the first National Bank in this city. It was called then and now the San Antonio National Bank. This bank was at first located in the French Building which had been erected in 1856 by Mr. John C. French and which was the forerunner of the modern office building. The bank was later moved to the corner of Commerce and St. Mary's street where Dan Sullivan & Company's bank is now located, and occupied this building until 1886 when the present San Antonio National Bank building was erected. The bank was designated immediately upon its organization as a depository for United States funds, and has continued as a depository to the present time.

Associated with Mr. Brackenridge in the organization of the bank were such well known citizens of that day as Louis Zork, Edward Degener, David Bell, Isaiah Paschal, August Netts, and Judge Thomas H. Stribling, who constituted the first board of directors. Mr. Brackenridge filled the office of president for forty-six years, until his retirement in 1912. John T. Brackenridge was the first cashier. Col. John Wither served as assistant

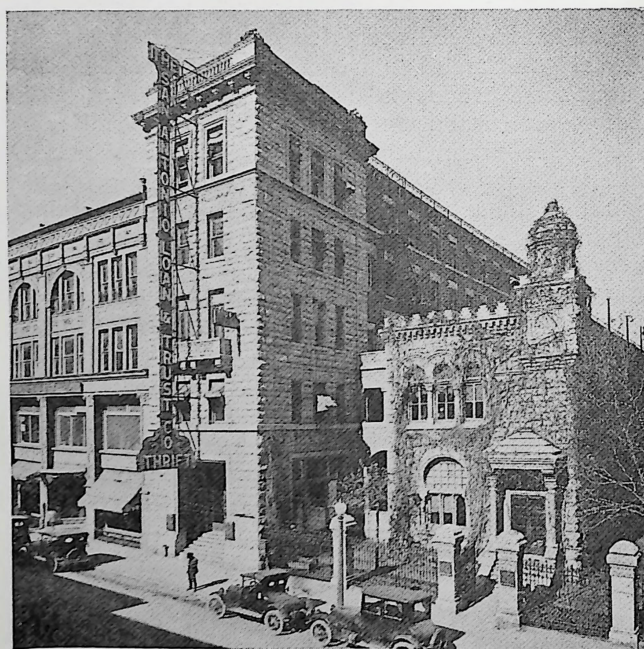
cashier, and as cashier from June 1871 until his death in 1891.

Ferdinand Herff entered the service of the bank in 1872 and after filling the offices of cashier and vice-president was elected president. Other citizens of distinction who served as directors were Dr. F. Herff, D. A. Duerler, Mrs. Stribling, and Miss Eleanor Brackenridge, the latter being the first woman in Texas to hold the position of National Bank Director.

In both its old location and in the new building, the San Antonio National Bank grew to be one of the strongest and most influential banking institutions of the City. With strong eastern connections, Mr. Brackenridge was able to control much money, and to take a leading part in the progress and upholding of the modern city. The building of the San Antonio Water Works System was one of Mr. Brackenridge's most notable achievements for the benefit of his fellow citizens; while his gifts to the cause of education were many and of generous proportions.

The San Antonio Loan and Trust Company

The San Antonio Loan and Trust Company was



San Antonio National Bank Building and the San Antonio Loan and Trust Company Building on Commerce Street, between Navarro and St. Mary's Street.

organized February 29th, 1892, by twelve citizens assembled in the director's room of the San Antonio National Bank. The name proposed for the new institution, which was intended to take over such business as was not suitable for a commercial bank, was the San Antonio Trust Company, and the directors chosen were George W. Brackenridge, Dr. F. Herff, Chas. Hugo, F. Gross, A. B. Frank, Geo. H. Kalteyer, H. D. Kampmann, Thos. H. Franklin, John Fraser, W. Meurmann, T. C. Frost, and Ben A. Stribling. It will be observed that four presidents of other banks were included in this list, and indicates what was in the minds of the organizers, namely to form a company for the purpose of handling strictly trust business for all banks. Among other stockholders of note were Leroy Denman, Geo. Dullnig, Frank Grice, Henry Elmendorf, J. E. Muegge, F. A. Piper, Chas. Zil-

ker, M. D. Monserrate, Edwin Chamberlain and others of this city, and the late James Stillman of New York. Mr. Brackenridge was the first president, and was succeeded by Judge Leroy G. Denman in 1912. Judge Denman served until his untimely death in 1916, since which time Mr. Wm. L. Herff has held the office.

The Lockwood National Bank

The Lockwood National Bank had its origin in 1865 when Capt. W. A. Bennett established the W. A. Bennett Bank of San Antonio. In 1866 Col. J. T. Thornston joined the bank and the name then became Bennett & Thornton. In 1868 J. S. Lock-



Lockwood National Bank Building on Broadway, Devoted Exclusively to the Business of the Bank

wood, a banker of New York City, who had moved to Texas in 1866, became a partner in the bank. After the death of Captain Bennett in 1882 and under the name of Bennett, Thornton & Lockwood, the withdrawal of Colonel Thornton, Major J. H. Kampmann became a partner in the bank, the firm name then becoming Lockwood & Kampmann.

From 1865 until this time the Bank had been located at the Southwest corner of Commerce and Yturri Streets. On the entry of Major Kampmann, the business was moved into the Kampmann Building at the Northeast corner of Commerce and Soledad Streets, which building was erected for this bank.

Upon the death of Major Kampmann the Bank was made The Lockwood National Bank in 1887, with J. S. Lockwood, president; Joseph Muir, cashier; and M. Freeborn, assistant cashier; and shortly thereafter the bank purchased the Northwest corner of Commerce and Navarro Streets and erected on this lot its bank building. This building was occupied by the bank until 1908, when the bank moved to the Moore Building on Houston Street and Broadway (the building at Navarro and Commerce Streets being torn down ten years later in the widening of Navarro Street).

E. F. Gaddis, a prominent banker of Mississippi, had become president of the Lockwood National Bank in 1907 upon the withdrawal of Mr. Lockwood from active business. In 1909, on the death of Mr. Gaddis, Joseph Muir was elected president of the bank, the other officers being M. Freeborn, cashier and E. W. Richardson, assistant cashier.

The present officers of the Bank are Joseph Muir, president; L. A. Schreiner, vice-president; M. Freeborn, vice-president; E. W. Richardson, active vice-president; Jno. M. Gaddis, active vice-president; T. V. Mueller, cashier, and A. H. Muir, trust officer and assistant cashier.

The Frost National Bank

The Frost National Bank was founded by Col. T. C. Frost who came to Texas in 1858, and to San Antonio in 1867. Col. Frost was a member of the Texas Rangers, and a signer of the Articles of Secession for Texas when the Civil War came on, and served during the war as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Texas Mounted Rifles under Colonel McCullough.

After the war, he established a mercantile business under the title of Frost and Fitch, which developed naturally, under the conditions of that time, to which reference has been made, into a bank, with the name T. C. Frost, Bankers. This was in 1880. In 1884, Col. Frost associated with himself Mr. J. T. Woodhull and Mr. J. P. Barclay and the name of the bank was changed to T. C. Frost and Co., Bankers, and in 1899 the charter was taken out for Frost National Bank. Col. Frost died in 1903, and the Frost National has continued to operate to the present time with Col. Frost's sons in charge, T. C. Frost as president and Joe H. Frost and John Frost as vice-presidents.

The most notable achievement of this bank outside of building up and successfully conducting the operations of a thoroughly up-to-date bank, has been the erection, upon the site of the old store and camp-yard, of the most thoroughly modern and convenient bank and office building in San Antonio.

The City National Bank

In 1898, the private banking house of R. E. Stafford and Company of Columbus, Texas, an old and esteemed firm, was induced by Col. Ike T.



Frost National Bank Building on West Commerce Street. Opposite Main Plaza

Pryor to establish a Bank in San Antonio. Mr. J. D. Anderson was made cashier of their local office, and he shortly afterward arranged to organize the San Antonio branch of R. E. Stafford

and Company into a national bank. In September 1899, a charter was granted under the name of The City National Bank of San Antonio, and Col. Ike T. Pryor was elected as its first president. The bank was located in the Duerler Building on Commerce Street where the G. A. Duerler Company now has its offices. Mr. Anderson had the benefit of previous banking experience and quickly established a place for the institution in San Antonio as a leader in the important development, which was then beginning, of changing banks from mere Deposit and Loan Offices to service Institutions, contributing to the public welfare, and to the progress of the community.

Following Mr. Pryor as president were such men as Meyer Halff of the firm of M. Halff and Bros., who served as president from January, 1901, to December, 1903, and again from January, 1904, to December, 1905; also Mr. N. T. Wilson, an outstanding figure among land and livestock men at that time, who served from January, 1903, to January, 1904; and Mr. Mike Goggan, then president of Thos Goggan and Bros., who served from December 1905 to January, 1907—these three past presidents are now deceased. Mr. Geo. C. Saur was elected president of the bank in January, 1907, and continued to the end of 1908.

Dr. Frederick Terrell was elected a director December 1905, and advanced to vice-presidency February, 1908, and to the presidency in 1909. W. T. Eldridge was elected a director November 1906, and resigned January 1908, owing to inability to give the bank proper amount of his time. W. R. King was elected director and vice-president January, 1907. A. H. Piper was elected cashier February, 1907. Prior to that time he had been connected for a number of years with the Lockwood National Bank. H. M. Hart became connected with the bank in 1900.

In 1921 an agreement was entered into by Mr. R. R. Russell, president of the State National Bank; Mr. J. O. Terrell, president of the Central Trust Co.; and Frederick Terrell, president of the City National Bank, to undertake negotiations looking to a merger of the three institutions. After much consideration this was finally effected, the new City National Bank increasing its capital from one hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars, and taking over the commercial business of the State National and the Central Trust, and forming a new Central Trust Company with capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Much of the credit for effecting this consolidation was due to Mr. Harry H. Rogers and Mr. John A. Kerr.

The Stockholders of the former institutions were given stock in the new bank and in the trust company, and Dr. Frederick Terrell was elected chairman of the Board of Directors, and W. R. King, president in both the City National Bank and Central Trust Co. Other officers drawn from the old companies were W. W. Collier, who became a vice-president of both the bank and the trust company, J. H. Haile, A. H. Piper, and Henry M. Hart, vice-presidents of the City National Bank, T. M. Mathis, and D. Ansley, vice-presidents Central Trust Company and D. Ansley, Sam C. Bell, W. W. Collier. Quest C. Couch, Russell C. Hill, John A. Kerr, W. R. King, Albert Kronkosky, A. J. McKenzie, Harry H. Rogers, Wallace Rogers, A. W. Seeligson, R. F. Spencer, Albert Steves, Sr., John J. Stevens, Dr.

Frederick Terrell, Adolph Wagner, and Otto Wahr-mund directors of the trust company.

The city's central bank has rendered much service as the depository of public funds of the State, the county, city, and independent school district and has taken an active part in financing the productive industries of San Antonio and Southwest Texas commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing. It was a leading factor in financing the acquisition by the city of the Water Supply Company's properties enabling the citizens to own their own water works without increasing the municipal debt.

The Alamo National Bank

In the fall of 1890 Mr. J. N. Brown and Mr. P. H. Swearingen came to San Antonio from Brenham,



Alamo National Bank Building, Corner of Commerce and St. Mary's Streets, One of the Sky Scrapers of the City

Texas, for the purpose of organizing the Alamo National Bank. The first meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock was held on November 20, 1890. Those present were C. Hugo, W. Heuermann, A. Meerscheidt, G. Schmeltzer, Col. W. B. Hamilton, E. Steves, S. Halff, P. H. Swearingen, N. S. Graham, J. N. Brown, and E. Schramm.

The organization was perfected, and the bank capitalized at \$250,000.00 and began business on W. Commerce Street where the Burke-Moorhead Furniture Company are now located. The following were elected as active directors for the first year: J. N. Brown, W. Heuermann, Charles Hugo, S. Halff, H. Elmendorf, A. Meerscheidt, E. Steves, P. H. Swearingen, and Chr. Voechting.

A charter was issued to the bank under date of March 2, 1891. Mr. Charles Hugo was first president, Mr. S. Halff first vice-president and Mr. J. N. Brown, cashier. Mr. E. Steves, now president of the bank, is the only one of the original board of directors living at this time.

National Bank of Commerce

The National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio was organized in 1903, opening for business on Thursday, October 8th, 1903, with a paid in capital stock of \$300,000.00. The original Board of Directors consisted of J. P. Barclay, John M. Bennett Sr., George R. Stumberg Sr., Captain Charles Schreiner of Kerrville, Robert J. Kleberg of Kingsville, William J. Moore, W. W. Lipscomb, Nat M. Washer and R. L. Ball.

The bank occupied the premises rented from Mrs. Carolyn Kampmann, on the ground floor of the Kampmann Building, on Main Plaza, J. P. Barclay was the first president; R. L. Ball, vice-president; J. M. Bennett, Jr., assistant cashier. The bank opened during a hard year, being a year of financial depression and the year of the local street car strike and yellow fever scare. It therefore did not get



Home of the National Bank of Commerce, Corner of Commerce and Soledad Streets

its good gait until 1904; but by 1910 in addition to paying semi-annual dividends the surplus equaled the capital stock.

In 1908 Mr. J. M. Bennett, Jr., was elected cashier, and Mr. A. L. Magruder, assistant cashier. In 1909 Mr. J. M. Bennett, Jr. resigned as cashier to look after his private affairs, and Mr. Magruder was duly elected cashier. On April 20, 1910, Mr. J. P. Barclay the founder of the bank died, and Mr. R. L. Ball was elected president in his place; and R. D. Barclay was elected assistant cashier, the office of vice-president being held vacant temporarily. In May, 1912, Mr. J. K. Beretta, who was at that time president of the Laredo National Bank, was elected active vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce. In July, 1913, Mr. R. L. Ball

was elected chairman of the Board, Mr. J. K. Beretta being elected president of the bank. In January, 1914, R. D. Barclay was elected vice-president. In May, 1914, the capital stock was increased to \$600,000.00, the additional \$300,000.00 being paid out of the surplus. In January, 1915, Sam A. Barclay was elected assistant cashier to take the place of Mr. A. L. C. Magruder who resigned. January 8, 1918, A. V. Campbell was elected assistant cashier. On March 17, 1919, the bank moved into their own building across the street from their old quarters. In November, 1919, Mr. Sam A. Barclay resigned on account of ill health, and Mr. A. V. Campbell was elected cashier in his place, and S. R. Knight was elected assistant cashier. In January, 1921, J. P. Barclay was elected assistant cashier, being promoted to second vice-president in January, 1925.

During the ensuing years the bank lost several of its directors and original founders through death, the first one to pass away being Mr. J. P. Barclay, the founder of the bank; then Mr. Geo. R. Stumberg Sr., Mr. W. J. Moore, Mr. J. M. Bennett, Sr., and Mr. W. M. Lipscomb, Mr. Nat M. Washer having resigned. On the present Board of Directors there are still serving of the original board Mr. R. L. Ball, Captain Charles Schreiner and Mr. Robert J. Kleberg. Mr. Beretta has been a director since 1912. Mr. J. M. Bennett, 1911, Geo. R. Stumberg 1911, R. D. Barclay and J. P. Barclay 1911, are occupying the places left vacant by their fathers. Mr. A. B. Spencer was also elected a director, having been a stockholder since the bank's organization.

The Guaranty Bond State Bank

The Guaranty Bond State Bank of San Antonio was organized in April, 1916, and opened for business April 27th, 1916. The organizers were Geo. D. Campbell, and associates. The first Board of Directors were Geo. D. Campbell, Lee Joseph, B. R. Webb, M. J. Arnold, G. D. McGloin, L. S. Bates, W. B. Lipscomb, D. E. Potter, and A. J. Byrne. The first officers of the bank were Lee Joseph, president; Geo. D. Campbell, vice-president and cashier; W. R. Webb, vice-president; D. E. Potter, vice-president; and W. R. Lipscomb, asst. cashier.

In January of 1921 Mr. Lee Joseph resigned as president of the bank, and Geo. D. Campbell was elected to succeed him; in this month Mr. R. L. Taylor was elected as a director of the bank, and in January, 1925, was elected chairman of the board. The present directors of the bank are R. L. Taylor, Geo. D. Campbell, W. T. Smith, W. A. Williams, Alex P. Villaret B. R. Webb, Dr. F. L. Tomson, H. H. Bryant, Carl D. Newton, R. Bruce Brough, Claud McCauley, and Mrs. G. D. McGloin. The present officers are as follows: Geo. D. Campbell, president; Alex P. Villaret, cashier; B. R. Webb, vice-president; J. N. Astin, asst. cashier; W. T. Smith, vice-president; J. M. Gill, asst. cashier; W. A. Williams, vice-president; J. O. McCaskill, asst. cashier; F. G. Silvey, asst. cashier.

The bank began paying dividends at the end of the first six months, and continued paying 8% annual dividends for five years, when the rate was increased to 10% for three years, and for the past two years paid dividends quarterly on 3%, or a total of 12% annually. The capital stock of the bank when organized in 1916 was \$150,000.00; this was increased in 1925 to \$200,000.00, and on April

1, 1916, had a surplus and undivided profits of \$189,000.00; and deposits of \$4,700,000.00.

Commonwealth Bank and Trust Company

The Commonwealth Bank & Trust Company opened for business June 1, 1916, agreeing to pay all depositors of the failed West Texas Bank & Trust Company. It began by performing this promise, the largest depositor being the city of San Antonio, whose deposits amounted to a little more than half a million dollars and notwithstanding thirteen months was the agreed period for this amount to be paid over, the final payment of same was completed within a period of four months. Every other obligation due the depositors was paid in full without the necessity of borrowing a dollar or creating a single liability.

The bank was organized by Harry Landa of New Braunfels, H. P. Drought, W. R. Wiseman, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and others. The first officers of the bank were Harry Landa, president; H. P. Drought, vice-president; W. R. Wiseman, vice-president; T. N. Smith, cashier; Thomas H. Jarrell, assistant cashier; and Juan B. Fuandos, assistant cashier. The bank conducts a general commercial banking business including a savings department.

Commercial National Bank

The Commercial National Bank was organized January 3rd, 1913, as the Commercial State Bank and Trust Company with capital stock of one hundred thousand, located in the Gunter Hotel building. The first officers of the bank were Senator S. P. Skinner, President; Wm. A. Wurzbach and



The Commercial National Bank Building, one of the newest and finest bank building in the South completed in 1926.

Sydney Turner, vice-presidents; James Rosenfield cashier; and J. C. Mason, assistant cashier. The first board of directors were S. P. Skinner, William A. Wurzbach, Sidney Turner, James Rosenfield, J. C. Ford, C. Greene, William V. Dielmann, Charles Livingstone, and Jack W. Neal.

In January of 1916, Judge George B. Taliaferro became associated with the bank as vice-president and director, and in March following, the capital stock of the institution was increased to \$150,000. At that time the bank's deposits totalled \$545,000. Later in the same year the bank moved to the Gunter building, taking a ten year lease on the quarters they occupied until the completion of their own new building.

In 1917 Judge George H. Taliaferro was elected to succeed Senator Skinner as president of the bank. April 4th, 1922, the bank was reorganized and became the Commercial National Bank with

capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. On March 8th, 1926, the bank was removed to their new two hundred thousand dollar building on the corner of St. Mary's and Travis Streets. The present officers of the bank are George B. Taliaferro, president; Charles Baumberger, vice-president; Z. D. Bonner, vice-president; E. A. Baetz, cashier; and A. B. Crowther, assistant cashier. The board of directors are Charles Baumberger, Dr. S. P. Cunningham, Claud V. Birkhead, William V. Dielmann, J. K. Blackstone, Jack W. Neal, Z. D. Bonner, Mrs. Kate Schenck, and George B. Taliaferro.

The Texas State Bank and Trust Company

The Texas State Bank & Trust Company was organized in July, 1920. The controlling interests were taken over by Mr. L. A. Kerr, Mr. Walton D. Hood and associates in 1921. The bank was converted from the Guaranty Fund Plan to the Guaranty Bond Plan December, 1924. It took over The Security Bank and Trust Company, September 1st, 1925.

The officers of the bank are Mr. L. A. Kerr, president; Walton D. Hood, vice-president; H. M. Compton, vice-president; Jno. L. Clem, Jr., vice-president; W. J. Walthall, cashier; C. H. Folbre, asst. cashier.

The board of directors consist of the following: Harry H. Rogers, chairman; L. A. Kerr; Geo. T. Allensworth; Robt. S. Yantis; R. P. Ingram; and W. J. Walthall; Walton D. Hood; A. C. Wollenhaupt; Jno. T. Wilson; Wm. H. Russell; and A. Martinez.

Private Banks

The private banks of San Antonio have always been important factors in the business and financial life of the city and in its growth and progress. Many of them were the forerunners of the incorporated state of national banks under the same management. Among those which have continued to operate without incorporation, the oldest is the house of D. and A. Oppenheimer, Bankers.

Dan Sullivan & Company, Bankers

Another bank "unincorporated," is that of D. Sullivan & Company, Bankers. This bank was established in 1883 by Mr. Dan Sullivan as a private bank with the title of Sullivan & O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor died in 1886, and the bank has continued to operate under its present name being owned by Mr. Sullivan and his sons, William and Dan J. Sullivan, the latter being the active assistant to his still quite active father.

D. Sullivan & Company, Bankers, has conducted a large business during the years of its existence, having been especially active in financing the large cattle interests of Southwest Texas.

During the long period from 1854 to 1926 the banks of San Antonio have maintained a high standard of service to the community. The men organizing and operating them have been among the leading citizens, and the growth of the banks has been as rapid as was consistent with the demand for such service. There have been few failures, and where such casualties have occurred in the financial field, the losses have been almost negligible. The institutions during the more rapid growth of the city in recent years have demonstrated the esteem in which they are held by the figures showing their condition then and now. The total deposits of all banks showed twenty-one million dollars in 1915 and sixty-three million dollars in 1925.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES OF SAN ANTONIO

BY HARRY H. ROGERS



SAN ANTONIO has reason to be proud of the civic forces which have worked together harmoniously for the advancement and betterment of the city and have contributed much to the many activities which have kept the city on a continuous march of progress and have made it the most attractive resident city of the Southwest. In enumerating the many attractive attributes of this ancient, historical, yet thoroughly modern city, it is fitting and proper that due credit be

given those organizations and institutions which have cooperated to their utmost for the city's growth, progress and prosperity.

In enumerating the different organizations and mentioning the various achievements under their direction, it may be well to first mention the Chamber of Commerce with its 1,400 members, which probably represents the widest range of business and professional interests.

One of the greatest achievements of this organization has been its activities in bringing conventions to the Alamo City. San Antonio, through the publicity of its numerous attractions has been widely heralded as a popular convention city and through these numerous conventions it is a safe estimate that upwards of 100,000 delegates visit the city annually remaining to enjoy San Antonio's delightful hospitality and unparalleled climate from a period of a few days to a few weeks.

The Agricultural Department of the Chamber of Commerce has been a notable factor in the development of the extensive agricultural land, which relies directly on the city of San Antonio

as a marketing center. A large prosperous agricultural country adapted to live-stock raising and general farming comprises an area of as great as the whole of New England. Much of this land lies in fertile valleys where irrigation assures the former a successful crop, each season, while other sections are available for grazing, stock raising, and cattle, sheep and horses are raised in extensive quantities. The more common agricultural products are grain, cotton, sorghum and hay. The agricultural Department of the Chamber of Commerce has been a means of assisting the homeseekers in the more productive sections. The rapid settling up of these farm areas has brought prosperity to the business interests of the city.

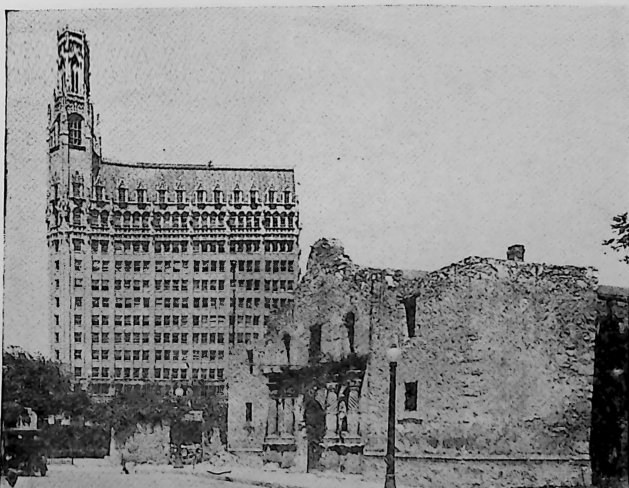


Travis Building at Corner of St. Mary's and Travis Streets.
One of San Antonio's Modern Office Buildings

The Chamber of Commerce has organized Boy's Clubs of more than 200 members, girl's clubs of more than 300 members, and women's clubs of more than 100 members.

The Trade Extension Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce has been a means of bringing to the attention of a wide area the city of San Antonio as a wholesale trade center. Through the efforts of the Trade Extension Bureau nearly 10,000 business houses in over 200 towns have been visited and acquaintanceships made which have brought much business to the city.

The Road Department of the Chamber of Commerce has been of great value in disseminating useful information on road conditions. This department was responsible for spreading propaganda for more and better roads. Bexar county, in which San Antonio is located, has more paved



Styles of Ancient and Modern Architecture. The Historic Alamo Built in 1718, and the Medical Arts Building Completed in 1926

roads than any other county in the state of Texas. The improvement of these roads has added greatly to land values by making marketing easier as well as making San Antonio attractive highways for motor touring.

It is through the activities of these many organizations and the generous support accorded by the public spirited citizen of San Antonio that has kept the Alamo City first in Texas, not only in population, but in its many attributes that make it an attractive resident city. The Chamber of Commerce has a larger membership and a larger number of departments and is better equipped to handle the city's business than any similar organization in any other city in Texas. This organiza-



Main Plaza, San Antonio, the City Hall on the Left San Fernando Cathedral in the Center and the Frost National Bank Building on the Right

tion has initiated and carried through to completion many great projects which have been responsible for the growth and prosperity of the city. It has looked after the interests of both the business men and the agricultural areas in securing just railroad rates and has succeeded in getting transportation facilities into many sections where marketing of produce was heretofore impossible. In the Trade Extension movement it has enlisted the co-operation of more than 300 salesmen traveling out of San Antonio into a salesmen's League, which reports business opportunities throughout the trade area to this department. The Chamber has also been instrumental in the holding of fairs for the exhibition of agricultural and manufacturing products. The Chamber has liberally supported all other organizations whose purpose has been for the advancement of the city's interests, and through their publicity department have been instrumental in bringing the merits of these many organizations to the public notice.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce with approximately 500 members has also been a factor in the city's development. One of the accomplishments of this organization was the improvement of the golf grounds in the city, and the providing also of polo grounds, which has resulted in San Antonio's becoming one of the most popular golf and polo cities of the Southwest. The Junior Chamber of Commerce has taken an important part in the promoting of social activities in the city and also the improvement of the parks. San Antonio's beautiful parks, playgrounds and plazas have become famous throughout the country. The parks are kept up attractively and are visited throughout the entire year. No city in the South

can boast as many parks, plazas and playgrounds as San Antonio.

The Manufacturers' Association is an organization which is maintained to promote the interest of the manufacturing industries of the city and to bring to the attention of the public the need of more and better manufacturing industries. The attractive climate of San Antonio for a residence, as well as the large area for which it is a marketing and consuming center offer many flattering inducements for the building of manufacturing plants. The Manufacturers' Association has done much toward attracting investors in profitable industrial enterprises.

San Antonio boasts of a modern, well equipped Young Men's Christian Association building which was built at a cost of \$600,000.00. This institution is centrally located and supplies the needs of the city. A Young Women's Christian Association plant is also maintained with a value of over \$300,000.00. Night schools are conducted, employment obtained, gymnasiums and bathing pools are maintained, as well as wholesome rooming and boarding facilities, providing homes for the young men and women of this city.

The Boy Scouts of San Antonio have an organization which is generously supported, and a very attractive home was furnished this organization by the late Alexander Joske and family. A large number of the finest youths of the city are members of this organization, and during the summer months, outing trips into the country are planned conducted and manly traits of character developed.

Among other organizations which have been a factor in the progress of San Antonio are the Rotary Club with 240 members, Kiwanis Club of 176 members, Lion's Club of 238 members and



Prize Brahma Cattle From a Southern Texas Herd

the Optimists' Club and the Conopus Club, both of which have a growing membership, all working harmoniously for the progress and betterment of the community. These organizations have generously supported movements for the assistance of under-privileged children of the city, building playgrounds and furnishing loan funds for young boys and girls who have completed the courses given in the local schools and are desirous of attending college but are unable to do so without financial assistance. Already more than 125 young men and young women have, because of this fund, completed their college courses at the University of Texas or are now in attendance.

The various civic organizations have co-operated and are continuing to co-operate toward the unbroken happiness and education of those not having the usual advantages.

HISTORY OF SAN ANTONIO BENCH AND BAR

By JUDGE SIDNEY J. BROOKS



COURTS in San Antonio antedate even the days of the Republic of Texas. It was the capital of one of the Districts of the State of Coahuila and Texas, which had a complete judicial system, including a Supreme Court, the judges of which were required to dress in "black or dark blue" and to wear "a white sash with gold tassels on all occasions." After the organization of the Republic of Texas, San Antonio was a part of the Fourth Judicial District, and the court as far

back as October 15th, 1838, at which term James W. Robinson presided as a District Judge. On the second day of the term, a committee recommended that Samuel Maverick, who, it is recited, held license from the judges of the Supreme Court of several States of the United States, and William Dangerfield, be admitted to practice law, and the committee declined to recommend another party who had applied because he had received license under another name in Virginia. The court adjourned on this date, as recited in a resolution adopted and spread on the minutes "in consequence of the late disturbance and in order to attend the burial of the unfortunate individuals who had fallen by the Comanches in the neighborhood of the city, and in respect of the memories of the deceased." As further evidence of the frontier dangers to which the community was exposed, the minutes, in March, 1840, recite that two of the jurors were excused because their families, who resided about twelve miles south of the city, "were entirely alone on their ranches and unprotected from the dangers which our frontier labors under."

At the April term, 1839, the minutes recite that the members of the bar were Gray, Morris, Mav-

erick, Van Ness, Neal, Blow and General Allen Lawhon, who presented his license from Thomas J. Rusk, Chief Justice of the Republic. At this term of court, six Mexicans were tried for treason, and the minutes recite that the grand jury report was in the Castilian language. The offenses for which trials were had at this term of court show that the human race was not so much different then from what it is now. The offenses consisted of theft, swindling, assault and battery, selling goods without license, and assisting at a monte bank. The grand jury recommended that an effort be made to ascertain what became of the public funds which the Ayuntamiento of the city left when the Mexican army retired from Texas.

The March term of court was held by the Honorable John Hemphill, afterwards the distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the life of Hemphill, written by Chief Justice Gaines for the publication known as "Great American Lawyers", he refers to the fact of Judge Hemphill's having killed an Indian Chief in March, 1840, in a hand to hand fight with a bowie knife in San Antonio, and quotes from the official account thereof by the Adjutant General. Judge Gaines expressed a curiosity as to why Judge Hemphill happened to be

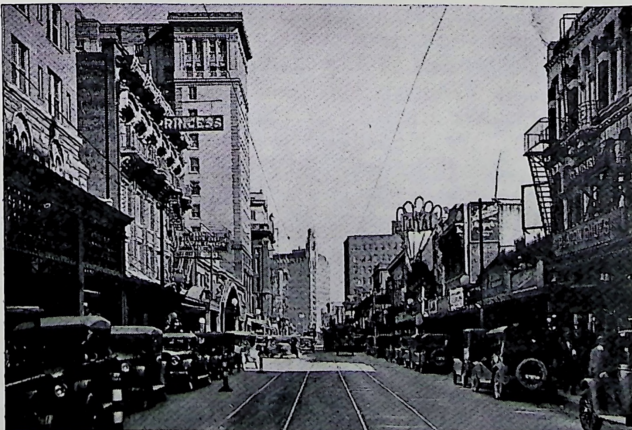


Bexar County Court House with Million Dollar Addition Completed in 1929.

at the scene of this fight. The fight with these Indians occurred in the court house, and the records show that he was holding the District Court at San Antonio on that day. Judge Hemphill held the March and September terms of the District Court of San Antonio in the year of 1840. One of the judgments rendered by him was finding a man named Barrera guilty of contempt for directing his servant not to give testimony. He punished him by committing him to jail for six days and fining him \$500.00.

At the March term, 1843, the minutes recite that the District Clerk, James L. Truehart, was absent from the court because he had been taken prisoner by the Mexicans in 1842, and John James was appointed Clerk pro-tem.

In 1844, Ira L. Hewitt was District Attorney, and at the March Term, 1845, Thomas Newcomb appeared as District Attorney, and at that time Volney E. Howard, Robert A. Rutherford, and Edward Stevenson were admitted. Among the lawyers named who



Looking East on Houston Street From the Corner of St. Mary's and Houston. The New Medical Arts Building on the Plaza is Seen in the Distant Center

appear as members of the bar at this time were Volney E. Howard, A. H. Philips, D. C. Vanderlip, John Caperton, John D. Anderson, L. A. Paschal, Benjamin E. Edwards, Henry M. Lewis, A. H. Phillip, James Denison and James D. Lewis, and on November 7th, 1847, that distinguished lawyer George W. Paschal, who rendered such a great service to the profession, as Supreme Court reporter and author of Paschal's Annotated Constitution and Digest of Supreme Court Decisions, was admitted to the practice here. It is recited in the minutes that he emigrated from Arkansas. He had been at one time a member of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. His brother Isaiah A. Paschal, with whom he was in partnership for many years, came to Texas from Louisiana, though both of them were born in Georgia.

Volney E. Howard represented this District in congress for a number of years and later moved to California. A reference to the earlier Supreme Court reports will show that Volney E. Howard and the firm of I. A. & G. W. Paschal represented the parties in most of the cases reaching that court for many years. Perhaps the most important case they tried was that of Lewis vs. City of San Antonio, Texas, involving the title to about 30,000 acres of land claimed by the city under a Spanish grant that had been lost. Howard represented the parties attacking the grant and the Paschal firm represented the City and won the case for it.

The San Antonio Bar has furnished three distinguished members of the Supreme Court,—Judge Thomas J. Devine, Judge W. B. Ogden and Judge Leroy G. Denman. Judge Devine moved to Texas in 1845 and settled at San Antonio soon thereafter. He became District Judge in 1852 and served until 1861. After he retired from the Supreme Bench, he engaged in the practice of law up to his death in 1890. Judge Ogden and Judge Denman both practiced at the bar here many years after retiring from the bench.

This bar furnished the Court of Civil Appeals its first distinguished Chief Justice, John H. James, who presided over that court for many years. Among the other members of the San Antonio Bar who served on that court were George B. Talliaferro, P. H. Swearingen, and two of the present associates of the Justice of that Court, Judge Thomas D. Cobbs and Ed. W. Smith. Chief Justice Wm. S. Fly was appointed from Gonzales but as a member of this court has been a resident of San Antonio for more than twenty years and has been one of our most useful citizens as well as a distinguished jurist. Judge Howard Templeton served for a number of years in the Court of Civil Appeals at Dallas before becoming a member of this bar.

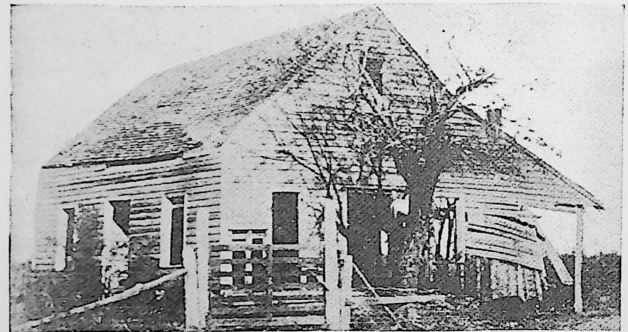
Prior to 1889, there was only one district court in San Antonio, and in the beginning that court included a very large district, running at times to the Gulf of Mexico. Later, as the population grew, the District was confined to Bexar County. The judges of this court were as follows: James W. Robinson, 1838-1839; John Hemphill, 1840; Anderson Hutchinson, 1841-1842; William T. Jones, 1843-1845; M. P. Norton, 1846-1852; Thomas J. Devine, 1852-1861; T. N. Stribling, 1861-1869; George H. Noonan, 1869-1896; Robert B. Green, 1896-1900; John H. Clark, 1900-1906; Edward Dwyer, 1906-1912; Wm. S. Anderson since 1912. Judge Noonan

was originally elected as Judge of the 18th District, composed of counties lying South and West of San Antonio, but the Act of October 11th, 1866, placed Bexar County in that District, thereby legislating Judge Stribling out of office. This was later changed by order of General Griffin, the Military Commander, and Judge Stribling restored to office which he held until 1869.

The 45th District Court was established in 1889, and the first judge thereof was W. W. King, who served until 1893. The succeeding judges in that court have been S. G. Newton, 1893-1896; J. L. Camp, 1896-1913; S. G. Tayloe since 1913.

The 57th District Court was organized in 1899, and the judges thereof have been as follows: S. J. Brooks, 1899-1904; Arthur W. Seeligson, 1904-1908; R. B. Minor, since 1908.

The 73rd District Court was organized in 1911. The judges of this court have been as follows: Claude V. Birkhead, 1911-1912; R. H. Ward, 1912-1913; W. F. Ezell 1913-1917; J. T. Sluder, 1917-



First Capitol of Texas at Columbia, Brazoria County, Where October 3, 1836, Congress Met—October 22, 1836, Sam Houston Assumed Office as President, Mirabeau B. Lamar, Vice President and Stephen F. Austin, Secretary of State.

1920; Robt. B. W. Terrell, since 1920. J. H. McLeary served as Attorney General and later as a member of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

Bryan Callaghan was educated for the law and practiced for a short time as a member of the bar and served for a while as county judge. He had the ability to have made a great lawyer, had he not decided to enter the political field, where he was undoubtedly successful.

The length of this article forbids deserved individual tributes, but it would be difficult to find a more brilliant group of lawyers that Major John A. Green, Colonel N. O. Green, Columbus Upson, Major Jacob Waelder, A. Dittmar, Colonel John Shook, George Paschal, H. E. Barnard, Chas. W. Ogden, A. W. Houston, Reagan Houston, I. P. Simpson, Floyd McGown, J. E. Webb, J. O. Terrell, Winchester Kelso, J. D. Walthall, Leo Tarlton, and Geo. C. Altgelt, all of whom spent their lives as members of this bar and wrote their names high in the jurisprudence of this State. I can not close the list without mentioning the name of Capt. Ira C. Ogden, who, although he had been at the bar only a few years when he volunteered to serve his country in the World War, had nevertheless shown that he was a worthy member of the family of great lawyers from which he sprang. He was killed on the field of battle at St. Etienne, France, while leading his troops to a brilliant victory.

THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY OF SAN ANTONIO

By DR. ADOPLH HERFF and DR. AUGUST F. HERFF



TO APPRECIATE the many advantages and achievements of our present day profession, we have but to look into the past where we can see San Antonio a frontier village, its buildings consisting of a few adobe huts, a mission church, the Alamo, its sanitation and medical profession a thing not dreamed of.

The medical care those early settlers received was administered by the more friendly Indians or else by the barber surgeons who came from the old country

equipped with little or no knowledge of medicine, a razor, a lancet, and a chest of medicines with directions for use. There were no real surgeons or physicians in San Antonio in those early days.

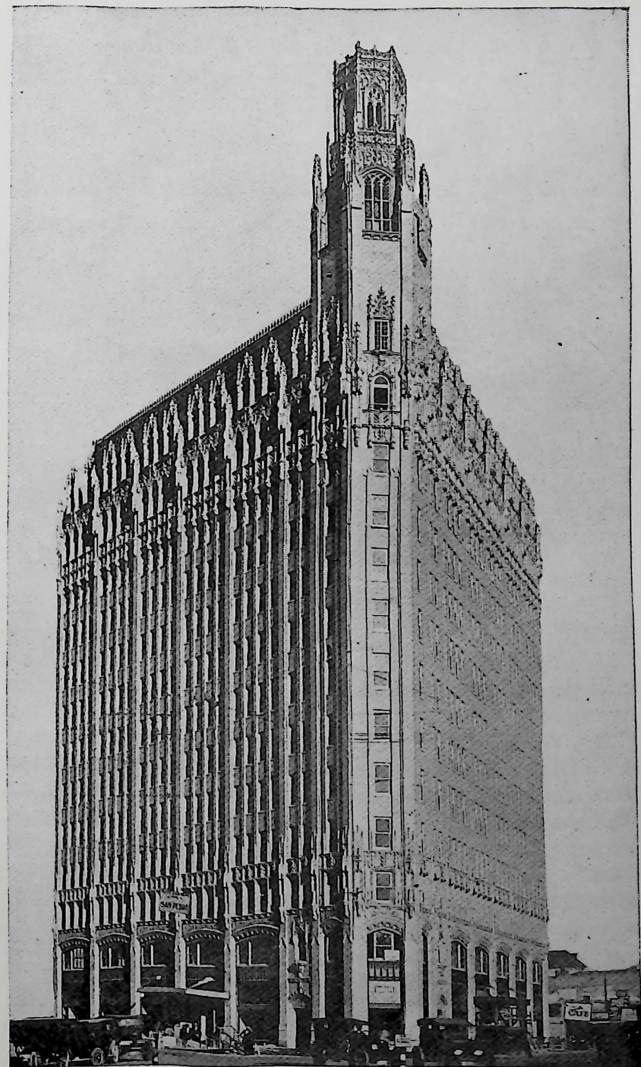
In 1832, there occurred an incident which made the citizens look for a more sanitary water supply. It was this: at that time the drinking water came from a series of ditches from the head of the San Antonio River. The Indians had carefully laid plans for an attack upon the village but the settlers had been informed of the proposed attack so that when the Indians came the village folk were prepared. Many Indians were killed that day. A certain doctor of doubtful schooling took active part in the sport of shooting the red skins, and so it happened that after those Indians who were not killed took flight, the doctor went out among the dead and selected three of the largest of the Indian corpses and had them carried to his home where he proceeded to cook them in large caldrons until the flesh was loosened so that skeletons could easily be made. The water in which they had been so long boiled, the doctor threw into one of the convenient ditches which ran behind his house. A few days later, a number of people living down below on the same ditch became dangerously ill. Someone had heard of the doctor's procedure and so reported it to the authorities who had him arrested. At the trial, the court could not prove the doctor guilty so he was acquitted.

Then finally after a long struggle with Mexico the Lone Star Republic was born and colonization from European countries started with earnestness. Between 1836 and 1842, settlers from two colonies came to settle in the valley of the San Antonio river. One of these colonies came to New Braunfels and settled first under the leadership of Prince Salm. Among this group was my father Dr. Ferdinand Herff, a young surgeon who graduated from the University of Bow in Germany.

The other colony was the De Castro Colony which settled Castroville. With this group came Dr. George Cupples, a Scotchman and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

The great difficulties under which these two sur-

geons worked have many times made me grateful for all the advantages of modern medicine and surgery. No one permitted operations to be done in their homes in those days for fear the patient might not withstand the operation, or else the moans and yells of the patient were too touching to have them so close at hand. Therefore the only choice was to operate under the Mesquite trees out in the open, or else, as occasionally was done, an operation was performed in the patio of the old Menger hotel. Bill Lyons, the town constable and two gun man, was frequently called out during a serious operation to hold in check a curious and morbid crowd who would be attracted by the yells of the patient and the sight of blood. The cries of pain and fear were common during an operation as no anaesthetic was used, nor were antiseptics used at these operations, since Sir Joseph Lister had not yet made his great discovery of antiseptic surgery. Nearly every surgical wound became infected no matter how trivial the operation, which fact greatly handicapped good surgery.

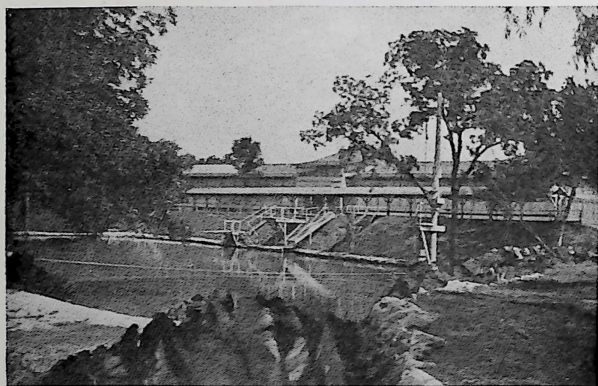


New Medical Arts Bldg., on the Alamo Plaza, Completed in 1926 at a Cost of Over One Million Dollars

A marked stride for better medical standards and progress was the formation of the Texas Medical Association, the first organization of its kind within the State, and which later became known as the Bexar County Medical Society. The Society was organized in 1853 and among its charter members were many pioneer physicians; namely, Drs. Geo. Cupples, Ferdinand Herff, I. H. Lyons, Henry Howard, Adolphus Schlomann, F. M. Giddings, E. A. Schaffter, and Weiselberg.

This organization of this society marked the starting point for improved sanitation, formation of a board of health for the construction of hospitals and for the promotion of the science of medicine in general.

Sanitation was not considered and never practiced in these early days, and consequently there were many epidemics which spread by contaminated food and water. The most disastrous of all epi-



Bathing Pool and Hotel at Landa Park, New Braunfels,
Near San Antonio

demics which ever befell any community occurred in the Fall of 1866, when Asiatic Cholera, carried over from Mexico, ran its dreadful course and before its ravages had subsided, one half of the city's population had died of this disease.

The ever increasing need of a place for caring for the sick led these pioneers of medicine to seek a hospital. The Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word volunteered to devote their energy and time to the creation of a hospital; and thus the Santa Rosa Infirmary came into being, and through the years has always been a great, kind, helping hand to the sick and needy.

Since all the progress in the world has been accomplished by far sighted men, men whose energy and devotion to a science never wavered, we must not leave unmentioned some of the pioneers in medicine; such as, Cupples, Ferdinand Herff, Caffery, G. H. Moody, T. T. Jackson, Frank Paschal, Gaenslen, Schloemann, Weiselberg, Schaffter, Hertzberg, John Herff, Graham Watts, Barnitz, Hasenberg, Kingsley, Menger, King, Edwards, Amos Graves, Sr., Meisner Chew, Braunnagel, Hadra, Ansel, and Peterson. By the efforts and progressiveness of these men epoch-making medical and surgical work has been done.

The hospitals and clinics have kept stride with the development of San Antonio and today we find the various institutions of the city as modern as any in the country.

The Santa Rosa Infirmary has steadily grown since its founding in 1869 until today it is one of the best equipped hospitals in the country. The

property, buildings, and equipment have a valuation of nearly one million dollars. It has three hundred beds, and an excellent training school for nurses.

The Physicians' and Surgeons' Hospital was founded in 1903 and it too has played an important part in the development of better care for the sick. This hospital is valued at \$500,000.00 and has all modern equipment. There are seventy-five beds and a training school for nurses.

The Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital was built in 1916. It is strictly a charity hospital maintained by the city of San Antonio and the county of Bexar. The latter supplies \$36,000.00 annually and the former \$56,000.00 annually. In its clinics, 11,814 cases are treated per year. There are 3,900 admissions to its wards yearly and 1802 patients are treated in the emergency ward.

The staff consists of thirty-two doctors who work without compensation. There are two hundred beds and a training school for nurses.

Dr. Kenney's Sanatorium was founded in 1904, it has one hundred and two rooms, and cost \$170,000.00. It has all equipment necessary for a general hospital and also a training school for nurses.

The Baylor Hospital was established in 1907. It has fifty beds and all modern equipment. This hospital represents an investment of \$110,000.00.

The Lee Surgical Hospital began operation in 1909, has forty-five beds and represents an investment of \$50,000.00.

The Grace Lutheran Sanatorium is an institution, which, assisted by an excellent climate, makes it ideal for the treatment of tuberculosis. It was founded in 1913 and is operated by the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio. There are forty-seven beds and individual cottages. Cost of buildings and property, \$75,000.00.

Dr. Moody's Sanatorium, an institution for treating nervous and mental diseases, is located in restful surroundings and is especially equipped for the treatment of these diseases. There are one hundred rooms. Its value is about \$150,000.00.

Within the last few years there have been a number of doctors working in groups who have constructed and equipped clinics of their own. Among the first of these clinics constructed was the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital. This institution has twenty beds, X-Ray and all equipment suitable for these specialties. Cost about \$100,000.00.

The next clinic constructed was the San Antonio Clinic which cost about \$90,000.00. It is equipped with own drug store, X-Ray, and physiotherapy apparatus.

The Rus Clinic is the latest to be completed. It has twenty beds, X-Ray, and laboratory equipment. The construction cost about \$130,000.00.

Finally came the need of a building which would be exclusively for the use of ethical physicians and dentists. This need has been fulfilled by the construction of the new Medical Arts Building which raises its majestic height in splendid gothic architecture high above the streets and overlooks the Alamo and the surrounding territory where in the past the medical profession has struggled against adversity and primitive methods and equipment, but has ever come out ahead a little farther advanced toward that great ideal, perfection.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OF SAN ANTONIO

By MARSHALL JOHNSTON
Former Superintendent of City Schools



THE San Antonio School Board has adopted for the public schools what is known as the 5-3-3 plan or organization, which has been set up and is now definitely at work. The Elementary division has been thoroughly modernized and reorganized. The Junior school has been established and is now in active operation. The Senior division is in the process of evolution. Teaching standards have been raised; a new and higher salary schedule has been adopted with equal salary

for equal training and experience, its outstanding feature, and modern methods of administration and instruction are in evidence throughout the system.

For instructional purposes, the schools are divided into four major divisions; namely, elementary, junior, senior, and special schools which include night schools, Smith-Hughes schools, and part time continuation schools. The eleven years given over to public school training are divided in San Antonio into five years in the elementary schools, three in the Junior schools, and three in the Senior schools. While specific aims are set forth for each division, there is a continuous interrelation from the first through the eleventh.

The Elementary Schools

With the complete re-organization of the San Antonio public schools, on the 5-3-3 plan, the elementary division has been organized into five year schools. Under this plan a splendid opportunity is afforded for special study of the specific need of this department.

The aim is to give to each pupil the physical, intellectual moral, and social training needed, not only for participation in the affairs of adult life, but for intelligent living now.

The buildings have been equipped, as far as possible, with the most modern furniture, many of the lower grade rooms having movable chairs and tables. Each school has adequate playground apparatus, such as swings, teeter-ladders, giant strides,

horizontal bars, basket ball and volley ball courts, and baseball diamonds.

In charge of all affairs pertaining to the elementary division is a director who is responsible to the Superintendent of schools. It is the duty of the director to formulate the policies of the department, to plan and carry out new experiments, to provide courses of study, to test for results, to train teachers, and to be the friend and guide of the teachers and principals in her department. Associated with the director are five assistant teachers. One assistant supervises the first and second grades for English speaking children, while a second devotes her time to the aid of teachers of non-English groups. The other three have charge of the third, fourth, and fifth grades, respectively. With the help of the assistant teachers it is possible for several visits to be made each term to each teacher in the system. An opportunity is furnished to observe their special difficulties and to aid and advise through individual conferences.

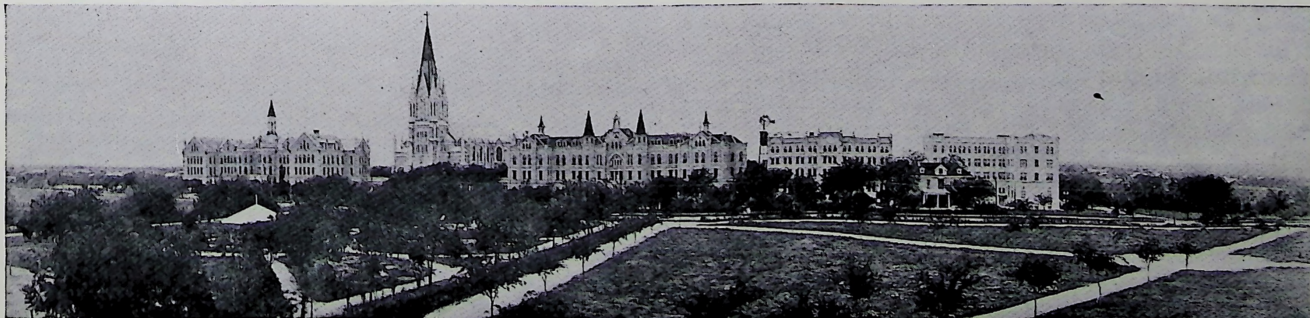
Each teacher formulates her own program with the assistance of the principal and director. The length of class period varies from ten minutes in the lower grades to forty-five minutes in the upper



Brackendrige High School Building

grades, and is usually divided into a directed study period and the recitation proper. Very little "home work" is required of the child, and study outside regular school hours being the result of a desire on the part of the pupil to continue work in which he became interested in the class room.

A homogeneous grouping of pupils is made on the basis of their abilities and attainments. Results of standard intelligence and achievements tests, teacher judgment, and chronological age are used for this purpose. Special rooms are provided for



The Beautiful Campus and Buildings of the Lady of the Lake College, Located in the Outskirts of San Antonio.

children who do not fit readily into regular classroom work.

It is generally conceded that pupils learn more readily and retain better, things they feel a need for knowing. In the elementary school, where the most important problem is to teach children to read, to write, to spell, and to use numbers effectively, effort is made to so organize the classroom work that the pupil will feel the need of acquiring these abilities, in order to accomplish purposes that are recognized by him as worth while. The traditional school subjects: Reading, Writing, Spelling, Language, Arithmetic, Nature Study, Geography, History, Civics, Health Education, Music, and Art are thus included in our program of studies and in bringing them closer in relationship with the society of which they are a part.

Through the project or problem method of instruction an attempt has been made to unify the work of the grade. All subjects contribute their



The Incarnate Word College, One of San Antonio's Institutions For Higher Education

part to the development of some large unit of purposeful activity. The necessary drive is furnished through the interests of children while satisfactory outcomes of activities give immediate worth to the subject matter. Teacher guidance is an essential.

Material for Non-English Speaking Classes

A special phase of the work of the elementary department is found in the Americanization of the Mexican children in the city. Many of these children come to school unable to speak the English language. They live in district where the population is almost entirely non-English speaking, and predominate in certain schools. Special reading material is prepared for them. The lessons are directly connected with the life of the Mexican child. All material is carefully tested by experienced teachers before being incorporated into the course.

The Junior Schools

The aims of the Junior School may be briefly stated, to meet the needs, educational, social, and civic, of adolescent boys and girls. The fields of instruction in the Junior school have been chosen to best meet the need of these adolescent boys and girls. They are in number, namely, English, Mathematics, Social Studies, Health Education and Related Arts.

The aim of the field of English is to teach the pupil the why and the how of talking, writing, and reading; to give him the ability to play with the parts of speech correctly and to form proper simple, compound and complex sentences, phrases, and clauses. To train the pupil to read accurately,

speedily, and comprehensively for information and to encourage the child in the appreciation of pure literature.

The aim of Social studies is to train boys and girls to meet successfully the various conditions and situations which confront them in life. To adjust their relationship to the other members of the community and to the community as a whole, local, state, national and international.

The aim of Health education is to make normal, robust children, free from defects and diseases, so far as humanly possible, with wholesome ideals built upon a ground work of healthful habits developed in their early years.

The Junior schools are committed to directing study. A study outline of the fundamental challenge is given each pupil. The books from which the information may be secured to answer the challenge enumerated. The duty to the teacher is to challenge the child; to excite him to investigate, and to direct his investigation; to be able to challenge the individual; taking thought of the individual differences of each pupil; to teach the pupil to think and think correctly. The purpose of directing study being to create right thinking through the use of many books, the library becomes therefore, the pivot wheel of the school. In this room the challenge is answered by the group sent to the library. Each Junior school has a library consisting of more than 3,500 titles. These include the State texts which are kept in the library for reference use. Each school has a trained librarian whose duties consist mainly in being a head teacher, supervising the various groups attending the library during the school day. Books are circulated from the library each afternoon. The length of time these books may be retained varies from one day to one week. No reference books can be taken from the library. In each library is a magazine rack where periodicals of all kinds can be found suited to the Junior school pupil. In each Junior school there is a reading room large enough to seat one hundred to one hundred fifty pupils. These rooms are light and airy being well adapted to the environment of reading.

The recognition of individual differences in the classes makes it necessary to group children ac-



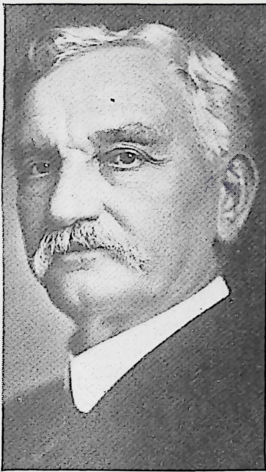
The Ralph Waldo Emerson Junior High School Building. One of the Units of the San Antonio Public School System

cording to ability. Pupils are grouped, therefore, as nearly possible, in groups of the same ability. By means of mental measurement, through achievement and ability test, the needs of the individual pupils are obtained. Through these measurements in addition to teacher judgment and chronological age the groups of same ability are determined.

JUDGES OF SAN ANTONIO COURTS

By WILLIAM S. FLY

Chief Justice, Court of Civil Appeals



THE Thrity-seventh District Trial Court was for a long while the only district court that met in San Antonio, and for many years Judge George H. Noonan was the judge. He was a republican in politics and it must be apparent that he was very popular as a judge to have been elected for time after time in a democratic community, and one in which resided some of the greatest lawyers in Texas. Among their number: Major John A. Green, T. N. Green, Columbus Up-

son, Jacob Waelder, A. W. Houston, and many other eminent in the profession. Judge Noonan held the office of district judge until 1894, when he became the republican candidate for Congress and was elected. He was succeeded by Robert B. Green, who resigned and became county judge and started the system of county roads which has made Bexar county famous. No man who has ever held office in Bexar county is remembered with more affection than Judge Green. The county and city hospital was named in his honor. Judge Green was succeeded on the bench of the Thirty-seventh district by Judge John L. Clark, an eminent lawyer who removed from Uvalde to San Antonio and who held the office until his resignation and election to the office of judge of the county court for civil cases where he presided for years. He was succeeded as district judge by Edward Dwyer, who was succeeded by William S. Anderson, the present incumbent, who has for many years ably and faithfully served his people.

The Forty-fifth District Court was created in 1889 with Hon. W. W. King as its first judge, who held the office with great ability. He resigned

that time one of the great law firms of Texas. He was succeeded by Judge J. L. Camp, who resigned to become the federal prosecuting attorney for the western district. He was succeeded by Hon. S. G. Tayloe, the present incumbent, who is noted for his high sense of honor and great ability.

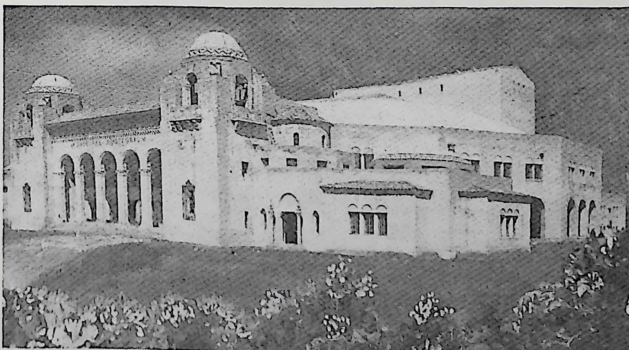
The Fifty-seventh District was created and Judge S. J. Brooks, one of the great lawyers of Texas, became its first judge and became noted as an accurate, able and just judge. He resigned and today actively engaged in practice with Hon. Howard Templeton, who served with great credit on the court of civil appeals at Dallas. Walter Napier the resourceful and eloquent lawyer who has reached a high place in his profession, and the former fear-



The Scottish Rite Cathedral, One of the Finest Temples of Masonry in America, Built at a Cost of Over One and One-Half Million Dollars.

less prosecutor and Mayor of San Antonio, Christian Brown. These men have a reputation as attorneys extending beyond the limits of Texas. Judge Brooks was succeeded by the brilliant and popular lawyer Hon. Arthur W. Seeligson, who won for himself an unsullied reputation as a trial judge. He resigned and entered into a partnership with the great attorney and counselor, R. L. Ball, who by his unswerving devotion to truth and honor, and his profound knowledge of the law attained a position at the bar rarely reached by members of the profession. Judge Seeligson was succeeded by Judge R. B. Minor, the present incumbent. Judge Minor not only is "learned in the law above his fellows" but is a polished gentleman, who maintains the properties of the judicial office and has gained for himself the well deserved tribute of "just judge."

The Seventy-third District was organized with Hon. Claude V. Birkhead, an able, honest and well-known member of the bar as its first judge, who has gained for himself an enviable reputation in his profession. He is actively engaged in the practice of his profession having resigned from the bench. He was succeeded by Hon. R. H. Ward, "the prince



The Municipal Auditorium, One of the Finest Additions to San Antonio's Architectural Triumphs

and was succeeded by that very popular and well-known lawyer, Judge S. G. Newton, who resigned and entered the firm of Upson & Bergstrom, at

of good fellows" and a fine judge. He resigned and was succeeded by William Ezell, who was a great judge and noted for his knowledge of the law. He resigned and went into a firm with John Boyle whose knowledge of corporation law as well as general acquaintance with all branches of jurisprudence have placed him at the head of his profession. He was succeeded by Judge J. T. Sluder, who has gained a wide reputation as a counselor in matters concerning bonds and other securities. He resigned and was succeeded by Judge Robert B. W. Terrell, a young man with very little experience in the practice and with but slight contact with courts, who to the great gratification of his friends and the astonishment of everyone, has gained for himself a place among the most accurate and accomplished district judges in the state. He is not only clear in his judgments but quick in decision and rapid and accurate in dispensing justice and cleaning his docket of the many cases thereon. He is still ably and well performing the duties of his office.

The Ninety-fourth District Court has been in existence only a few years and has all the time been presided over by Judge W. W. McCrory. He has tried a vast number of criminal cases, and while just and right, in all his judgments, has become a personification of disburser of unyielding law, a terror to criminals and evil doers. He has exe-



The St. Mary's Cathedral, Corner of St. Mary's and College Streets

cuted the law with accuracy and impartiality, and deserves the support of those who believe in the enforcement of law.

Bexar County now is blessed in having, in the person of C. M. Chambers, a district attorney who is efficient, fearless, and active in every duty attached to his office. San Antonio has a bar of which any city might well be proud, and its members are noted for their learning, honor and trustworthiness.

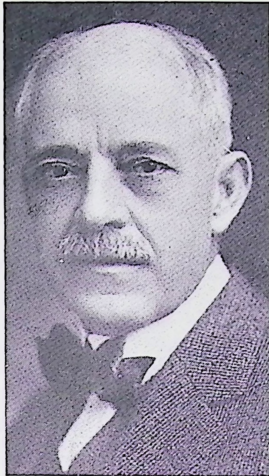
The Court of Civil Appeals of the Fourth Supreme Judicial District was created in May 1893, and has, during its existence, been located at San Antonio. It first occupied the Kampmann Building, corner Commerce and Soledad Streets, but in September 1896, it moved into the county court house where it has since been located. The original personnel of the court was John H. James, of San Antonio, Chief Justice; William S. Fly, of Gonzales; and Hal H. Neill, of El Paso, Associate Justices. There was no break in this personnel until September 1st, 1911, when Judge Neill died at Cloud Croft. He was a brilliant jurist. He was succeeded by Judge Thomas D. Cobbs, who served until February 1st, 1912, when he resigned and Hon. Anton N. Moursund of Mason, was appointed to succeed him. Judge Moursund was nominated in the primaries and elected to serve the unexpired term. On July 17th, 1912, Judge John H. James died at his country home near Comfort. He was a great judge and in his death, the state sustained an irreparable loss. At the time of his death, he was on the democratic ticket, without an opponent for renomination. The name of William S. Fly was substituted for that of Judge James, and he was duly elected in November 1912 as chief justice for six year term. He resigned as associate justice after the election and Judge George B. Taliaferro was appointed to succeed him and resigned in the latter part of 1913. He was fast building a reputation as a judge. He was succeeded by Judge J. F. Carl who remained on the bench until March 15th, 1916, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Judge P. H. Swearingen, a talented lawyer, universally beloved, who gained for himself as a judge the respect and confidence of all attorneys who read his decisions. He gained the affection of his associates on the bench and it was with the greatest sorrow that they learned of his death on February 22nd, 1919.

Judge Swearingen was succeeded by Judge Thomas D. Cobbs who enjoys the distinction of having been on the bench, voluntarily left it and was again appointed to the same position. He gained the nomination and election in 1920, and has since held a position as a member of the court of civil appeals. And his constituents show their satisfaction by a unanimous nomination this year. On November 24th, 1920, Judge Anton N. Moursund, who had given splendid service to the state for nearly nine years, resigned his position to enter the distinguished firm of George B. Taliaferro and John Cunningham, where he has remained to this time. His resignation was a great loss to Texas.

Judge Moursund was succeeded by Judge Edward W. Smith and he still holds and honors the position of Associate Justice. Chief Justice Fly has been a member of the Court since it was organized on September 1st, 1893, being the sole survivor of the court created by Governor James S. Hogg, over thirty-two years ago. He has never had an opponent although he has been elected seven times, three times as chief justice. No Appellate Court ever stood higher in the love, respect, and affection of the people of Texas than the old court consisting of James, Fly, and Neill; and the loving memory of Judges James and Neill still is cherished in the hearts of the the lawyer of Southwest Texas. Their great opinions are intertwined in the jurisprudence of Texas, and are a part of its history.

FUTURE OUTLOOK OF SAN ANTONIO

By CHARLES S. DIEHL



SAN ANTONIO is one of the natural capitals of the world. If the United States was divided into separate sovereignties as continental Europe is, San Antonio would be the metropolitan center of the southwestern empire as it has always been and is now. This is not said in derogation of the other beautiful and growing commonwealths of the great state of Texas, which cannot strictly be rivals of San Antonio, in the commercial sense, any more than San Antonio can hold any ungen-

erous rivalry toward her sister cities. Each cares for the broad territory in which it is located, but the fact remains that San Antonio was located and discovered by early Spanish explorers, with the same unerring certainty as Rome, Paris, Vienna and Moscow. Its history dates back to 1689 as a European settlement. Its missions date back to 1700, and as American history runs, it represents the seat of the oldest white civilization in the republic.

What San Antonio was, more than two centuries ago, it remains today, the strategic center of that one-quarter of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Oklahoma line to the Rio Grande. Its strategical importance has been such that the battles for the control of the great Southwest empire were fought on the site of the city and when the Spaniards were finally defeated, and San Antonio became an American garrison instead of a Spanish garrison, the American Republic definitely fixed its southern boundary at the Rio Grande.

It has always been a military town, the same as the historic strategic cities of Europe. It has been such, for strictly military reasons, and in following up the natural historic hypothesis, it has grown with the population of the states surrounding it, into an ever increasing center of population, trade, and

wealth. All the natural elements which attracted the early settlers from Europe remain with it, tending to make it one of the most wholesome, delightful and healthful spots for a great city. Its natural elevation gives it perfect drainage, its water supply from deep flowing wells is unsurpassed in purity and volume, its skies are almost perennially blue—all tending to make it one of the healthiest large cities in the world.

Apart from its ideal location, it is surrounded by an empire of tillable land, capable of producing large crops, with and without irrigation. The range



Looking North from the Corner of Alamo and Commerce Streets

in production can be seen in all the tree, shrub and flower forms in her public parks, and in the tilled fields.

The asphalt, oil, gas, mineral, lignite, building and road stone deposits have already been developed to an extent that insures the great prosperity of the capital city of the region, its numerous hot mineral baths are already largely patronized, its road system through the high wooded hills to the north and west are being extended, while in the city itself her public and private schools are possibly larger in number than any other city of like size in America, insuring the growth of refinement and proper appreciation of the artistic among its people.



Panoramic view of the business district of San Antonio as it looked in 1920.

SAN ANTONIO AS A MANUFACTURING CITY

By MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

C. C. Leel, Secretary



SAN ANTONIO is the center of what is undoubtedly the richest undeveloped industrial and agricultural area in the world today. I say this advisedly, after having resided for considerable periods in a number of the principal industrial cities of both the new and the old world. If I did not know this to be a fact I would not have permanently located here.

Who could doubt, after studying voluminous government, state, and other expert technical reports, the presence of unlimited latent wealth in this immediate territory? Some of this is hidden, but much is exceedingly apparent to the naked eye. Who could question the supreme position gradually being assumed by this great state with its billion dollar annual crops, its approximately one billion dollar industrial output of last year, its trillions of cubic feet of natural gas conservatively 'capped', awaiting the time when the industries are here to use it, and its 31,000,000,000 tons of lignite which United States Geological Survey tells us underlies Texas until such time as the future generation needs it. A very large proportion of these vast resources is located in Southwest Texas, much of it being on San Antonio's outskirts.

When such men as Julius Fohs, chairman of the petroleum division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, internationally known petroleum expert and geologist, states, as he recently did, that in 1930 Texas will undoubtedly far outstrip every other state in petroleum production, which it could already do, if it would uncap the many wells it is holding in reserve, and when the great Insul, probably the world's most renowned power developer, commences to pour his millions into Southwest Texas in order to prepare for the future, as he is already doing, and with the numerous marvelous developments visible on every side, who can doubt what is in store for the San Antonio territory?

No location offers better inducements to eastern manufacturers who are feeling the necessity for decentralization of industry. San Antonio has recently become the headquarters of a number of national activities and undertakings, and will undoubtedly increase in importance as a central office and plant location in the immediate future. This section possesses practically every possible asset necessary for successful manufacturing, including all classes of fuels, efficient transportation, deep water port, unlimited supplies of artesian water, numerous varieties of valuable raw materials in the greatest profusion, excellent labor conditions, a gigantic undeveloped trade territory, and close proximity to the Mexican markets, to say nothing

of an unexcelled industrial climate assuring no lost working days, and last but not least, reasonable industrial legislative regulations. Eastern industrialists are coming, seeing, and unqualifiedly deciding that San Antonio is the most desirable raw territory available today. Our development may have been slow, but it is solid and substantial, because we have all the material assets to build on. Industrial prospects for Southwest Texas were never brighter. If they appeared much more attractive I would feel we were being forced to run before we could walk, which is very much to be avoided.

Fuels

All classes of fuel are here in wonderful profusion. During the past two or three years Southwest Texas has suddenly awakened to find itself the greatest natural gas producing area in the United States, uncounted millions of feet being each day available to our industries. This gas potential production is being safeguarded in the same way our oil, by the capping of its great pro-



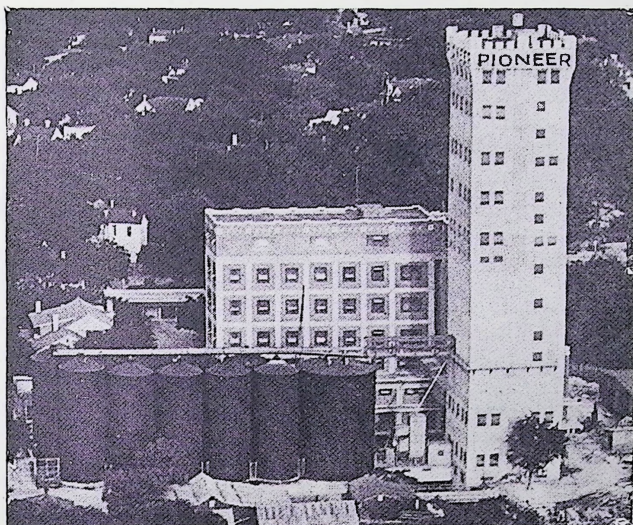
Brady Building, Corner of St. Mary's and Houston Streets, One of the Centrally Located Buildings of San Antonio and Home of the Empire Theatre.

ducing wells until industry is here to connect. Bituminous cokeing coal is also available.

Raw Materials

San Antonio's profuse deposits of raw materials are too numerous and diversified to specify here. Our metal include ample high grade iron ores, molybdenum, manganese, quicksilver, lead, copper, Among our minerals may be found soapstone, asphalt, serpentine, various quartzes, sulphur, gar-

net, graphite, feldspar, gypsum, asbestos, ochre, silica and hundreds of others in profusion. Clays include eight distinct different colors suitable for highest grade fire, common and face brick, hollow and roofing tile, sewer pipe, pottery. Enormous deposits of kaolins are here suitable for finest chinaware, also fullers earth and shales. San Antonio is the center of the principal producing section of the United States of many animal and vegetable raw materials, cotton, cottonseed, wool, mohair, numerous grains, hides, pecans, vegetables, citrus and other fruits for preserving, dehydrating or canning, cattle, and numerous miscellaneous pro-



Pioneer Flour Mills, San Antonio

ducts, such as candelilla wax, etc. Woods also are available including cedar, hickory, mesquite, oak and other native woods.

It is doubtful whether any section possesses such abundance of valuable rock, including white and colored marble, red, gray, and opaline granite, limestone, sandstone, sands, gravel, building stone, slate, chalk, schist, volcanic ash, trap rock and others too many to enumerate.

San Antonio Factories

In 1926 this city was the home of six hundred factories employing 19,000 people, who turned out manufactured products to the value of approximately \$80,000,000 annually. San Antonio manufactures many thousands of quality products, ranging from engines to dolls, artificial limbs to overcoats, canned goods to tanned hides, boots and shoes to washing machines, radio sets to artificial silk flowers, canoes to carbonic gas, indeed a large and varied assortment. The principal manufactures of this city may be divided into the following classifications, food products, wearing apparel and clothing, building material, metal goods, various household products and others too numerous to specify.

San Antonio possesses a varied assortment of factories, including those which have developed from the most insignificant beginnings until now, after forty or fifty years, they each employ three hundred, four hundred, and as many as nine hundred people. San Antonio's industries have successfully withstood the onslaught of occasional financial depressions, unfavorable national business conditions, and other adversities. They have won out, with the result that many of them will

undoubtedly develop into the greatest industries of the new south. Numerous others of our factories are recently established here by experienced eastern manufacturers, with adequate capital and unlimited energy.

Finally San Antonio has reached the stage, and has the diversified activities to place it in the enviable position where neither floor nor occasional drought nor national business depression can do more than temporarily slow up its unparalleled development.

Labor Conditions

Southwest Texas possesses an adequate supply of reasonably priced labor, both skilled and unskilled which is easily adaptable and particularly skilled at fine hand and machine work which requires great natural aptitude.

Transportation

Our port at Corpus Christi has developed into a splendid harbor, with all facilities. The Southern Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, and Missouri-Kansas & Texas systems are now using their millions to develop Southwest Texas, our weaker lines having been absorbed by these huge trunk lines.

Market and Territory

San Antonio is the hub of a gigantic new industrial and agricultural trade territory, consisting of 80,000 sq. miles, sixty-five counties, with approximately 1,500,000 people. As this territory is only fifteen per cent developed, it can readily be realized that the prospects for this section are unsurpassed, and compare most favorably with any of the highly developed and more extensively advertised sections of the United States.

San Antonio is the largest city in Texas, and the thirty-seventh in the United States, (according to U. S. figures). The city of San Antonio covers thirty-six square miles and has a population of approximately 240,000, seven per cent of which is colored. San Antonio's population exceeds that of Memphis, Syracuse, Richmond, New Haven, Dayton, Norfolk, Hartford, Grand Rapids, Youngstown, and Des Moines. (This does not include the army).

San Antonio's population 1870.....	12,266
San Antonio's population 1900.....	53,320
San Antonio's population 1920.....	161,000
San Antonio's population 1924.....	200,000
San Antonio's population 1927.....	240,000

This is the largest army center in the United States, being one of the main points of concentration.

Last, but not least, the people of Southwest Texas are gradually beginning to realize in earnest that they must patronize the products of their own factories. This awakening of a true community spirit is resulting in its rapid substantial development.

The women of San Antonio have recently come to the rescue of San Antonio factories with great energy, and if they continue to maintain a vigorous perseverance along these lines, San Antonio cannot fail to maintain its position as the leading city in Texas. Excellent efficient work is being done to develop Southwest Texas, by such organizations as the San Antonio Manufacturers' Association, San Antonio Freight Bureau, Retail Merchants' Association, Trade Extension Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, Credit Men's Association, and others, whose officers are more and more realizing the necessity for co-operative effort.

THE OIL INDUSTRY OF SOUTHWEST TEXAS

By DR. FRED L. THOMSON



THE earliest records of finding oil in South Texas was written in the blue haze that overhung the atmosphere when some vituperating ranchman drilling a water well for his live stock discovered that the hole was useless and the well ruined by some unnamed and unidentified black sticky substance which came in on top of the water, rendering it unfit for even a cow to drink. Those early experiences of ranchmen which brought forth such picturesque language was such a

common occurrence that it formed the subject of many conversations and exchange of experiences at cattlemen's conventions. These same old wells were located and disclosed in later years to petroleum geologists and the facts minus the language have resulted in fat checks for lease rentals and later royalties to the heirs of those same old cattlemen and, in not infrequent instances have saved the family from bankruptcy. Now the popular thing in South Texas is to dig up the history of old wells that made some oil or gas. In fact it has become such a pastime that the quantity of oil or gas found in the old wells seems to increase in direct ratio with the age of the well.

The first oil development of which there is any authentic record, is the old Dullnig well six miles southeast of the center of the city of San Antonio and just east of the Goliad and south of the Upson road. For years it lubricated the wheels of the street cars, wagons, baby carriages and everything else in San Antonio. It is still a well and frequently someone lowers a tomato can into it and gets a sample of it for argumentative purposes in selling leases.

The 1909, C. Kurz, a farmer at Somerset, 18 miles southwest of San Antonio drilled to get artesian water to irrigate his farm and got oil instead at about 900 feet. The well was lost but he

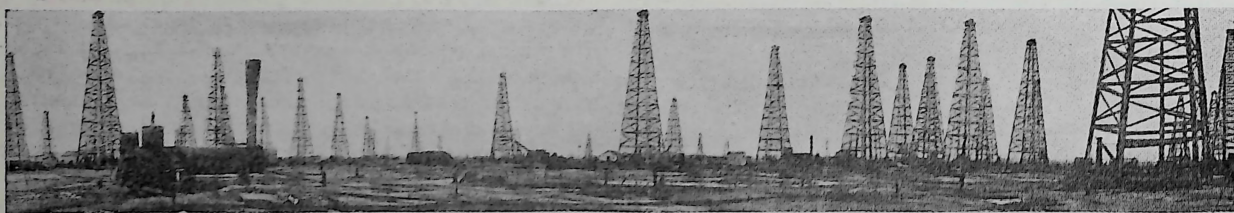
Up to that time the discovery of oil in South Texas was purely accidental. From that time on, the search has been prosecuted in dead earnest with the deliberate purpose of finding oil and when an oil man finds good fresh water when he wants oil, only his stoic philosophy, due to long experience in the business, prevents him competing with the early ranchman in thickening the atmosphere with cuss words.

Somerset producing from the Taylor Marl formation at 1450 to 1750 feet from lenticular sands for several years was South Texas' only oil field. Spurred on by the fortunes made in North Texas fields, wildcatters drilled everywhere and almost anywhere with a minimum regard for the probability of oil production and a maximum reliance on chance. They were beginning to get discouraged when in December 1921, Edgar B. Davis, at the expense of drilling seven wells and an expenditure of around \$1,000,000.00 discovered the Luling field in Caldwell County, one of the most remarkable fields in the State which up to this time has produced over 20,000,000 barrels of oil.

Geologists were not ignorant of the existence of the Balcones Fault, a major geological break, roughly described as paralleling the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad from Dallas to San Antonio and the Southern Pacific from San Antonio to Del Rio. In some prehistoric age the earth to the east and south of that line sank and that on the opposite was elevated. It is believed the break runs into Mexico south down to Tampico.

The Luling field was more or less of an accident but just prior to that time the Mexia field had been discovered and geologists took cognizance of the fact that the old Corsicana field and Mexia, Luling, Thrall, and Rockdale-Minerva fields all occupied similar positions with reference to the Balcones Fault. Geologists were turned loose in that enormous stretch of country extending over about 200 miles to work out other structures and other oil pools. Lytton Springs in Caldwell County, 15 miles northeast Luling field, and Powell, Wortham, Currie, Richland in the upper reaches of the zone have been the result.

The zone west of San Antonio to the Rio Grande at Del Rio for a time was not thought of so highly



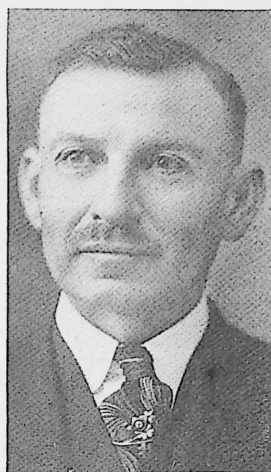
Old Spindle Top Oil Field in Southeast Texas Where Deep Oil Was First Discovered in Paying Quantities in Texas.

started another and it was a success and Somerset, settled largely by people from Somerset, Kentucky, also an oil country became an oil field instead of a truck garden district. It was not till 1914 that the Somerset development really started in earnest. It reached its peak of production with thirty-two hundreds barrels daily average.

but the Ina field with 20 producing wells at less than 1,000 feet depth, and the Hondo well producing at 356 feet is changing sentiment. The zone west of San Antonio is to be wildcatted, and now has many tests, though the zones from San Antonio to Dallas will in all probability continue to be wildcatted and eventually furnish many more pools.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

By HERBERT L. KOKERNOT



TEXAS has, for many years, been the leading cattle producing State in the union. It contains a much larger area of grass range than any two other States. Much of the romance of early history of Texas, particularly the western and southwestern part of the State, has been centered around the cattle raising industry. The history of cattle raising dates back to the coming of the Spanish missionaries in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The records show that

Spanish cattle were introduced and for an uncertain period raised on the plains in the San Antonio region. It is probably true, however, that these cattle became extinct. The next introduction of cattle, according to Col. Wortham's history, were the cattle that were brought in by the Austin colonists as early as 1821. With a large amount of free range which was allotted to stock raisers, where sufficient grass was plentiful to keep the cattle the year around, the number rapidly increased and as early as 1823, the records show that there were as many as twenty-five thousand head.

As there were no local markets and no railroad transportation, the cattle had to be driven on foot to the marketing centers. For many years they were driven to Galveston and New Orleans where they were loaded on boats and transported to Eastern cities. Shortly after the close of the civil war, the course was divided toward the North, and each year immense herds were driven overland to points in Missouri and Kansas.

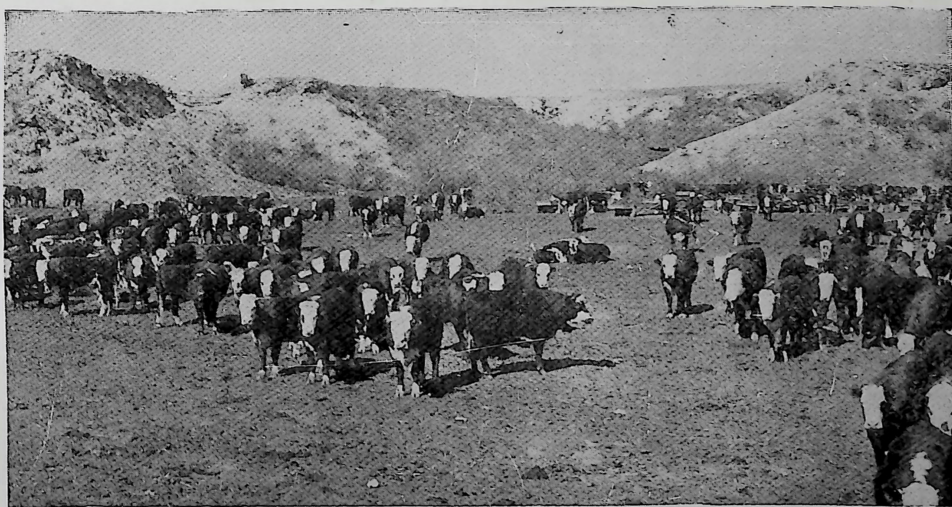
This method of transportation continued for about twenty years until railroads were extended into this territory. Possibly the greatest period of development of this industry was from 1870 to 1890. Such men of historic renown as the late Col. C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas; Burk Burnett, of Fort Worth; Dan and Tom Waggoner, of Fort Worth; Col. Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas; Col. Ike T. Pryor; George W. Saunders; and other well known western characters engaged exclusively in this industry. No industry of Texas, however, has undergone a greater change, for in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the great open ranges were fenced off into large ranches. This, however, was done by a course of slow evolution. For a

period, the rancher who owned an area of a few thousand acres fenced in, would allow his herds to wander over many times that area of public lands. But with the settling up of the plains, the unfenced area became diminished to a minimum and the individual ranches thus greatly reduced in area.

New herds were introduced. The cattle graded up until the original Texas Long Horn is now an almost extinct specie. With the decreasing in the areas of the range, the introduction of dairy cattle increased. In 1900 there were in Texas eight million five hundred thousand beef cattle and eight hundred sixty-one thousand milch cows with a total estimated value of ninety-eight million dollars. From this date the number of beef cattle has steadily increased. The 1925 report shows that there were five million two hundred twelve thousand head of milch cows. The total valuation was one hundred forty million three hundred sixty-one thousand dollars. The total number having thus decreased about one third; the value, in the mean time, increased nearly 50 per cent.

Although it is true that many of the largest ranches over which herds graze are divided into smaller ranches or developed into more intensive farming, there are still a great many large ranches. In fact, a total of probably upwards of fifty million acres, which is nearly one third of the area of the State, will be devoted to live stock raising for many years to come.

The principal areas of Texas devoted to cattle raising are the Pan Handle, the Trans-Pecos district, the Edwards Plateau of Southwest Texas and the Coastal Plains. The City of San Antonio is admirably located for the best trade center for this vast cattle raising area, and because of the delightful climate, the many attractions, it has become the home of a very large number of cattlemen. In fact, it is a veritable cattleman's paradise, where



A Herd of West Texas Cattle Grazing Among the Foot Hills

the atmosphere of the historic days of the trail drivers is still in existence. And San Antonio is certain to maintain her lead as the cattle producing center of the Southwest.