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The New
ENCYCLOPEDIA
of
TEXAS



Compiled and Edited by
ELLIS A. DAVIS AND **EDWIN H. GROBE**



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Foreword	1	Cattle Raising in Texas	22
		By E. B. SPILLER	
Texas, The Lone Star State	2	Secretary, Texas and Southwestern	
By PAT M. NEFF		Cattle Raisers' Association	
Ex-Governor			
History of Texas	4	The Texas Cowboy	24
By ELIZABETH H. WEST		By TOM L. BURNETT	
Former State Librarian			
Public School System of Texas	9	History of the Texas Automobile	
By ANNIE WEBB BLANTON		Industry	26
Ex-Superintendent Department of Ed-		By J. W. ATWOOD	
ucation		Manager of Dallas Branch Buick Mo-	
		tor Company	
The University of Texas	10	Public Health in Texas	28
By DR. ROBT. E. VINSON		By DR. C. W. GODDARD	
Ex-President		Ex-State Health Officer	
Progressive Legislation in Texas	12	History of the Texas Medical Pro-	
By W. P. HOBBY		fession	30
Ex-Governor		By R. W. KNOX, M. D.	
		Ex-President State Medical Associa-	
		tion of Texas	
The Texas Judiciary	13	History of the Texas Bar Association	31
The Relation of the Lawyers to the		By CLAUDE POLLARD	
Court		Ex-President	
By THOMAS B. GREENWOOD		The Lumber Industry	32
Associate Justice Supreme Court of		By JOHN H. KIRBY	
Texas			
Texas Libraries	14	The Houston Banks	33
By ELIZABETH H. WEST		By J. T. SCOTT	
Former State Librarian			
History of the Texas Oil Industry	17	Houston's Industries and Oppor-	
By J. EDGAR PEW		tunities	36
Former President American Petro-		By R. M. FARRAR	
leum Institute		President Houston Chamber of Com-	
		merce	
Oil Production of Texas by Fields		History of Houston	40
from 1895 to January 1, 1922	19	By HOUSTON POST	
Agriculture of Texas	20	History of the Houston Bench and	
By CLARENCE OUSLEY		Bar	43
Ex-Assistant United States Secretary		By JUDGE H. M. GARWOOD	
of Agriculture			
The Texas Cotton Industry	21	Houston The Center of The Oil	
By M. H. WOLFE		Industry	46
		By W. S. FARISH	
		President of the Humble Oil and Re-	
		fining Company, President Amer-	
		ican Petroleum Institute	

	Page
Houston The Cotton Market.....	47
By K. E. WOMACK	
The Rice Industry	48
By W. K. MORROW	
Future Outlook of Houston.....	49
By THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE	
Houston The Railroad Center.....	51
By W. R. SCOTT, PRESIDENT SOUTH- ERN PACIFIC LINES OF TEXAS AND LOUISIANA	
City and Port of Texas City.....	52
Houston Municipal Progress.....	53
By JUDGE A. E. AMERMAN Ex-Mayor	
Rice Institute	54
By DOCTOR EDGAR ODELL LOVETT President	
The Port of Houston.....	56
By COL. THOMAS H. BALL	
History of Hotel Activities in Texas..	57
By R. E. PELLOW Chairman Board Directors Texas Hotel Association	
History of Galveston	58
By ALEXANDER RUSSELL Galveston Tribune	
Galveston Texas Port Gateway of the Southwest	60
By EDWIN CHEESBOROUGH	
History of Beaumont.....	63
By J. L. MAPES Vice President Enterprise Co., Inc.	
Beaumont Metropolis of Southeast Texas	65
By BEAUMONT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
Beaumont and Port Arthur Ship Channel	66
By HARVEY W. GILBERT Member Waterways Commission	

	Page
Founding of Port Arthur.....	67
By GEORGE M. CRAIG	
Port Arthur Where Oil and Water Mix	70
By PORT ARTHUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
Orange	72
By ORANGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
Corsicana	74
By CORSICANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
Waco Built in a Park.....	76
By WACO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
History of Waco.....	78
By GEORGE ROBINSON Prop. Waco Times-Herald	
Texas Cotton Palace	80
By WALTER V. CRAWFORD Pres. Texas Cotton Palace	
Masonry, Its Objects and Influences	81
By SAM P. COCHRAN	
History of Dallas	83
By E. J. KIEST Prop. Dallas Times-Herald	
Industries and Opportunities of Dallas	85
By DALLAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
Dallas Banking History.....	87
By E. M. REARDON Pres. American Exchange National Bank	
Dallas Medical Center of Southwest..	88
By EDWIN H. CARY, M. D.	
History of Bench and Bar of Dallas..	89
By F. M. ETHERIDGE	
Dallas Municipal Activities	91
By SAWNIE R. ALDREDGE	

	Page
Public Schools of Dallas.....	92
BY JUSTIN F. KIMBALL	
State Fair of Texas.....	93
History of Texas Banking.....	94
BY W. F. RAMSEY	
Mexia The Central Texas Oil City....	95
BY MEXIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
Texas Farm Products.....	96
BY EDWARD M. JOHNSTON	
Statistician U. S. Department of Ag-	
riculture	
Fort Worth Commercial and Indus-	
trial Progress	97
BY FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF	
COMMERCE	
History of Fort Worth Banks.....	100
BY G. H. COLVIN	
Chairman of Board, F. and M. Bank	
History and Progress of Fort Worth	101
BY J. H. ALLISON	
Prop. Fort Worth Record	
Wichita Falls, The City That Faith	
Built	103
BY WICHITA FALLS CHAMBER OF	
COMMERCE	
Wichita Falls Irrigation Project.....	104
BY J. A. KEMP	
Chairman Board, City National Bank	
of Commerce	
Transportation and Industries of	
Wichita Falls	106
BY FRANK KELL	
North Texas Oil Industry.....	107
BY WALTER D. CLINE	
Ex-President Texas and Louisiana Di-	
vision, Mid-Continent O. & G. Assn.	
History and Progress of Brecken-	
ridge	108
BY BRECKENRIDGE S. WALKER	

	Page
Breckenridge The Oil City.....	109
BY BRECKENRIDGE CHAMBER OF	
COMMERCE	
History of Ranger.....	111
BY M. H. HAGAMAN	
Mineral Wells	112
BY MINERAL WELLS CHAMBER OF	
COMMERCE	
Ray Leeman, Manager	
Austin, The Home City.....	113
BY AUSTIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
The Wonderful Resources of West	
Texas	115
BY PORTER A. WHALEY	
San Antonio	116
BY SAN ANTONIO CHAMBER OF	
COMMERCE	
The Future of San Antonio.....	117
BY CHARLES S. DIEHL	
Amarillo, Metropolis of the Pan-	
handle	118
BY BOARD OF CITY DEVELOPMENT	
El Paso	119
BY EL PASO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
Cities and Towns of Texas.....	121-165
Counties of Texas.....	166-184
Index to Counties, Towns and Post	
offices with Population.....	185
Maps of Texas	192-195
Maps of Texas' Leading Trade	
Areas	194-196
Men of Texas.....	201
Governors of Texas.....	202

FOREWORD



TEXAS comprises a vast area with a wide diversity of soil, climate and industries and a wealth of resources, products and opportunities which make the Lone Star State an empire within itself. The History of Texas, the only State of the Union that has lived under six flags, is rich in traditions and filled with picturesque lore that thrill with romantic interest.

In the preparation of the Encyclopedia of Texas, our aim has been to make it a publication of practical utility that will be educational, interesting and attractive to the greatest possible number of people. In addition to a History of Texas and Historical sketches of the leading cities, we have compiled and tabulated the principal facts of interest regarding every city, town, county and district of the State, which we have alphabetically arranged and carefully indexed. ¶In view of the many topics of interest on which it is important that full and reliable information should be published, we have secured the collaboration of many eminent Texans and Texas Organizations who have contributed articles covering subjects on which they are recognized as competent authorities. So that this volume is not a work of any one man or group of men, but the product of a great number of the most capable men of Texas, a work of Texans, by Texans and for Texans, as well as a source of information for the people throughout the world who are interested in the Great Southwest. ¶The work is illustrated with appropriate pictures showing scenic beauties, types of architecture, panoramic views, street scenes, public buildings, and views representative of Texas industries. Maps of railroads, electric lines, public highways and geographical and political divisions of the State, accompanied by an index to all towns and counties, are an attractive feature of the work.

We offer this volume to the reading public, not only as a Historical and Pictorial Review of the Lone Star State, but as a Standard Reference Encyclopedia for Public and Private Libraries, Banks, Business and Professional Offices, Schools, Hotels, Newspapers, Civic, Social and Publicity Organizations and all others seeking reliable information upon Texas.

THE EDITORS.

TEXAS, THE LONE STAR STATE

By PAT M. NEFF

Ex-Governor



TEXAS, popularly known as the Lone Star State, occupies a vast area of over a quarter of a million square miles, has perhaps a greater diversity of climate, soil, industries and products than any other state in the Union.

Texas measures eleven hundred miles from east to west. Its greatest distance from north to south is nine hundred miles. Although a state with every variety of industry, the most important is agriculture. The surface of Texas is mountainous in the northwest and rolling prairies and lowlands. The soil consists of fertile black land, red land and sandy loam. In parts of West Texas irrigation is necessary to get the best results from the soil. In the eastern, central and southern portions, there is sufficient rainfall for any kind of agricultural produce. The climate is so varied that it is not so unusual in the winter time for ice to be found at Amarillo, while fresh strawberries are being picked at Alvin.

Texas leads all states in the production of pure bred live stock. It also has a long lead as a cotton producing state. The total value of agriculture, according to the 1921 census was \$727,400,000, while its nearest competitive state, Iowa, had but \$459,191,000. In 1921 Texas also led all states in the production of oil and the undeveloped oil fields no doubt still hold possibilities of a greater production than any other state. Texas also leads in the output of refineries. More than one-fourth of the oil consumed in the United States is being refined here. The income from Texas oil fields alone amounts to nearly five billion dollars.

Texas is rich in mineral deposits, leading the Union in the production of sulphur and second to California in the production of quicksilver. Large deposits of lignite and brown ore lie in central and east Texas.

The state ranks high in the lumber industry. There are seven hundred saw mills producing upwards of three billion feet of lumber annually. Ten

per cent of the yellow pine timber of the United States stands within its borders.

Although fundamentally an agricultural state, Texas has more rapidly growing cities than any of her sister states. The wide area of west Texas, no doubt offers greater inducements for prospective settlers than any of the northern states.

Although Texas, through her extensive areas and large population has led in aggregate total of agricultural products, there is a large opportunity for greatly increasing the output and much can be done by the application of scientific principles of farming and the education of those who live upon the soil to enhance the value of their farm products, thus increasing the prosperity of the farm district. This can be done by the practice of greater diversified farming and rotation of crops. The agricultural department of Texas has done much and in the future will do a great deal more in the education of the farmer to get the most possible from his land. The chief fault, if it may be called a fault, of the Texas farmer is, to stake too much on one product. In the rich cotton raising areas it has been the habit to devote his entire time and available land to raising nothing but cotton. In the cattle raising districts, to raising nothing but cattle, in the wheat raising districts, to raising nothing but wheat, etc. This system has many drawbacks, as in case of a large crop of cotton, the price of the product might be too small to give much of a profit. The same principle will apply to the other products. In case of an over production, of low price or entire failure of a crop of any particular kind, it leaves the



THE STATE CAPITOL, AUSTIN

Built in a Park on a Hill, Surrounded with a Luxuriant Growth of Trees and Herbage is the Largest and one of the Finest State Capitols in the United States

farmer with little, if any profit for his labors. With a systematic study of the kind of products that each district can produce and a diversity of the crops upon each farm, the land owner will always be assured a fair profit for his labors.

The variety of soil, climate and rainfall in the different districts of the state has naturally made possible the different kinds of produce. In East Texas great emphasis has been given to the fruit and vegetable industry. A wide area in this section is devoted to tomatoes, which has possibly been the greatest vegetable crop. Peaches are also an important crop in this area while sweet potatoes and watermelons are raised in abundance.

In Southern Texas small fruit and vegetables predominate. Strawberries in the late winter and early spring are an important crop. Alvin is one of the leading centers. Farther south, near the Mexican border, the Bermuda onion, cabbage, cucumbers and watermelons have brought the farmer handsome returns. Laredo, on the border, is one of the principal centers for these products.

The lower Rio Grande Valley, with its ample rainfall and mild winter climate has become a profitable section for citrus fruit. Grape fruit and oranges of exceedingly delicious flavor are raised in abundance in this area and the acreage devoted to this product is being greatly increased. Canteloupe raising is another profitable industry. Pecans, the fruit from the most popular Texas tree, has long been a profitable industry and the cultivation of pecan trees has brought this delicious nut to the foreground in agricultural districts throughout the state. There is a boundless opportunity for a great increase of the pecan growth on land which has hitherto been considered unproductive. The value of pecans as a food is becoming more and more appreciated.

Texas is well provided with transportation facilities. Railroads penetrate all the rich agricultural and oil regions with transportation accommodations to the local as well as foreign markets. Electric roads radiate from the leading cities to the interior towns. The city of Dallas is the center of more miles of electric lines than any other city of its size in the United States. Public highways are being rapidly improved and a veritable net work of paved automobile roads will surround the leading cities and connect the larger centers with the most modern means of travel.

Texas is composed of a progressive and energetic people. The refined culture and hospitality, characteristic of the southern people, tempered with the enterprise and broad vision of the western type, make a distinct personality which characterizes the true Texan, who radiates that charming quality, known as the Texas Spirit, giving the Texan the deserved reputation of being the greatest people of the greatest state of the Union.

A great deal has been written about the great area of Texas and the state has been generally

known throughout the North and East as a great unbroken range and many of the descriptions of Texas express distances and terms of miles and even hundreds of miles and the great ranches of the West in terms of thousands of acres. This, of course, has appealed to the imagination and lent a great amount of romantic interest to those who are attracted by the spirit of adventure. These descriptions have in the past been accurate to a more or less degree but in a treatise of the conditions as they are today, consideration must be given to the development which has taken place during the last few years. In large sections, where recently countless herds of cattle roamed over the unbroken range, large ranches have been divided into smaller ranches, the soil which is capable of producing cereals has been planted to small grains and the raising of wheat, oats, rye, kaffir corn, cotton and other profitable farm products have taken the place of stock raising. Al-

tho it must be admitted there are still large districts of Texas where the rainfall is too small and the land too barren to become productive for the raising of grain or even for grazing, yet there are still large areas that are capable of being made far more productive than they have been in the past and if the population of the productive areas were as dense per square mile as the states of Missouri and Iowa, the state of Texas would have more than double its present population.

Possibly one of the greatest opportunities for the increasing of productivity of Texas,

would be in the conservation of the water supply and the irrigation of large tracts of land which could thereby be brought under close cultivation and the production vastly increased. This opens up a great field for the investment of capital. Dams could be built on many of the Texas streams and reservoirs maintained which would fill up during the rainy seasons and conserved for a time when the water is needed for the crops during a season when there is a lack of rainfall. An example of this kind may be seen in Wichita County and through the activity of enterprising citizens, the county has been bonded for four and a quarter million dollars for the building of a dam on the Wichita river where a reservoir will be maintained, which will irrigate an area of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of rich Wichita Valley land, thus bringing non-productive districts into a rich and intensified farming area. This plan could be duplicated in many of the districts of North and West Texas, where the amount of rainfall is scant and large districts be brought under cultivation, thus increasing the productivity and hence the value of the lands.



Executive Mansion, Home of Texas' Governors, Austin

HISTORY OF TEXAS

By ELIZABETH H. WEST

Former State Librarian



SPANISH discoveries and discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries notably those of Columbus, Pineda, Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado and De Soto, formed the basis of Spanish claims to the country which is now Texas.

Remembering that the Spaniard has ever been a better dreamer than a doer, one is not surprised that the elaborate plans of Spain to occupy the North American mainland were but slowly put into effect. New Mexico, the first settled part of our present Southwest was per-

manently occupied almost a century, Texas almost two centuries after Columbus' discovery.

The Spanish were temporarily driven out of New Mexico by the Indian uprising of 1680. The fugitives gathered into a settlement which formed the beginning of El Paso del Norte, or Paso del Norte, now the Mexican City of Juarez. This settlement, which was kept up after the reoccupation of New Mexico, in time overflowed to the Texas side of the Rio Grande thus furnishing a nucleus about which grew the present city of El Paso, Texas.

The occupation of Texas by official intent was the outcome of long years of investigation and planning on the part of the Spanish Government. Back of it lay economic, religious and political motives. The economic motive was the desire, which had led to plans and royal orders to settle a colony on Matagorda Bay, for a port closer to New Mexico than was the port of Vera Cruz, which was needed to shorten the long expensive overland trade route for goods imported from Spain. The religious motive was the desire to Christianize the Indians. The political motive was the desire to hold the country against foreigners, especially the French.

The execution of these plans, somewhat modified by circumstances was stimulated by La Salle's

abortive attempt to settle a French colony on the Garcitas River, an inlet of Matagorda Bay, under the impression that he had reached the mouth of the Mississippi River.

In their efforts to find the French intruders the Spanish made friends with a Tejas Indian chief and in 1690 founded a mission among these tribes. This mission, San Francisco De Las Tejas, was in 1693 abandoned.

The first permanent settlement was also the direct outcome of a Frenchman's entry into Texas, the Frenchman in this case being Louis de Saint Denis, who in 1715 came in from Louisiana to the Rio Grande in the interest of French trade.

This easy, albeit peaceful invasion showed the Viceroy of New Spain the need of prompt action towards carrying out Spain's long cherished plans for the occupation of Texas. Accordingly an expedition was sent out in 1716 under Domingo Ramon and St. Denis, which resulted in the founding of a group of Missions and presidios in the vicinity of the present Nacogdoches and St. Augustine. Save for the brief period between 1719, when the Spaniards were driven westward by a French invasion and 1721 when they were brought back by the Marquis de Aguayo, this mission group was kept up as a Spanish frontier outpost until 1762 when the cession of Louisiana to Spain making an Eastern outpost less important, the settlement was broken up by the Government.



Surrender of Santa Anna, April 22, 1836, to General Sam Houston
After the Battle of San Jacinto

Seventeen years later, however, some of those colonists impelled by longing for their old homes, came back under the lead of Antonio Gil Ybarbo, and founded Nacogdoches, which in turn became an important Spanish outpost when the United States acquired Louisiana in 1803.

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

At the close of the eighteenth century Nacogdoches, Goliad and San Antonio constituted practically the net result of the various Spanish experiments in the colonization of Texas.

Goliad was the settlement clustered about the third site of the Spanish missions which had originally been established on the site of La Salle's attempted colony.

San Antonio or San Antonio de Bexar, had, so far as official records go, begun in 1718 with the removal thither of Rio Grande missions which, officially known as San Antonio de Valero, has come down in history as the Alamo, and the Marquis de Aguayo had completed its official establishment in the course of his entrada of 1719-1722. The settlement consisted of the civil establishment, San Fernando de Bexar, and the group of missions in and about San Antonio, which still remain.

All the other mission buildings, those in East Texas, those near Rockdale, near Menardville on the

In the early years of the nineteenth century, the infiltration of republican ideas that Spain had dreaded brought about a revolt which beginning in 1810 with the sounding of the GRITO by the poet-priest Hidalgo, ended in 1821 with the separation of Mexico from Spain.

Spain was powerless to prevent the incoming of Anglo-American ideas.

The intruders came as filibusters, notably under Philip Nolan, who led several expeditions, the last in 1800, under Augustus Magee and under James Long, both of whom came in to co-operate with the Republican forces.

They also came in as settlers. Little is known of this phase of early nineteenth century history; unpublished documents however indicate that from 1800 on there was considerable unofficial activity in this direction. Officially, so far as published history goes, the Anglo-American colonization of Texas began in December 1821, when Stephen F.

Austin brought in the First Anglo-American colony. The grant had been made by the Spanish government in 1820 to Austin's father, Moses Austin, after the father's death the grant was passed to the son; and it was confirmed by the Mexican government which succeeded the Spanish.

Far from trying to keep foreigners out, Mexico at first held out liberal inducements to encourage foreign

immigration. Austin took out several other colonization contracts, as did other empresarios. By 1835, it is estimated, there were at least 25,000 Americans in Texas, who, being energetic and resourceful, had made an excellent beginning in developing the resources of Texas.

At first the centers of government were too far away for the Texan to feel much governmental restraint in everyday affairs. Under the Mexican government developed early in the Anglo-American period, Texas with Coahuila formed the state of Coahuila and Texas; the state governor and legislature were at Saltillo, the state capital. Closer to the individual colonists was the departmental governor, the closest of all was the local government.

There was at first only one Texan department, that of Bexar, in 1834 there were three with political chiefs at San Antonio, San Felipe de Austin and Nacogdoches. The principal local officer was the ALCALDE, and there was a local municipal council known as the AYUNTAMIENTO.

The average Anglo-Texan then, came into little direct contact with Mexican officials and took little thought of Mexico. With the United States, on the other hand, the Anglo-Texan had very strong ties.



Battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, at which Texas Secured Liberty from Mexico. Gen. Sam Houston with Eight Hundred Texans Attacked Gen. Santa Anna with an Army of Thirteen Hundred Mexicans and Killed or Captured the Entire Command.

lower Trinity, on the Coast, have long since crumbled into ruins and disappeared.

The readjustment which in 1763 followed the French and Indian war divided the Mississippi Valley, or Louisiana, between Spain and England, Spanish Louisiana lying West, English Louisiana east of the Mississippi River. The readjustment, which in 1783 followed the American Revolution made Eastern Louisiana a part of the United States of America.

Spain was much disturbed at the close neighborhood of a republican government, fearing a demoralizing influence in Texas and the Floridas. This concern was deepened when in 1803, only three years after Spain had returned Western Louisiana to France, the latter conveyed it to the United States. Clashes occurred in the early nineteenth century in the Floridas and on the Texas-Louisiana frontier which threatened serious trouble. So far as the Texas-Louisiana boundary was concerned the trouble was temporarily settled in 1806, by an agreement between the United States and Spain designating a frontier strip as the neutral ground, and permanently settled by the treaty of 1819, which definitely fixed the boundary.

In the United States were his friends and kindred, with the United States he had trade relations, to the United States if anywhere he sent his children to be educated.

Although the Mexicans in the first flush of their victory over Spain in the War of Independence had shown a very liberal policy toward Americans, it was not long before the old distrust founded upon inter-racial misunderstanding flamed up again and grew worse until it finally culminated in the Texas Revolution of 1835-36.

The Fredonian Rebellion of Hayden and Benjamin W. Edwards in 1825, President Guerrero's emancipation proclamation of September 15, 1823, the Decree of April 6, 1830, the Texan Rebellion of 1832, the imprisonment of Austin in 1834 and 1835, in the course of his mission to Mexico City to urge the separation of Texas from Coahuila, marked successive stages in the growth of this mutual distrust.

Finally General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna by a succession of tyrannical acts, notably the occupation of Texas with Mexican soldiers and the attempted arrest of a number of prominent Texans, brought the difficulty to a head.

Austin upon his return from Mexico in September 1835, issued a call to the colonists to arm themselves for the inevitable conflict. In less than two weeks after this call the Revolution actually began with the battle of Gonzales, October 2, 1835. Shortly after this trouble Austin was made Commander-in-Chief. In November, however, the Consultation which met at San Felipe de Austin elected General Sam Houston as Commander-in-Chief and sent Austin with Archer and Wharton as commissioners to the United States.

The war lasted seven months. Its most outstanding events were the battle of Gonzales, October 2, 1835, the capture of San Antonio by the Texans in December 1835, the capture of the Alamo by the Mexicans on March 6, 1836, and the massacre of the handful of Texans under William Barrett Travis who had heroically defended it against overwhelming numbers; the massacre of Fannin and his command at Goliad on Palm Sunday, three weeks later; the eastward flight of the non combatant Texans, known as the "Runaway Scrape," and the battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, which ended the war.

The Texans began by fighting not for independence but for their rights under the Mexican Constitution of 1824. As time went on however, the course of events made independence inevitable and the Convention which assembled on March 1, 1836, passed a Declaration of Independence and later adopted a constitution.

Under this constitution an independent republican government with David G. Burnet as provisional president replaced the provisional state government consisting of a governor and council set up by the Consultation of November, 1835, whose dissensions had done much to weaken the Texan cause and invite disaster.

Texas remained an independent Republic for ten years, its independence being recognized by the United States and several European powers. Mexico did not trouble Texas for about six years following the battle of San Jacinto. The two Mexican invasions of Texas in 1842 were partly in retaliation for Texan aggressiveness, notably the Santa Fe Expedition of 1841, and partly to emphasize the fact that

Mexico had never recognized the independence of Texas. Following these came the unfortunate Mier expedition, which ended the fighting between Mexico and Texas.

The annexation of Texas by the United States in 1845, however, angered Mexico so that the Mexican war, 1846-1848, resulted.

This war ended by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, which gave to the United States for \$15,000,000, not only Texas, but the country which is now California, Nevada, Utah, Ari-



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

zona, part of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming, the Rio Grande being agreed upon as the Western boundary of Texas.

The question which soon arose between the United States and Texas as to the latter's boundary threatened serious trouble for a while; it was finally settled by Henry Clay's Omnibus Bill which gave to Texas its present boundary and ten million dollars for giving up its claim to the rest of the territory acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Sixteen years after annexation the Civil war broke out. Despite a strong union sentiment in Texas, the chief exponent of which was Governor Sam Houston, Texas seceded from the Union and became one of

the Confederate States of America. Because Texas was on the extreme western edge of the Confederacy there was little actual fighting within the State. Galveston was captured by the Union forces in October, 1862, and recaptured by the Confederates on New Year's day, 1863. Sabine Pass was attacked but not taken by the Federals, and Brownsville was occupied for a short while. That was all.

After the collapse of the Confederacy, Texas was occupied by the Federals in 1865, the slaves were declared free, and a provisional government was established by President Johnson. In 1866 a popular election restored the regular state government.

In 1867 however, Congress rejected the President's plan of reconstruction and put the South back under military rule. From this time until 1872, the state was in a very turbulent condition. The dominant political party, the Radicals, enfranchised the negroes and disfranchised many of the whites. In 1869 they

For the most part the basis of party alignment has been personal loyalty. Of late, however, the predominance of principle over personalities has added dignity to Texas politics. The chief specific issue has lately been prohibition; viewed in its broader aspects, however, the struggle has been between progressive and conservative ideas. The progressive element is now in the ascendancy and has enacted into law a number of progressive measures, notably statewide prohibition and the primary ballot for women. The influence of this party has also led to the ratification of the Federal amendment granting women full suffrage.

The election of 1918, while a sweeping victory for the progressive group, headed by William P. Hobby, who was elected governor, has been pronounced nothing short of a political revolution, the most important in Texas history since the election of Coke. Governor Hobby's opponent in this campaign was ex-

governor James E. Ferguson, who the year before the election had been impeached, convicted and removed from office.

The Terrell election law has been in use ever since 1906.

The constitution under which we are now living was ratified by the people in 1876. In the number of its details, in the rigidity of its checks upon official action, it reflects the popular distrust born in the unsatisfac-



The Fall of the Alamo, March 6, 1836. In this Battle the Complete Garrison of One Hundred and Eighty-Two Texans were Annihilated. The Alamo was Defended by this Little Force of Texans Under the Command of Col. Travis, Assisted by Crockett and Bowie. An Army of Several Thousand Mexicans, Commanded by Santa Anna, Surrounded and Attacked the Texans, Killing the Entire Force.

formed a new constitution and elected Edmund J. Davis Governor.

The antebellum ruling class naturally resented this reversal of the old order; they resented the harsh radical legislation; they resented the place of prominence assumed by the Negroes; they resented the difficult conditions of life naturally growing out of the abnormal state of things subsequent to the war.

One channel through which this resentment found utterance was the Ku Klux Klan, a secret organization formed for the purpose of holding down the lawlessness of the Negroes. Its first effect seems to have been genuinely on the side of good public order, unfortunately however it fell into the hands of men who took advantage of the opportunity which it afforded them to play the brute.

In 1870 Texas was restored to the Union. In 1872 the Democratic party gained control of the Legislature and in 1873 elected Richard Coke governor; it has been the dominant party in Texas ever since.

The political history of Texas for almost half a century has therefore been practically the history of factional contests within the Democratic party.

tory conditions under the reconstruction state government.

In the course of the past half century violence and fraud have gradually been suppressed. Public order has gradually become better. The state finances have improved steadily since Governor Roberts the "Old Alcalde" put into effect his famous "Pay as You Go" policy. The state debt has been almost wiped out.

The state has practically quintupled its population in the generation following Reconstruction, while its wealth has increased about fifteen fold.

In the foreign part of its cosmopolitan population German and Mexican elements predominate.

One notable characteristic of this period is the rapid growth of cities and their progress in government and public work.

The economic development of Texas since conditions have become more stable has been very rapid. In the eastern part of the state farming and lumber industries are especially important; in the central western and southern, farming and stockraising are growing in importance. Manufacturing industries are also steadily developing.

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

The oil fields, both the southeastern group discovered about thirty years ago and the northern and western groups discovered within the last few years, are becoming increasingly important in the industrial life of Texas and are bringing to the front social problems, especially labor questions, which bid fair to become more progressive in the course of time.

When all is said and done, Texas still remains primarily a farming state. Fruit and truck growing have long been predominant in the east and the south, cotton growing in most of the lower river valleys. Rice growing in the coast country is a notable development of the past quarter century. Large areas in the West are being changed by irrigation projects from grazing to farming land; the Rio Grande Valley especially, is becoming increasingly important in truck growing. Cotton farming interests have suffered greatly of late years from the Mexican boll weevil, the eradication or control of which has constituted a serious public problem. The pink bollworm is another pest which has lately developed; this constitutes so grave a problem as to engage the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture and to have forced the convening of the Legislature in special session to provide for its handling.

The railroad development of Texas is as yet incomplete, large areas being still remote from rail ways, even though the state ranks first in railway mileage.

The building of railroads began before the civil war, the period of most rapid progress being between 1879 and 1893. Private contributions, gifts of city and county bonds, loans from the state schools, and grants of public lands were means used to encourage railway development.

As time went on and the need of regulation in the public interest becoming apparent, the Railroad Commission was in 1891 created at the instance of Governor Hogg. Its first chairman was United States Senator John H. Reagan, former Postmaster General of the Confederacy.

In addition to the boundary disagreement with the United States which was settled in 1850, Texas has had two boundary controversies with Oklahoma. The first was settled by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1896, awarding Greer County to Oklahoma. The other which concerns an important oil field on the Red River, is still pending.

Texas has suffered a number of public disasters from fire and flood and pestilence. Notable among these have been the epidemic of cholera and yellow fever, in the fifties and seventies; of meningitis in 1911-12; of influenza in 1918-19, the Brazos Floods of 1899-1902-1914; the Coast storm of 1900, 1915 and 1919; the West Texas drought of 1916, 1918; and the burning of the Capitol in 1881.

Nature, science, and human will power and resourcefulness however, have turned these disasters to account in making for better things.

Yellow fever at least has practically been conquered. Galveston Island has been fortified with a seawall, and has out of its disaster evolved the commission form of government, which has proved such an improvement over the older form of municipal government as to impel cities far and wide to adopt it. Corpus Christi has in large part recovered from storm damage and is working to fortify itself against future disaster. The Brazos farms have

been productive enough in the good years to make up for the losses in the flood and drought. The West Texas drought was broken by the rains of 1919; the old capitol has been replaced by a new one, larger and more substantial, which has been in use since 1888.

The growth of the State's educational system while yet far from complete has been another outstanding fact in recent state history. Though the foundation was laid in the time of the Republic by the setting aside of public lands for the provision of revenue for the educational purposes and though attempts at actual installation were made before the Civil War the present system has practically grown up since the Civil War, and especially since the period of reconstruction.

The public educational agencies are the free public schools, the institutions of higher education, and the free public libraries.

The free public schools comprise schools for normal children, for handicapped groups the institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb, for delinquent groups, the State training schools for boys and girls.

The institutions for higher education are the Normal Colleges, the Grubbs Vocational College, the John Tarleton College, the College of Industrial Arts and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the University. Most of the Institutions of higher education and the institutions for the handicapped and delinquent groups are supported wholly by legislative appropriations except in so far as some of them are benefitted by Federal appropriations under the land grants acts and the later Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever Acts; the free public schools and the University have endowments derived from the sale and lease of public land set aside by the Republic; the free schools also have special state and local taxes, some of them also have a certain amount of state aid from legislative appropriations, the University has regularly a legislative appropriation for maintenance.

In 1915 a compulsory attendance law was passed, which, notwithstanding its imperfections, is a step forward in educational progress. Following this and growing logically out of it was the enactment of the free text book law, which went into effect in 1919.

The growth of the higher institutions has of late been phenomenally rapid.

There are also a number of private and church institutions, the wealthiest of which is Rice Institute at Houston. Baylor College at Waco, Southwestern at Georgetown, Southern Methodist at Dallas, Texas Christian at Ft. Worth, Trinity at Waxahachie and Austin College at Sherman are the principal church colleges.

The free public library system of Texas, though one of the most vital parts of the educational system of any state, is only beginning. The period of most activity in the establishment of city libraries was between 1900 and 1915; it is only within the past ten years that developments tending to the welding of the whole into one articulated system have become significant.

The most important piece of legislation looking to this end has been the law creating a library commission, passed in 1909 and amended in 1919, and the county free library law, passed in 1915 and amended in 1917 and 1919.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF TEXAS

By ANNIE WEBB BLANTON

Ex-Supt. Department of Education



PROVISION for public education in Texas was included in the State Constitution framed by a convention which met at Austin in 1845. Not only were vast areas of land set aside as provision for a state permanent fund for public schools but lands to form the basis of a county school fund was allotted to such counties as had not already received from the Republic of Texas their quantum of land for the purpose of education. The state permanent school fund is now estimated to be \$72,865,496, a sum for which

for the scholastic year of 1918-19 produced an income of \$10,252,619. The unsold school lands approximate 800,000 acres. The county permanent school fund, including the value of unsold lands, totals \$12,751,493.

In addition the state levies for public free schools and for the purchase of free text books, a tax of three and one-half mills, and appropriates also for this purpose one dollar of each poll-tax collected. For the scholastic year of 1919-20 the state provides a per capita apportionment of \$7.50, totaling \$9,253,440 for the 1,233,792 Texas children of scholastic age.

In addition, the state makes a special provision for the aid of rural schools by appropriating from the general revenues \$2,000,000 per year. This is appointed to the weak schools, in proportion to their needs, special allowances being made for school districts which will replace old buildings with new, erect teacherages and purchase additional equipment and suitable libraries. Aid from this fund for the transportation of pupils and for increases of salary for rural teachers who will take additional courses of study and who will remain in the same position.

The value of public school property in the state, including buildings, grounds and equipment, is approximately \$50,000,000. There are about 16,000 school buildings in Texas, 6,000 of which are of one-room type. About 500 teacherages have been erected within the last few years.

In the public school service about 30,000 teachers are employed. The average annual salary, exclusive of remuneration paid to superintendents, principals, and other school officers, is approximately \$500 per year. A campaign for substantial increases of salary is now under way.

A number of state colleges with which most of the public high schools are affiliated afford excellent opportunities for higher education. The main branch of the University of Texas is situated at Austin, with the Medical Branch at Galveston and the School of Mines at El Paso. The University is co-educational in all of its branches. In the central part of the state, at Bryan, is the Agricultural and Mechanical College for young men, which institution is also a military school. The Grubbs Vocational College at Arlington and the John Tarleton College at

Stephenville, both ranked as junior colleges, are branches of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The College of Industrial Arts, for young women, is situated in North Texas, at Denton. The state has made provision for the establishment of eight normal colleges of the first class. Six of these are now in operation: The Sam Houston Normal College, Huntsville; the North Texas Normal College, Denton; the Southwest Texas Normal College, San Marcos; the West Texas Normal College, Canyon; the East Texas Normal College, Commerce; and the Sul Ross Normal College, Alpine. The other normal schools situated at Nacogdoches and at Kingsville, respectively, have lately begun operation.

The State University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the College of Industrial Arts, and the system of Normal Colleges have respectively, their own governing boards consisting of from six to nine members for each board, one-third of the membership of each board being appointed biennially by the governor.

The state schools for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb are located at Austin. The state has also provided schools for delinquent boys and girls. The training school for boys being situated at Gatesville, and that for girls at Gainesville, Texas.

For vocational education under the Smith-Hughes Act, Texas will spend in 1919-20, \$120,198.45, which sum is duplicated for Texas by the United States appropriation. A special state appropriation of \$25,000 is made available for vocational education in rural schools, to aid these schools in securing the benefit of the Smith-Hughes funds.



Group of Buildings at Baylor University, Waco, one of the Oldest Institutions of Higher Learning in Texas

The state superintendent of public instruction has general supervision over the public schools. From the state department of education are distributed blanks for school reports, teachers' registers and various supplies. The statewide system of free textbooks is administered by the state superintendent, and the affiliation and classification of schools is carried out under the direction of the State Department of Education. The state superintendent is responsible also for the state course of study and has in charge the direction of summer normal institutes and of the certification of teachers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

By DR. ROBT. E. VINSON

Ex-President



THE idea of a University for Texas was conceived in the minds of the fathers of the state about a century ago. Having thrown off Mexican domination because, among other unbearable burdens, Mexico had refused to provide educational facilities, the citizens of Texas immediately took steps to establish a public system which should include a university as the highest of its branches.

The Congress of the Republic in 1839 made goodly appropriations for the purpose of the university education, and in 1858 the state legislature made an enormous addition to this appropriation.

The legislature of 1858 also passed an act whereby a university should be "an institution of learning—so endowed, supported and maintained as to place within the reach of our people, whether rich, or poor, the opportunity of conferring upon the sons of the state a thorough education."

The Constitution of 1876 further provided specifically for the establishment and organization of "the University of Texas." In 1881, by popular vote, the University was located at Austin; two years later its formal opening was held.

In the thirty-six years of its existence, the University has grown in every direction. Beginning with the Academic and Law Departments, it has had added unto it the Departments of Engineering, Extension, Education and Medicine, and the Graduate Department and Summer Schools. The original University of Texas was housed in one building, which, incidentally, is now the west wing of the main building. Since that time the physical plant has grown until it includes nine large permanent buildings and numerous temporary frame structures.



Texas Women's College, Fort Worth, one of Texas' Institutions for Higher Education

Since the University was created by the state primarily for the State, it is the privilege and responsibility of every citizen of Texas to make himself acquainted with the facts as to whether the State University has lived up to its principles and whether the results that it accomplishes are worthy of the institution which its originators meant it to be.

The University of Texas was from the beginning meant to be "a means whereby the attachments of



Looking North on University Avenue from the Capitol Toward the University of Texas. The Main Building is in the Center

the young men of the state to the interests, the institutions, and the rights of the state and the liberties of the people might be encouraged and increased." These words may be considered as an expression of the goal toward which the institution has striven and is striving. To the same degree that its functioning has been perfect has it attained the purpose set for it. Moreover, the worthiest possible compliment to be given the institution is that its (students and through them other Texans) should feel an increased responsibility and love for the interests, institutions and rights of the state. The severest criticism would rightly devolve upon it if there should be no evidence of this intensified feeling in those who come under the influence of its teachings.

This brings us as loyal Texans to the question: Are the students of the University of Texas by means of their attendance there more closely attached to the interests of the state? It is possible to tell only by observing the positions of trust creditably held by ex-students of the University and by noting the response made by them when their support is needed to preserve some former benefit or secure a new good for the state and its citizens. Actual statistics are impossible to be had on so intangible a subject, but it is a self-evident fact that men and women who have been students in the State University have keener visions and are more capable and more eager than they otherwise would have been to promote the interests of the state.

The large majority of ex-students in public or private positions stand for "clean" politics, in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Their worthy and effective devotion to the interests of the state has been felt in more than one political struggle.

Is the University of Texas faithful to its trust in regard to upholding and maintaining the institutions of the state? Are its students distinguished for their increased attachment to these institutions? In answer to these questions let us first consider that functioning of the University which has to do with the educational system of the state. Standing as it does, at the head of education in the state, the University has been the means of encouraging and promoting scholarship in the public schools. In order that their students may be capable of entering the University, the big schools of the state must maintain a certain standard of instruction. This

standard, set by the University of Texas is said to have had more influence than any other factor in the development and growth of the schools of Texas.

Another important service rendered by the University is the supply of teachers which comes



University of Texas. Upper: Main Building
Lower: Women's Dormitory

annually from its class rooms. In large measure has it been through them that the demands of the public schools have been filled and the prescribed standard kept up.

Nor is school teaching the only profession which has a bulwark of strength in the University of Texas. An educated bar is rapidly becoming a thing of certainty, thanks largely to the Law Department of the University. The practice of Medicine is, as a whole, on a much higher level on account of the Medical Department, and the graduates who go out from it every year. Engineers and scientists of all descriptions are prepared in the State University so that they may go out and give their service to the people of the state.

It is hardly appreciated by the average citizen taxpayer in the State of Texas, what the University of Texas stands for as an institution to promote the education and progress of the state. What in reality does the University consist of? It is not merely a teaching mill, it is an assemblage of a body of men of science and learning provided with the facilities for the work of education and research, with which they share with the students who are to become the first citizens of communities throughout the state. Such an institution depends upon the co-operation and confidence of the taxpayers throughout Texas, for which it is created to serve.

The church, while not an institution of the state in the true sense of the word, is another of the institutions within the state which possesses a staunch

ally in the University of Texas. Sectarian teachings being forbidden in the school, a broadness of vision is fostered which encourages the student to know his faith and why and whence it came. That the University is not lacking in its spiritual character is testified by the numbers of young men and women who have gone out from it in religious and social service work at home and in foreign countries.



Engineering Building

The founders of the University of Texas further desired that it should be a means whereby the liberties of the people should be increased. Whatever may have been their ideal when they wrote these words, the University has not failed in this respect. Exemplifying and standardizing democracy on its own campus, it honors the millionaire and the self-supporting student. Opportunity for an education lies in it for all. And its teaching opens other doors to greater liberty that comes with a well informed and understanding mind.

"That the liberties of the people might be increased." The men who wrote these words builded greater than they knew. It was not possible for them to conceive of the service which their University should give toward increasing the liberties of the people of Texas and the world.

The significance of the University is a part of the educational system in this state, to be more fully understood by mention of its varied activities: First, there is the Academic Department offering to students the foundation subjects, Classic Literature, History, Ancient and Modern Languages and Sciences. The departments of Jurisprudence and Medicine where the embryos of our future physicians, lawyers and judges are prepared for their professional careers. The University works hand in hand with the elementary schools to which they supply the teachers and where from the high schools throughout the state, its own classes are recruited.

It would be trite to rename those many things that the University did and made possible during the recent World War. One story cannot describe the University of Texas as it was in 1917-20. There were the various military schools, the enormous sums of money spent for their maintenance, the special classes in the University proper that made the men and women better fitted for the responsibilities thrust upon them. There were the inspiring examples—among the personnel of the University of those who gave greatly for the sake of others. And there was, and is, the gigantic service flag with its thousands of stars, hundreds of which are gold ones.

The University can progress only to the extent that the public encourage and support by instructing their representatives to provide financially for its support and send their children there to be educated.



University Library

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION IN TEXAS

By W. P. HOBBY

Ex-Governor



WITHIN the last few months the population of Texas has greatly increased, our industries have grown and our commerce has expanded. Along with this development there has been a great change for the better in some of our ideas along economic, industrial and educational lines. New conditions have created new demands, and public opinion has become crystallized into statutes to make possible the achievement of things now essential.

Among the list of laws enacted since 1912, we find a number that indicate the new conditions on the one hand, and the important changes in public opinion on the other. The largest group of these progressive measures is that affecting labor. Among the most important of these is the Workmen's Compensation Law. A commission was appointed in 1911 to study and investigate the subject of workmen's compensation. Legislation followed in 1913. However, the act was practically re-written in 1917 to provide, among other things, (1) increased compensation for specific injuries with a greater number of injuries coming under this class; (2) increased powers of the Board in enforcing its decisions and administering the law; (3) the requiring of insurance companies to enter suit after an award has been made where they refuse to pay the compensation as awarded and the employee is forced to bring suit; (4) the overlapping system of the Board, which increases the term of office to six years. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess. 35th Leg., 1917, Ch. 103.)

It may be doubted whether any other subject of labor legislation has gained such general acceptance in the United States for its principles in so brief a time as workmen's compensation, and Texas was one of the earlier states to recognize the necessity of guarding against and compensating for industrial accidents.

Women and Children in industry have received especial attention at the hands of the legislature with a view to preventing the exploitation of the present generation at the expense of the future manhood and womanhood of Texas. Women have assumed a new status in our industrial life; and in recognition of this new status and of the new dangers to herself and to society thereby entailed, it has been provided that she shall not work more than fifty-four hours a week (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 34th.. Leg., 1915, Ch. 56) and that she shall receive minimum wage. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., 1919 Ch. 160). The Legislature furthermore has created a special woman's division in the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the sole purpose of guarding the interests of women and children as wage-earners. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 35th Legislature, 1917 Ch. 106). Provision has also been made for mothers' pensions (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 35th Leg., 1917, Ch. 120).

Closely allied to the movement to protect children in industry is the enactment of the compulsory education law. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 34th Leg., 1915 Ch. 49.) This legislation, as well as that prohibiting the employment of children of tender years in certain employments, (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 32nd Leg., 1911, Ch. 46), looks to a more highly educated and more efficient democracy.

As supplementing the foregoing laws in the interest of child welfare is the Free Text Book law. The State constitution was so amended in 1919 as to make it possible for the State to provide school books free within prescribed limitations, and the Text Book Law, making operative the amendment, was passed in 1919. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., Ch. 29.) During the past six years, Texas has appropriated eight million dollars to be spent in improving her rural schools with a view to giving children in the rural districts the educational advantages enjoyed in the urban centers.

As looking further to the conservation of young manhood and womanhood, the legislature in 1919 provided for the establishment and maintenance of a Home for Dependent and Neglected White Children. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., 1919, Ch. 159).

Texas has not only given legal recognition to woman in industry, but is making rapid strides to-



An Attractive Bit of Scenery Near the City of Austin

ward extending to her full rights and privileges under the law. The married woman's property-rights act gives married women the same property rights as those possessed by a femme sole, (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 33rd Leg., Ch. 32), marks one of the first steps toward equal rights for women. To elevate further the legal status of married women, the legislature, in 1919, passed a law permitting them to become stockholders in corporations. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., 1919, Ch. 132). Equal suffrage in primary elections and conventions was

recently conferred upon women by an Act of the 4th called session of the 35th Leg., (Ch. 34), and the Act was sustained by the Supreme Court in a majority opinion handed down January 28, 1920, in the case of *Rot vs. Schneider*, not yet reported. Following close upon this reform was the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment at the last special session of the legislature.

The legislation outlined pertaining to women represents hard-won victories in the state, making for her political emancipation.

Another sharply contested battle extending over many years culminated in 1918 in the adoption of a prohibition amendment to the state constitution (Gen. and Sp. Laws, both called Sess., 35th Leg., 1918. H. J. R. 1, p. 200) closely allied reform measure is the law abolishing pool halls passed by the legislature in 1919. (Gen. Laws. Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., 1919 Ch. 14).

Probably the most far-reaching administrative legislation in Texas in recent years is the Board of Control law enacted at the last regular session of the legislature. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., 1919, Ch. 323.) Aside from its extensive consolidation features, it discharges in a measure the functions of a budget commission, and those of an auditing department. It looks generally to a co-ordinated and economic administration of the affairs of the

eleemosynary and other institutions. The passage of the Bill marks the beginning of a new era in the financial policy of Texas.

As important in the state's financial policy two other measures have been recently passed; the first, the Act providing for the investment of surplus funds in the treasury in short-time U. S. Certificates, passed in March, 1918; the second, the Depository Law of 1919. The former, which was passed as a co-operative war measure, has yielded the State a return of \$289,936.79; the latter brings in a revenue of \$30,000 per month, representing an interest item for the use of State funds.

Other laws indicating progressive legislative tendencies are the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act and the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, both passed in 1919. There seems to have been an effort to make this legislation uniform in character with that of various states in the Union.

Our absentee voting law, although limited in scope is probably a precursor of future legislation in line with the absentee voting laws in force in some of the other states.

The war measures are not included in this article. It is sufficient to say they were vigorous, thoroughly American in spirit, and framed with a view to full co-operation with the National Government in the prosecution of the war.

THE TEXAS JUDICIARY

THE RELATION OF THE LAWYERS TO THE COURT

By THOMAS B. GREENWOOD

Associate Justice Supreme Court of Texas

A REVIEW is sought in the Supreme Court each year of from five hundred to six hundred of the decisions of the nine courts of civil appeals. The oldest application awaiting the court's disposition in October 1920 was filed in June 1919. Three months work will be required to again get the docket to where the applications will relate to decisions rendered within the previous ninety days.

Hearing so much of the Supreme Court's delay, I am not certain that the people generally realize that about three out of every four appeals, which are contested to the utmost, are finally disposed of by the Supreme Court, not after years and years of distressing and vexatious waiting for action, but after a maximum delay of some fifteen months. It is nevertheless true that writs of error are granted on only about twenty per cent of the applications, consequently, of all the causes, in which the decisions of the courts of civil appeals are not accepted by the parties as final, some three fourths are made final by the action of the Supreme Court within the rather brief periods already indicated.

Many lawyers think that the Supreme Court should make greater use of the Act of March 15, 1917, empowering justices of the courts of civil appeals to act on applications for writs of error. In its actual operation the Act develops almost as much work on the judges of the Supreme Court, in passing on applications, as is involved in their unaided determination. The reason lies mainly in the law's requirement that the Supreme Court alone shall act in every cause where there has been a dissent, or where there is a conflict between the holding complained of and a holding of another court of civil appeals or of the Supreme Court, or where a statute is held void.

Nor is this the only impediment to the successful operation of the Act. The really numerous applications alleging errors of importance to the jurisprudence of the State cause another impediment, for the legislature has further provided that before writs should be granted to correct errors of importance to the jurisprudence of the State the errors must be of such importance as "in the opinion of the Supreme Court to require correction." Thus action is again required from the Supreme Court judges, and on the whole, the difference in time required for the Supreme Court judges to perform their duties under this Act and to determine the applications, without assistance, has not been thought of late to justify the hampering of the courts of civil appeals by the withdrawal from their work of three of their members.

There is one thing entirely within the control of the lawyers, which is a real aid to the Supreme Court, and that is the reply to the application, authorized by Supreme Court Rule 5. The Statutes and rule, in effect, invite counsel for the defendant in error to furnish the court a plain, clear and concise refutation of the grounds of jurisdiction or the grounds of error, or both, as set forth in the application.

Why do counsel commonly fail to reply to an application for writ of error?

Perhaps the omission is due in part to the idea that the briefs in the courts of civil appeals may suffice. But that idea overlooks the essential purpose for the reply, which is to point out why the action of the court of civil appeals be held final or should be sustained. There is so much to be gained from a carefully prepared reply to an application that I do not think counsel would so often

forego its filing were it not that the time allowed, viz: ten days, is so short. The Statute ought, it seems to me, to be amended so as to allow the same time for the filing the reply as is allowed for the preparation of the application, that is, thirty days.

Under subdivision 6, of article 1521 of the Revised statutes, as amended in 1917, the Supreme Court will grant a writ of error, upon an assignment that the Court of Civil Appeals erred in its conclusion that there was or was not any evidence to call for the determination of an issue by the court or jury, only in the event that the Court of Civil Appeals can be fairly regarded as so flagrantly wrong as to amount to a virtual denial and abrogation of the established rules of law which in the one instance, enjoin upon the trial court the exercise of its essential function, and in the other preserve the right of jury trial. Notwithstanding the fact that rarely will such errors occur, the duty is nevertheless imposed upon the court to examine all assignments raising questions of that kind, and at least their supporting statements, to see if they entitle the applicant to the writ. So errors of this kind are assigned in amazing numbers, and covering endless pages. It seems logical that where the return for such an amount of work is so slight that the Court ought to be relieved by the Legislature of this really considerable burden.

The total number of causes on the Court's trial docket, on the last Saturday in June 1920, wherein judgment had not been entered was 274. Of this number submitted to the Supreme Court, 89 had been referred to the Commission of Appeals, and 173 remained on the trial docket, neither referred nor submitted. At the end of the Summer term the court determined 90 cases, without referring them to the Commission. The Court determined 138 cases, which had been referred to the two sections of the Commission; the aggregate of causes on the trial docket thus being 228.

Many people, including lawyers, seem to have the habit of estimating the delay on the Supreme Court's trial docket by figuring the time which has elapsed since the docketing of the oldest undisposed of cause. By this method of calculation, one can prove that the Court is at least five and a half years behind on its trial docket. It happens, however that there is only one unsubmitted and undisposed of cause, which was entered on the trial docket in the year 1914, and none whatever in the year 1915. Of causes entered on the trial docket in the year 1916, only five remain undisposed of and not transferred to the Commission, and only two of the 1916 causes which were transferred to the Commission remained undisposed of. This makes only 8 cases, referred and unreferred, to be submitted, which reached the trial docket before the year 1917.

There are 96 unreferred and unsubmitted cases in the Supreme Court preceding the last case referred to the Commission, in which the writ of error was granted on March 19, 1919. If its work were confined to the oldest cases, the Supreme Court, in one term, could more than dispose of these 96 cases, if it acted on no more Commission cases during the term than the 89 already referred. It seems demonstrable, therefore, that it is neither accurate nor true that the Court's trial docket is five and a half years in arrears.

And yet, with 274 cases remaining undecided on the trial docket of the Supreme Court, including cases referred to the Commission of Appeals, and with 450 pending applications for writs of error and with the increased volume of litigation attendant on the marvelous development of the State's matchless resources, no lawyer ought to be heedless of the obligation to do all within his power to relieve the burden on the Court.

I have not the least doubt that the people will ultimately enlarge the Court and make it possible for a large part of its business to be determined by sections.

TEXAS LIBRARIES

By ELIZABETH H. WEST

Former State Librarian

ACCORDING to the latest figures available, there are in Texas forty-two libraries wholly or partially supported by the state; fifty free public libraries, forty-eight supported wholly or partly by municipalities, two by endowments; thirty-six subscription public libraries, and twenty-four libraries in colleges or universities not supported by the state.

State Supported Libraries: The state supported group comprises twelve governmental libraries, seventeen educational, eight in homes and hospitals, and four penal or correctional. The twelve governmental libraries are the State Library, the Supreme Court Library, and the libraries of the Court of Criminal Appeals. The seventeen educational libraries are those of the University, main, departmental and extension; the Agricultural and Mechanical College, John Tarleton College and Grubbs Vocational College; the eight normal colleges; the College of Industrial Arts; and the three schools for the Blind and Deaf. The libraries in homes and hospitals and those of the two Confederate Homes, the Orphan's Home, the Tuberculosis Hospital, and

the three hospitals for the Insane. The libraries for the state prisons at Huntsville and Rusk and of the two state training schools, constitute the penal and correctional group.

The State Library has approximately 40,000 volumes, 30,000 pamphlets, 100,000 manuscripts and transcripts. Its appropriation for the current biennium is \$20,112 for the first year, \$22,298 for the second. It is housed in the State Capitol in quarters which it is rapidly outgrowing, having in 1909 been assigned not quite half of the space occupied previously by the Supreme Court Library alone; its public documents are shelved in the basement, for want of available space elsewhere.

It has, since 1909, been a separate state department under its own governing board, the Texas Library and Historical Commission. In the previous years of its existence it had for the most part been only a division of some other state department, 1839-66, insurance, statistics and history—later agriculture, insurance, statistics and history—1876-1909.

Under the provisions of the law of 1909, creating

the Texas Library and Historical Commission, as amended in 1913-1919, the library performs the usual functions of a state library in serving the executive departments and the legislature especially through its legislative reference division; it also has a custody and care of historical material already acquired, official material to be transferred from other departments, and other future acquisitions. It is authorized to print its collections, and sell such printed copies. It is also authorized to serve as the distributing agency for state documents.

Among the most important sections of the law are those which provide for the qualification of the State Librarian Staff. The State Librarian must have had at least one year's library school training and three years' experience as head of a free public or institutional library, or as an assistant of high rank in such library; all assistants above the rank of clerks and laborers are required to have technical library school training, heads of departments being required to have in addition at least one year of experience in library work prior to appointment. The commission consists of five members, to be appointed by the governor for six-year overlapping terms. It is empowered to act as a governing board for the State Library and to "give advice to such persons as contemplate the establishment of public libraries, selection of books, catalogueing and library management, conduct library institutions, and encourage associations." The State Librarian must in connection "ascertain the condition of all public libraries in the state, and report the results to the commission."

The State Library, therefore, has the legal authority to help materially in the development of the free public library system of Texas. It has heretofore been able to do little in the way of library extension, because of insufficient funds. It has published an excellent quarterly bulletin, "Texas Libraries," when it has had the money to do so; and it has instituted a traveling library service, which has proved exceedingly useful so far as it has been able to function at all under its financial limitations. It has also in the present biennium inaugurated a statewide service for the blind.

The Supreme Court Library, established in 1854, is under the direct control of the Supreme Court; the deputy marshal of the court acts as librarian. As stated above, it divides its quarters with the State Library. It is strictly a reference library, its books not circulated outside the Capitol building.

It contains approximately 21,000 volumes; its special strength lies in its collection of Federal and State reports. Its appropriation for the current biennium total \$3,400 for the first year, \$3,000 for the second.

The libraries of the Courts of Appeals have for the current biennium appropriations ranging from \$100 to \$750 each year of the biennium, the total for the ten being \$5,150 for each year. The latest available statistics indicate that their size ranges from approximately 1,200 to 6,000 volumes. Each is under the care of the clerk of the court.

Of the state supported group, of all the libraries of the state, in fact, the main library of the University is the largest, and for scholarly use the most important. When it was opened in 1883, it was housed in a single room in the main building, and the librarian devoted only a part of his time to its care; the first full-time librarian was appointed only

in July, 1897. From this small beginning it has grown into a library of approximately 136,000 volumes and 36,000 pamphlets, with a building of its own, with seven departmental branches, with a librarian and a staff of twenty-seven assistants.

The rapid yet healthy growth of the University Library in general and special collections is going far toward bringing the University of Texas to the goal set by the fathers—"a University of the first class."

In addition to direct scholarly service rendered to the university community by the main library and its departmental branches, the university is giving important statewide library service. This is rendered to a limited extent through direct loans from the main library to individuals, groups or libraries; to a far more important extent through the library schools, the Extension Loan Library, and the Library of the School of Government.

A library training class was conducted in 1901-1902, 1903-1907. In the fall of 1919 a regular library school was installed. The director holds the rank of adjunct professor; the assistant, that of instructor. Junior standing is required for admission, and courses are counted towards the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The school has begun with only course in catalogueing and classification; others will be added from year to year.

The Extension Loan Library is a package library under the Department of Extension. It lends directly to individuals and groups packages of material on subjects of timely interest, a typical package containing about twenty clippings and pamphlets and one or two books. It is especially useful to debaters of the interscholastic league, to high school students, and to adult groups studying questions of current importance. It draws freely upon the resources of the main library but is an independent library.

The Library of the School of Government bears a closer relation to the main library than does the extension loan library. Its collections consist of live books, pamphlets, periodicals and typewritten materials on topics of present interest to students of government. Its statewide service is especially helpful to municipal officials and other persons interested in civic affairs. It is intimately connected with the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research and of the League of Texas Municipalities.

The items of the current appropriation specifically designated for the various library activities of the university total \$23,550 for each year of the biennium.

Appropriations for the other libraries maintained by the state are as follows: Agricultural and Mechanical College, \$7,500 for each year of the current biennium; College of Industrial Arts, \$710; Sam Houston Normal, \$720, including textbooks; North Texas Normal, \$3,421; Southwest Texas Normal, \$8,100, including textbooks; East Texas Normal, \$5,400; Sul Ross Normal, \$1,400; John Tarleton College, \$2,400; Grubbs Vocational College, \$2,700; Institution for the Blind, \$1,125; School for the Deaf, \$500; Orphans' Home, \$300; Girls' Training School, \$300. The Epileptic Colony and the hospitals for the insane have each a fund for literature and amusement ranging from \$300 to \$1,500 for each year of the biennium.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, the College of Industrial Arts, Sam Houston, North Texas, and West Texas Normal Colleges have each a li-

brarian and assistant librarian; Southwest Texas Normal College has a librarian and two assistants. The other Normal Colleges, John Tarleton, Grubbs and the Institution for the Blind have each a librarian only. The other institutions, other colleges and university libraries have no specific provision for library service.

Of the colleges and universities not supported by the state, the largest libraries are those of Baylor University, Waco, which has approximately 31,000 volumes; Southwestern University, Georgetown, approximately 16,000; Austin College, Sherman, approximately 10,000. Both Baylor and Southwestern have full time librarians; the Baylor librarian has four staff assistants, and a varying number of student assistants; the Southwestern librarian has only student assistants. The library of Austin College is administered by student assistants under the direction of one of the faculty.

Subscription Libraries: Of the thirty-six subscription libraries of Texas some have their own quarters, while others are kept in stores, banks, school houses, private residences, dental parlors, club houses, Masonic Lodges, city halls or court houses.

They are mostly kept open only a few hours each week, and administered by volunteers; in many cases they are kept up by the efforts of club women. Fees range from 50 cents to three dollars a year.

This group of libraries is doing good in meeting, even though inadequately, a strong felt need for library service; and, judging from past history, they are likely to serve a useful purpose in laying the foundation for free public library service.

Free Public Libraries: The establishment of the free public libraries of Texas in their present form is in the main the work of the last twenty years.

Many of them have back of their present organization a history of years of struggling effort and small things; one, the Houston Lyceum, now merged with the Carnegie Library, dating back to 1848. Some are still leading a more or less hand-to-mouth existence, kept from death only by the persistent efforts of a devoted group of women. Their incomes range from the amounts that can be secured from contributions by interested individuals, or groups, sometimes with a small appropriation from the municipal government, to \$22,000, the sum announced in the press as the appropriation for the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library for the present fiscal year.

Twenty-six library buildings have been donated by the Andrew Carnegie Corporation, to which Mr. Carnegie, in his later years, turned over his work. The conditions of the gift were in each case the furnishing of a site by the city and the promise of a yearly maintenance fund from the public revenues at least equal to ten per cent of the amount granted.

Statistics for 1917, the latest comparative statement available, indicate that the incomes of this group range all the way from nothing at all in the way of public support to \$19,500, the amount derived from the library tax in Dallas. Incomplete statistics gathered since that time indicate a decided advance, several of the municipalities which had fallen below their original library maintenance, having lately come up to, or even beyond the amount stipulated. One city, for instance, has recently placed in its charter a provision for an annual levy of five cents on the hundred dollars valuation.

The cities that have continued the originally stipu-

lated support have, according to these later reports, changed places in the income scale. El Paso, for instance, has in its revised charter a provision for a library tax levy of 3½ mills on the dollar; which tax was levied for the first time in 1919. The income for this levy will approximate \$21,000 for the current year, practically the same as the estimated income of the Dallas Public Library, which in 1917 has the largest tax-derived income in the state. Houston is now the leader in this respect, the city commission of Houston having voted for 1920 an appropriation of \$22,000. Dallas and El Paso consequently will drop to second or third place.

The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, the Nicholas P. Sims, Waxahachie, and the Kemp Public Library, Wichita Falls, are the three notable gift libraries of the state. The two first are supported by endowments; the third, by city taxation.

Rosenberg Library has the largest income of all the free public library group—approximately \$30,000 annually.

Besides the usual service of a public library it has for years maintained a free public lecture course.

Other public libraries, notably San Antonio, have in the past also rendered this service.

Special Collections: The most notable special collections are in the state supported group of libraries. The State Library has a valuable history collection, including the King collection, the Lamar and Reagan papers, the Diplomatic, Consular and Domestic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, the Spanish and Mexican official records known as the Nacogdoches papers, the original ratification copies of the Foreign Treaties of the Republic of Texas, etc. The University has a large and growing Southern history collection of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals purchased by the Littlefield Fund. The Wrenn collection of rare books, largely Shakespearian and of literary manuscripts, also presented by Major George W. Littlefield; the Palm Library; the Ashbel Smith Library; the John H. Reagan Library, etc.

The public libraries have in most cases made a point of collecting local history material.

The General Situation: A glance at the library map of Texas shows that the great majority of the libraries serving the public are situated to the east of the 100th meridian; that in the whole vast region to the westward are only four free public libraries, two of them only partially supported by their municipalities, and three subscription libraries. It is obvious therefore that the Texas public is but meagerly supplied with libraries, and a study of these libraries' workings show that the service rendered by the most of the existing libraries is inadequate to the needs of their communities.

An examination of statistics of the libraries in state institutions, educational, eleemosynary, penal and correctional shows that these have also a long way to go before the people of Texas can be said to have really adequate library service; that is to say, adequate library service within the reach of every man, woman and child in the state.

A strong system of county free libraries, adequate appropriations for the state supported group, especially provision for state library field workers are the desiderata.

Much is hoped for in this connection from the educational work of the American Library Association's Enlarged Program.

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS OIL INDUSTRY

By J. EDGAR PEW

Former President American Petroleum Institute



ON January 10th, 1901, the great Lucas Gusher commenced to produce oil. This well was drilled about four miles south of Beaumont, Texas, by John J. Guffey and John Galey of Pittsburg, Pa., and ushered in the "Spindle Top" oil field. This was the beginning of a new era in the oil business. Prior to that time but little oil had been produced west of the Mississippi River, and in fact, among the "Oil Fraternity," but little was expected. This new discovery also brought into the oil industry an entirely new set

of men. The "Old Timers," as is the custom among oil men, came to Texas, looked the oil over and examined the oil, but the majority of them went back east to tell the boys, "not to be alarmed, the oil was N. G." and "It cannot be refined" and they also predicted the well would be a "freak and would soon go to water." Some few of them stayed and with their experience in the business, were generally well paid for their judgment.

Of these oil men from the east, previously prominent in the business, were W. L. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, who organized what are now known as the Gulf Companies; J. S. Cullinan, formerly of Washington, Pa., but at that time located at Corsicana, Texas, who, together with Ex-Governor Jas. Hogg, of Texas, Judge Jas. Swayne of Ft. Worth, Texas, and William Campbell, also a Texan, organized what is now the Texas Company; and J. N. Pew of Pittsburgh, Pa., who organized the Sun Company, and a little later, S. G. Bayne, of New York, who organized what is now known as the Magnolia Petroleum Company. All of these companies were formed to handle this new grade of oil, and to convert it into marketable products. The result of their enterprise and good judgment are too well known to the entire oil world to require further details.

But it is not only to these that credit for this beginning of this great industry in Texas should be given. Beaumont was soon filled up with men from all parts of the country, the great majority of whom prior to that time, had never seen an oil well and many of them had not the remotest idea of how oil was produced. From such, we have today many of the most successful producers in the business. The names of these are too numerous to mention in this brief article.

The discovery of "Spindle Top" or the "Beaumont Field," as it is more properly called, was a "real epoch," a "decisive period" in the oil business. It was the first opportunity of the "Independents" in



The New Magnolia Building, Dallas, the Tallest Office Building in Texas, Completed in 1922

the history of oil. This Beaumont field together with the later discovery of Sour Lake, Batson, Saratoga, and Humble, and later still at Goose Creek and West Columbia, all have produced a total of more than 250,000,000 barrels of oil, and from an actual producing area for the total of these fields, of probably not to exceed 4,000 acres

But Texas is a large state and all of its oil was not to be confined to its coastal fields. Before the Beaumont discoveries a very profitable pool of oil had been found at Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas, but not until the Electra Field in Wichita County was developed was the production in Texas of high grade oils for refining purposes really an important factor in the industry. This was in 1911.

The interest in Electra has subsided, the "wise ones" who had finally come to Texas when this real oil was discovered, had returned to Oklahoma and



A Wilderness of Oil Derricks in the Goose Creek Oil Fields Southern Texas

the east, and it was the faith of Edgar L. Marston, of New York City, President of the Texas-Pacific Coal Company, and W. K. Gordon, his able manager in Texas, who called them back, when in the month of October 1917, they drilled to the "Farmer's" sand and developed the McClesky well, near the then small town of Ranger, Eastland County, Texas. The developments following this discovery have opened the eyes of the world to the possibilities of Texas, as the Great Reservoir, from which the greatest production of oil for many years to come, will be obtained. As a result of this new discovery, "wild catting" (the name for drilling in new territory before the discovery of oil in the vicinity) was stimulated, and has resulted in a greatly enlarged producing area around Ranger at Caddo and Breckenridge in Stephens County, and at Desdemona in Comanche County, and also the development of the new and spectacular Burkburnett field in Wichita County. These discoveries promise to extend not only over these counties but into the adjoining counties of Young, Wilbarger and Archer, also Palo Pinto. In each of these counties light oil in small quantities has already been discovered. How much further this development will be extended within the counties named, and with what results, or whether oil will be developed in paying quantities in additional counties in North Texas, is beyond the knowledge of man. More recently the Mexia field in Limestone County, had been developed by Col. A. E. Humphreys one of the most spectacularly successful "wild caters" in the business. This new development opens up again possibilities for Texas to become the great producing state of the Union.

Great sums of money are being, and will yet be, spent in practically every county of Central, North and Northwest Texas, and while geology is being followed very largely in these efforts, it is only the drill that will produce results.

An average well in the Comanche, Eastland, and Stephens County fields, is from 3,000 to 3,400 feet deep, to where the oil is found in what is known as the "Black Lime" formation. These wells will vary in size from 25 barrels to 12,000 barrels in their initial production, and cost from \$32,000 to \$50,000 each to drill and equip. Such wells cannot be profitably drilled at present high cost of labor, material, etc., if they produce less than 100 barrels or more per day, and wells of this minimum size must prove consistent producers for a long period in order to pay out. The fields have not been producing for a sufficiently long period to determine this.

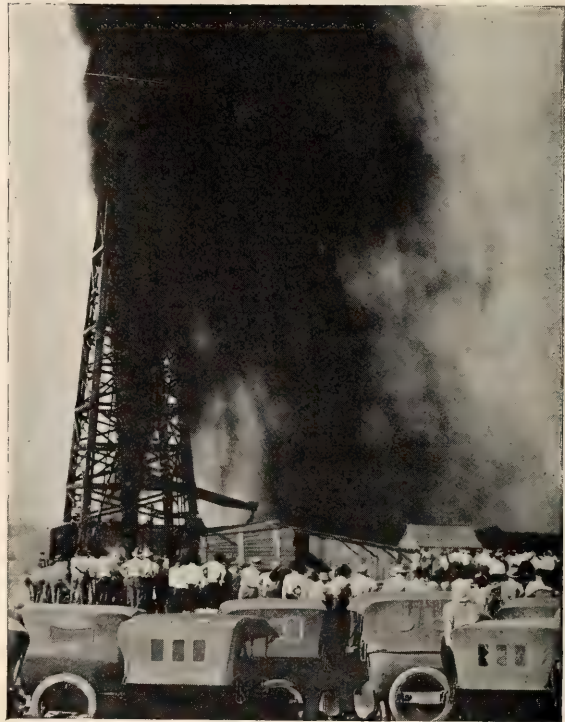
Shallow oil is also being developed in these areas at from 1,800 to 2,150 feet in depth and this oil, on account of the greater amount of sand, and the lesser cost of drilling, may yet prove of greater value than the deep production.

In the Burkburnett field, the oil is found at from 1,500 to 1,750 feet, and the cost of a well is much less, probably now about \$20,000; the amount of producing sand is greater in this field, also, than in the "Black Lime" district, further south, and within the confines of the pool the average initial production of the wells is greater. This field has been the "Eldorado" of the small producer, and where the operations have been carried on with good judgment, and the financing honest and reasonably conservative, will probably make for the operators

and their stockholders, more money on the average than any of the Texas fields, so far developed.

The oil of North and North Central Texas, is of a gravity varying 34 degrees B, to 44 degrees B. It gives a yield of Gasoline of from 12 to 40% and much of it has good lubricating values. It is probably the equal in value of the average Oklahoma oil, excepting that of the Healdton field, which is much inferior, much of it is better than the Kansas oil, and is better than that produced in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, but not the equal of the oils produced in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on account of the superior lubricating values of these latter oils.

When the Texas-Pacific Coal & Oil Company made the discovery in the McClesky well at Ranger, Texas was producing not over 30,000 barrels of light oils in all of its then developed fields; it is now producing about 200,000 barrels, or a production on Nov. 1, 1921, not much less than that of Kansas and Okla-



Oil Gusher at Currie, which Opened Up a New Field Fourteen Miles North of Mexia

homa combined. South Texas is producing about 110,000 barrels. What Texas will produce in the future is anyone's guess, but my prediction is that this production will gradually grow, and that for the next twenty years, Texas will be leader in the production of the light and high grade oil of the world.

In conclusion, this means prosperity for all concerned, for the farmer, for the merchant, for the banker, for the workmen in the field, and for the oil operator. The cities of Dallas, Ft. Worth and Wichita Falls have greatly prospered, and in the future will still greatly prosper by these developments and from the general good times resulting from this new discovery in their midst.

OIL PRODUCTION OF TEXAS BY FIELDS FROM 1895 TO JANUARY 1, 1922

Year	Corsicana	Powell	Petrolia	Spindle Top	Sour Lake	Batson	Saratoga	Humble	Goose Creek
1895									
1896	1,450								
1897	65,975								
1898	544,620								
1899	668,483								
1900	829,560	5,479							
1901	763,424	37,121		3,593,113					
1902	571,079	46,812		17,420,949					
1903	401,817	100,143		8,600,905	8,848,159				
1904	374,318	129,329	65,455	3,433,842	6,442,357	10,904,737	739,239		
1905	312,595	131,051	101,651	1,600,379	3,369,012	3,790,629	2,922,215	18,066,428	
1906	336,387	675,842	111,072	1,075,755	2,156,010	2,388,238	2,289,057	3,570,845	
1907	276,311	596,897	83,260	1,613,513	2,354,997	2,166,554	2,198,585	2,930,842	
1908	211,117	398,649	113,485	1,747,517	1,595,060	1,593,570	1,634,786	3,778,521	
1909	180,764	383,137	113,485	1,388,170	1,703,798	1,206,214	1,183,559	3,237,060	
1910	137,331	450,188	126,531	1,182,436	1,518,723	1,113,767	1,024,348	2,495,511	
1911	128,526	373,055	168,965	965,939	1,364,880	1,023,493	925,777	2,426,220	
1912	233,282	251,240	197,421	822,916	1,175,108	844,563	1,116,655	1,829,923	43,808
1913	158,830	283,476	344,868	716,374	1,348,053	741,350	937,720	1,504,880	249,641
1914	133,811	282,279	550,585	580,130	5,209,208	775,804	889,743	2,799,458	134,748
1915	143,275	237,410	349,857	388,266	4,114,622	703,686	864,266	11,061,802	119,336
1916	135,263	215,729	302,145	347,441	4,923,332	744,915	781,128	10,925,805	397,291
1917	131,828	196,855	282,420	308,039	4,763,004	692,417	682,797	7,389,831	7,300,279
1918	*361,980		297,320	502,265	3,115,033	654,950	797,740	5,645,104	9,419,132
1919	*150,000		212,624	458,680	2,740,142	502,200	616,110	3,270,617	7,288,716
1920	530,000		135,385	323,995	2,073,485	484,035	913,735	3,692,115	5,666,390
1921	305,335		132,295	321,080	1,749,625	516,225	936,695	3,098,500	5,647,020
Totals	8,087,361	4,794,692	3,657,978	47,384,644	60,608,946	30,851,865	22,447,155	87,723,462	36,266,261

*Includes Powell.

Year	Orange County	Matagorda County	Dayton	Blue Ridge and Other Pools	Marian County	Wichita and Wilbarger Counties	Moran	Thrall	Miscellaneous
1904		151,936							
1905		46,470	60,294						
1906		8,000	192,460						
1907		4,500	120,036						
1908		62,640	39,901	31,185					4,525
1909		29,103	17,647	87,039					4,554
1910		455,999	9,582	129,497	251,717				3,656
1911		561,828	4,344	2,800	677,689	899,579			3,379
1912		300,000	12,151	1,044	362,870	4,227,104			4,062
1913	17,706	294,553	13,329	1,620	262,392	8,131,624			7,074
1914	43,208	164,192	18,791	1,780	180,584	8,227,951	68,191		12,900
1915	21,697	137,481	10,378	47,254	123,464	5,833,386	109,116	613,182	4,061
1916	17,758	158,336	8,571	43,921	64,971	7,837,386	135,608	432,695	32,143
1917	7,023	128,011	9,995	159,245	57,952	9,541,636	68,118	176,887	111,220
1918	3,425	99,540	7,442	40,000		12,159,032	54,900	12,000	130,000
1919	4,400	53,260	1,000	24,910	**	30,279,108	32,500	8,200	235,075
1920	4,000	75,775	1,000	*173,085		32,895,485	48,575	8,000	25,000
1921	704,870	89,465	30,410	*461,035		24,184,955	50,455	73,280	24,000
Totals	824,087	2,821,029	557,331	1,204,415	1,981,639	144,217,246	567,463	1,324,244	601,646

**Figures not obtainable.

*Blue Ridge only.

e-Estimated

Year	Strawn	Coleman County	Eastland County	Stephens County	Desdemona	Brown County	Damon Mound	Hull
1915	50,498							
1916	175,147							
1917	340,950		93,053	36,219		6,043		
1918	185,520	31,253	3,107,120	790,243		451,002	486,640	350,300
1919	101,300	46,590	22,379,665	10,514,216	7,375,825	215,256	434,700	1,476,405
1920	512,260	83,785	10,141,385	23,852,050	5,097,745	114,665	1,259,375	4,468,615
1921	262,055	66,190	5,887,420	31,037,710	2,467,115	122,475	1,353,960	8,717,970
Totals	1,627,730	227,819	41,608,643	66,230,438	14,940,685	907,438	3,534,675	14,993,290

Year	Mexia	Young County	Nacogdoches	Holliday-Archer County	Pierce Junction	Barber's Hill	West Columbia	San Antonio District and Somerset
1918						20,000	136,370	58,400
1919						169,415	8,128,809	94,100
1920		134,895	75,000	49,850		136,375	10,563,150	745,135
1921	4,716,805	2,820,080	103,035	422,205	1,403,940	49,885	12,373,450	482,340
Totals	4,716,805	2,954,975	178,035	472,055	1,403,940	375,675	31,401,759	879,975

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF OIL FOR TEXAS EACH YEAR FROM 1899 TO JAN. 1, 1922 IN BARRELS OF 42 GALLONS

1899	48	1894	60	1899	669,013	1904	22,241,413	1909	9,534,467	1914	20,068,184	1919	85,312,000
1890	54	1895	50	1900	836,039	1905	28,136,189	1910	8,899,266	1915	24,942,701	1920	96,000,000
1891	54	1896	1,450	1901	4,393,658	1906	12,567,897	1911	9,526,474	1916	27,644,605	1921	111,969,575
1892	45	1897	65,975	1902	18,083,659	1907	12,322,696	1912	11,735,057	1917	32,413,287		
1893	50	1898	546,070	1903	17,955,572	1908	11,206,464	1913	15,009,478	1918	38,50,031		
Grand Total from 1889 to 1921													620,831,580

TOTAL AMOUNT OF OIL PRODUCED IN EACH STATE IN 1921—ALSO AMOUNT PRODUCED FROM 1889 TO JAN 1, 1922

	Total 1921	1889 to 1922		Total 1921	1889 to 1922		Total 1921	1889 to 1921
Pa. and N. Y.	8,410,000	814,415,053	Colorado	108,200	11,779,250	Missouri		86,977
Ohio	7,314,000	486,336,978	Indiana	1,165,000	109,132,364	Oklahoma	111,256,160	1,149,429,517
West Virginia	7,945,000	319,625,398	Illinois	10,085,000	331,518,380	Wyo. & Mont.	20,473,800	91,242,693
California	114,267,000	1,431,383,360	Kansas	24,312,586	256,303,984	Louisiana	27,814,380	230,483,291
Ky. & Tenn.	9,092,300	41,015,992	Texas	111,969,575	620,831,580	United States	474,858,216	5,904,550,945

AGRICULTURE OF TEXAS

By CLARENCE OUSLEY

Ex-Ass't. U. S. Secretary of Agriculture



THE growing belief in diversification is the "silver lining to the cloud" discovered by observers of Texas agricultural conditions during the last year. Contemplating the future, they predict more and more diversification, a growth of the small stock farming industry and increasing prosperity therefrom. Especially in the "black land sections" of North Texas has this tendency become uppermost, and in Dallas County, Ellis County, Collin and other counties where land prices are highest, the small stock farmers

are becoming numerous and the interest in pure-bred and registered stock of all kinds is growing.

While individual farmers in Texas are suffering as a result of decline in prices the agricultural industry of the state, as a whole, is nearer than it has ever been to a basis of stability and prosperity.

Record of Production: Production during the last year has been very large and the effect of this large addition to the wealth of the state can not long be observed by the smoked glasses of pessimism. There is inspiration in figures like these for a normal year: Cotton, 4,200,000 bales; corn, 169,000,000 bushels; wheat, 31,665,000 bushels; oats, 42,336,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 9,000,000 bushels; rice, 9,212,000 bushels; hay, 1,239,000 tons; grain sorghum, 60,000,000 bushels; wool, 17,600,000 pounds; apples, 489,000 bushels; syrup, 650,000 gallons; peanuts, 4,900,000 bushels; broom corn, 8,000 tons; barley, 469,000 bushels; hogs, 2,102,000 heads; beef cattle, \$200,000,000 value; dairy cattle, \$90,000,000 value.

While prices are low the actual wealth produced is here and can not fail to circulate through all the intricate and complex channels of trade and thus nourish and enrich all the people.

A very bright spot on the silver lining of the cloud is the large feed crop produced the past year. In former years when something happened to put the price of cotton down Texas farmers faced the next year with empty barns and had to borrow large sums of money to buy feed to make the next year's crop. There is an abundance to feed on Texas farms at this time and borrowings for operations will be relatively very small.

There has been more intelligent diversification of crops in Texas this year than ever before. The all-cotton farmer is hard to find where he was a majority a few years ago. Many so-called "patch crops," such as sweet potatoes, peanuts and tomatoes have become dependable cash crops.

Live Stock Improves: There is more and better live stock on Texas farms now than the most hopeful advocate

of live stock believed possible a few years ago. This is particularly true in the rich black land counties. A few years ago the land owners in these sections believed that the high price of land compelled them to plant only cotton. Now they have found that only by combining live stock with feed crops and cotton can they earn a return upon the high valuation of their land. The experience of older states is being duplicated in Texas, and we are finding the best quality of live stock in the regions of highest land values.

Recently large numbers of pure-bred hogs and dairy cows were brought into the state, and during the same period many local centers of pure-bred live stock production began to supply other sections of the state with breeding stock.

Marketing Studies: Notable progress has been made during the year by farmers in perfecting co-operative marketing associations patterned closely after the successful California co-operative organizations. The first of these to be formed is the Lower Rio Grande Valley Marketing Association, which will handle about \$6,500,000 worth of early vegetables and fruits. The Texas Tomato Growers' Exchange now organized will control more than 60 per cent of car-lot tomato shipments from the state of a value approximately \$1,000,000.

The outstanding event in the field of co-operative marketing is the launching by the farm bureau of a co-operative selling agency to control not less than 1,000,000 bales of cotton per year. This understanding is the outgrowth of a study of the cotton marketing problem by a large group of farmers and business men, and it differs from all previous efforts in that it is based upon legal contracts of growers to deliver their cotton to the association, and in a plan of financing which, it is claimed, will command the approval of large banking interests.

When all the things enumerated above are taken into consideration, I feel warranted in saying that notwithstanding the difficulties of the price situation Texas agriculture is today nearer the basis of permanent stability and prosperity than it has ever been.



An Orchard Scene in East Texas

THE TEXAS COTTON INDUSTRY

By M. H. WOLFE



COTTON is the outstanding industry of Texas. There is something fascinating about the production and disposition of a large cotton crop, such as Texas often produces. The crop never fails in Texas. Some years the yield is smaller than in other years, but cotton is a natural growth in the Texas soil and climate and will produce whether it has a chance or not. It is interesting to study the production and the money value of a cotton crop. For instance, in 1914 Texas farmers planted 11,931,000 acres in cotton and produced 4,959,112 bales which sold for an average price of 7.22 cents. Realizing in money approximately \$165,770,000, while in 1918 the acreage was 11,235,000 which produced only 2,580,000 bales but sold for an average price of 28.02 cents, realizing about \$363,780,000.

The cotton crop in Texas about equals in value all other crops combined. It might be said in this connection that there are vast domains of agricultural lands in Texas, suitable to cotton production that has never been touched by a plow, and it is possible that in the future there will be produced in Texas as much cotton as is now produced in the entire world. By an experienced and observant eye it can be easily seen that there is practically no limit to the cotton possibilities in a state so large and whose productive powers respond so quickly to the

fall when cotton is everywhere and the fields are white with open bolls, instead of ice snow we have cotton snow. Instead of rivers flowing with water we have trains flowing with cotton. As the people went west so did cotton, and many cotton farms are now to be seen over the Panhandle of the West where such seemed formerly impossible. From all parts of Texas come the contestants in the boys' and girls' Texas Cotton Club who have averaged more than one bale per acre and many of them over two bales per acre, running as high as 2.67 bales per acre. These boys and girls have the "bush that



Picking Cotton on a Large Texas Plantation

bears fleece more beautiful than the wool of the sheep" as the Greeks of Alexander's army said about the cotton of India.

Besides the fleecy staple there comes from cotton about 1,600,000 tons of cotton seed from the Texas crop, which has a value of about \$90,000,000. There are about 200 cotton seed mills in Texas and when the seed are milled the production is about one-fourth oil and three-fourths "cotton seed cake." The cotton seed oil is very rich and from it the manufacturers produce "pure olive oil and hog lard," and from the left overs they make everything from soap

to phonograph records. Boll worms, boll weevils and caterpillars gather more cotton in Texas than the people gather. However, the worms and their allies, by working overtime find the job too big and a fair crop is left for the people. Only about two per cent of the Texas crop is manufactured in Texas. Cotton spinning is just beginning in Texas and last year the cotton mills used 83,389 bales. Some of the mills are very successful, manufacturing chiefly duck. C. W. Post, of Postum fame, built in West Texas a cotton mill that takes cotton



A Warehouse Crew in a Prosperous Farming District

coaxing of nature and the magic hand of man. In her black prairie farms Texas has the largest and finest body of cotton land in the world. The long cotton rows are as straight as the crow flies, and where the mocking bird sings the loudest the cotton stalk grows the tallest. It is in obedience to the natural laws and the divine call that cotton so prevails in Texas. During the past decade the increase in the cotton acreage in Texas has exceeded the increase in all the other states combined. It seems that the acreage devoted to cotton in Texas is about twice the size of the state of Massachusetts, which explains the fact that Texas produces about one-third of the cotton grown in the United States. Snow time in Texas is not in the winter, but in the

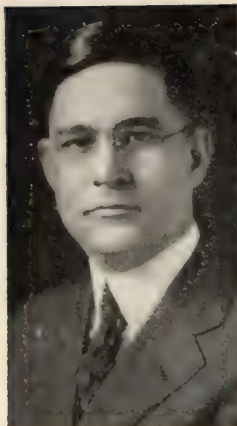
from the farmers' wagon, gins it, weaves it, and delivers hemmed sheets and pillow cases ready for use by the housewife. The hope is that his tribe will increase.

One of the principal requirements to the success of any manufacturing industry is the availability of the raw product from which the goods are manufactured. With the large amount of cotton raised in Texas, much of which is stored in warehouses here to await marketing. The manufacture of cotton would always find a bountiful supply of the raw product available at a minimum transportation cost. The same would apply to the manufacture of cotton products. Much can be done to increase the value of cotton crops in Texas, by encouragement of manufacturers who will utilize the raw material.

CATTLE RAISING IN TEXAS

By E. B. SPILLER

Secretary, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association



THE live stock industry is one of the largest and in many respects the most important industry in the United States. The value of the live stock in the United States is estimated at above \$3,000,000,000. Aside from the vast investment the importance of the industry is found in the necessity for live stock to maintain the fertility of the soil, and to consume the products of farms and ranges, 80 per cent of which, according to census reports is fed to live stock; and the further fact that animal food is a very essential factor in

the diet of the American people of today.

Texas is the leading cattle breeding state of the Union, and annually furnishes steers for the feed lots of the corn belt states, and the ranges of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and other range states. Volumes would be required to review even briefly the magnitude of the business in Texas and the far-reaching influence which the breeding, fattening and marketing of live stock has upon the social and economic welfare of all lines of industry. In the short space allotted to me I must be content with a few general observations and refrain from reference to the hardships of the pioneer

cattlemen, their long journeys over the trails with vast herds of cattle en route to Kansas and other states before the days of the railroads; and the evolution of the Texas steer from the longhorn of years ago to the modern market-topping and prize winning steer of today.

The mild climate over most of the state and the succulent native grasses which need be supplemented with other feed only on rare occasions, make it possible to breed cattle in Texas more economically than in any other state in the United States. The principal beef breeds of cattle are Herefords or white faces, Shorthorns, or Durhams, and Aberdeen-Angus or black muleys, with the Herefords leading numerically. Along the Texas coast the Brahmas because of their power to resist ticks, flies, mosquitoes and other pests, and ability to thrive even in times of short range, are becoming very popular. Many breeders prefer a cross of Herefords and Shorthorns, and others are crossing the Angus and Brahmas with Herefords and Shorthorns



One of the Herds of Thoroughbred Cattle which Graze on the Large West Texas Ranches

with highly satisfactory results.

Splendid herds of registered and grade breeding cattle are found in all sections of the state, but because of the severe weather, which sometimes visits the Panhandle, cattle breeding is conducted more successfully in the western, southwestern and southern portions of the state. By using good bulls, culling the herds of undesirable animals annually, careful herd management and good business methods, the leading stockmen of Texas have succeeded in raising the quality of their range herds to a very high plane. Breed improvement has progressed more slowly in the eastern part of the state, but the doctrine of "better sires" is spreading, and soon the "piney woods scrub," like the longhorn will be a relic of the past.

Some stockmen keep only their breeding herds and sell the increase as calves; others keep up their



The Packing House District of Fort Worth as Viewed from an Airplane

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

breeding herds and hold the increase until one or two years old, and still others handle only steers. Many Panhandle stockmen buy calves, yearlings or one or two-year-old steers, hold them for a short time and either feed them for market or sell to grazers and feeders in other states. Cattle bred on the Texas ranches and fed in the corn belt states have won many prizes, the championship at leading stock shows—topped the markets hundreds of times.

In normal years cattle may be wintered in most sections of the state without feed other than the native grasses. In the Panhandle it is customary to feed cattle thru the winter to have them in good flesh in the spring, and many are "full fed" in order that they might be fat and ready for the spring market. The principal feeds used for wintering and fattening cattle are cotton seed cake, meal and hulls, hay, silage, sorghum, kaffir and other forage crops. Because of the tropical climate in the southern part of the state stockmen of that section usually have grass fat steers for the early spring markets, and realize good prices from them. While Fort Worth is now the third largest market in the United States, and receipts of this market are confined almost entirely to Texas cattle, one cannot get a fair idea of the volume of the cattle business in this state from this alone. In addition to the very large number of cattle handled at the Fort Worth market, thousands are sold and slaughtered at the markets at San Antonio, Houston and El Paso, and much greater numbers are shipped direct to markets at Kansas City,

St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Wichita Falls, St. Joseph and New Orleans, or from pastures in other states, and many of the choicest fat cattle sold at the Chicago market are bred in Texas and fed in the corn belt.

Texas cattle pulled the chattels of the pioneers to the plains of Texas, drew the plows which first cultivated the soil, converted grass and weeds into



Where the Live Stock from the West Texas Plains is Converted into Meat. Upper: The Armour Packing Plant. Center: The Stock Exchange. Lower: Swift Packing Plant

milk and beef, and hauled to market the products of the fields. They were the foundation of our modern civilization; without them the wheels of commerce would grind more slowly.

THE TEXAS COWBOY

By TOM L. BURNETT



THE reconstruction period following the close of the Civil War has oft been referred to by those in whose memory the vision of that dread conflict has not been wholly effaced, as "The days that tried men's souls." Texas, vast empire of the sunny south, for generations the veritable battle ground of civilization, has presented many problems that tried the souls of men and in slowly yielding to the onward march of progress offered boundless opportunities for the demonstration of those qualities that determine when a man's

a man. In the earlier days, and in fact, until quite recently, Texas was largely made up, from Red River to the Rio Grande, from the panhandle to the Gulf, of vast ranches, many of them far exceeding in area some of the petty principalities of Europe and the regions of the Far East.

Between these widely scattered ranches were well nigh boundless forests or vast unending plains where the majestic sweep of the prairies was broken only by slowly moving herds of buffalo.

It was into such regions as this the doughty cowboy forged his way and planted the seeds of refining civilization that resulted finally in the wrestling of this magnificent domain from a state of barbarism and made possible the scintillating Lone Star that today proudly takes its place in the firmament of commonwealths that go to make up our nation as a whole.

The valor and progress of the western cowboy have been immortalized in song and story and the history of their achievements has a distinct place in the literature of the present day. The glory of his accomplishments will never die and ages after the deeds of martial heroes have faded in the limbo of a forgotten past, the memory of the western cowboy still will be revered.

But the old days of the open range and the wild, exciting scenes of the annual round-up are nearly over. Science and civilization—those twin foes of the freedom of man—are bringing nearer and nearer the time when this dramatic and impressive character will, indeed, be but a memory.

To many, if not to all of the old timers, the passing of the cowboy brings a well defined pang of regret. He has been aptly termed the vanguard of civilization and Texas, in erecting monuments to

those of her sons who have had a distinct and outstanding part in her glorious history, will bring to herself shame and humiliation should she forget the part played by those rugged heroes of the plains and hills—the cowboys.

Numbers of men who today are leaders in the commercial and financial circles of the state, had their start as cowboys and rode the range in the early days. Notable among those former cowboys who have achieved material and financial success are W. T. Waggoner, Col. C. C. Goodnight, S. Burk Burnett, Col. C. C. Slaughter, Marion Sansom, Phyllis Taylor, Jack Abernathy, John Blocker, T. A. Coleman, C. B. Lucas, Geo. West, Mr. Kokernot and others too numerous to mention. Majestic office buildings, towering masses of steel and stone, bear the names of some of these men and give silent tribute to their indomitable will-power and determination to succeed.

However, the achievements of these men, former cowboys, in wresting the fertile plains of Texas from domination of the redman and the buffalo, will be



Lunch Served: Theodore Roosevelt and Party of West Texans on Famous Wolf Hunt, May, 1906.

Reading from Left to Right: W. T. Waggoner, Major S. B. Young, Tom L. Burnett, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Cecil Lyons, Dr. Lambert, Bonnie Moore, Capt. S. Burk Burnett, Capt. Bill McDonald, Chief Quannah Parker, E. M. Giles, Guy Waggoner, on Wagon: D. P. "Phy" Taylor, Lee Bivens.

cherished in the memories of former Texans long after the towering monuments of steel and stone have crumbled into dust.

In order to keep alive for coming generations the knowledge of how the cowboys lived and worked on the plains in the earlier days, there are being staged in many of the cities and towns of Western Texas annual round-ups or rodeos where the few remaining cowboys gather each year and, in good natured competition go through with an exhibition which accurately typifies the open life of the plains country



The Rodeo at Wichita Falls in 1921. This Western Classic has Become an Annual Event to Perpetuate the Spirit and Traditions of the West Texas Range and the Cowboy

in the early days. In keeping with this movement, plans are now under way for the erection in Wichita Falls of a monster stadium where the rodeo may be held each year in connection with the proposed agricultural and live stock fair.

With the onward sweep of civilization the western cowboy will pass into history, having fully achieved his destiny and completed the work which in the divine plan of the ages it was meant that he should do. In the near future palatial trains of steel Pullman cars and high powered automobiles will move swiftly along roads of steel and

concrete, where once the lone cowboy on his pinto pony traversed an endless unbroken plain.

Men of the future have a debt of gratitude to the western cowboy which can never be repaid. Let him be immortalized in song and story, erect monuments of steel and granite to his memory, let the pages of history be emblazoned with a record of his deeds

and even then the half will not have near been told.

A tribute to the western cowboy has been beautifully expressed by a well known western poet, Jack Hildreth Beall, which may be appropriately quoted below:



A Herd of Prize-Winning Thoroughbred Cattle on one of the Burnett Ranches in West Texas

THE TEXAS COWBOY

It matters not what comes or goes,
Through summer's heat or winter's snows,
At work or play, on plain or hill,
The Texas Cowboy with a will,
Is ever ready, night or day,
To help a man along life's way.
He rides the plains from dawn 'till dark,
Is ever ready for a lark,
Throws a lariat, shoots a gun,
Does his work and calls it fun;
He's rough and ready, tried and true,
Oh Texas Cowboy, here's to you.

In song and story, film and play,
We've seen the passing of his day,
And now, with labors nearly done,
He faces still, the western sun,
Undaunted, firm and unafraid,
His fame and glory ne'er will fade.
And once each year we'll meet again,
Those hardy cowboys from the plain,
We'll see them ride, bull-dog and throw,
At each recurring rodeo.
And say to those from every land,
Our Texas Cowboy is a MAN.

—Jack Hildreth Beall.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND GROUP OF NOTED WEST TEXANS ON WOLF HUNT, MAY, 1906.

Left to Right, Standing: Lee Bivens, Capt. Bill McDonald, Jack Abernathy holding Wolf, Major S. B. Young, Capt. S. Burk Burnett, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, E. M. Giles. Sitting: Two Soldiers, John Doe, Bonnie Moore, Quannah Parker. Kneeling: Cecil Lyons, Dr. Lambert, Phyl Taylor.

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

By J. W. ATWOOD

Manager of Dallas Branch Buick Motor Company



THE automobile industry in Texas is only twenty years old, the first car brought to the state being owned by Mr. E. H. R. Green, of Terrell, Texas, president of the Texas Midland Ry. Co. In those days automobiles were referred to by many people as horseless carriages. Mr. Green's car was a St. Louis Gas Car of the surrey type, with two cylinders both of which exploded at the same time giving the automobile a rather rough jolt with each explosion.

About this time Mr. Jay Gould, the New York railroad magnate, presented an automobile to Mr. L. S. Thorne, general manager of the Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. This was the second car brought into the state. The first automobile dealer in Texas was Mr. Henry Garrett, of Dallas, who, in 1902, bought his first car, a National Electric. After selling this car he took the agency for the Locomobile. During this year of 1902, Mr. R. L. Cameron, of Dallas, purchased a car from Mr. Garrett, an Olds steam car. This was Mr. Cameron's first automobile but later in the year he took the agency for the Steamobile, handling it for one year after which he put in a regular sales place for automobiles taking the agency for Buick and putting travelers on the road, which was the first attempt to sell cars throughout the state. Mr. Cameron has continued in the automobile business for the intervening twenty years. In the latter part of 1902 Mr. H. R. Cromer, of Fort Worth, bought a Rambler, a two cylinder car which he still owns, in 1922.

In 1903 Parlin and Orendorff Implement Company took up the agency for Cadillac to distribute them throughout the state. This same year Mr. James Collins, of San Antonio, took the Cadillac agency for San Antonio territory and sold one car, a one-cylinder Cadillac, October 16th, to Mr. Al. Haslett,

panies were established in Dallas which was the beginning of the establishment of factory branches and distributors in all the large towns of the state.

In 1907 the state legislature passed a bill requiring automobiles to be licensed in the county in which



Jefferson Hotel and Ferris Plaza, Near Union Terminal Depot, Built, Owned and Operated by Charles Mangold and E. W. Morten

they were owned, this license being 50 cents to cover expense of clerical work. The owner of the car was privileged to buy any sort of number that he chose.

In 1908 the first real salesroom and service station was opened in Dallas by the Buick Automobile Company, the first well equipped place of the kind in the entire Southwest.

Beginning with 1908 many distributing agencies and branch houses were opened in the five larger cities of Texas, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth and El Paso and from that time until 1914 when the war broke out in Europe many new agencies were established each year. Cars were improved and trucks came into existence. The first trucks were made by putting special bodies on the regular automobile chassis, many times using old chassis that had been taken in by the dealer in trades.

In the fall of 1908, during the Texas State Fair, there was run between Dallas and Fort Worth an economic and endurance contest, in which fifteen cars were entered. This contest created great interest and each of the three following years similar affairs were pulled off to Mineral Wells, Waco and San Antonio. In 1909 R. L. Cameron sold his business to Roy Munger, including the agencies for Cadillac, Ford, Stevens Duryea, Jackson and Franklin. The first work of the Munger Company was to get rid of the Ford cars taken over in this deal. This they accomplished after considerable effort. Ford cars at that time listed for \$900 to \$1,000. To use the expression of the Munger Company they cheerfully and gladly surrendered what later proved to be the greatest profit maker in the industry. Beginning with 1909 rubber tire concerns established their first branches in all the distributing centers of the state, then came the large accessory houses supplying equipment that many buyers liked to add to their cars.



The Union Terminal Depot, Dallas, with Ferris Plaza in the Foreground

a Southern Pacific engineer, at the price of \$1,050. In 1904 Mr. A. B. Wharton, of Fort Worth, took the agency for the Olds and Winton, opening up a garage in Fort Worth. He sold this business about one year later to Mr. H. H. Lewis.

In 1905 the Maxwell, Briscoe and Handley com-

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

In the early days automobiles came without tops, windshields, in fact with no more of the later refinements in equipment than the farm wagon possessed, and it was not until about 1914 that they came equipped with these essentials, providing for extra tire, etc.

During 1909 the Buick Automobile Company sold



Wilson Building, the First Large Office Building of Dallas.
Erected by the Late J. B. Wilson

to the Dallas Fire Department one of their Model 17s, which was the first automobile fire fighting apparatus in the state. This car was used for four years in the service of Chief H. F. McGee. Between 1909 and 1921 practically every department in all the larger cities and many of the small towns of Texas became motorized and many factories have been built in the North and East for the especial production of this class of apparatus.

In 1910 the first hearses on motor trucks were bought by the undertakers of the larger cities of Texas, the number increasing slowly on account of prejudice for the motor car. Popular opinion was changed to the extent that all well equipped undertaking establishments have been motorized 100 per cent by 1920.

The first motor factory in the state of Texas was that of the Wichita Truck Company, at Wichita Falls, Texas, which began in a small way in 1911 and expanded rapidly until Wichita Trucks have been in use for several years in all parts of the world.

The Ford Motor Company established an assembly plant in Dallas in 1914. Also one in Houston in July, 1914, which in 1922 had a

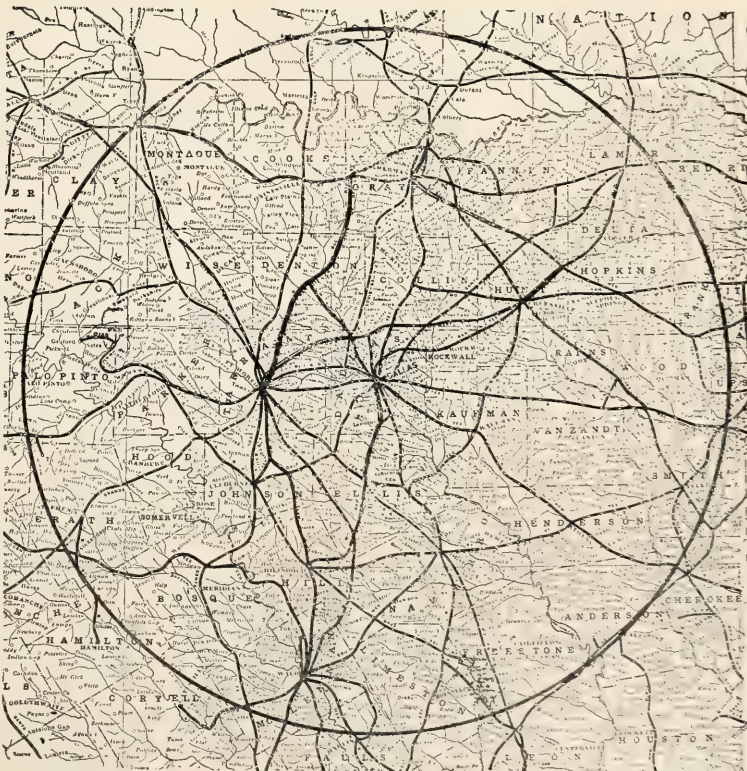
capacity of 150 cars per day. However the Houston branch was established in 1910 as a sales and service branch only.

In 1917 the Texas legislature passed a bill creating a highway commission authorizing same to license automobiles, trucks, motor cycles, etc., and in 1920 the number of such licenses issued was 427,693, in 1921 approximately 475,000. During the period between 1914 and 1920 there were approximately 1,500 automobile dealers in the state. In 1920 the volume of business was tremendous, amounting with the allied lines to \$350,000,000 in the state. In 1918 many motor truck lines were established for transportation of supplies and produce between the large centers and the small towns throughout the state.

In 1918 the Texas Motor Car Association opened a manufacturing plant in Fort Worth for the production of Texan passenger cars.

During the world war and the year following the signing of the armistice the automobile industry, together with allied lines, prospered beyond expectations in Texas, small towns as well as the large cities of the state taking on great activity. Many tourists remarked the fact that the greater number of better class buildings in even the smaller towns were erected and used by automobile concerns, handsome salesrooms as well as well equipped service stations and garages.

In the beginning the automobile was looked upon as a plaything for the rich and considered an expensive luxury and the citizenship of Texas did not dream that within a few years an automobile would be an essential and ordinary possession of the average family. In the year of 1922 there is an average in Texas of one car to every ten persons.



The Area Inclosed in a Circle Described by One Hundred Mile Radius Around Dallas, is Rapidly Becoming Threaded with Good Public Highways

PUBLIC HEALTH IN TEXAS

By DR. C. W. GODDARD
Ex-State Health Officer



THE discussion of public health can not be brought to our attention but that the first and foremost thought that comes to our minds is: There should be no preventable diseases and no preventable deaths. Therefore, we shall deal with these groups alone:

Typhoid fever is endemic in Texas at all times, to the extent of about five thousand cases a year, resulting in nearly five thousand deaths. Tuberculosis in some form or other effects some 30,000 people, and was responsible for the death of over five

thousand people last year. Pneumonia in all its forms kills on an average of 3,000 people a year, or about one in six of those who have this disease. Smallpox, which is so easily prevented, was in evidence in 154 counties of the state in 1919, there having been reported some 2,600 cases, and of scarlet fever, 12,500 cases. Diphtheria is one of the diseases which has lost some of its prestige in the last few years but was responsible for about 250 deaths last year, out of a total of 3,200 cases. Mumps, measles and whooping cough have also been reported and measles alone was responsible for nearly one thousand deaths. Anthrax has been found in six human beings in the last few months, no fatalities.

Pellegra took a total from Texas of over five hundred people last year.

The greatest recent health authorities have had to contend with has been influenza, which was responsible for so many people dying in the winter of 1918-19. Only about 2,500 cases have been reported this winter, and the death rate for 1920 had decreased. Other diseases that have been reported in varying numbers during the past year are epidemic meningitis, "infantile paralysis," rabies, leprosy, beri beri and dengue fever. Venereal diseases were found to be more prevalent than all other communicable diseases combined, there being 58,000 of which practically all were preventable.

The saving of forty thousand persons a year who die of these unnecessary and preventable diseases, would, if calculated in dollars and cents, amount into millions, to say nothing of the increase of human life that would spring from the neglected infants who are destroyed before they become of value to society from a financial standpoint.

The indexical health survey which has just been finished shows among other valuable facts that on account of sickness during one year, school children lost 4,790,901 days from school; also that there were lost 17,356,771 days from labor, which counted in day's work alone, giving no consideration to the suffering and expense of caring for patients, cost Texas the enormous sum of \$52,070,315 in one year's time.

Thus, the above figures show that with a population of more than five million of people, the percentage of deaths from these preventable diseases

is only thirteen. And the percentage of diseases is only fourteen and six-tenths.

Texas, with her broad plains, her balmy gulf breezes, her productive fields, her grazing grounds, her mineral resources, her congenial citizenship, a progressive race, touched with a climate that produces anything that the heart could desire, a climate condition that from its very beginning has produced and continues to produce such wonderful surprises has within her borders everything that can be desired both as a winter resort, for persons seeking relief from the continued and extreme cold of the northern states, and the cooling summer winds that furnish relaxation, a refreshing sleep for the tired and weary, and never a doubt but that somewhere in this vast tract of land, a condition that is suited to any purpose that may be desired by an ever progressing civilization.

With more than 256,000 square miles of territory she is a state that you might surround with an impregnable wall and there would be produced within her borders anything that her citizenship would desire, not only for his comfort and well being, but for luxurious enjoyment of his leisure time. Her coastal cities furnish a decided advantage over other pleasure resorts for summer enjoyments and pleasures; her southern inland cities furnish a retreat from the cold of the northern states, so that the person who is seeking a retreat from extreme climatic conditions in order to nurse himself back to health and happiness finds that which he most desires and needs within her borders.

As an agricultural state she is unsurpassed. Her mineral resources have not yet been developed to the limit of their capacity. New oil fields are being opened almost daily, and with this discovery of oil in regions that were once thought to be worthless, her riches have increased one hundred per cent during the past three years. With iron ore, and coal fields, there is nothing to prevent the production of enough iron to supply her own needs. Her productive cotton fields, the sheep from her grazing grounds, can more than supply the needed clothing for her inhabitants. Her rice farms, her wheat fields, her cattle ranges, with chicken ranches, in fact anything in the supply of food for sick or well, her fruit regions of East Texas, the timber lands of the same region, her building stone, with all of this, an impregnable wall could be constructed enclosing her from the outside world and her residents would never know the difference.

But with new people come new ideas, and with new ideas come progress, thus civilization develops, and with that hospitality that has won fame abroad as southern hospitality, the hearty handclasp of the native born Texan for the stranger within her midst, has shown that her citizenship is ever ready to divide that which is good, and for which he holds the key, is ever ready to welcome the stranger within her borders bidding him enter, select his stamping ground, and produce that which will bring happiness to him and to his neighbor.

In time of distress, in one region, another is prosperous beyond its own needs, while possibly a neighboring region may fall heir to some misfortune, and in this instant there is ever a helping hand from one

section to another, and no sooner has the disaster befallen, than the one extends a helping hand to the other, it is righted and all is well for a prosperous and progressive future.

It is through the activity of the Health Department of Texas, that plans are made and carried out to prevent contagious diseases from becoming rooted in many localities and being a menace to the citizens. The Health Department of this state is equipped with laboratory for research work and for the preparation of chemicals to exterminate the germs of disease. By co-operating with the Health Department in the various counties throughout the state, giving the constitutions and authorities proper assistance, they are able to have an important part to play in the bettering of the health conditions in the various communities. It is by the co-operation of this department with the authorities in various sections, that epidemics may be prevented.

The Health Department of Texas has spent large sums of money, long and careful research in all sections of the state, in order to have at hand full information in which sections contagious diseases are most prevalent, and which counties are most free from contagion. Probably the greatest work of the department is that devoted to education. There is no limit to the extent of good that can be accomplished in this particular department of the work, for the education of many people or communities to use hygienic methods will be the greatest asset to the promotion of health.

There is nothing more essential to the happiness or prosperity of the individual or community as that of good health, for wealth and prosperity availeth little without good health. In the extent to which this department succeeds in educating the citizens up to methods which prevent diseases, just that much is the department a success.

The Medical and Health Authorities in the various sections of Texas, find this department a very helpful refuge in any time of need.

Thus it is that her citizenship through a desire to build up a system that none might equal has seen fit through her law makers to provide means for a continual warfare upon preventable disease and by preventable the other meaning of the word might be substituted, unnecessary disease, and this unnecessary prevalence of disease the State Board of Health is helping every section of the state to overcome. First remove the cause, thus removing the disease and this plan is succeeding in no small measure. For that purpose the Board of Health was formed, and its work is being pursued with all the skill that modern science lends to the aid of mankind so that there is noticeable a decreasing number of the diseases from year to year, and which will continue through the time the state with her millions of people shall last.

To combat this unnecessary loss of life, there have been established four new bureaus, in addition to the original bureaus established as follows:

1. Bureau of Child Hygiene, which is to provide county public health nurses, in co-operation with the Red Cross; to establish child health centers; to give pre-natal and anastretical care and advice concerning infants and young children; to give bedside care to the sick in their own homes by public health nurses, under regulations adopted by the State Board of Health and approved by the County Medical Society; to distribute leaflets on pre-natal, infant and

child care; to arrange child health conferences in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Home Economics Department of the University of Texas; education and training. Supervision, instruction in ophthalmia neonatorum and infant hygiene. Investigation of unlicensed midwives; to urge complete registration of births; to establish the following clinics: Pre-natal, well baby, sick baby, pre-school child; to make physical inspection of school children.

2. Bureau of Communicable Diseases, whose program is as follows: To supply the City and County Health officers with information about communicable diseases; instructing and directing such officers in carrying out the laws regarding reportable and quarantinable diseases; enforcing the above mentioned laws and establishing general quarantine when necessary; receiving, tabulating and recording all reports on communicable diseases; formulating plans for the prevention of epidemics and the eradication of preventable diseases; investigating and assisting in the control of epidemics; preparing and supplying literature on the following subjects: List of communicable diseases, list of "Reportable" diseases, importance of promptly reporting communicable diseases, disease "carriers," what they are and how controlled, vaccination—the importance and technique, immunity—what it is and how acquired, advantages of immunity—to the individual and the public, and the duty of local health officers, county and city officials, the community, and the individual in the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

3. Bureau of Public Health Education, whose purpose it is to carry on the educational work of all the bureaus of the State Health Department; getting out pamphlets and literature for the various phases of public health work; keeping informed upon the latest public health literature on public health matters, and giving advice to the other bureaus; arranging and giving public lectures; supplying articles for the press on various activities of the Health Department; arranging public health exhibitions; organizing public health societies and the medium through which the activities of all the bureaus will be reduced to writing and disseminated to the public.

4. Bureau of Public Health Nursing, which is to keep in touch with public health nursing in the state; to act in advisory capacity to any organizations contemplating establishing such service; to interest suitable nurses in public health nursing with the object of increasing the supply; to properly place before city and county officials and the medical profession the importance of public health nursing and the functions of the public health nurse; to stimulate public health nursing education among nurses in co-operation with the State Nurse's Association and State League for Nursing Education; to support and co-operate with the School of Public Health Nursing, University of Texas; through a plan of co-operation with the American Red Cross the Director of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing of the State Board of Health is also Director of Public Health Nursing for the American Red Cross in Texas; nurses employed by Red Cross Chapters carry out the public program of the State Board of Health in their several communities in conjunction with the local health officers and local physicians.

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS MEDICAL PROFESSION

By R. W. KNOX M. D.

Ex-President State Medical Association of Texas



JUST as Texas had men of the first magnitude in her earliest military and civil affairs, the mere mention of whose names recall days of achievement of which the world is proud to this day, so the pioneer predecessors of the Medical Profession of today had a standard at the outset which compared favorably with that of any state in the Union. Among those early physicians were such men as Ashbel Smith, physician, surgeon, scientist, statesman and scholar, Phillips Anderson, Chief Surgeon of the Texas Navy and Alexander

Ewing, Chief Surgeon of the Texas Army. These names merely mentioned prove the high standard when Texas began as a Republic. But with the winning of freedom and the establishment of safety within the Texas borders, multitudes flocked into the Republic from varying quarters, the scarcity of physicians was felt, and finally necessity demanded volunteers who had had experience in hospital work, nursing, the drug business or who were simply particularly gifted in their ministrations for the sick to join the regular practitioners in their service for their country. About 1845 to 1850, the first few years after the Republic became a state, the medical profession was greatly strengthened by young men coming from other states, graduates of the best literary and medical colleges in the land, cultured and refined. The high standard of the earliest days began to be approached again, and in 1857 the first attempt was made to organize the Texas physicians when, on March 11th, the Houston physicians effected an organization. In 1859 these men issued a call to all Texas physicians and surgeons to organize but no record was kept of the meeting that resulted from that call. However, it is evident that the Texas physicians and surgeons first organized in that year for, after the Civil War days and with reconstruction under way, in 1869 the Houston physicians issued a state call for "re-organization." On April 15, 1869, twenty-eight physicians responded and as a result the first state meeting whose records have been preserved was held. Dr. T. J. Heard, of Galveston, was chosen president Dr. R. H. Jones, of Washington County, first vice-president; Dr. D. R. Wallace, of Waco, second vice-president; Dr. A. A. Connell, of Houston, recording secretary; Dr. W. P. Riddle, of Houston, corresponding secretary, and Dr. F. Hassenberg, of Houston, treasurer. Two days were consumed in these details of organization. At the second meeting, at Houston, Dr. R. T. Flewellen, of Houston, was chosen president, and Dr. D. R. Wallace became first vice-president. The third session, also at Houston, found an increased attendance and interest. Dr. Wallace, of Waco, was made president; he was a man of unusual executive ability and at once his influence for good was felt. Through him, the association was brought into closer relations

with the American Medical Association and Dr. S. O. Young was chosen as the first Texas delegate to the national body. He appointed various committees to do special work and report at the next annual convention.

The fourth session of the Texas Medical Association, meeting at Houston, elected Dr. D. F. Stuart, of Houston, as president; Dr. S. O. Young as recording secretary, and Dr. J. Larendon, also of Houston, as treasurer and this position Dr. Larendon retained for a quarter of a century. This meeting was April 15, 1872. It was then decided to abandon Houston as the permanent quarters. Waco was designated as the next meeting place. It has already been noted by the reader, perhaps, that the Texas Medical Association began as a Houston idea and was chiefly maintained by physicians and surgeons of that city and its immediate territory until its final success.

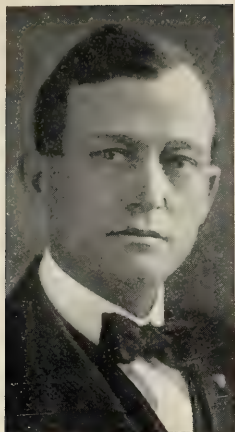
A great deal has been accomplished through the activities of the Medical Association. It has in many cases acted as a law making body for its own members, prescribing certain rules of ethics and standards of practise which its members were required to adopt. Through the work of the Association many evils of the practise have been eliminated and evil practitioners barred from practising.

To trace the history of the Association from that fourth meeting to its present, would be to catalogue the accomplishment of much good for the people of Texas that could not have been achieved in any other form. Before the association was organized the state at one time came to be overrun with medical quacks of every kind; there were no laws to restrain them nor laws to protect the public and reputable physicians. In 1871 the association began a crusade for laws of protection, first meeting with meager results but finally calling forth a state law requiring every physician to register statement of where, when and at what school he graduated and to register his actual diploma. This shut out some but not all quacks as there were bogus schools just as bogus graduates. Finally the Texas Medical Association secured a law calling for a state board of examiners before which every physician then practicing had to appear for an examination. Another noteworthy accomplishment was the law creating the State Board of Health. The general state work of the association is greatly furthered and given dispatch by a division of the state into subdivisions, as the East Texas Medical Association, the West Texas Association. Then, too, special interests have come to have their own organization, as the Railroad Surgeons' Association, etc. Space fails us to permit of mention of how disease epidemics of every kind have been eliminated, health departments established, even in county and city forms for the entire state, which in turn have aided materially in establishment of pure water supplies, special laboratories over the country, etc.—all of which have greatly reduced death rates and given a state-wide health. There are at present approximately 7,000 physicians and surgeons in the state of Texas, and 90 sanitariums with 125 hospitals and homes, and the Texas Medical Association never in so flourishing a condition.

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS BAR ASSOCIATION

By CLAUDE POLLARD

Ex-President



SINCE the dawn of civilization the government of the tribe, state, nation and empire has been directed and largely controlled through particular elements of society. Early Rome was effectively governed by the powerful patrician families, later fell under the rule of the emperors, and finally under the dominant spirit of militarism. Early England was governed by the feudal lords, later came under the domination of the House of Lords and is now controlled by the lower house of Parliament. In the United States

since the Declaration of Independence, the lawyers have been the great controlling and directing influence of the government. In Texas to the lawyers and to their organization, the Texas Bar Association is particularly deserving that tribute of Daniel Webster:

"Law is the great interest of man on earth. It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands there is a foundation for social security, general happiness and the improvement of progress of our race. And whoever labors on this edifice with usefulness and distinction, whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies, connects himself, in name, and fame, and character, with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society."

The first meeting of the Texas Bar Association was called at Galveston in the year 1882. At this meeting tentative plans were made for a permanent organization and many lawyers expressed their willingness to co-operate with the new organization. Among the charter members of the association were some of the most prominent attorneys of Texas, amongst whom are: James L. Autry, of Houston; James A. Baker, of Houston; Colonel W. L. Crawford, of Dallas; Senator C. A. Culberson, of Dallas; R. V. Davidson, of Dallas; Walter Gresham, of Galveston; T. S. Henderson, of Cameron; Charles F. Hume, of Houston; Rudolf Kleburg, of Austin; John Lovejoy, of Houston; B. F. Masterson, of Galveston; Judge T. S. Maxey, of Austin; F. D. Minor, of Beaumont; Anson Rainey, of Dallas; N. A. Rector, of Austin; Judge Seth Sheppard, of Washington, D. C.; W. S. Simpkins, of Austin; R. G. Street, of Galveston; B. D. Tarlton, of Austin; Charles F. Todd, of Texarkana, and John C. Walker, of Galveston. It is to these "old guardsmen" that the association is indebted for its existence and it is through their efforts that much of its success has been gained. In their constitution they provided that annual meetings were to be held for the purpose of "advancing the science of jurisprudence, promoting uniformity of legislation in the administration of justice throughout the state, upholding the honor of the

profession of law, and encouraging intercourse among its members." Galveston was selected as the permanent convention city and for twenty years it continued to be the annual meeting place. The first president of the association was Thomas J. Devine, of San Antonio, who was one of the early Texas settlers and who had won a substantial reputation throughout the state as a lawyer of great ability. By 1900 the membership had reached the hundred mark and it was thought advisable to change the meeting place of the yearly convention from city to city. This policy being carried out, the next meeting was held at Dallas. By means of interest thus stimulated the membership began to increase and by 1914 it had approximately five hundred named on its roll, while at the present time the membership is over the thousand mark.

As stated in the constitution the purpose is to aid the state in its legal and governmental problems. In furtherance of this aim the yearly conventions are devoted to a thorough discussion of problems of the state. Committees are frequently appointed to consider and report to the state legislature changes in existing laws which might be advisable and by this means many state laws have been greatly changed to the advantage of the people.

The presidents of the association, who in their time were among the most prominent men of the state have been: Thomas J. Devine, 1882; T. N. Waul, 1883; J. H. McCleary, 1884; B. H. Bassett, 1885; A. J. Peeler, 1886; T. J. Beall, 1887; W. L. Crawford, 1888; F. Charles Hume, 1889; H. W. Lightfoot, 1890; Norman G. Kittrell, 1891; Seth Sheppard, 1892; John N. Henderson, 1893; S. C. Padelford, 1894; Thomas A. Franklin, 1895; William L. Prather, 1896; William H. Clark, 1897; William Aubrey, 1898; Frank C. Dillard, 1899; Presley K. Ewing, 1900; M. A. Spoonts, 1901; James B. Stubbs, 1902; Lewis R. Bryan, 1903; T. S. Reese, 1904; H. C. Carter, 1905; H. M. Garwood, 1906; A. L. Beaty, 1907; A. E. Wilkinson, 1908; Yancey Lewis, 1909; William H. Burges, 1910; Hiram Glass, 1911; R. E. L. Saner, 1912; John T. Duncan, 1913; W. W. Searcy, 1914; Allan D. Sanford, 1915; John L. Dyer, 1916; Frank C. Jones, 1917; Charles K. Lee, 1918; W. L. Estes, 1919; and Claude Pollard, 1920.

For thirty-eight years the Texas Bar Association has been the largest association of its kind in the Southwest. It has furnished the national halls of Congress many able men and many are the learned jurists that have come from its ranks. Ever mindful of the duties that rest with the association the members are continually striving for the greater, better Texas, and many are the measures of reform which it has been the means of having introduced and passed through the legislature of this state. The preservation of our state institutions is dependent in no small degree upon the patriotic zeal of this body of lawyers, and the things for which they contend, and, if always true to the heritage of the history of our state and its institutions, it may always be said of her:

"Though storms and tempests thunder on its brow
And oceans break its billows at its feet,
It stands unmoved, and glories in its height."

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY OF TEXAS

By JOHN H. KIRBY



THE Lumber Industry, with all that it includes from the initial stage of logging to the finished product, constitutes the third greatest manufacturing activity of the United States and also ranks third among the industries of the Lone Star State. Though Texas as the largest state in the Union has more forested area than any other state, she has a "stand" much smaller than that in several other territories. One estimate gives 40,000,000 acres of wooded land, but this is inaccurate and, in fact, it is practically impossible to make an exact estimate for much wooded land is unfit for commercial lumbering. As our state varies greatly in climate and physiography, practically the whole range of forest trees found in the temperate zone is within our borders. Four general lumber belts may be mentioned—East Texas, greater than all the others combined, the Grand and Black Prairies, Edwards Plateau and territory west of the Pecos River.

The distribution of lumber producing trees may be given as follows: In the coast plain, along swamps and sluggish streams, pines—the most valuable—tupelo, magnolia, sweet gum and other species; in the alluvial bottoms are the hardwoods—the oaks the most important in quantity and value—ash, hickory, gum, holly and other hardwood species; in the interior of the coast plain the loblolly pines and hardwoods abound, while pines are also on sandy ridges and hardwoods in the half-swampy flats. The Hardin County "Big Thicket" of Hardwoods is famous as being almost impenetrable. North and east of this area are the long leaf pines. And Texas has the last large stands of the long leaf pines for which



Lumber Mill of the Kirby Lumber Company at Voth, Texas

our state is famed far and wide. Between this area and the Red River westward to the Black Prairies are the short leaf pines and accompanying hard-

woods. The Grand and Black Prairies, bounded by the Brazos and Nueces Rivers and the Coast Plain, abound in live oaks. The Edwards Plateau, mostly west of the 98th meridian, has hardwoods in canyons and about streams with post oak, mountain oak, and cedar brakes of extensive area on hills and bluffs.

Practically all logging and saw mills are in East Texas—from which it is again seen that East Texas comprises all the most valuable forests of the State, forty-eight counties in number. There are no publicly owned lands here. Three holdings alone include 22.1 per cent of the total stand of which six-sevenths is the long leaf pine—an enormous concentration, and eighty-one largest holdings of the state have 55.3 per cent of the total stand or 72.2 per cent of the most valuable woods. The total stand for East Texas is estimated as 66,000,000,000 board feet, of



Airplane View of One of the Plants of the Kirby Lumber Company at Voth, Texas

which the long leaf pine leads with over 22,000,000,000 board feet with the short leaf pine close on to it. It is estimated that the annual cut is 2,099,130,000 board feet or 3.2 per cent, at which rate, not allowing for reforestation, it will require about thirty-one years to exhaust the timber supply of Texas.

Eleven and eight-tenths per cent of the total volume of Texas manufactured output are from the lumber mills and wood using plants, while 33.5 per cent of all wage earners in the manufacturing industry of Texas are engaged in the manufacture of lumber or lumber products, working in 799 plants.

To summarize then, the Texas lumber business has 799 manufacturing plants employing 33.5 per cent of all manufacturing employees of the state, putting out 11.8 per cent of the total of the Texas manufactured output; the distribution of timber varies from the tupelo and cypress of the swamps of the East and Southeast to the cactus on the high, dry western plateaus with 150 varieties of valuable timber producing trees between; the annual "cut" is about 3.2 per cent of the total "stand" which is estimated as 66,000,000,000 board feet in which the long leaf pine leads with about 25,000,000,000 board feet, six-sevenths of which are owned by three holdings while 81 holdings have 72.2 per cent of the most valuable woods, and America's last large stands of the famed long leaf pine are in the state of Texas.

HISTORY OF HOUSTON BANKS

By JOHN T. SCOTT

President of First National Bank



HOUSTON is the home of the first bank ever organized in Texas, as it can boast of having had so many other things first. The banks and trust companies of this city have played a very important part in the growth and development of the city and today Houston is one of the leading financial centers of Texas, contributing in every way to the orderly and permanent growth of Southern Texas.

Houston's first bank, the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Texas, was chartered by the congress of Coahuila and Texas to S. M. Williams and associates in 1835, one year before there really was a town of Houston. Its authorized capital was \$1,000,000.00 and \$100,000.00 was paid in. It was a bank of issue. The first president was S. M. Williams and the first cashier was J. W. McMillan. Constant warfare was made against it and it finally went out of business in 1859, when the supreme court annulled its charter. Texas chartered no banks until after the adoption of the Constitution in 1870, so this was the only chartered bank in Texas for many years. Soon after the death of Mr. Williams the affairs of the bank were wound up by B. A. Shepherd, who had become one of its principal owners.

Several of the early merchants such as T. W. House, Sr., Cornelius Ennis and W. J. Hutchins, conducted banks of their own in connection with

their cotton and mercantile transactions. In 1854 B. A. Shepherd engaged exclusively in the banking business and so he was the first man in Texas to do so. Practically all the banking business in the



Second National Bank Building, Corner Main and Rusk, Houston, Texas



First National Bank Building Main to Fannin Streets at Franklin

state was done in Houston and Galveston until after the Civil War. The Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Texas was also engaged in lines other than banking. The first national bank of Texas, now known as the First National Bank of Galveston, was organized in 1865 and was the first National bank in the state. In 1866 the First National Bank

of Houston was organized by T. M. Bagby and others, Mr. Bagby becoming its first president. Later Mr. Shepherd became president and after his decease his son-in-law, Mr. A. P. Root, succeeded him. After the death of Mr. Root Mr. O. L. Cochran, another son-in-law of Mr. Shepherd, became president. In 1915 John T. Scott succeeded to the presidency of the bank and is serving in that position at this time. The original capital of the bank was \$100,000.00. In 1906 it increased to \$500,000.00, in 1909 to \$1,000,000.00 and in 1912 to \$2,000,000.00. The total assets of this bank today exceed \$30,000,000.00. In September, 1909, the deposits were less than \$5,000,000.00 while in April, 1912, they had grown to about \$9,000,000.00 and at this time the individual and bank deposits exceed \$34,000,000.00. F. M. Law, W. S. Cochran and Sam R. Lawder are vice presidents and O. W. Jackson, cashier.

The City Bank of Houston was opened November 1st, 1870, with a capital stock of \$250,000.00 and was so engaged for about fifteen years, but was



Public National Bank Building, Main Street and Preston Avenue

forced to suspend payment in 1885. Col. B. A. Botts was its president until his death in 1885. W. R. Baker was chosen to succeed him. This bank suspended payment September 19th, 1885, and went into the hands of Major B. F. Weems, receiver. Mr. Baker was the principal loser, but it little affected the financial standing of the city. In 1874 the Houston Savings Bank was organized and did business until February 21, 1886, at which time Dr. D. F. Stuart was appointed receiver to wind up its business. There was not a great deal of money invested so the losses were very small.

In 1886, twenty years after the First National Bank began business, the Commercial National Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$500,000.00.

This bank grew rapidly, did a large business and later was merged with the South Texas National Bank. In 1889 the third national bank of Houston was chartered as the Houston National Bank. In 1909 they obtained a new charter under the name of the Houston National Exchange Bank. Today the bank is known as the Houston National Bank and has a capital and surplus of \$1,300,000.00. Jos. F. Meyer, Sr., is president and Melvin Rouff and Jos. F. Meyer, Jr., active vice presidents. This institution has grown rapidly. In 1902 its deposits were about \$360,000.00, in 1912 \$3,000,000.00 and in 1925 nearly \$11,000,000.00. In 1890 the South Texas National Bank was chartered with a capital stock of \$500,000.00. On March 2nd, 1912, this bank absorbed the Commercial National Bank, the new bank thus formed is known today as the South Texas Commercial National Bank with a capital and surplus of over \$2,500,000.00 and resources in excess of \$28,000,000.00. Captain James A. Baker is president and S. M. McAshan is vice president. The Union National Bank of today represents three original banks. The Union Bank and Trust Company was chartered in 1905 under the new banking laws of Texas, receiving charter number one. It effected a consolidation with the Planters and Mechanics Bank in 1908 and in 1910 it absorbed the Merchants National Bank. At this time it became a national bank with a capital of \$1,000,000.00. Total deposits today exceed \$17,000,000.00. Assets today are in excess of \$20,000,000.00. J. S. Rice is chairman of the board, R. M. Farrar is president, George Hamman and T. C. Dunn active vice presidents.

In 1907 the Lumbermans National Bank was organized with a capital of \$400,000.00 and surplus of \$100,000.00. Two years later it absorbed the City National Bank and in 1910 the American National Bank and the Central Bank and Trust Company turned over their assets to it. The name was changed to the Second National Bank in January, 1923. The capital and surplus is \$1,600,000.00 and deposits over \$15,000,000.00. S. F. Carter is president, Guy M. Bryan, C. S. E. Holland and Hudson P. Ellis, active vice presidents. The Harris County Bank and Trust Company was organized in 1907, having one-half of its capital stock of \$25,000.00 in its banking house. It failed in July, 1907. In January, 1910, the Guaranty National Bank was organized with a capital of \$20,000.00. In March, 1918, the capital was increased to \$50,000.00. Six months later it was increased to \$100,000.00 and in December, 1921, it was nationalized. The capital stock today is \$200,000.00. The deposits are nearly \$2,000,000.00, with total resources of about \$2,500,000.00. John D. Dyer is president and W. L. Dyer active vice president.

In 1912 the National Bank of Commerce was organized with a capital stock of \$500,000.00. Its deposits in 1912 were \$800,000.00 while in January, 1926, they were over \$11,000,000.00. Its resources are nearly \$13,000,000.00. Jesse H. Jones is president, N. E. Meador and A. D. Simpson, active vice presidents, and A. F. Fisher, cashier. In June, 1915, the bank that is today known as the State National Bank was organized under the name of the State Bank and Trust Company. On December 19th, 1921, it was nationalized. The capital stock is \$500,000.00 and total deposits are about \$5,000,000.00. J. A.

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

Wilkins is president, and H. M. Wilkins, vice president. The Public National Bank was organized December 1st, 1921, by J. Lewis Thompson and associates and has a capital stock of \$300,000.00, with deposits over \$2,500,000.00. J. H. Tallichet is president, and Carter Stewart, active vice president. On April 3rd, 1919, the Citizens State Bank was organized by A. C. Bell and others, with a capital stock of \$100,000.00. The deposits are about \$600,000.00, with total assets of about \$700,000.00. W. H. Irvin is president and A. V. Pace, vice president. On July 30th, 1919, the People's State Bank, with a capital stock of \$150,000.00, was organized by Louie Cohn and associates. The Marine Bank and Trust Company was organized and acquired the business and good will of the People's State Bank, February 24th, 1925. The capital is \$300,000.00 and deposits over \$2,000,000.00. D. W. Cooley is president and T. P. Priddie, Jr., is active vice president. The First Texas Joint Stock Bank was organized in April, 1919, with capital stock of \$500,000.00. C. S. E. Holland is president. The Gulf State Bank was organized in May, 1919, and its capital stock is \$100,000.00 and has deposits of over \$1,000,000.00. D. S. Cage is president, and Eli Marks is active vice president. The Seaport National Bank was organized in 1924, with a capital stock of \$250,000.00. W. S. Meyers is chairman of the board and president, and Phil Stillman, active vice president. The Central State Bank of Magnolia Park was organized in March, 1923. F. A. Baldinger is president. The Labor Bank and Trust Company was opened in November, 1925. It has \$110,000.00 capital stock and surplus. Senator Charles Murphy is president, C. L. Killingsworth and B. C. Bukowski are active vice presidents.

The Federal Reserve Bank established a branch in Houston in 1919, and now has a modern banking house at 1301 Texas Avenue. The Federal Land Bank of Houston was organized and opened for business in Houston, March 26th, 1917. It has a capital, surplus and undivided profits of more than \$7,500,000.00. M. H. Gossett is president, R. D. Johnson, treasurer, and John V. Van Demark, secretary.

The trust companies of Houston, as well as the banks, have assisted materially in the advancement of Houston and have filled the need that is beyond the sphere of the bank. Houston is the home of some of the strongest trust companies of the South. The Houston Land and Trust Company is a parent organization of this nature in Houston. It was organized in 1875 and was originally chartered to do land trust business only and until it was reorganized in 1889 it did an unimportant business. At this time it was reorganized for the purpose of doing regular mortgage and trust business and since that time it has aided greatly in the growth of this city and surrounding territory. It has a capital stock of \$1,000,000.00, with deposits in excess of \$4,200,000.00. P. B. Timpson is president. The Texas Trust Company was organized July 12th, 1909, with a capital stock of \$500,000.00. In 1909 the Southern Trust Company was organized and began business in January, 1910, with a capital stock of \$500,000.00. In September, 1909, the Bankers Trust Company was organized with a capital stock of \$500,000.00 and with a paid-in surplus of

\$25,000.00. The capital was later increased to \$1,000,000.00. In 1911 the Texas Trust Company was merged with the Bankers Trust Company, the capital becoming at that time \$2,000,000.00. In 1920 the name was changed to the Bankers Mortgage Company. The total assets of this institution exceed \$3,000,000.00.

In 1911 the American Trust Company was organized with a capital of \$500,000.00. The Fidelity Trust Company was organized in 1914. It has a



State National Bank Building, One of Houston's Sky-scrapers

capital and undivided profits of over \$250,000.00. Judge W. W. Moore is president. In February, 1917, the Guardian Trust Company was organized by C. M. Malone and associates. It has a capital and surplus of over \$600,000.00. Captain James A. Baker is president, C. M. Malone, active vice president. On April 12th, 1920, the San Jacinto Trust Company was organized by George F. Howard and others, with a capital and surplus of \$110,000.00. The capital stock is \$300,000.00 and surplus \$125,000.00. George F. Howard is president, and E. C. Barkley is active vice president. In May, 1925, the Federal Trust Company began business and has a capital stock of \$200,000.00 and deposits of about \$500,000.00. C. H. Bryan is president and Floyd Ikard, vice president. The Guaranty Trust Company was organized in 1924, with capital stock of \$100,000.00. J. A. Elkins is president and J. W. Keeland is active vice president.

HOUSTON'S INDUSTRIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

By R. M. FARRAR

President Houston Chamber of Commerce



PICTURE to yourself a city of a million souls, a city traversed by a net work of transit lines; with elevated railways along the principal streets and subways under the Ship Channel; with beautiful homes stretching over the level plains now vacant; with hundreds of industrial plants sending their volume of mingled smoke and flare into the sky; with ships flying between here and all parts of the world—then you will visualize the Houston of the future. This is a dream, you say, perhaps it is, but isn't

the Houston of today a dream compared with the Houston of a quarter of a century ago? Those who know local history will admit that it is.

In all the history of American cities there is not a more brilliant page than that of Houston's marvelous growth, commercial and industrial advancement.

The fundamental factor in this growth has been the ship channel. Located on a deep water harbor, where 18 railways meet ocean going vessels from all ports of the world, Houston holds undisputed sway as the commercial, industrial and financial center of the great Southwest. No other American city occupies a more favored position. A land locked harbor, with 50 miles of water frontage for the accommodation of industrial plants, with an empire of rich and productive land from which to draw her trade, her rapid ascendancy to the position of a world port is universally recognized.

Keen sighted investors, recognizing the superior advantage offered by Houston as a great distributing point for world markets, are already coming into the field and the water front is becoming bordered with a multitude of industrial plants. Facts are stubborn things, and facts will prove that no other American city can show a more rapid and substantial industrial growth.

The present splendid waterway is to have still further improvement. Funds have been appropriated for deepening the channel to 30 feet, with a width of 200 feet at the base, five and a half million dollars have already been spent in improvements, and two and a half million dollars more will be spent in the immediate future. Nor will the work stop when appropriations now available have been spent, but improvement will continue until the port is the finest on the American continent. Its natural advantages are undisputed. The channel is an arm of fresh water reaching 50 miles inland from the high seas and affording safe anchorage in time of high winds. This situation constitutes the ideal port. The depth will be abundant. There will be no locks or dams necessary. The stream is as calm as a mountain lake, and is bordered by woodland

and plain constituting an everchanging panorama view of scenic beauty. Municipal wharves and docks have been constructed at a cost of \$3,250,000, and this is but the beginning of improvements to follow. Private capital is now building docks and wharves to serve the many industrial plants along the channel. A Municipal Belt Railway connecting the wharves with the 18 railways entering the city of Houston afford a service for all tonnage received and sent through the channel. The turning basin, where ships begin their return voyage to the sea is 1100



Niels Esperson Building, the Tallest Office Building in Texas and One of the Finest Buildings in the South

feet wide at the top and 1000 feet at the base. Its present ruling depth is 25 feet. This will soon be extended to 30 feet, and the water area materially extended. Plans for these improvements have been submitted to the United States Board of Engineers, and the work will be done along scientific lines.

There will be no haphazard work, and no experimenting.

The production of oil in Texas to-day is the marvel of the civilized world. A few years ago, oil production in the state was considered negligible. Today Texas leads every other state in the American Union, according to Government reports, and the industry is still in its infancy. The coastal fields are new, the territory will not be exhausted for many years to come. The markets of Europe are looking to Texas for their principal supplies of petroleum and its products.

There are now eighteen refineries located on the Ship Channel and in process of location there. These great plants will have a daily capacity, when completed, of 200,000 barrels of oil. Their crude supply will be drawn from pipe lines now serving the coastal fields of Texas and Louisiana, and the North Texas and Oklahoma fields. Mexican crude petroleum will be brought in tankers from the Tampico fields and those in Venezuela and other Central American republics. Oil from Mexico is already being shipped to Houston for refining. Terminating on the Channel are now one 8-inch and three 6-inch pipe lines, from the Oklahoma fields. Construction work has begun on two more 8-inch lines. The present daily capacity of 55,000 barrels from Oklahoma and North Texas will soon be increased to 116,000. One of these new lines will come through the Burkburnett field. Pipe line connections through various coastal fields and Oklahoma give a total capacity of 63,000 barrels of crude oil per day to be refined at local refineries. The storage capacity of steel tanks in the vicinity of Houston is 4,500,000 barrels.

Oil Refineries.

The following oil companies and refineries are already located on the channel:

Refineries: Houston Terminal Oil Co., Deepwater Oil Refineries, Keen & Woolf Oil Co., Sinclair Refining Co., Galena Signal Oil Co., Crown Oil Co., Humble Oil & Refining Co., Great Lakes & Western Refining Co., La Porte Oil & Refining Co., Pay-Tex Petroleum Co., Able Refining Co., Gulf Pipe Line Co. (mixing plant), Trans-Atlantic Oil Refining Co.

Other companies having large tank farms and storage facilities on the channel are: The Texas Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, American Petroleum Company, Clarion Oil Company, Rio Bravo Oil Company and Houston Oil Terminal Company.

Public Wharves.

There are now six public wharves near the turning basin. All have been built within the last three years and are modern in type and construction. They cover a total water frontage of 3649 lineal feet, and a total area of 303,634 square feet. Freight sheds cover 141,023 feet, with 613,611 square feet yet to be covered. These wharves are provided with municipal railway trackage along the water front. Wharf No. 1 has been in operation since November 1915. It was the first to be built. It is now used to handle the business of the Southern Steamship company's Houston-Philadelphia line. The wharf is 647 feet long, with a maximum width of 165 feet, including the aprons. Including the sheds, it covers an area of 76,672 square feet. It has railroad tracks at rear and two tracks at front apron. The storage shed is of solid concrete and fireproof. The four other city wharves are modern

in every particular. The cotton wharf opposite Wharf No. 4, is 800 feet long by 42 feet wide, covering an area of 33,600 square feet. The Manchester Wharf, two miles down the channel from Wharf No. 1 will, when completed, be 500 feet long, with belt railway connection with main line rail ways. The money for building this wharf has been reserved out of the funds received from Bond sales for the purpose of building the wharf.

The city owns two up-to-date wharves, one at the foot of Baker street, and the other at the South side of Main street. The Baker street wharf is 80



Petroleum Building, One of the Latest Additions to Houston Skyscrapers

feet long by 20 feet wide. The Main street wharf is 552 feet long by 80 feet wide. The Main street wharf contains a storage warehouse 70 feet long and 24 feet wide.

Private Wharves.

Several private corporations which have purchased water frontage for the building of industrial plants and oil refineries, have built their own wharves, and many more of these are in prospect for the immediate future. Many of these will be used for receiving and sending oil shipments.

Public Warehouses.

Plans for making the port a concentration point for merchandise and commercial products have been scientifically worked out, and a warehouse containing more than 5 acres of floor space has already been constructed. It is located in the rear of wharf No. 4, and built of concrete. Of the floor space 188,543 square feet is reserved for storage purposes. It is divided into compartments by concrete walls and automatic fire doors, with automatic sprinkler system, power circuits and electric lights. Three railroad tracks are located between the two wings of the building, with two tracks on the outside of the east wing.

Cotton Sheds.

Immediately to the rear of the 800 foot cotton wharf are three cotton sheds, having a total area of 242,898 square feet, with a total storage capacity of 30,000 bales of cotton. Each shed is equipped



The New Medical Arts Building, Built Expressly for the Medical and Dental Profession

with the Fordyce monorail cotton trolley, connecting with the wharf, which transports cotton from the sheds to the ship's side. Each of these cotton sheds is served by two municipal railroad spur tracks running alongside the sheds. Three private cotton warehouses are located on the channel below the turning basin. Cotton is shipped from all sheds and docks to the principal markets of the world.

Public Terminal Facilities.

Probably the greatest public asset connected with the harbor administration is the Municipal Belt Railway, owned and operated by the city of Houston. This road was built in order that terminal facilities of the ship channel might forever remain free from private control. Every industry on the channel stands on an equal footing as regards to terminal privileges.

This city's terminal railway connects with many industrial plants now in operation, and will eventu-

ally serve every industry on the channel. The city owned railway connects with all the main line railways entering Houston. The road already has 12 miles of trackage on the south side of the channel, including switch yards capable of accommodating 450 railway cars. On the north side of the channel the Belt line owns 157 miles of switch yards accommodating 148 cars. The city owns two 70-ton locomotives with which to operate its railway, also a roundhouse, for its locomotives. As shipping on the channel increases the belt line terminal will connect with all industrial plants there. It is the public's safe-guard against private control of the terminal facilities of the port.

Free to the World.

The Port of Houston is free to the World, no charges whatever being made against vessels entering the harbor. No charges for dockage, wharfage, or berthing are made. This affords ships coming here a tremendous advantage. The expense of maintaining the municipal wharves and docks is maintained by the taxpayers of Houston. All other South Texas ports, including Galveston, Texas City, Beaumont, Port Arthur and Orange, assess port charges. So does New Orleans and Mobile. This is made possible through municipal ownership and control of the port. Charges for piloting vessels up the channel are exceedingly reasonable. When a vessel has once entered the channel the charge for piloting is \$2.50 per foot of vessel draft one way. Fresh water for ships is supplied by the city at fifteen cents per thousand gallons.

Other Harbors Not Free.

Galveston harbor makes the following charges against vessels entering her harbor: Vessels of 2,000 net tons and under 3,000 tons, \$125; vessels of 3,000 tons and under 5,000 tons, \$150; vessels of 5,000 tons and over \$175.

New Orleans bases her charges on the gross tonnage of the vessels per day, charging 3 cents per ton for the first day and going down a gradual scale to one cent per ton for six days of the vessel's stay. Charges then cease until the 22nd day, when one cent is charged per ton until the 26th day, when the scale for the first week again becomes effective. The true spirit of Southern hospitality is exemplified in the management of Houston's splendid harbor.

Numerous Industrial Sites.

There is room on the water front for thousands of industrial plants. The distance from the Turning Basin to Morgan's Point is 25 miles. The water frontage on both sides of the Channel is available for building purposes, giving 50 miles of water frontage. This land is lower in price than any other deep water frontage in America. As industries develop the municipal railway will be connected with them and the eighteen main line railways that radiate in every direction from Houston.

Steamers are now plying between Houston and Philadelphia, and oil tankers bring cargoes from the Tampico oil fields of Mexico. The Ward Line steamers have applied for the privilege of opening a line between Houston and Central American ports.

Ship Building Industry.

Two ship building plants have been in operation on the Ship Channel since August, 1917. They are the Universal and the Midland yards. The Universal plant has built nine 3,500 ton Ferris type wooden ships. The last one to be built under government

contract will be completed by the end of the present month. This yard is now negotiating for ships to be built under private contract at the Universal plant here.

The Midland yards have launched eight 3,500 ton wooden vessels and two 2,500 ton barges. All these ships have been built for the United States Merchant Marine. The vessels are being chartered to private corporations by the government, and are especially desirable for coastwise and South American trade. The ships are of the type best suited to coast waters, although they are excellent carriers for Trans-Atlantic service.

Considerable interest has been shown in ship building as a permanent industry here. Conditions are ideal and materials abundant. A local organization has been formed also to build concrete ships and barges in the channel. The Gulf district of the United States Shipping Board has built a total of 56 vessels, with a total tonnage of 205,400 during the past two years.

Growth in Population.

In 1880 Houston was a village of 16,513 inhabitants. The next decennial period showed an increase in population of 67 per cent; the next census showed an increase of 62 per cent. The period from 1900 to 1910 showed 79 per cent increase, giving the total at 78,800. The present population of Houston (metropolitan area) is 230,500, a phenomenal increase since the last census was taken. It will be noted that the increase during the last ten year period far exceeds that of any other period of the past. The greatest increase has been during the latter part of the present ten year period, or since the Houston Ship Channel has been open to navigation. It is safe to predict that the 1930 census will show more than half a million people within the municipal limits of Houston.

Leading Financial Center.

Houston is the recognized financial center of the Southwest. There are sixteen banks and trust companies operating here, including the Federal Farm Land Bank, and an important branch of the Eleventh District Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank Branch was opened August, 1919. The Federal Farm Land Bank has been in operation for eight years. During that time it has made many loans on farm properties, aggregating \$132,000,000. The money represented by these loans has gone into farm improvements and the purchase of the farm homes for former tenants. The institution has given an added stimulus to homebuilding on the land and to the development of the agricultural resources of the state.

Houston's annual bank clearings for 1925 were \$1,765,968,080. For 1924 bank clearings were \$1,578,359,500. The increase for 1925 was \$187,608,580.

The branch of the Federal Reserve Bank located here will facilitate the handling of loans and banks in South Texas. The Federal Reserve Bank loans its money to banks only, on what is known as "Rediscount" notes. A member's bank takes the note of its customer, with security attached, to the Federal Reserve Bank and gets Federal Currency, equal in amount to the value of the note. This currency

circulates as money, but is retired from circulation when the original note on which it was issued has been paid.

The total capitalization of Houston banks and trust companies is \$17,500,000 and their total resources \$160,000,000. The total deposits are approximately \$135,000,000.

South's Greatest Cotton Market.

Houston is the largest inland cotton port in the world. This is the shipping point for a million bales of cotton per year. This supply is drawn from Texas, Oklahoma and parts of Louisiana and Arkansas. There are eight large cotton compresses located here with a combined storage capacity of 600,000 bales. Seventy local firms are engaged in the cotton trade and ship to all the cotton markets of the world. Storage facilities have been provided on the Ship Channel also, and the cotton is shipped from Houston's wharves to the world's leading markets at a tremendous saving in rates over any other port.

Enormous Lumber Trade.

Houston has a lumber trade of more than three billion feet per year. This brings an annual revenue of \$75,000,000. Lumber is shipped to all parts of the world. More than a score of large lumber yards are located here, drawing their supplies from their own mills, located in the interior of the state. Vast timber reserves are still available, and local dealers entered into competition with the lumber manufacturers of Europe for building materials to be used in rebuilding cities of France and other countries of continental Europe.

South American Trade.

South and Central American Republics have evidenced a desire to increase their trade relations with Texas, and an extension of foreign trade is one of the activities of the immediate future of Houston. Before the war, American merchants were handicapped by lack of ships, but the new Merchant Marine will meet their problem. The 56 vessels built on the Gulf Coast alone, when put into foreign trade service through the Houston Ship Channel, will build up vast shipping trade with Mexico and the Pan-American Republics. The vessels are suited to carrying all kinds of cargoes, except crude oil, which will continue to be shipped in tankers. With an abundance of raw materials, including fibers and hardwoods, from Mexico, South and Central America manufacturing plants will be built here to work them into finished products and merchandise cargoes sent back in exchange. Thus a vast volume of trade will be built up. Ships for carrying this trade are the first essential, and now the ships are available for the first time in our history.

Growth of Industries.

No other American city affords such splendid facilities for manufacturing. The Ship Channel offers cheap factory sites on deep water frontage. Fuel is cheap and abundant. There are now 514 factories of different kinds located here, representing an investment of \$57,000,000. New factories are seeking locations here constantly and the already large list is being rapidly increased. The annual production of Houston's factories is \$75,000,000.

HISTORY OF HOUSTON

By the HOUSTON POST

ITS site selected by its founder because of its strategic situation at the head of navigation on Buffalo Bayou, Houston was destined from its foundation to become a great commercial city and from the day of its birth it has steadily progressed toward its present position as the metropolis of the Southern half of the state and second, if not indeed first, in population among the cities of Texas.

From the little party of a half dozen men who occupied four days in laboriously navigating Buffalo Bayou from Harrisburg to the junction of that stream with White Oak Bayou at the point opposite

shortly after the town had been surveyed, the Allen brothers predicted that Houston would necessarily become a great trading and transportation center, because it had the advantages of communication



Houston Post-Dispatch Building, corner Texas Avenue and Fannin Street

what is now the foot of Main Street and who laid out and settled Houston, to the present population of approximately 230,000, is far cry, but those men in that boat came with the definite purpose of establishing just such a city. They had visions of a city equal to what Houston is today, and they set about establishing and building that city with a faith and courage that was remarkable.

Houston has a marvelous history in that it has followed very largely the plans of development laid out for it by its founders, A. C. and J. K. Allen, the two New York promoters who founded the city, saw the advantages of its location and their first advertisement of town lots in Houston reads more like history than prophecy by realty promoters. For once, a promoter's dreams have come true.

In that first advertisement of Houston, printed in the Columbia Telegraph on August 26, 1836,



Looking South on Main Street at Preston, 1883

with foreign countries through the bayou and with the interior of the republic by means of the trails. They declared that Houston would become the great "commercial emporium of Texas," and suggested it as the seat of government for the republic.

The Allen brothers bought the original site of Houston, which consisted of half a league granted to John Austin and comprised sixty blocks in what is now the business district, for the sum of \$5,000, from Mrs. T. F. L. Parratt. They had tried to buy a site at Harrisburg, but were asked exorbitant prices, and decided to come further up the bayou for a site.

Gail Borden, who later invented condensed milk, made the survey and drew the maps of the new townsite in 1836. The streets in the old part of the



Main Street View Looking North From McKinney

town were given the names they bear now, with two or three exceptions, the original Milton street having been changed to LaBranch to honor Alcee LaBranch, United States Charge de Affairs, who was the first

minister to announce the recognition of Texas as a republic, and Homer being changed to Austin in honor of Stephen F. Austin.

John Allen, who selected the townsite right after the battle of San Jacinto, designated a certain street Railroad Street, with the expectation that some day a railroad would enter the new town. His prophecy was literally fulfilled, as the H. & T. C. tracks now traverse that street.

The site for the capitol building was originally designated on the map as the block just across from the present Rice hotel, but the capitol was actually built in 1837, two years after founding of the town, on the corner occupied by the eighteen story Rice hotel building. The congress of Texas, in session at Columbia, December 15, 1836, voted to move the capital of the Republic to Houston and the seat of government was actually moved here May 1, 1837, and the county seat was moved from Harrisburg shortly afterwards. So from its beginning Houston has been an important seat of government. The capital was removed to Austin in 1839.

The first settlers lived in tents and log shacks, but the town grew rapidly. The first hotel was a log structure at the corner of Travis and Franklin, the site now occupied by the Southern Pacific building, and formerly for many years by the Hutchens House, a famous hostelry. The Cherokee Indians lived on the north side, but never disturbed the Houston settlers, as General Houston had been a Cherokee chief and they were friendly toward the whites here. On occasion they came over from what is now the Fifth Ward to confer with the General and to trade.

A dense forest covered the site and the Allen's marked the trees with their knives, which were to be felled to clear a path for Main Street, and later other streets were cleared. Stumps remained in them for years. Showing how Houston has grown

to have been padded, while in 1842 the population was 5,000 and in that year 2,460 bales of cotton were exported. In 1841 Houston was made a port and a long task of improving the bayou for navigation was begun.

The first court house and jail was built in 1837, and were log structures and the first legal instrument recorded was a deed to the lot now occupied



Sam Houston Monument, Located at the Entrance to Hermann Park

by the store of William D. Cleveland & Son. Houston has had seven successive court houses.

The city was incorporated in 1837 and the first mayor was Dr. Frances Moore, Jr., who was editor of the Telegraph, which had been moved to Houston from Columbia by the Bordens who had been publishing it first at San Felipe and then at Columbia. Houston has had a long line of mayors who have advanced the interests of the city. The adoption of the commission form of government in 1903 under Mayor Rice was one of the most notable events in the history of the city government.

The first marriage license issued in Houston was by Clark De Witt C. Harris to Hugh McCrory and Miss Mary Smith. After Mr. McCrory's death, Mrs. McCrory married Dr. Anson Jones, last president of the republic, and she died in Houston in 1907. Although it was dangerous to be a Mason in territory belonging to or adjacent to Mexico, Masonry preceded even the churches to Houston and in 1837 Holland Lodge, the mother of Masonic Lodges in Texas, was organized in Houston, and was followed in 1839 by the formation of a Temple Lodge. From that beginning the Masonic lodge has grown to its present great proportions in Texas.

Preachers gave Houston a wide berth for some time after it was founded, no resident minister having been in the city until it had 3,000 population. Rev. Littleton Fowler, the noted Methodist pioneer,



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

along original lines, the Allen's marked block 31 for the Court House, and the present \$500,000 edifice occupies that block today as have its predecessors, while the City Hall occupies the block marked on the original map as Congress Square.

There was much fighting, drinking and carousing and much crime, but the town prospered and grew in spite of the fact that it was an isolated settlement in the midst of a dense wilderness hard to reach even by water. But being the seat of government, and a strategic trading point, people came in rapidly. In 1839 there were 3,000 people with property values of \$2,405,865, which figures seem

was elected chaplain of the senate in 1837 and paid visits to the city frequently. He obtained a gift from the Allens of lots on Texas Avenue between Travis and Milam for a church site, and it became the location of the Shearn Methodist Church, the original Methodist Church in Houston, the forerunner of the present First Methodist Church and the mother of all Houston Methodist churches, of which there are now seventeen. The old site is now occupied by the Chronicle Building and Palace Theatre.

The Allens also gave the Presbyterians a site at Capitol and Main upon which lot the first Presbyterian Church was built, which was the forerunner of the Presbyterian churches in the city.

Christ Episcopal Church was founded in 1839 and occupied the site occupied by the present building at Texas and Fannin, the First Baptist Church was established in 1841 and the first Catholic Church, known as the Church of the Annunciation, in 1841. New churches have been built, until now there are 75 churches for whites and a large number for negroes in the city.

There was always a sentiment for education in Houston and various private schools were conducted until in 1877, when the Houston Academy was failing, a public school system was established by the city, in spite of strong opposition from those who feared public schools would be used for political purposes. H. H. Smith was the first superintendent of public schools, and he was followed by Superintendents E. N. Clopper, E. E. Burnett, Foute, J. E. Down, W. S. Sutton, P. W. Horn, R. B. Cousins and E. E. Obenholtzer. In 1887 the public schools began with 617 white pupils and 618 negroes or a total of 1,235 pupils, scattered in 14 small buildings. Today there are 35,000 pupils and 1,000 teachers, with buildings valued at 8,000,000.00. A number of new buildings are now in course of construction.

Rice Institute, the seventh richest educational institution in America, and the gift of the late William Marsh Rice, was opened to students in 1912. It has an endowment of \$14,000,000, which has grown from the original fund of \$200,000 given by Mr. Rice in 1891 for the establishment of the school. He gradually increased his gifts until at the time of his death he had placed at the disposal of the board of trustees over a million dollars. After the litigation over his fortune, the Institute received in all about \$5,000,000 which has increased its value to its present figure. Work on the buildings which occupy a campus of 300 acres three miles west of the Rice Hotel, was begun in 1910 and the corner stone of the administration building was laid in 1911 on March 2, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Independence of Texas.

Mr. Rice, the founder, came to Houston in 1838, conducted a store in a tent, and from that beginning built up his enormous fortune by business and investing in Texas real estate.

Houston has a score or more of newspapers in its life, the Telegraph running, with a few interruptions, from 1837 to 1878 in the city. The two principal papers now the Post-Dispatch and the Chronicle, the Post having been established in 1885, by the late J. L. Watson, who had associated with him, Col. R. M. Johnston. A paper called the Post had been printed from 1880 to 1884, but had suspended before the

present Post was established. The Chronicle was established in 1902 by Marcellus E. Foster. Both papers are now housed in magnificent buildings and are magnificently equipped.

Railroads early sought to enter Houston, The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio having been planned as early as 1842. The road was completed from Harrisburg through Houston to Brazos, a distance of 32 miles, by 1852. The G. H. & H. and the H. & T. C. were next to come into the city and the development continued until Houston has seventeen lines of railway and an interurban to Galveston. Houston is now one of the greatest railway centers of the South, with connections with roads to all parts of the continent.

Street car traffic by means of mule drawn cars was inaugurated in Houston in 1870 and in 1890 the lines were electrified. Before taking over the Houston Heights Line in 1892, the system consisted of 28 miles of track, which was increased to 35 miles with the Heights line. In 1901, Stone & Webster secured control and rebuilt the system. There are now more than 60 miles of trackage, hundreds of employees and a pay roll of half a million annually. In 1911 Stone & Webster completed the interurban line from Houston to Galveston at a cost of \$2,000,000, and its trains are in operation hourly between the cities.

In addition to being a cotton center, the exploitation of Texas forests has pushed Houston to the front as the great lumber center of the Southwest, with an annual business of \$75,000,000.

The first bank in Texas was established in Houston, the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Texas having been chartered by the Congress of Coahuila and Texas to S. M. Williams and associates in 1835. Its authorized capital was \$1,000,000 and \$100,000 was paid up. No more chartered banks operated in Texas until after 1870, as there was opposition to banks in those days, and the Williams bank finally had its charter annulled in 1859. T. W. House and B. A. Shepherd as early as 1850 had begun private banking in Houston and their institutions were the forerunners of some of the great banks of today. Houston today is one of the the largest banking centers in the state, with eight National banks with a combined capital of \$9,000,000, and six State Banks with a number of trust companies, the total deposits on January 1, of this year, reaching approximately \$135,000,000, and the clearings for the first eight months of 1918 totalling \$574,438,033.00. The Federal Land Bank for the district is here and it has made loans of \$132,000,000 since it was established, while the Houston branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Eleventh District was opened in 1919.

Replacing the tents and log huts in which business was done in the early days, there are today many magnificent and commodious business houses, some 2,600 retail firms doing an annual business of nearly \$100,000,000, while the annual wholesale trade of the city reaches almost \$150,000,000.

The era of sky scraper building began in 1907, and continues, with contracts now pending for several new buildings. The Rice hotel of 18 stories, the Second National building of 22 stories, the Union National Bank building of 13 stories, the Scanlan Building of 11 stories, the Texas Company's building of 13 stories are among the tallest structures built within the last ten years, but there are numerous other buildings ranging from six to ten stories in height.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSTON BENCH AND BAR

By JUDGE H. M. GARWOOD



HOUSTON may well be proud of the high standard of its bench and bar. Such men as Henderson, Manley, Campbell, Thompson, Tomkins, Gray, Palmer, Riley, Tankersley, Baker and a number of others were its founders who established the high ideals of the profession for other generations.

In the beginning Harris County was known as Harrisburg County and court has been held here since 1837. The county court was first constituted as follows: Hon.

Andrew Briscoe, chief justice;

C. C. Dyre, John Denton, M. Battle, Joel Wheatin, Isaac Batterson, Abram Roberts, and John S. McGahey, commissioners. D. W. Clinton Harris, county clerk. Mr. Harris belonged to the family that gave the county its name. The first judicial act in the municipality of Harrisburg as Harris County was first called, was in probate court. The court on petition of Richard Vince by the latter's attorney, Thomas J. Gazley, appointed Vince administrator of the estate of Robert Vince, deceased.

The first licenses to practice law in Harris County were issued to N. Bassett, Swift Austin, Francis W. Thornton, Robert Page, Henry Humphrey, and James Brown, on March 19, 1838. The above passed the examinations conducted by David G. Burnett, John Birdsall and A. M. Tompkins, a committee of examiners appointed by the court. Among the earliest cases tried was a criminal action against David S. Karkernot, who was indicted March 2, 1837, for stealing a mule belonging to the Republic of Texas, said act being "against the peace and dignity of said Republic". Another early document refers to a suit brought in 1839, by the city of

In these days ethics were of the highest and the criminal lawyer used no unfair means to win his case but depended entirely upon his knowledge of the law and his eloquence as a pleader before the juries. Col. John H. Manley was one of the really great criminal lawyers of the Houston Bar and his methods were above reproach. He had a profound knowledge of criminal law, and with this he was a powerful orator and pleader. Capt. D. U. Barziza should be classed along with Col. Manley. His father was an Italian nobleman, a protestant, a Baptist, and a republican. He gave up his estate and title and came to America, in order to enjoy religious freedom. He settled in Texas. Capt. D. U.



Harris County Court House

Barziza, his youngest son, was educated at Baylor University and had just finished his courses when the civil war broke out. He volunteered and soon was made a captain. His company later became a part of Hood's Texas Brigade in the Northern Virginia Army. After the war he came to Houston and began the study of law. Another great criminal lawyer of this day was Hon. Charles Stewart. He handled many of the famous cases of the early times in Houston. Major Frank Spencer had the difficult task of facing these great criminal lawyers. Major Spencer for years served as criminal district attorney for the Houston-Galveston district and he died in Galveston in 1907.

Governor J. W. Henderson was successful in both branches of the law, although he was more distinguished as a civil lawyer than as a criminal one. He was a man of fine personal appearance and democratic in his bearing. His success before the bar was indeed great and his power before a jury was unusual. He was a secessionist but during the reconstruction days he was of great help to his home people in their struggle for self government. Among the leaders in the civil branch of law were Judge Peter Gray, and W. P. Hamblen. Both were profound students of the law, while neither were particularly outstanding for oratorical power. Judge Hamblen passed away in 1911 while serving as judge of the 55th district court. Other distinguished members of the bar as mentioned above were A. N.



Old State Capitol Building Which Occupied the Site at Corner Main Street and Texas Avenue Where the Rice Hotel Now Stands

Houston against Henry R. and Daniel J. Allen for taxes amounting to \$1943.00.

In the early days there were many brilliant lawyers, the majority of whom confined themselves to civil practice, but several won fame as criminal attorneys. Among the latter were such men as Manley, Henderson, Barziza, Riley, Cook and others.

Jordan, A. S. Richardson, Charles Jordan, and Archibald Wynne. Some years later C. B. Sabine was a member of the bar. He became judge of the U. S. Federal Court in Galveston.

After the war the following became prominent members of the bar: Major W. H. Crank, Capt. E. P. Turner, George Goldwaite, the attorney for the H. & T. C. R. R.; Judge Wilson, Judge James Masterson, Judge C. Anson Jones, youngest son of the last president of the Republic of Texas; W. A. Carrington, J. C. Hutcheson, Judge James Baker, father of Capt. James A. Baker, and Col. W. B. Botts. They were men of great learning and ability and who belonged to the old school of chivalry and



Residence of Judge Edward A. Palmer. One of the Old Southern Mansions Built in 1856, and Still in Good Condition

ethics. They gave to the bar of Houston its high standards and lofty ethics and have preserved the good name of the bar.

The first amended constitution of Texas created a criminal district court for Harris and Galveston Counties. Gustave Cook was appointed judge and held this position for fourteen years. The following served on this bench, in the order named: C. L. Cleveland, E. D. Cavin, J. K. P. Gillespie, E. R. Campbell and C. W. Robinson, the present incumbent.

The Eleventh District Court was created in 1837 and the following have served as its judges: From 1837 to 1842, Benjamin C. Franklin. From 1842 to 1849, Richard Morris. From 1849 to 1854, C. W. Buckley. From 1854 to 1862, Peter W. Gray. From 1862 to 1866, James A. Baker. From 1866 to 1869 there were no elections and the bar selected Geo. R. Scott, C. B. Sabin, and P. W. Gray to act as judges. From 1869 to 1870, Geo. R. Scott. From 1870 to 1892, James R. Masterson. From 1892 to 1896, S. H. Brashear. From 1896 to 1900, John G. Tod. From 1900 to date, Charles E. Ashe.

On August 23, 1897, the 55th District was organized and the following have served as judges: From 1897 to 1902, Wm. H. Wilson. From 1902 to 1911, W. P. Hamblen. From 1911 to 1918, Wm. Masterson. From 1918 to date, Ewing Boyd.

In February, 1903, the 61st District Court was organized and the following have presided: From 1903 to 1913, Norman G. Kittrell. From 1913 to 1915, John Archer Reed. From 1915 to 1919, Henry J. Dannenbaum. From 1919 to date, W. E. Monteith.

On September 1, 1915, the 80th District Court was organized and J. D. Harvey was appointed judge. He served as judge of this court until January 1, 1925. Roy F. Campbell was elected to this

office and has served as judge of the court from January 1st, 1925, to date.

On February, 1867, the legislature passed an act creating Harris County. The following served as judges: From 1867 to 1869, John Brashear. From 1869 to 1876, M. N. Brewster. From 1876 to 1882, C. Anson Jones. From 1882 to 1884, E. P. Hamblen. From 1884 to 1892, W. C. Andrews. From 1892 to 1896, John G. Tod. From 1896 to 1898, W. N. Shaw. From 1898 to 1902, E. H. Vasmer. From 1902 to 1906, Blake Dupree. From 1906 to 1912, A. E. Amerman. From 1912 to 1916, W. H. Ward. From 1916 to date, Chester H. Bryan.

In 1911 the County Courts at Law was created and the following have presided as judges: From 1911 to 1916, Clark C. Wrenn. From 1916 to 1919, Walter E. Monteith. From 1919 to 1920, Geo. D. Sears. From 1920 to 1922, John W. Lewis. From April, 1922, to 1925, Murray B. Jones. From 1925 to date, Ben F. Wilson.

In 1915 the County Court at Law No. 2 was created and the following judges have served: From 1915 to 1917, Murray B. Jones. From 1917 to 1925, Roy F. Campbell. From 1925 to date, W. Ray Scruggs.

The Corporation Court was created by act of legislature in 1899 and the following judges have presided in this court: A. R. Railey, Judge Marmon, John H. Kirlicks, Elbert Roberts, O'Brien Stevens, T. W. Ford, J. H. Reeves, A. C. Winborn and Lucien Andler, the present incumbent.

The following extracts were taken from an address delivered by the late Judge W. P. Hamblen at a banquet of the Houston Bar Association, on January 20th, 1910. At that time Judge Hamblen was the oldest member of the bar and considered the best source of its history. He said: "I came to the bar when Judge Peter W. Gray was judge of the court. He was the distinguished uncle of Judge W. G. Sears, whose nephew is now a member of this bar, and he admitted me to the rights of our



Residence of the Late Captain J. C. Hutcheson at 1417 McKinney Avenue, Built in 1884

profession. He was one of the chiefs among the intelligencers of that day. He was accomplished, educated in all the refinements as well as in all the substantial of the profession; so discriminating, so penetrating, that no proposition of law was presented to him that he did not seize; so absolutely honest that his reputation could stand among a million without a scar. In those days an admission to the bar was not as it is today, the formal appearance before a committee almost as a school boy at a spelling match, but it was a procession of

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

young men to the bar of the court, summoned by a committee appointed by the judge who participated in the examination. When the examination was through the judge descended from the bench and taking the hand of each applicant spoke words of encouragement. I can briefly mention men who were honorable members of our bar at the time I was admitted in 1855. There was E. A. Palmer, who was afterwards judge of the District Court of Harris County, and A. N. Jordan, both from Virginia, ranking high in their profession. The former died in 1864, and in 1866 the eyes of the latter I closed in death. Governor J. W. Henderson, from Tennessee, once lieutenant governor of our state and for six years its governor. He was the author of the verse:

"Here is our old friend, John Doe;
We have laid him down to sleep,
Together with his companion, Richard Roe
In one common, lonely heap,
With none so bold as dare a vigil keep."

"He passed away in 1886. Judge Algernon P. Thompson, an Englishman, a most scholarly gentleman, who once declared that the author of the phrase 'to-wit' should be burned alive. Benjamin F. Tankersley, from Mississippi, I believe, father of our distinguished townsman, Marshal Tankersley, a most highly esteemed and worthy lawyer who died during the Civil War. C. B. Sabin, long a practitioner in this city, who died in 1890, while occupying the bench of the United States District Court. Judge George Goldthwaite, so widely known for his erudition and legal acumen that he was considered competent to write a book on continuations without a ground. He died about 1886. Col. J. T. Brady, from Maryland, once prominent and foremost in all that upbuilds a state, once a senator from this district in our state legislature, died about 1891. Hon. James H. Masterson, for more than twenty years distinguished on the bench of the district court; Judge E. P. Hamblen, my worthy relative, who once graced the county court bench, the two latter being now dwellers with us. Judge A. R. Masterson, who has the proud distinction of having surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. We will not forget that old commoner, Charles Stewart, so long your representative in congress, a powerful democratic expounder and able advocate. He located in Marlin and returned here after the war. His 'praises have been sung by loftier harps than mine'.

"Those who have gone before stood in the front of the battle for judicial propriety and integrity, and for a construction of laws that preserved the constitutional liberties without flaw or blemish. R. K. Cage, father of our worthy citizen, Rufus Cage, and grandfather of Elliott Cage, died a few years ago. That soul of wit, John Manley, a son of North Carolina, died in 1874."

In November, 1870, the Houston Bar Association was organized with Judge Peter W. Gray as president, George Goldthwaite, vice president; J. T. Whitfield, recording secretary; H. P. Turner, corresponding secretary, and W. C. Watson, treasurer. The objects of the association were the elevation of the profession and to arrange for the acquisition of a law library. The organization at this time was not strong in numbers, but it was composed of some of the great lawyers of the day. Today the Houston Bar Association will compare favorably, numerically, mentally, or in any other way with other like organizations in the country.

Judge R. S. Lovett, a former member of this bar and of the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, was for years at the head of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads. Gov. Stephen S. Hogg moved to Houston after his two terms of office had expired and practiced law here until his death. It would require a long list to set out the names of the Houston Bar who have achieved not-



Gulf Building, Foster Building, Mason Building, Kress Building on Main Street Between Rusk and Capitol Avenues

able success. The list would be very little short of the Houston Bar Association's Roll.

The Houston bar today includes a great many men who stand as high in the profession as many of the foregoing persons who have left an enduring place in the chronicles of men of attainment. It is not a purpose of this history's review to enumerate the names of those still living who will have attained a noteworthy place in the records that may be tabulated in the future. Their histories are now in the process of making and many of those still young in the profession will eventually be beacon lights that will shine on the pages of future history. Be this as it may, it can be truthfully stated that the standards of the profession today equal those of the past, and the present generation will contribute its quota of noteworthy men who will be given merited credit by historians of the future.

THE OIL INDUSTRY OF SOUTH TEXAS

By W. S. FARISH

President of American Petroleum Institute



INSTEAD of considering the query "Why is Houston the Center of the Oil Industry of Texas." I believe it more correct and more just to enlarge the scope of its activities to include certain adjoining states and give Houston the title of "The Oil Center of the SOUTH-WEST." Houston's geographic position, transportation facilities and other assets vital to the operation of the various branches of the oil industry, which I intend to set forth later, justify this classification, in my judgment.

Several cities of the Southwest claim distinction as oil centers of the first magnitude, and it is not my intention to detract from their prominence in the least, but I do think, and believe statistics will show, that Houston is the CHIEF oil center of the Southwest. Their claim to importance is based upon the fact that they, through their natural advantages, become the chief center of operations for some particular field or district, but Houston, entirely surrounded by production, "where 17 railroads meet the sea" offering outlet by rail to all parts of the continent and by water to the very outposts of civilization, its inland harbor easily accessible to the largest steamers, and offering a refuge from storms, its large number of industries upon which the oil operator is dependent for the successful carrying on of operations, is the logical hub of the Southwest, even drawing its quota of business from the aforementioned district centers.

Houston's importance as a producing center may



Humble Oil Refinery, Bay Town

be realized from the fact that of the world's production for the year 1922, which was roughly 840,000,000 barrels; 525,000,000 barrels, or 62½ per cent was produced within a radius of 600 miles of this city.

In addition to its importance so far as present production is concerned, geologists are agreed that

Houston is in the center of the known oil reserve, or future production. It has been estimated that in the partially developed and undiscovered salt domes within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Houston there is in reserve 2,250,000,000 barrels, or over one-fourth of the known oil reserve of the entire United States.

The almost unlimited possibilities of this area have attracted a number of producing companies and there are today thirty-eight (38) companies with general headquarters in Houston. These thirty-eight companies produce one-eighth of the world's production and employ in the State of



Humble Building Home of the Humble Oil Company and the San Jacinto Trust Company, Corner of Main and Polk Avenue

Texas alone twenty-six thousand (26,000) persons, constituting an annual payroll of approximately \$46,000,000.00.

Houston for the past twenty years has been recognized as a center for the production of oil, but it is only beginning to come into its own as a refining factor. Unfortunately, Houston's ship channel has only recently reached the stage that offers the best shipping service. Had this source of transportation been available in the beginning there isn't the slightest doubt but what large refineries located elsewhere would have been Houston's own, but of the two prime factors in the refining and distribution end of the game, raw materials and outlet for the products, Houston was lacking in one. Such is not the case now, however, for the cycle has been completed and in the near future I venture the prediction that Houston will refine as great a percentage of crude as any locality in the Southwest.

The same situation obtained so far as pipe lines are concerned. However, the tide has changed, and when this deep water outlet, coupled with the fact that Houston is fifty to seventy miles nearer production than other seaports is fully realized Houston will become the terminus of all major pipe lines.

There is no doubt but what Houston has all of the advantages the oil industry could desire and it is destined to become even greater than at present as a production, refining and distributing center.

HOUSTON THE COTTON MARKET

By K. E. WOMACK

Ex-President Houston Cotton Exchange



THE statement given below shows the gross and net receipts of cotton at Houston for the past six years. The constant increase in "net" receipts indicates the ever increasing importance of Houston as the largest cotton market in the United States as well as the great importance of Houston as a cotton concentrating center. By a steady increase in handling facilities in the way of compresses, warehouses and wharves, we have storage capacity for about 1,000,000 bales of cotton at one time and these

facilities are being added to continuously. Ten compresses are located here, actively engaged in compressing cotton, which is loaded on steamships berthed at wharves in the Houston Ship Channel at the Turning Basin, and exported direct to all ports of the world. As an example, during the season 1919-20 there were 69,839 bales exported direct from Houston to Liverpool. These exports have increased in volume and destinations from year to year and now amount to 1,821,828 bales for the 1924-1925 season, while the cotton is being exported direct to all Continental Europe, Great Britain, and the Orient. With a nominal cotton crop in Texas our exports should aggregate two million bales with an increasing tendency. There are more than seventy firms located here actively engaged in the buying and selling of cotton. The many ship channel improvements will give us much needed additional wharfage facilities at the Turning Basin and enable this port and market properly to care for new business which is constantly being offered.

The great development of Houston the cotton center is not the result of accident, nor of artificial

the port. It is a fact that Houston is the largest Spot Cotton Market in the world, there being more cotton in warehouses here than any other Spot Cotton Market. The opening of the Cotton Future Market in Chicago a year ago has materially helped Houston. No actual cotton is handled in Chicago, but deliveries are made in Houston and Galveston port areas. A Cotton Classification Bureau has recently been established here by the Department of Agriculture. This makes it possible for traders



Cotton Exchange Building, Corner Prairie Avenue and Caroline Street



Houston Compress Company Docks, Long Reach

building, but it is due to the railroad facilities, combined with the harbor and ships. Although Houston handles many other commodities other than cotton, it is cotton, however, that has really built

in cotton to deliver or receive cotton on contract locally without the requirement of shipping the same cotton either to the New Orleans or New York markets. The sixteen-story Houston Cotton Exchange Building recently completed is the finest exchange building in the South, and has contributed to the development of Houston as a great cotton market.

The following statistics of gross and net receipts of bales of cotton and exports of cotton will give an insight into the rapid and tremendous growth of Houston as a cotton market and port: 1919-1920, gross—2,002,846; net—1,080,564; exports—69,839. 1920-1921, gross—3,045,962; net—1,567,749; exports—466,185. 1921-1922, gross—2,659,590; net—1,163,673; exports—478,141. 1922-1923, gross—2,691,168; net—1,377,557 exports—719,942. 1923-1924, gross—3,495,994; net—1,816,883; exports—1,065,612. 1924-1925, gross—4,784,025; net—2,668,265; exports—1,821,828.

THE RICE INDUSTRY OF TEXAS

By W. K. MORROW

President Standard Rice Milling Company



RICE was first grown in India and China about 2800 B. C. and was first planted in the United States on the James River in Virginia in 1646 A. D. About the close of the 17th century rice was first raised in South Carolina and after proving successful other states began cultivating rice in small quantities. In 1870 South Carolina and Georgia

produced three-fourths of the total crop of the United States.

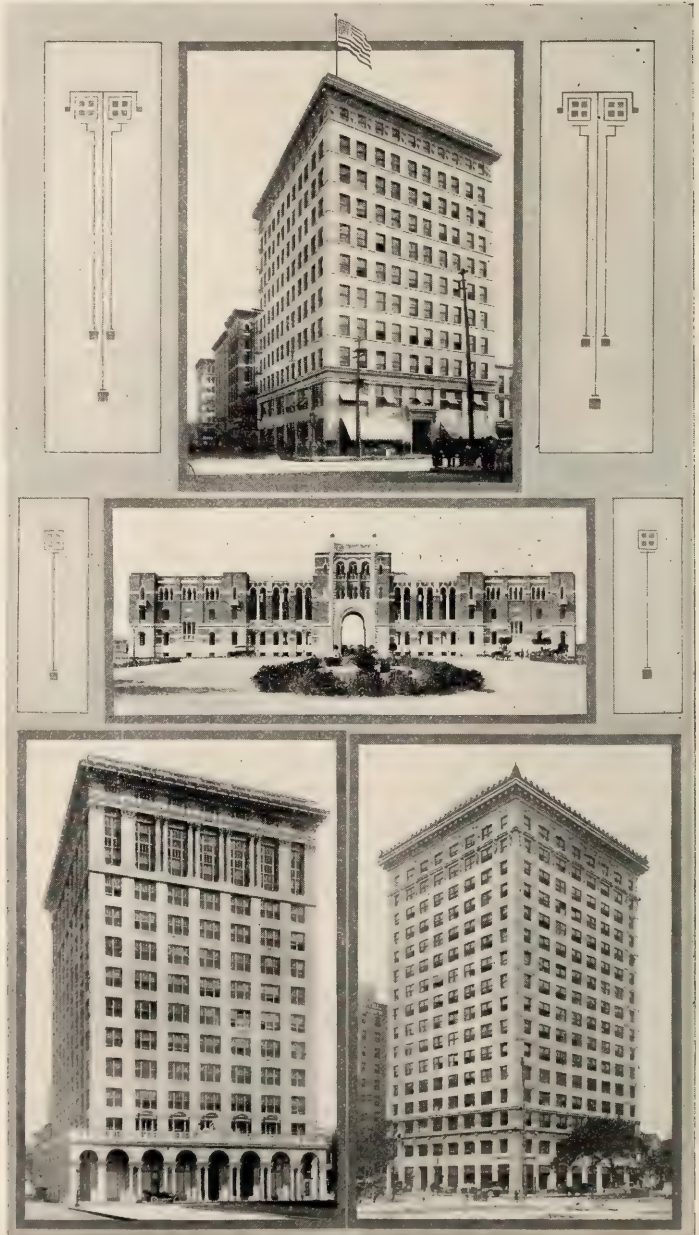
The development of the rice industry on the coast prairie of Southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas began about 1885, when settlers found that they could apply modern agricultural implements and harvesting machinery which were used in the wheat fields to rice culture. From the year 1908 to the present time Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas produced practically 90 per cent of the total crop. In the past four years California has devoted a part of its lands to rice cultivation. From the year 1908 gigantic strides were made in the raising of rice; large irrigation and pumping plants were erected, extensive systems of overland canals and laterals were built and the once waste and worthless prairie lands sprung into verdant rice fields.

Rice is the chief sustenance of over one-half of the world's population. Nearly eight hundred million persons in China, Japan, India and other countries of the Eastern hemisphere practically exist on rice. In this great country of ours, rice in its more modern manufacture is regarded as a luxury, a re-inforcement for the invalid, or a vehicle for the exploitation of desserts, its great food value as a staple diet being disregarded and its competitive value as compared to other grains or cereals are unknown.

Report of Miscellaneous Series, U. S. Department of Agriculture, refers to rice as a food as follows:

Rice 86 per cent, corn 82.97 per cent, oats 74.02 per cent, fat beef 46.03 per cent, potatoes 23.24 per cent.

There are large areas of fertile land in Southern Texas which with the proper irrigation can be made profitable for rice cultivation. This area could be made profitable for rice farmers which would add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the people in the available rice raising districts.



Houston Buildings. The Building at the Top is the Scanlan Building; the one in the Center is the Administration Building of Rice Institute. Lower Left is the Texas Company Building and the Lower Right is the Second National Bank

FUTURE OUTLOOK OF HOUSTON

By THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

NO Houston essayist has turned out a New Zealand prophet to come back and moralize over the ruins of the city in the dim future, but every Houstonian has a vivid conception of Houston as it is going to be. This conception may not be expressed in the language of the classics but it is a conception founded in the sincerity of Houston's expectations.

The Houstonian, once started, will paint glorious pictures of a great seaport, where mighty railroad



The New Rice Hotel, the Largest and Most Luxuriant Hostelry in South Texas

lines connect with ocean steamships; of a vast industrial community stretching for 30 miles down each side of its ship channel, acquired after years of labor and great expense, and a channel already famous nationally; for a background of tremendous oil refineries and great producing plants, and finally, of a city which, in its civic pride and its responsiveness to the demands of progress, will be a fitting home for hundreds of thousands of workers who will profit by its great industrial development.

This vision of the future of Houston has its basis in fact, not in the perfervid dreams of some rabid press agent. Houston is dealing in facts, generally, and in futures, only insofar as they can be seen from the present day facts.

The city is served by a great waterway. It is the logical railroad center of the state. Its renown as a cotton market is a byword throughout the world. Its oil industries are attracting wide spread attention. It is building rapidly on what it has already, and a recital of the achievements of the last ten years alone would be enough to indicate what it will do in the future.

Already its ship channel is in service. For four years coastwise steamers have plied the stream. In the fall of 1919 the first Trans-Atlantic vessel is scheduled to steam out of the city with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool.

Wherein lies a magical forshadowing of the days to come. Houston has already boasted being the greatest inland cotton market in the world. Now it is ceasing to be "inland." It is sending its own cot-

ton out through its own port to the four corners of the earth.

On this one staple alone, this crop which means more to the hundreds of thousands of farmers of the state of Texas than any other single item, Houston has enough to build a future. Houston is the natural center of distribution for this commodity. From the farthest reaches of the state, direct rail lines will rush into port, and from this port it can go to the mills of the East, to England, to the Continent.

The future that is already unfolding in the cotton industry is indicative of what Houston may expect in other lines. Already, trade commissioners from Nicaragua, Porto Rico, and other South and Central American Countries, have been dickering with local interests with an eye to "getting in on the ground floor" or the port of this city.

Armed with this channel as an entering wedge to the commerce of other great nations and the far coasts of this country, Houston has an equally powerful weapon of distinction in its rail lines. It is admittedly the headquarters of the railroad life of the state. The best systems are entered here, systems which tap the Brownsville country with its cotton, its great fruit and truck garden plots, that reach into the cotton fields of the central part of the state, that connect up directly with the oil producing territory. With admirable freight rates, based on a 50 mile inland seaport's advantages, Houston can take her place easily as the distribut-



San Jacinto Hotel, Corner Rusk and Fannin Streets, Houston's Latest Addition to the City's Hotel Accommodations

ing center of the state. She claims that place now. Future years will demonstrate her right to it still more. Houston, will, therefore, reap all the benefits of a rapidly growing state with a magnificently expanding commerce.

In the coastal oil fields spread out from Houston,

Goose Creek, Blue Ridge, West Columbia, the principal hope of this section in petroleum, are only a short automobile ride away. Great refineries are centering on the channel. Pipe lines are being run to the great storage plants which follow each other down the lines of communication from Houston. Oil tankers ply the channel, bringing crude oil from Mexico to the refineries here.

Within 30 days, two new companies have purchased land along the channel for the purpose of establishing refineries. Hardly a company but what



Museum of Fine Arts on the Circle at the Junction of South Main and Montrose Boulevard

is represented either in a big refinery or in a land option.

Oil and cotton are not the only household goods of the Houstonian. The channel frontage is not limited to these industries alone.

Houston—or rather the port of Houston, has a prospective channel frontage 60 miles, about 30 miles along each bank of the stream that is the main artery of its future growth. On his frontage already have been built a great cement plant, many oil refineries and numerous other manufactories.

Hardly a month passes but some industry, small, perhaps, but destined to grow, crowds its way in. Drugs, clothing, food products, all of these essentials of life are manufactured here. Only a few miles away is one of the largest sugar refineries in the United States.

The first step that Houston has taken that shows the farsighted manner in which it views its future has been to acquire a large frontage on the channel for the municipality and begin the construction for a vast unity of municipally controlled docks and cotton warehouses, to be open to all on equal terms.

In the same characteristic way, it has involved a comprehensive city building plan. It has made arrangements for parks, boulevards, residence sections, industrial communities.

As a civic entity Houston is working to meet its growth. It has developed a public school system that serves as the model for systems in cities much larger. It has become a convention center. It is the amusement center of this territory, and each year it is able to back more pretentious musical and theatrical offerings.

Along with this progress, it is rapidly developing into one of the real intellectual centers of the Union. The Rice Institute, magnificent gift of a former Houstonian, in seven years has leaped into the front rank of colleges and with practically unlimited funds will make this city the cultural center for this entire section of the south.

Houston's fire department is giving efficient service, and there is very little loss from fires. Very few fires have occurred during the last year which en-

tailed any considerable loss. This has been due in large measure to the prompt action of the fire department in meeting every emergency.

The city owns 10 public parks, ranging in area from a few acres each to 250 each. Hermann Park is the largest and is beautifully located for park purposes. All parks have been improved with buildings and playgrounds and are the centers of much out door life during the summer months. The series of outdoor amusements, games and contests is a feature of the outdoor program provided by the city government during each summer.. Municipal band concerts have been given in the past, and have proven a popular attraction for outdoor gatherings in our city parks.

The health of the city is good. It is the custom for the citizens of Houston, under the direction of the City Health Board each year to hold "clean up" campaigns, in which all refuse and decayed matter is removed from premises and destroyed. Every civic organization in the city takes part in these campaigns and the results have been very satisfactory. No epidemics of any kind have visited Houston the past year.

The city owns and operates a municipal market where it sells fruit and produce at from 12 to 20 per cent below prevailing retail prices. After charging itself with all overhead expenses paid by other dealers, it clears from \$100 to \$200 per week.

Houston's population is growing very rapidly, the estimated increase during the past 10 years being 120 per cent. Of course the population was swelled slightly by the taking in of Houston Heights, but the great demand for housing facilities is a sure index to a rapid and permanent growth. Notwithstanding the fact that the value of building permits totaled \$35,000,000 for the year 1925, and a large



Warwick Apartments at the Circle on South Main Boulevard

part of these were for residence buildings; one of the most difficult tasks in Houston today is the finding of living quarters for newcomers. Of course building operations were practically suspended during the war, which accounts, in part, for the shortage in housing facilities.

Improvement has been made in transportation and traffic and a noticeable falling off in accidents is the result. Safety zones for the accommodation of passengers boarding and alighting from street cars have been placed on the principal street intersections and have proved very successful in handling passenger traffic. An ordinance has been passed regulating the parking of automobiles in the congested districts, which will help the situation also.

HOUSTON—THE RAILROAD CENTER

By W. R. SCOTT

President of Texas and Louisiana Division of Southern Pacific Railway Company



IN 1837 the only means of transportation from Buffalo Bayou northward into the Republic of Texas was a plank turnpike, over which moved the humble ox team. By the construction of this turnpike, the pioneers of those days recognized the waterway as a means of transportation, but the business thus developed soon outgrew the facilities, and in 1840 there was begun the construction of the first railroad in Texas. This, too, began at Buffalo Bayou, at the town of Harrisburg, and in 1847, when General Sid-

ney Sherman associated himself with a number of prominent Texas people, the railroad was pushed westward, under the name of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad Company. That railroad afterwards became the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad of today. Before the end of 1852 the road was completed as far as the Brazos, thirty-two miles; and in 1860 Aleyton, seventy-nine miles from Harrisburg, was reached. From that humble beginning has been developed the magnificent system of railroad transportation facilities that have their center in the city of Houston. And today the following railroads operate from Houston, reaching all parts of the United States:

The Southern Pacific Lines.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad comes into Houston from the East, being direct main line connection with the Southern Pacific Louisiana Lines from New Orleans and the East, and connects in Houston with the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway.

The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway comes into Houston from the west, having its initial point at El Paso, Texas, and passing through San Antonio, Texas, being the main line and direct connection with the Southern Pacific Company lines extending from El Paso to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland. The G. H. & S. A. Ry. also reaches Houston from Galveston where direct connection is made with the Southern Pacific Company's Atlantic Steamship Line.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad reaches Houston from North Texas points, including Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco, and also from Llano and Austin in the west central part of the state.

Through connection at north Texas points with various trunk lines including the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

The Houston East and West Texas Railway and Houston and Shreveport Railroad reaches Houston from Shreveport, Louisiana, and makes through connection with the Cotton Belt and other lines to and from St. Louis.

Other railroads entering Houston are:

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, which are the gulf lines of the Santa Fe system. This railroad has its own line into Houston from connection with main line at Alvin and operates its



Airplane View of Houston's Lower Business District—Union Depot in Foreground

through passenger trains through Houston over the Southern Pacific Lines between Rosenberg and Houston.

Gulf Coast Lines reach Houston from the east and also from the south, having through lines between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Brownsville, Texas. The line entering Houston from the east being the Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway and from the south the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas reaches Houston from the north and also operates trains over the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad between Houston and Galveston. This is a part of the M.-K.-T. system lines which extend north to St. Louis.

International-Great Northern Railroad reaches Houston from the north and also operates trains between Houston and Galveston over the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad.

San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway reaches Houston from the west, having initial points at Waco on the north, Kerrville on the west and Corpus Christi and Falfurrias on the South.

Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad reaches Houston from the north, having its initial points



Sylvan Beach Park, Houston's Popular Sea-side Playground

at Cleburne and Waxahachie, with direct connections for Dallas and Fort Worth, and operating trains between the latter point and Waxahachie over the Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Sugar Land Railway enters Houston from the southwest, having its initial point at Anchor, Texas.

Galveston, Houston & Henderson reaches Houston from the south, having its initial point at Galveston.

Galveston-Houston Electric Railway reaches Houston from the south, having its initial point at Galveston, Texas.

Houston Belt & Terminal Railway extends around part of Houston and operates union station and freight and passenger terminals of the Gulf Coast Lines, Santa Fe and T. & B. V. roads and the passenger terminals of the I-G.N. and G. H. & H. lines.

Dayton & Goose Creek Railway.

The Municipal Belt Railway, controlled by the City of Houston and operates switching service to Manchester and other plants around the Turning Basin.

No better system of railway distribution from any commercial community is to be found in the United States today than that which exists at Houston. Package cars move daily to all nearby and to many distant points. Hundreds of freight and passenger trains daily arrive at, and leave, the terminals at Houston. All of these connect directly with the facilities on the Ship Channel.

The volume of traffic and the value to Houston of these railway lines is partially reflected in the following statistics:

Average number of freight trains arriving and departing daily	73
Average number of passenger trains arriving and departing daily	84

Average number of loaded freight cars per month into Houston	9,313
Average number of loaded freight cars out of Houston per month	15,310
Average number of package cars out of Houston daily	114
Freight tonnage in and out of Houston per month, tons	389,865
Number of passengers handled in and out of Houston per month	201,063
Total number of railway employees living in Houston	7,318
More than 100,000 cars are handled monthly in Houston's railway terminals.	

In addition to the seventeen railways, Houston is headquarters for express and Pullman car companies, also for shops and general terminals of some of the railroad groups.

The Southern Pacific Lines maintain general offices at Houston, occupying a modern nine-story building. This system serves all private industries, operating on the north side of the Ship Channel, which is part of their switching system, and with tariff charges no greater than other lines on the south side for similar distances.

Their shops are the largest in the Southwest. They build everything entering into railway equipment from cars to the most powerful Mikado locomotives.

General average number of monthly repair jobs are 3000 freight cars, 30 passenger cars and 75 locomotives. These shops employ 2200 men with a monthly payroll approximating \$350,000.00.

The total number of employees of the Southern Pacific, Houston's largest industry are some 4,500 persons with an annual expenditure of approximately nine million dollars.

Total payroll for railway employees living in Houston exceeds \$1,000,000.00 per month.

THE CITY AND PORT OF TEXAS CITY

By THE TEXAS CITY TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

TEXAS CITY, located on Galveston Bay, five miles northwest of the City of Galveston, is one of the important and growing ports of Texas. The present population, based on the best information at hand since the 1920 census, is between 4,000 and 4,500.

Texas City has attained its present rank as an industrial center and as a shipping point by its favorable location as a Gulf port. It is located on the shore of Galveston Bay, on the mainland, just opposite the island on which the City of Galveston is situated. From the open sea, through Bolivar Roads and the Texas City Channel, to the Texas City Docks, the average steaming time for an ocean going vessel is 45 minutes. The minimum depth of water through the roads, through the channel, and in the harbor and slips at Texas City, is 30 feet, rendering the port conveniently accessible to large ocean steamers to and from the ports of the world.

The railroads are the G. H. and S. A., the Santa Fe, the I-G-N., the M-K-T., the G. H. and H. and T. Ct. Ry. Co., the latter being the connecting terminal link between the five trunk lines and the port facilities. A joint railroad agency is maintained at the docks by the six railroads mentioned, so that

from an industrial and traffic standpoint the port has direct rail connections with five trunk line railroads. All rail rates to and from Texas City are the same as those to and from Galveston, and ocean freight rates are the same as those applying at other Gulf ports. The shipping facilities at the water front consist of three main slips, all having a water-depth of 30 feet at mean low tide, with berthing space sufficient to accommodate 22 vessels 300 feet long; six shipside storage warehouses, near but not on the water front, with total floor space of 350,000 square feet; grain elevator of 500,000 bushels capacity; cotton sheds and warehouses; high-density cotton compresses at shipside; bins and equipment for storing and handling bulk sulphur; oil docks, pipe lines and storage tanks for handling oil in bulk, inbound and outbound; machine shops, light and power plant, and water supply, for serving industries and ships.

The volume of traffic passing through the port is indicated by the following figures covering some of the activities during the calendar year 1922:

The import, export and coastwise movement of traffic by water amounted to 3,318,779 tons, of an estimated value of \$47,000,000, carried by 601 vessels.

HOUSTON'S MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

By JUDGE A. E. AMERMAN

Ex-Mayor

HOUSTON has the commission form of government. The mayor and four city commissioners are elected by the people and are responsible for the City's administration. The Commissioners administer the Fire, Water, Tax and Street and Bridge departments, Each Commissioner is responsible for the conduct of affairs in his own department. The Mayor and four commissioners constitute the City Council Board and are empowered by law to pass and repeal ordinances.

Houston is growing so rapidly that it is difficult to keep up with the municipal needs. Every year we must revise our budgets and the call is always for more money for taking care of the ever expanding needs of the municipality.

Progress in all departments has been exceedingly gratifying. While all calls for improvements cannot possibly be met, we have every reason to feel optimistic. There is sound satisfaction in the knowledge that the city is increasing in wealth and population so rapidly that it requires constant revision of statistics. It requires expert figuring to be able to plan for immediate future requirements. It is a source of satisfaction, however, that heretofore the garment has never been cut too large. Houston has outgrown her small garment days, and the budgets that the various departments of the city are now placing before the Mayor would have staggered him a few years ago, yet the increase is necessary.

During the past few years Houston has realized her dream of half a century. Since November, 1919, ocean-going vessels have been sailing from Houston's municipal wharves direct for Liverpool and other European ports. This marks the beginning of an extensive overseas trade through our port, which is municipally owned and controlled. New shipping lines are constantly being added to those already touching here.

For more than six years regular service has been in effect between Houston and Philadelphia. Vessels of the Southern Steamship Company have been making the port regularly, bringing merchandise and carrying back to Atlantic seaboard points the products of Texas and other southwestern States.

Improvements of the Houston Ship Channel began in 1870, and since that time \$10,000,000 have been spent in deepening and widening the waterway. In May, 1919, the Harris County Navigation District, which includes the City of Houston, voted a bond issue of \$1,500,000 for further improvements. The Federal Government also made an appropriation in-

creasing the amount of available funds to \$3,850,000. This fund provided a minimum depth of 30 feet and a minimum width of 200 feet, and provided sufficient water for accommodation of the larger type of ocean going vessels, according to estimates of the Board of United States Engineers.

There are now located on the Ship Channel and in progress of location 18 oil refineries which will have a daily capacity when completed of 200,000 barrels of refined products per day. This will make Houston the greatest oil refining center in the world. Supplies of crude oil are drawn from the Gulf Coastal fields and from the North Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma through pipe lines which converge on the channel. All refining and industrial plants will eventually be connected with the eighteen main line railways which enter Houston from all inland points. Work on the municipal Belt Line Railway has been progressing steadily and 18 miles of trackage have been laid on the south side of the channel. The city owns and controls not only its port facilities but its

rail facilities as well. We own the 70-ton locomotives, a round house, and other facilities and railway equipage.

The ship channel extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Houston, a distance of 50 miles. It is 25 miles from the municipal port to Galveston bay. The channel is built through the bay and on to the Gulf.

The city has built six wharves. They cover a total water frontage of 3,649 lineal feet and have a total area of 303,634 square feet. All wharves have railway trackage connections and cargo is easily discharged for loading on vessels. Municipal freight sheds have been built also and cover 150,000 square feet. There are also a number of private wharves owned by various oil companies. Storage sheds for freight have also been provided. The total storage capacity for cotton by both municipal and private warehouses is 600,000 bales.

The imperative need at present is greater wharf facilities. In addition to the steamship lines now operating vessels between our port and other cities, many more companies are seeking admission. The rapidity of the future growth of the port is limited only by the extension of present facilities, according to the direction of the port.

Sentiment in favor of port commission created under authority of law to administer all harbor affairs resulted in the creation of the Port Commission of five members in 1922, who serve without pay.



The Federal Building, Houston

RICE INSTITUTE

By DR. EDGAR ODELL LOVETT, President.



THE Rice Institute has been characterized as a university of liberal and technical learning. It was founded in the city of Houston, Texas, by the late William Marsh Rice, and dedicated by him to the advancement of letters, science and art. It was incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas in 1891 as a private educational foundation for the public good, to be administered by a self-perpetuating board of trustees consisting of seven members elected for life, restrained by no form of sectarian or political control, and given great freedom for the future organization and development of the institution. To this board the founder made over from time to time during his lifetime certain of his properties, and by his last will and testament bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to the new foundation. Following the tragic circumstances surrounding his death in 1900, his estate was involved in long years of litigation, so it was not until the autumn of 1912 that the trustees were finally in position to open the doors of the Rice Institute.

The original resources of the foundation are conservatively estimated at ten million dollars. Under the terms of the gifts, approximately half of this amount might have been spent outright initially. The trustees determined, however, to build, equip, and maintain the institution out of the income alone, keeping all the funds intact, not only those which had been designated by the founder for endowment, but also those which had been designated for equipment and maintenance. The annual income from these sources has in the last few years gone beyond seven hundred thousand dollars. Expenditures already made out of the income for buildings and equipment have reached an amount in excess of three million.

Several other early determinations on the part of the trustees have played an important role in making the good name which the institution now

bears. They determined not only to build and maintain out of the income, but also to house the Rice Institute in architecture of distinction, to do a few things well at the hands of an able faculty, and to give the president not only responsibility, but also freedom and time. They proposed that in the first period of its growth the institution should realize in the following manner its three-fold dedication to the advancement of letters, science, and art: it should enter on a university programme beginning at the science end both in research and in instruction; it should, as speedily as circumstances might permit, offer facilities for general and liberal education preparatory to any higher specialization; it should take care of the art end of that three-fold dedication once for all in its early years by taking architecture seriously in the preparation of all of



Houston Public Library, New Main Building, Completed in 1925—Cost \$500,000.00—Miss Julia Ideson, Librarian

its plans, thus seeking to secure for the new university a physical setting of great beauty as well as of more immediate utility.

In accordance with this original programme thus briefly outlined, the institution is being built under an elaborate and comprehensive architectural plan, in buildings of extraordinary beauty, on a campus of three hundred acres, situated four miles from the municipal centre of the city, and facing an open public park of another five hundred acres. Its educational programme was inaugurated, as has been already intimated, in the fall of 1912, by the reception of the first freshman class and a small group of graduate students, and by an academic



The Student Body and Campus of Rice Institute, Houston's Leading Educational Institution

festival to which twelve foreign scientists and scholars, and representatives of many American colleges and universities contributed. The institution has a carefully selected faculty of able men, and a hand-picked student body. It has from the start maintained high standards for admission and for graduation. Under its present selective plan of admission it receives but four hundred freshmen, and is obliged to turn away as many as it accepts. It is also compelled to restrict the number of transfers applying for advanced standing from other colleges and universities. At present it has some



Carnegie Branch of the Houston Public Library

twelve hundred students, who come from a hundred and fifty towns in Texas, as many as five and twenty states of the Union, and several foreign countries. There are no students with conditions and no special students are received.

The Rice Institute offers a variety of courses of study, carefully coordinated, in the liberal arts, pure science, architecture, and engineering. Of these courses the year is the academic unit, and the failure of a course can only be removed by the repetition of that course or the substitution of an acceptable one. These courses lead after four years or more of study to bachelors' and masters' degrees in arts and in science. Rice has also conferred a few earned degrees of Doctor of Philosophy in mathematics, physics, and chemistry, respectively. Five of its graduates have come into National Research Fellowships, one has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, and many others have proceeded to graduate with professional degrees at other institutions in this country and abroad. Though its first class was not graduated until June, 1916, more than seven hundred members of the Rice Institute appear in the Rice record of war service at home and abroad during the great war.

Undergraduate life at the Rice Institute is highly organized and on a thoroughly democratic basis. There are no fraternities or sororities. Every encouragement is given to outdoor sports of all sorts. On the academic side these undergraduates have unusual advantages in individual instruction in small classes and sections, in a library which already has extensive collections of American and foreign literary and scientific periodicals, in scientific equipment for instruction and investigation in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, engineering, and architecture, which is not excelled in the South, and

in independent laboratory establishments already built, for physics and chemistry which are comparable with any in the country. Moreover, the original facilities offered the students so generously out of the founder's philanthropy have already been supplemented by private benefactions on the part of friends of the new institution providing lectureships in public affairs, in civics and philanthropy, in music, a number of endowed scholarships, and a loan fund for promising students in need of financial assistance.

The Rice Institute has already made substantial contributions to the material, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of Texas and the Southwest. These contributions it has been able to make through the men and money and freedom so generously provided originally by the founder. By virtue of the trustees' sound and conservative financial policy, and equally sound and progressive educational programme, commensurate high standards of requirement and achievement on the part of the professors and students, and an altogether gratifying justification of the institution in the place already attained by its graduates in public service and private enterprise, the Rice Institute has early reached such a successful stage in its development that with some confidence it may begin to expect further private and perhaps public support towards the fuller realization of its far-reaching plans. Though initially handsomely endowed, its resources are far from adequate to the building of anything like a complete, modern university. It needs money, and a great deal of money, money for the endowment of new professorships and in particular traveling fellowships; money for a library building; money for a chapel; money for a great public hall; money for a gymnasium; money for more residential halls for men; money for its college for women; money for its school of fine arts; money for its graduate schools, of law, medicine, engineering, education, business adminis-



Houston Heights Branch of the Public Library

tration, and for all the other brain-working professions of our time which are steadily being elevated to foundations on college training. Millions for men, and millions for the construction and endowment of buildings. Indeed, the Rice Institute is prepared wisely to administer tomorrow another additional gift of ten million, and such a gift would multiply ten-fold the original ten million of the founder.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSTON HARBOR

By COL. THOS. H. BALL,

Counsel Port Commission



AS early as 1825, what is known today as the Houston Ship Channel was used as a water way by the early settlers of this section. Sail boats worked their way up the tide water stream of Buffalo Bayou, and in the sixties the steam boat traffic began. The steamship line between Houston and New York was established by Commodore Chas. Morgan, and shallow draft side-wheel steamers were used. When the cotton warehouses and compresses were built at Houston a large barge traffic handling cotton

was built up between the warehouses and Galveston.

The River and Harbor Act passed by Congress March 3, 1899, provided for the construction of the Houston Ship Channel to the depth of twenty-five feet, and a few years thereafter the actual dredging commenced. The progress made was slow until 1910, when the local interests proposed to provide for one-half of the cost of the building of the twenty-five foot channel. Thereafter Congress appropriated one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the Navigation District comprising Harris County issued bonds in the same amount and the contracts were let for the project. The channel to a depth of twenty-five feet was completed on September 7th, 1914.

It was soon apparent that the channel was inadequate for the traffic and on March 2nd, 1919, Congress approved the project to deepen the channel to thirty feet, and to widen it from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet across the bay and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet from Morgan's Point to the Turning Basin. The local interests were asked to provide the sum of one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars towards this cost, which was estimated at



Houston Harbor

about four million dollars. In September, 1925, the thirty-foot channel was completed.

When the twenty-five-foot channel was completed the city of Houston under a three million dollar bond issue had terminals constructed at the Turning Basin providing 3,649 feet of wharf space with transit sheds and supporting warehouses and sections

of Public Belt Railroad to connect with other lines and serve the oil refineries and other port industries, and a large traffic was soon built up. In November, 1919, the United States Shipping Board Steamer "Merry Mount" carried the first cargo of cotton, consisting of 23,319 bales and from that time on the movement of this commodity has increased steadily and on April 3rd, 1924, on the Steamship "Ida Zo" of the Odera Line, (Italian) the millionth bale was loaded for the cotton season beginning August 1, 1923. A total of 1,868,440 bales were shipped during season 1924 and 1925, and 447,969 for the first two months of 1925-1926 season.

Along with the movement of cotton, shipments of other commodities have kept pace, and during 1924 a total of 949,923 tons of fuel, gas and lubricating oils and gasoline were exported, while 627,572 tons of crude and fuel oil were imported and 2,631,248 tons were moved coastwise. Large shipments of scrap iron, iron and steel articles, structural



Loading Cargo at Houston Harbor on Sea-going Vessels
Destined to Foreign Ports

steel, canned goods, groceries, cotton seed cake and meal, fuel, lime and cement, and approximately one million tons of sand and shell are handled locally on the channel. The story of the ship movements is briefly told in the increase of arrivals and departures from 425 in 1920 to 1907 in 1924, and 1686 vessels for the first nine months of 1925.

The terminal facilities have been added to and improved by the city of Houston, and by the Navigation District, which on October 1, 1922, took over, under a lease agreement with the city of Houston, all the latter's wharf facilities. On January 1, 1925, the new facilities were completed. Several wharves have been completed by private enterprises and others are under construction, these private facilities such as the Houston Compress Company plant, while primarily for the handling of cotton will handle other commodities as well. At present there are 45 industries located on the main channel with an estimated capital investment of over One Hundred Million Dollars and a daily payroll of about Thirty Thousand Dollars. There are twenty-two industries, in addition to the above, located on the light draft

channel above the Turning Basin, with an estimated capital investment of Twelve Million Dollars and a daily payroll of about Five Thousand Dollars.

The Houston Lighting and Power Company has constructed the first unit of a huge electric power plant which will cost complete approximately Ten Million Dollars, in order to provide adequate power for these industries on the channel. There was put in operation on July 1st, 1924, the Port Terminal Railroad Association that operates all the facilities of the Public Belt Railroad, connecting with the main trunk lines entering the city and providing for a neutral switching organization to handle all traffic to and from the Port Terminals and industries with equal dispatch and without discrimination to all of the 17 railroads reaching the city. The arrangement is proving a very satisfactory solution of the railroad and port terminal problem, and with the extension of the Public Belt Railroad and this service along each side of the channel every industry is guaranteed the maximum of rail and water service.

The port is operated by the Navigation and Canal Commission, made up of five members, who serve without pay. They are appointed, two by the city

and two by the county commissioners and the chairman by the city and county commissioners in joint session. The period of service is two years, the terms expiring alternate years. The director of the port handles the affairs under this board. The board controls the commercial activities of the port and the construction and maintenance of the terminal facilities, and through co-operation with the Federal Government the construction and improvement of the waterway. All wharves and railroad facilities constructed and operated by the city of Houston in 1915 and 1918 were transferred to the Port Commission under a lease agreement on October 1st, 1922, for a period of thirty years. The city is to be paid the net revenue after operation and maintenance charges were deducted from the gross receipts. The Navigation District will have the direction of all further construction.

The Port Commission are made up of the following men: R. S. Sterling, chairman; D. S. Cage, vice chairman; R. J. Cummins, Ben Campbell, W. T. Carter, Jr.; B. C. Allin, director of the port; Charles Crotty, assistant; J. A. Schiller, chief engineer; E. T. Davis, assistant chief engineer; H. H. Rose, chief clerk; H. J. Scott, superintendent wharves; Thos. H. Ball, counsel, and H. L. Washburn, auditor.

HISTORY OF HOTEL ACTIVITIES IN TEXAS

By R. E. PELLOW

Chairman Board of Directors Texas Hotel Keepers' Association

THE hotel industry has more than kept pace with the industrial and commercial development of Texas, and there is no question that the far-seeing men who have invested upwards of \$150,000,000 in hotels in this state have done their full share in the general advancement. The fact that Texas has now a large number of absolutely first-class hotels that have a national reputation among hotel men, as well as goodly sprinkling of good hotels in the smaller cities and towns has been an important factor in bringing the opportunities for profitable investment in the state to the attention of men of wealth and influence in other states. The fame of the character of entertainment to be secured in any of the larger cities of the state has become widespread, assuring tourists that to whatever section of the state their urge of the moment may take them they will find all of comfort and of luxury that the hotels of the metropolitan cities have accustomed them to. The result of this reputation is more far-reaching than is recognized by many of the citizens themselves.

A retrospective glance does not need to go so very many years back to reveal a condition with regard to hotel accommodations in Texas that bears a striking contrast to present-day conditions. The delightful winter climate of San Antonio, the wonderful beach at Galveston and at Corpus Christi brought a limited number of seasonal visitors regardless of the equally limited accommodations afforded, and when men of courage and vision ventured upon the construction and equipment of hotels in keeping with the demand for the best that had been created by the splendid hostleries of the northern cities, local wiseacres shook their heads and predicted disaster. But the outcome of the early ventures proved the wisdom of the pioneers, and the cities of the state,

one after the other, took up the idea, and each new hotel built outshone the last. Tourists who were attracted by the appeal of climate remained to invest in business and in manufacturing, homes were established and the cities grew in wealth and advanced in culture, creating demands for more and better hotels, which added their appeal in turn, attracting constantly widening streams of homeseekers in this favored land, new additions to the investors of their wealth in productive enterprises, until Texas has taken her place among the leaders of the states, not only in the value of her primary products, but in the volume of her manufactured products, and in the splendid public improvements which mark her many cities.

In every city of the state, among those which have passed the hundred thousand mark, and in not a few of these of lesser population, are to be found hostleries that represent investments which put them in the category of the much aligned "big business." Million dollar hotel plants fail to excite more than passing mention in the news columns, and along with this evidence of an advanced civilization are to be found all the facilities for outdoor sports which have come to be a necessary adjunct of any city which attempts to make appeal to the growing class of wealthy people who seek a warm climate in winter and a cool climate in summer.

In short, probably the most influential factor in upbuilding of the cities of the state have been the splendid caravansaries which are in every center of population the rallying point of the business life of the community, the scene of the most elegant social functions, and the sure reflection of the stage of progress, financially, socially and intellectually that the city has made.

HIISTORY OF GALVESTON

By ALEXANDER RUSSELL

Galveston Tribune

AS many as half a dozen more or less authentic records of the beginning of Galveston have been written and after perusing all of them, the reader is permitted the liberty of exercising his option as to the one he prefers, for after all, it makes little difference as to which of the narratives one follows, all of them agree that some time between the year 1686 and 1816 the island upon which the city is now located, was used by Indians as a hunting and

In 1820 Lafitte seized an American ship in Matagorda Bay and for that act the United States government sent an armed vessel to break up the rendezvous. Later in that year Lafitte quit the island and made his headquarters at one place or another until 1826 when he is said to have died in Yucatan. When Lafitte left Galveston island, it was occupied by General Long, who, with a small body of adventurers, had been camped on the Bolivar peninsula,



Galvez Hotel, the Popular Hostelry of Galveston, Open Throughout the Year. This Hotel is Well and Favorably Known to Tourists all Over the World

fishing resort and designated as rattlesnake island because of the number of these reptiles found here.

In 1816, supposedly on Sept. 12, Don Jose Manuel Herrera, commissioner of the Mexican revolutionary, or Morelos government, to the United States together with Don Luis Aury, a gallant naval officer, landed on Galveston island with the purpose of making this place their headquarters in their endeavor to wrest Mexico from the Spanish yoke. In November the same year, General Francisco Xavier Mena, with 200 men and a few small ships joined the forces at Galveston and laid out an encampment. Because of disagreements between the two leaders, Galveston was abandoned early in 1817, being shortly afterwards occupied by the Pirate Lafitte whose headquarters at Barrataria Louisiana, had become untenable. Lafitte held a commission as Governor of Texas from the revolutionary government of Mexico, and under the flag of that government he carried out his piratical practices upon Spanish ships, fought with the neighboring Indians and added from time to time to the population of the island.

the bay from Galveston, and many of the houses which had been destroyed by Lafitte were rebuilt and occupied. Long became involved in trouble with a band of Indians occupying the western end of the island and failing in his effort to enlist a sufficient number of men to assume active operations against the Mexican government, the Island was gradually abandoned and until 1832 again became a hunting and fishing resort for neighboring tribes of red men.

In the year mentioned, Juan N. Seguin, a Mexican citizen of the State of Coahuila, was granted a league and labor of land on the eastern end of Galveston island, but did nothing with his grant. In the year 1824, Colonel Michael B. Menard, agent and purchaser of the grant of Seguin, petitioned the Alcade of Liberty Territory to put him in possession of the one league and labor of land on the eastern extremity of Galveston island, and the petition was granted.

After Texas had gained its independence and set up business as a republic, Colonel Menard offered

the Texas congress \$50,000 to make good his grant, his offer was accepted and from that hour began the history of what is now one of the greatest seaports of the United States. The city was incorporated in March 1836, John M. Allen being its first mayor. The city was planned and ample provision made for schools, churches, public buildings and parks. Just prior to the battle of San Jacinto, which battle gave to Texas her independence, the government of the republic, forced to flee from its capital at Washington by the approach of Santa Anna, made Galveston its temporary abiding place. During the time the young republic was struggling against Mexico for independence, Galveston was the headquarters for the Texas Navy, consisting of half a dozen small vessels. This navy gave a splendid account of its self when ever a Mexican vessel could be found willing to engage in battle.

Galveston furnished adequate complements of men and finances to the Texas war for independence and to the Southern side in the war between the states. At the close of the latter war, the population of the city was approximately 10,000. The city boasted of one railroad 45 miles in length and half a dozen wharves at which numerous light draft vessels loaded and unloaded, the bar at the entrance of the harbor did not permit of vessels drawing more than fifteen feet of water to enter.

have been coming into the harbor and an effort is now being made for the government to undertake the deepening of the channel and bar to thirty-five feet. Illustrative of the wide appreciation of Galveston as a port, on one day recently there were vessels flying fourteen different flags loading or unloading at the wharves.

Galveston's present population is about 40,000 and everything points to a rapid increase over these figures. The storm of 1900, while it gave the city a temporary set back, in reality proved to be a blessing in disguise for it taught the people a much needed lesson and measures were at once taken to surround the city with a protecting wall while the city itself was elevated, in some places to a height of seventeen feet above its old elevation. Then, too from the storm and its toll of heavy repair expenses came the commission form of government by which not only Galveston but numerous other communities throughout the nation have been able to carry on at a much reduced expense and wider satisfaction.

Galveston today holds first place as a cotton exporting gateway and has entered the field for a new record in grain exportation. Elevator facilities and side track provisions are ample and if the port is supplied with adequate tonnage, Galveston will be as noted for handling export grain as she is for



Seagoing Vessels at Wharves in the Galveston Harbor Taking Cargo Enroute to Various American and European Ports

In the year 1896, after an extended campaign of education conducted throughout the west and the Middle west, congress made an appropriation for the deepening of the harbor and the work was immediately started. By 1875 vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water could enter the harbor and year by year since that time deeper draft vessels

handling outward bound cotton. The taxable valuation of the city is given at \$41,000,000.00 This city went over the top in every Liberty bond, Red Cross and War Work Activities drive launched during the recent war, though, by the war, deprived of her shipping and a large portion of her population.

GALVESTON, THE TEXAS PORT, GATEWAY OF THE SOUTHWEST

By EDWIN CHEESBOROUGH



GALVESTON is the chief seaport of Texas, the largest cotton exporting port in the world, a wholesale distributing point and a winter and summer resort. It has a beautiful, well fortified harbor 32 to 50 feet deep, thirty up-to-date piers and birth room at the docks for 100 ocean going vessels. It has a modern 10,000 ton dry dock, fuel oil station, coal elevators and floating bunker plants, a powerful wireless station, cable communication direct with Mexico, four large grain elevators and nine high density cotton compresses. Galveston's population is around 40,000.

Deep water was procured at Galveston by the National Government at the cost of \$10,000,000. The average yearly business passing over Galveston's docks in from \$300,000,000 to \$450,000,000. Exports in 1918-19 were \$301,166,702.

In December 1835 M. B. Menard, recognized as the founder of Galveston, purchased of the Republic of Texas for the sum of \$50,000 one league and one labor of land on the East end of Galveston Island the site of the present city of Galveston. He organized the Galveston City Company, April 13, 1836 and immediately laid out the city. On April 30 1838 a public sale of town lots was held. The city

was incorporated and elected its first mayor and Board of Aldermen in March 1839.

Up to October 1902 the City was located on an unprotected flat sandy surface with a grade running from four to seven feet above mean low tide. On an average of once every eleven years the City was inundated by storm water from the Gulf of Mexico, but the result and damage was always very small. The building of a seawall along the Gulf front to protect the city from storm wave action was frequently suggested, but no active steps were taken to bring about the desired results.

On Sept. 8, 1900, at a time when Galveston possessed a population of 40,000, a great tropical storm, originating in the West Indies, struck the city with a fury hitherto unbelievable. Approximately 5,300 lives and \$17,000,000 in property values were destroyed. This disaster left the city government practically bankrupt and many of its municipal improvements in ruins. A grave situation faced the city. The people realized fully, that in order to restore confidence and to make Galveston a safe place in which to reside herculean efforts and wise planning was absolutely necessary. Under the law, no city or county in Texas can sell or dispose of their lands at less than par. Galveston was facing a question of civic life or death.

Four Noted Achievements

Galveston is credited with having accomplished four noted achievements. The Commission Plan of City Government, the building of a great Seawall and boulevard, the raising of the grade of a large part of the city and the erection of a magnificent



Galveston is the Gateway to the Great Southwest Empire. The Greatest Cotton Shipping Port of the South. Texas Products are Shipped through this Harbor to all Parts of the World. The Giant Causeway in the Center is the Longest Viaduct in the World.

all-arched re-inforced concrete causeway two miles in length connecting the city with the mainland.

The Commission Plan of City Government

After the great storm of Sept. 8th, 1900, it was suggested that the first step necessary to a complete rehabilitation of Galveston, was through reorganization of the City government. It was generally recognized that an efficiently managed municipal government has a direct bearing upon the growth, development and prosperity of a city, because it encourages the people, invites capital and stimulates activity.

The Galveston Deep Water Committee

An organization composed of twelve of the leading business men of the city, and whose original purpose was to work for National aid in securing deep water for the port, decided that an application

Sewerage; Commissioner of Streets and Public Property, and Commissioner of Police and Fire Depts. The Mayor or any Commissioner can be removed from the office for official misconduct, drunkenness or incompetency by a district judge upon a proved charge.

What the new system of City government accomplished for Galveston was indeed remarkable. Its success was so marked, that hundreds of cities all over the United States have adopted the Commission Plan.

Sea Wall

One of the first acts of the Board of City Commissioners, was the employment of an engineering board composed of General Henry M. Robert, Alfred Noble and H. C. Ripley, their duty being to devise plans for the protection of the city from the force of the waves and currents in the several storms



Bathing in the Surf at Galveston, the Atlantic City of the South, the Gulf Water is Delightfully Warm, and Bathers May Stay in the Surf all Day and Late into the Night Without Becoming Chilled

should be made to the state legislature for a new charter, designed to benefit the people rather than to provide sinecures for politicians: Mr. R. Waverly Smith, President of the First National Bank of Galveston, a lawyer by training, and who, for four years prior to that time has held the office of City Attorney, and who was a member of the Deep Water Committee, and now its chairman, suggested the appointment of a committee from that organization to thoroughly revise and rewrite the city charter. Accordingly a sub committee of three from said organization was appointed, consisting of Mr. Smith, Col. Walter Gresham, a lawyer and a former member of Congress, and Mr F. D. Minor, a lawyer of high character and splendid ability. This subcommittee procured copies of the charters of a number of cities, including the law governing the city of Washington, D. C., a copy of the act creating the taxing commission for Memphis, Tenn., and after the great yellow fever epidemic in 1878, and a copy of the so-called model charter of Baltimore, Md.

The commission features of the new charter were suggested and drawn by Mr. Smith, and the controlling was the creation of a governing body which should conform, as near as possible, to the organization of a great business corporation providing the duties, sharply defining the responsibilities, and through the heads of the various departments, concentrating both power and responsibility.

Commission Plan in Brief

The Board of Commissioners of the City of Galveston is composed of a Mayor-President and four Commissioners, all elected to their respective positions by the qualified voters of the city at large every two years.

The Mayor or President is the executive head of the City Government. The four Commissioners are designated as follows: Commissioner of Finances and Reserve; Commissioner of Water Works and

known to occur in the Gulf, and to prevent storm water from ever reaching a depth in the city, dangerous to life and property. To accomplish this object the Board of Engineers proposed the building of a solid concrete wall and the raising of the city grade to eight feet at Avenue "A", 10 feet at Broadway, 12 feet at Avenue "P" and continuing this slope upward to the seawall seventeen feet above mean low tide.

The county of Galveston, of which the city contributes about 85% of the taxes, agreed to build the Seawall at a cost of \$1,500,000, issuing 4% bonds being purchased by the citizens of Galveston and the city, with aid extended by the State of Texas, agreed to raise the grade at a cost of \$2,000,000, the people to pay the expenses incident to the raising of their building and other improvements costing about \$1,000,000 additional. Galveston county built 17,592 feet of the Seawall and the United States Government built in front of Fort Crockett, joining the county seawall, 5506 feet, making a total of 23,098 feet, or a little over 4 1-3 miles. Work on the wall started Oct. 1902 and was completed Oct. 18, 1905. The cost of the wall and filling behind same to the Government was \$678,424.00. The wall proper is 16 feet wide at the base, is 17 feet above mean low tide and is five feet across the top. It is backed up by sand filling. Adjacent to the wall and flush with its top is a cement sidewalk 16 feet wide, next to the sidewalk is a brick pavement, 68 feet wide, and adjacent to that is another cement sidewalk. These two cement sidewalks with brick pavement in the center is called the "Seawall Boulevard." At a point 200 feet from the wall proper, or 100 feet north of the seawall boulevard, a cement wall is sunk into the earth five feet deep, its top which is 21 feet above mean low tide being even with the ground surface, or four feet higher than the seawall. This upward slope of four feet for a distance of 200 feet from the seawall causes all

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

storm spray dashing over the seawall on to the boulevard to drain back into the Gulf.

The wall proper is built upon four round piling at intervals of four feet. The piling is driven down from 40 to 44 feet, penetrating a solid clay foundation. A double row of lapper and grooved sheet piling 24 feet in length extends the entire length of the wall under the part nearest the Gulf. In front of the wall is an apron of granite and sandstone rip rap 27 feet wide.

Eastern Extension of Seawall

The United States Government and Galveston County jointly at a cost of \$18,000,000 have extended the seawall from the Gulf at Sixth street to Fort San Jacinto a distance of 10,300 feet the County paying the cost of 3,300 feet and the Government paying for 7,000 feet. The Government's part of the wall is in front of its own land, some 700 acres comprising the Fort and the sand flats adjacent thereto. This seawall extension not only protects the channel of Galveston bay from filling during a storm, but also reclaims for commercial purposes about 5000 feet of channel frontages which is suitable for docks and terminals, also a large acreage of sand flats, also gives the Government a magnificent site adjacent to Fort San Jacinto for use as a camp and drill grounds.

Raising the City Grade

Acting under the terms of the new city charter on May 15, 1903, Governor S. W. T. Lanham appointed J. P. Alvey, John Sealy and E. R. Cheesebrough, as a grade raising board, they to manage, control and direct the work of filling and raising the area east of Thirteenth Street and also south of Broadway as far west as Fortieth street. The total sum available for this work was \$2,000,000 represented by 5 per cent City bonds. In order to care for the interest and sinking fund on this

six years. The contractors received \$1,961,259, the engineering and incidental expenses being less than two per cent of the contract price. The contractors lost between \$300,000 and \$400,000 on their contract. The surface elevation due to the raising of the city grade ranges from a few inches to eleven feet. The highest known storm water at Galveston was a fraction under 12 feet above mean low tide. Broadway as raised is 10 feet and the sidewalks 11 feet and the slope towards the Seawall is upward at the rate of one foot in 1500. The downtown section of the city from Broadway north has never been raised. This is however in active contemplation. The present grade in that area ranges from 6½ to 8 feet above mean low tide. During a storm, since the building of the seawall, the water appearing on the downtown streets backs in from the bay and has no damaging force.

Due to the grade raising all bayous, lakes and low places in the western part of the City have been filled. Since the beginning of the grade raising operations a total of 16,321,400 cubic yards of filling has been placed in the city, at the cost of approximately \$3,000,000.

The Galveston Causeway

The Galveston Causeway as completed represents an outlay of \$3,000,000 or more. It is 10,642 feet in length and of which 7858 is re-inforced concrete arches resting upon a concrete piling foundation. Each arch had a clear span of sixty feet. The causeway is sixty-three feet, three inches wide, and is devoted to a county roadway, interurban and steam railway tracks. It is 14 feet above mean tide. The lift bridge has a clear span of 100 feet. Galveston County, the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Co., Galveston-Houston Electric Interurban Co., G. H. & H. Ry. Co., and the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in various proportions, have contributed



Along the Walk at Galveston. Murdock Bath House, Bathing Surf and Pier on the Right. On the Left is the Crystal Bath House, Plunge and Casino

bond issue the State of Texas through legislative enactment, contributed the State's part of all taxes collected in Galveston County for a period of 17 years and later on increased it to 27 years. The Grade raising Board secured the services of Col. C. S. Richie, U. S. Engineer, as its consulting engineer, he to prepare plans, specifications and form of contract. The successful bidder was Messrs. Goehardt & Bates, the price being 18½ cents per cubic yard, to include grading, they to dredge a service canal through the residence section of the city three miles long, eighteen feet deep and two hundred feet wide. They to use foreign built, self loading, self propelling and discharging hopper dredges to take filling from the bay and transport it through the canal and discharge it through pipe lines. They to remove all buildings in the canal right-of-way, and restore them to their original location, after refilling the canal. The raising of the grade started July 1904 and was completed in July 1910 or with-

to meet the cost of this structure. The causeway was constructed under two contracts. The initial contract was let to the A. M. Bladgett Construction Company of Kansas City, Mo., July 6, 1909 and on August 30 of the same year, the first work was actually started, Mr. Linton W. Stubbs, construction engineer, supervised the work. The Arch bridge portion was 2,358 feet and lift bridge 100 feet. The balance of the structure was a cement slab, protected sand roadway, surfaced with shell. During the storm of August 16, 17, 1915, a large part of the sand roadway washed out and the cement slabs fell in. In rebuilding, it was decided to construct the destroyed portion of arches, thus making the entire causeway an all arched structure. About 5,500 feet of arch construction, being 79 acres, comprised the second contract which was awarded to Larkin & Sangster (Inc.) This is one of the largest, if not the very largest re-inforced arched concrete structure in the world.

HISTORY OF BEAUMONT

By J. L. MAPES

Vice-President and General Manager Beaumont Enterprise



BEAUMONT was founded in July, 1837, when its boundary lines were established and when agreement between Nancy Tevis and the heirs of Noah Tevis, and the Joseph P. Pulsifer Company, which was composed of Henry Millard, Joseph Pulsifer and Thomas P. Huling, and Joseph Grigsby. The original town included only two hundred acres. In 1839, the town site company divided the property into boundary lines; certain tracts being set aside as public roads and commons. The lots or commons were

designated in the earliest maps. These commons include the present court house property, Keith Park, Millard school grounds, the high school campus, and the city hall site. Jefferson County, of which Beaumont is the county seat, originally included Orange County and part of Hardin County and was in the period of its first settlement a part of the Lorenza de Zavalla colony under the government of the States of Coahuila and Texas, with headquarters at Nacogdoches, and first called Liberty County. The section of the colony which formed the first Jefferson County had settlers prior to 1834. The

first application for any of the land in the present townsite of Beaumont was made by Noah Tevis in December, 1834. The Tevis family had, however, lived here prior to that date. From this modest beginning the town grew as all other communities in a pioneer country develops. The people made their livelihood in agriculture, cattle, lumber and shingle manufacturing and trading by steamboat up and down the Neches River. When railroads were built and modern methods of lumber manufacturing were introduced the growth was more rapid. The development of a deep water port and the development of rice as a major crop gave the city a further impetus. This briefly outlines the history of the community up until 1900.

Beaumont in 1900 was a town of eight thousand inhabitants. Its principal industry at that time was the manufacture of lumber. The rice milling industry had become important and in time might have brought about some of the growth attained later on, but in 1901 there came a sudden change in the prosperity of the town.

On January 11, the famous Lucas oil well was brought in, a short distance from Beaumont. The incident attracted the attention of all those who were interested in the development of oil. Within a few weeks after the discovery of oil, the population of Beaumont had increased from eight thousand to twenty-five thousand. This influx of new people brought into town a flood of capital, which could not have been secured under normal conditions in many years.



Some of Beaumont's Public Buildings. Reading From Left to Right. Top Row—New Beaumont Hotel, Y. W. C. A. Building, Central Fire Station; Lower Row—San Jacinto Life Insurance Company Building and the Beaumont Postoffice.

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

Beaumont had in 1920, a population of 40,422, which since then has greatly increased. The government estimate for 1924, was 52,548. The population is composed of 12,343 families occupying 10,277 homes; 31,630 adults and 20,918 children of whom 70 per cent were native whites. The new city directory, issued September 10, gives the population for 1925 at 57,963. The city's assessed valuation for 1925 is \$49,500,000; altitude above sea level, 23 feet, and average annual rainfall, 47.61 inches.

Beaumont has more than a hundred manufacturing establishments in operation, covering many lines, but the largest industrial units are the oil refining, shipbuilding, iron and steel industries. The Magnolia Petroleum Company refining plant is located on the outskirts of the city, owns its wharves and docks, and is one of the six among the largest oil refineries in the world. From this district goes 25 per cent of the oil exported from the United States together with the by-products.

The monthly payroll of the manufacturing establishments within the city is \$650,000. The payrolls of the six oil refineries per month is given at \$3,800,000; of the lumber manufacturing industry \$1,300,000 per annum, the iron industry of Beaumont alone has an annual payroll of \$1,000,000 and the rice in

and Orange, Texas, with the new port of Lake Charles to be opened to sea-going vessels early in 1926. Besides these there are the subports of Port Neches, Magpetco, Smith's Bluff, Sabine and Sabine Pass. The exports and imports handled in the district in 1924 amounted to approximately 15,000,000 tons.

Beaumont has the following: A city tax rate of \$2.36. Manager-commission government. Assessed valuation of \$49,500,000.00. Bonded indebtedness, \$4,944,900.00. Sixty-five miles of sewer mains and connections. Ninety miles of concrete sidewalks. Eighty-seven miles of shelled and paved streets. Municipally owned and operated abattoir. Municipally owned and operated Wharf and Dock System, valued at \$1,250,000.00. Six large fire stations, all well equipped, and one of the most efficient fire fighting organizations in any city of the United States of similar size. A well organized and efficient health department, with health board, bacteriologist, sanitary inspectors of foods, meats, drugs, dairy products, etc., together with garbage collection system, incinerating plant, etc. Municipally owned and operated water system, furnishing 4,500,000 gallons of pure and wholesome water daily, with a maximum capacity of 24,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, thirteen railway outlets. Sixty trains and out daily. Six steamship lines with dated



Old Spindle-top Oil Field Near Beaumont, Where Deep Oil Was First Discovered in Paying Quantities in Texas

milling and other industries will run into the million annually.

Rice growing is the outstanding agricultural production. Some 30,000 or 40,000 acres are devoted to rice in Jefferson County, but large quantities are sent to Beaumont for milling and distribution. Since 1920 when practically no cotton was raised in Jefferson County, there are over 4000 acres planted to this staple. Figs, Satsuma oranges, pecans and poultry are becoming more important in this section each year. Beaumont is a great lumber center. A total of over 100,000,000 feet of lumber was shipped out of the port of Beaumont the first nine months of 1925. It is estimated that the Beaumont district produces about \$40,000,000 in lumber, giving employment to about fifteen thousand people.

The extension of the Port Arthur ship canal to Beaumont and Orange made possible the development of a great maritime traffic in the Sabine district. Some eight years ago the city began to build wharves, docks and warehouses and at an expense of \$1,250,000 built a harbor for sea-going vessels. From nothing the maritime traffic developed to 674,058 tons in 1917, 1,066,310 tons in 1918, 1,100,047 tons in 1919, 2,167,801 tons in 1920, 2,960,525 tons in 1921, 3,041,747 tons in 1922, 3,357,237 tons in 1923 and 4,803,150 tons in 1924.

Beaumont is the largest city in the Sabine district which comprises the ports of Beaumont, Port Arthur,

sailings. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company with 7,903 city telephones. The Southwestern Gas and Electric Company supplies the city with gas for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The company has 84.9 miles of gas mains, and a modern plant in every particular. The Eastern Texas Electric Company supplies the city with lights, power, 16 miles of street railway track, and 16 miles of interurban track, modern cars and equipment, and service as nearly perfect as to be found anywhere. A public school system second to none in Texas, composed of 20 school buildings, including three high schools, three junior high schools, one junior college, and thirteen grade school buildings, representing an investment of approximately \$2,500,000.00. Beaumont has two daily newspapers up to metropolitan standards, the Beaumont Enterprise, a morning paper with about 22,500 daily circulation, 32,000 Sundays, and the Beaumont Journal, an afternoon paper with about 11,000 daily circulation.

In social and civic development the city has kept pace with the most advanced. Its school system is equal to the best in any state, the church buildings as fine as anywhere; clubs, lodges, civic, social and fraternal associations abound and its millions of bank deposits, school buildings, industrial plants, parks, play grounds, the chamber of commerce in its composition and activities indicate the presence of a prosperous and contented people.

BEAUMONT, METROPOLIS OF SOUTHEAST TEXAS

By BEAUMONT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BEAUMONT is a typical southern city of fifty thousand inhabitants and has all the conveniences and modern improvements of the large cities of the country. Its climate is on a parity with that of southern coast resorts with the exception that none of the coast storms ever reach Beaumont or its environs due to its location. Fifty



Scene on One of the Principal Business Streets of Beaumont

miles in land on the Neches River, which is the fourth largest river in the United States.

Approximately one-fifth of the water-borne tonnage of the United States annually passes over the Neches-Sabine outlet. Beaumont therefore offers a wonderful industrial as well as favorable climate opportunity to the tourists or business man who is seeking pleasure and business opportunity.

Business. Beaumont became nationally famous in 1900 when oil gushers ranging from 500 to 20,000 barrels were discovered at Spindle Top Field and thousands of the country's speculating public came and made fortunes. Many hundreds of the prospectors settled in Beaumont and have since contributed their part in making it one of the largest cities of Texas.

Outstanding industrial and agricultural enterprises are: Oil, lumber, rice and shipping. One of the largest oil refineries in the world is located here besides three other large refineries which are located in this vicinity, and contribute much to Beaumont's daily business. This is the center of the lumber and rice industry of Texas and Louisiana. The port of Beaumont is firmly established. The city owns and operates municipal wharf and dock facilities which forever guarantee the shipper, either local or foreign, fair port charges. During the fiscal

year ending June 30th, 361 ships from all parts of the world had loaded and unloaded at Port Beaumont.

Pleasure. Fishing, boating, hunting, motoring, golf and surf bathing are available to the pleasure seeker in and around Beaumont. On account of the extremely pleasant winter climate it is possible for one to spend practically every day following his own choice of the above named past-times. Ducks, geese, quail and other game birds abound in plenty. Due to the desire of the rice farmers to limit the depredations of these birds, there is no objection to any hunter bagging the legal limit each and every day he chooses to hunt. In the Big Thicket, within twenty miles of Beaumont, famous for bear, turkeys and other large game, the old time hunter can find plenty of excitement, amusement and exercise.

Good automobile roads lead in the several directions out of Beaumont, there being more than 100 miles of hard surfaced roads available. One wishing to fish can be readily accommodated. The Neches River is famous for its fresh water fish and a fifty minute ride on the interurban takes one to the open sea where tarpon and other big fish can be angled for. A splendid country club with first-class golf course, where arrangements may be made for the visitor and tourist for the use of its facilities, has been the means of pleasant past-time to many travelers of this section.



At the Beaumont Docks, Loading Ships for Distant Markets

Beaumont's citizenship is hospitable, obliging and always ready to render any assistance to its visitors. The Chamber of Commerce maintains an especially equipped information bureau and offers its entire service free to any who ask for it. While Beaumont has not generally advertised in the past as a stopping place for tourists, they nevertheless are coming this way in ever increasing numbers. A week or several weeks can be both pleasantly and profitably spent here.

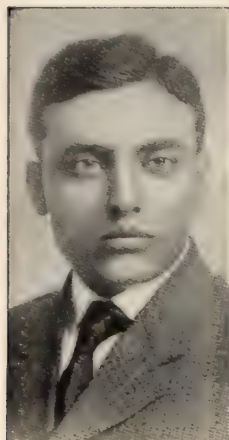


Beaumont Harbor, one of the Principal Lumber and Oil Shipping Points of the South

THE BEAUMONT AND PORT ARTHUR SHIP CHANNEL

By HARVEY W. GILBERT

Member Waterway Committee



THE most unparalleled success in the history of waterway development and shipping expansion has taken place on the Beaumont and Port Arthur Ship Channel, which is only ten years old since completion and is now just entering upon a broader expansion and development which will undoubtedly surpass New York within the next forty or fifty years.

The channel has now taken first place over New York as the world's oil refining center, having the great establishments of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, The

Texas Company, the Humphreys-Pure Oil Company, The Gulf Oil Corporation, the Sun Company, Union Sulphur Company, the Atlantic Refining Company, the Pennsylvania Ship Yards and Car Works, and other large industries in the lumber, rice, cotton, grain and general shipping interests.

The waterway is exceptionally blessed in the fact that it is dug throughout in clay, which assures no liability as to "sanding up" troubles, which has sadly afflicted our waterways.

The amount of tonnage produced ranks along with the world's greatest ports and waterways.

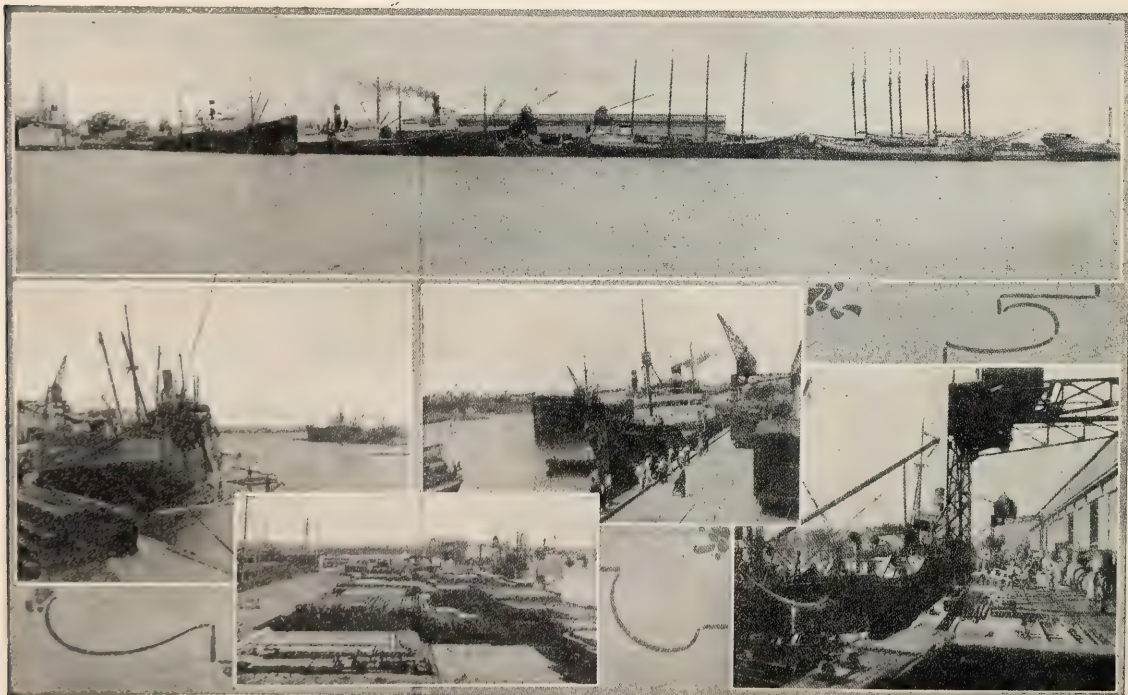
The channel is served by the following great rail

systems: The Santa Fe, the Kansas City Southern, the Southern Pacific, The Frisco, and the Beaumont and Waco short line now building.

Steam and electric railway service are available from one end of the waterway to the other, and with cheap fuel oil and close proximity to the cotton fields, Beaumont and Port Arthur are bidding welcome to the cotton mills of the New England States now looking to the South for expansion.

The Beaumont-Port Arthur district has become the South's greatest industrial center due largely to the oil refining industry, which employs many thousand men.

The cities on the waterway are favored with a citizenship who are broad and liberal and progressive, Beaumont being the first and original Open Shop City in America and has maintained it ever since. This City of Beaumont also originated the idea of putting up one-half the money against the United States government's other half to dig the Ship Channel and did it "QUICK" without any hitch, which goes to show how the citizenship pulls together. In many respects it is a wonder city because she withstood the world's great oil boom, "Spindletop" and came out on top and now has become the world's oil refining center with numerous pipe line terminals here from Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. In fact it is now possible to pump oil all the way from Pearl Street in Beaumont to Broadway in New York, but is cheaper to ship up the Atlantic seaboard by tanker, so the finished refined product employs a vast fleet of ships from the waterway to New York, the Orient, Europe and all ports throughout the world.



A Few Scenes of Activity at Beaumont Deep-Water Harbor

THE FOUNDING OF PORT ARTHUR

By GEORGE M. CRAIG

THE present site of Port Arthur was a vast expanse of dismal marsh in the days preceding its selection as the southern terminal of the Kansas City Southern Railway. It was then the favorite rendezvous of wild ducks, geese and mosquitoes. There was no vegetation other than the wild weeds and marsh grasses. There were no perceptible physical advantages that would induce an explorer or pioneer to found a settlement, and there was nothing to indicate that in the near future this very place would be one of the nation's important shipping points.

Port Arthur's founding is an interesting story. The credit for its founding goes entirely to Mr.



Airplane View Texas Company Refinery at Port Arthur, Texas

Arthur Edward Stilwell, in whose honor the port was named. Mr. Stilwell, at the time he became interested in the project, was president of the M. K. & T. Trust Company in Kansas City, Missouri. Another company had started out to build a railroad from Kansas City to the coast, but intended to locate elsewhere than at this place. Their road was completed only as far as Hume, Missouri, when the company failed. Mr. Stilwell was a very honest, unselfish promoter, and as president of the Trust Company had financed several railroads and other institutions. When this railroad company appealed to him he immediately became interested and bought it.

Mr. Stilwell, when he bought the railroad, decided to make a road as direct from Kansas City to the tide-waters of the gulf as possible. He was a man of vision, of dreams, and it seems that he had a dream in which his Brownies, in whom he had great faith, told him to locate his port at Sabine, a place on the gulf twelve miles from Port Arthur. He sent some agents to this section of the gulf to investigate conditions relative to the building of his city. These agents did not bring back very encouraging reports. But this did not dampen Mr. Stilwell's spirit. In 1895 he came down to Sabine, believing in his Brownies, and personally investigated the conditions. At Sabine he found that town had been visited by several severe storms in the past, and each time everything had practically been washed away, including the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railway, which had been running to that place for some time. Mr. Stilwell did not wish to place his road in any danger if it could be avoided.

The same objections applied to Galveston, also a possibility for the Kansas City Southern Terminal.

Mr. Stilwell then got on a horse, after visiting Sabine, and rode around over the country. He came upon the present site of the city and realized that this was the place to build his great port. Surely he must have been a man of great vision and foresight, for here he found only a pleasant cow-pasture and nothing more. He inquired and found that fourteen miles on the north shore of the Sabine Lake had not been touched, the storm waters having spread over the great lake had lost their power before the north shore was reached. He then and there conceived the idea of constructing a ship canal from actual deep water at Sabine, through to Taylor's Bayou, thus bringing deep water up far enough so as to be safe from storms and still afford an excellent port.

Mr. Stilwell went back to Kansas City and began to make plans for the building of the town. Several companies were organized, all financed by the M. K. & T. Trust Company. The Port Arthur Dock & Channel Company was immediately organized for the purpose of building the proposed canal; also the Port Arthur Land and Townsite Company, of which Mr. Stilwell was president, was formed. This company purchased a tract of fifty-three thousand (53,000) acres of land from the McFaddin, Kyle and Wiess Land Company. This extended from Taylor's Bayou to the Neches River and from the Sabine Lake back two miles beyond Nederland. His land company then deeded four thousand acres to the Port Arthur Townsite Company (which had been organized about the same time as the other at a cost of twelve dollars [\$12.00] per acre, totaling \$48,000.00). The total sum paid for the whole four thousand acres would today purchase only a few



Gulf Refining Company Docks at Port Arthur as Seen From Airplane

lots on our main street. This is convincing proof of the success of Mr. Stilwell's conscientious investigation and accurate foresight.

The building of our city has not been by the magic wish of some god. It was through the constant effort of Mr. Stilwell, who wanted to see a great port here and the earnestness of those who wanted to make this their home that made the scheme go.

In 1895 the town was surveyed and platted under the supervision of Mr. Robert Gilham, civil engineer. The first plans were laid out over about one-fourth

the present townsite. Work was immediately begun on the railroad. A spur of the line had been completed to Beaumont for a while before; then in September, 1897, the last spike was driven in the road some place above and near Beaumont, thus completing a line from Kansas City straight through to the coast. This was an occasion long looked forward to. At last the way had been completed! A great excursion was run from Kansas City to the coast. Hundreds of people came pouring into this section. Now at last success as a shipping point was practically assured to Port Arthur. That part of the country through which the Kansas City Southern Railway would run was through the abundant cotton fields and timber belts of Louisiana and Arkansas. Cities would rise in the path of industry. As a direct result of this railroad, a great many towns have been established, which soon grew to cities, and all to the advantage of Port Arthur. Where traffic passes there is work to do and population gives value to land which otherwise has none. This situation of Port Arthur would lie directly in the path of traffic, from the fertile valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and from the mills and factories of the great central west to the Panama Canal, South America, the Orient and other markets of the world.

But even before and long after the railroad had been completed, Mr. Stilwell and others of the M. K. & T. Company interested in Port Arthur, determined to sound the name of the nation's new port in every state in the Union. In accordance with their plan of advertising, the states which would directly be benefitted by this new road were divided up into districts with an advertising agent placed over each district. These agents had many sub-agents scattered about over their districts. These men were paid to tell of the new port. Page after page appeared in the leading papers of the middle states crying the story of what might be called a new land. The country was pictured as a perfect haven. To induce people to come to Port Arthur, excursions were run every two weeks, after the railroad was completed, to the Golden Gate of the Gulf Coast. The railway company itself paid the transportation fare of a great many people in an effort to get them interested. In fact one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) was spent in advertising. The land around Beaumont and Sabine, the only two inhabited spots in this immediate section, had proven its worth as land for farming and grazing, so this land around Port Arthur claimed the same merits and was the reason for a great many people coming here.

The first people who came were the engineers and carpenters. They put up several temporary buildings such as were necessary for the business district of any village, including a railroad station, stores and shacks for housing the scant and early population. The first principal and permanent structure put up was the Sabine Hotel. It was built in 1896 and was destroyed by fire in 1901.

Some of her first inhabitants were in Port Arthur because they did not have the necessary means of procuring passage away. A great many had heard

of the wonderful climate and productive soil and believed it to be as advertised. They came with the intention of staying and had only enough money to come here. Mosquitoes were almost unbearable. The marsh land had been the home of such insects and pests a great many years before the human animal thought of coming to disturb them. But the inhabitants determined not to run away; so stayed on with people who later came to make this their home also. Even in spite of the mosquitoes and other hardships they had to endure, those first settlers, who thought themselves so unfortunate as to have to stay, began to love the place. They realized its coming importance and were willing to stay and share in its struggle for mere existence. There seemed to be something that made them love it. Their interest in Port Arthur was something similar to that of an older person in a child; for did it not have help, love and co-operation it would not amount to much. Interest makes the world go round. The pioneer's interest was solely in helping Port Arthur grow. A day or so before an excursion was due, some parties would go out to the woods near Beaumont and elsewhere and get trees and shrubs of all kinds, and others would hunt up garden stuff and products of the soil. They would bring the trees in to town and set them out very attractively and in a natural way, and wagon load after wagon load of vegetables would appear on the streets and in the stores, claimed to have been produced from the fertile soil of Port Arthur, which had actually been raised at Sabine or Beaumont.

But there was much work to do. It was already a very busy port. Train loads of lumber and cotton from the fertile fields of agriculture along the road and from the interior, came pouring down to the exit which Port Arthur afforded. A great many men were able to get work. They endured the hardships with a smile and soon the hardships began to disappear and were forgotten.

Every excursion brought some new residents. In 1896 there were only about fifty permanent settlers, but new ones kept coming. The ship canal had not yet been completed, but to take care of the shipping business a pier was built 2,500 feet out into Sabine Lake. This is known as the old Export Pier, only ruins of which remain to date. Barges were brought up to the pier from Sabine, loaded and then returned to deep water to reload on the waiting vessel. In 1899 the ship canal was completed. It was started in 1897, but due to complications caused by the land owners of Sabine, work was detained several months. A great fight was waged between Mr. Stilwell and the Sabine land owners in the courts of our state and also at Washington. Mr. Stilwell won out and was allowed to construct his canal which has made Port Arthur possible.

The canal was first dug nine feet deep, then dredged to twenty-five feet. The first vessel to sail up the canal, as soon as the last shovelfull of earth had been removed, was the *St. Azwell*, an English vessel. A general holiday and excursion was given in honor of it. Speeches and other holiday activities were indulged in. A very interesting event was the christening of the second baby born in Port Arthur, Edith St. Azwell Carr, by the mas-

ter of the vessel, the ceremony taking place on board the vessel. Hundreds of people watched the vessel ply its way easily up to the dock which had been provided for by the Port Arthur Canal and Dock Company. Thus deep water was brought to Port Arthur, and she has many times proven herself a safe port from storms and a very busy one at all times.

Gradually the little village grew. More and more people heard of Port Arthur, due to the systematic method of advertising. Then, as it is now, many of those who came to see, lingered or left to return shortly. In the spring of 1897 there were hardly fifty people permanently located here. In the spring of 1898 the town was incorporated as a town of one thousand inhabitants. The first election was held on Saturday, May 21st, 1898 and Mr. N. R. Strong was elected as the first mayor of Port Arthur. Our first government provided for a mayor and a council. It was after incorporation that one might say the city's growth began. Other industries began to see the advantages the new port offered and did not hesitate long in coming in.

Mr. John Warne Gates, a multi-millionaire who became interested in Port Arthur through Mr. Stilwell, saw the opportunities Port Arthur offered and did not, until his death, cease to use his money and influence to help Port Arthur to be a greater Port Arthur. He was instrumental in bringing practically all the early enterprises to Port Arthur. Among the first to be established was the Port Arthur Rice Mill. The soil had proven to be excellent for rice production. The same buildings stand today near the docks, unused except as warehouses perhaps, due to the failure of crops in recent years.

Port Arthur was recognized as a coming city, and the most essential enterprises were established immediately. The first bank was established in 1898 or 1899. It was simply organized by a company, then immediately taken over by Smith and Cummings. It later merged into the First National Bank and was backed by Mr. Gates. Another bank was started but did not succeed. This was the Port Arthur Banking Company.

In 1900 conditions seemed to be in a state of coma. Shipping, the most important industry, had fallen down somewhat. A little excitement made its appearance in the form of a terrible gulf hurricane, sweeping along the coast. Galveston and Sabine were almost totally destroyed and Port Arthur witnessed a full canal and backflow in the marshes. The water went down the next day. Port Arthur's port survived, the fittest of the fit. The first aid to reach both Sabine and Galveston was a boat load of provisions from Port Arthur. This depression in industry proved, however, to be a calm before a storm, for on January 10, 1901, oil was discovered in the famous oil fields at Spindle Top, fifteen miles north of Port Arthur. This whole section turned into chaos. Millions were made and lost over night. Thousands of people flocked to the oil fields and to Beaumont.

From then on Port Arthur's growth was nothing short of marvelous. Due to the discovery of oil, and because of Port Arthur's nearness to deep water, two oil refineries established themselves

here. The Gulf Refinery, put up by financiers from Pittsburgh, located here in the fall of 1901, followed in the spring of 1902 by the Texas Company, financed by John Gates and associates. A thousand or so laborers were employed to build these great refineries. Today they are two of the largest oil refineries in the world. They were the cause of a phenomenal growth in population, and largely due to them Port Arthur's founding has been permanent.

There is a doubt if there is another city in the United States that has made the wonderful progress which Port Arthur has made. In 1910 the United States census showed a population of 7,763 and in 1920 a population of 22,851. The Chamber of Commerce now gives the population of Port Arthur in 1923 as 42,000. Because of its superiority over Sabine as a port, Port Arthur has been made a port of entry. This is a history of another long hard-fought legal battle, in which Port Arthur won out.

To take care of the enormous shipping, resident steamship agents, marine insurance agents, ship brokers, stevedores and others have located here. Port Arthur has every modern convenience to offer. Water plant, electric light plant, gas plant, telephone and street cars and an Interurban Railway connecting it with Beaumont are some of the conveniences. The first street cars were run on June 10th, 1910. Practically every street is either shelled or paved. The drainage system is extraordinary efficient. The water and sewer company, known as the Port Arthur Water Company, was incorporated February 25th, 1903.

There are many fine buildings, including the Mary Gates Hospital, a gift from Mr. Gates to the city in honor of his mother; the Gates Memorial Library, a gift of Dellora R. Gates in memory of her husband and son. A pleasure pier is built out into Sabine Lake, which affords a place of amusement for the people as do also the numerous theatres, a country club and others.

The Franklin School, completed at a cost of \$450,000.00 is second to none in the state. The system of education used in each of the five schools of Port Arthur is considered one of the finest. There is also a business college of high standing located here. The first school was erected in 1897. It was a small wooden free offering structure; the lumbermen gave the lumber and the carpenters volunteered their services. The building was erected in one day. There were only a very few students. Today there is a scholastic population of over 7,000. This same building is in use at the present day, being a part of the Farm School at Griffing, but was then located on Proctor Street near Shreveport Avenue. The first church was the Lutheran, the next a Congregational Church and so on until at the present time there are thirty-three different church congregations in the city, about half of which have their own church buildings.

The climate is mild and delightful, and many are attracted by this, together with the genial hospitality of the people. It is an old saying that if anyone comes to Port Arthur, drinks its "polly-wog" water and is stung by its mosquitoes he comes under a magic spell which causes him to want to stay, or if he leaves it causes him to want to return.

PORT ARTHUR WHERE OIL AND WATER MIX

By THE PORT ARTHUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OIL and water, typified by the vast refineries here and the strategic position in the world of commerce, meet and actually mix, and have built the great city of Port Arthur.

Port Arthur—Port Entry of Sabine District.

Port Arthur, Texas, is the port of entry and chief port of the U. S. Customs District of Sabine, the district including the four ports of Port Arthur, Beaumont, Orange and Sabine, the three latter named ports being sub-ports of Port Arthur.

Port Arthur came into existence with the completion of the Port Arthur Ship Channel from Sabine Pass to the present Port Arthur harbor in 1897, and since then has constantly expanded the volume of her shipping industry.

Beaumont and Orange did not become deep-water ports until 1916, with the completion of the Sabine-Neches canal to a 25-foot depth. They, however, handled lumber cargoes in light draft vessels before that time.

At Port Arthur there are two harbors, the lower harbor giving dock space to the Port Arthur Canal & Dock Company and The Texas Company. The upper harbor, a mile above the lower harbor, is used altogether by the Gulf Refining Company, which created it.

The docks of the Port Arthur Canal & Dock Company and the ocean terminals of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, of which the Canal & Dock Company is a subsidiary, and are operated for the handling of the export traffic of that road.

The docks of the Gulf Refining Company are designed for the handling of bulk oil cargoes, and with the new 1,000-foot unit just completed, can accommodate sixteen vessels loading and discharging at one time. The docks are all concrete, and front on the private harbor created by the Gulf Company at its plant. Recently the harbor was increased about 50 per cent in area by extensive excavation work on the west side. The Gulf Company has considerable unimproved water frontage below its present wharf system, capable of development as the business of the company requires.

The docks of The Texas Company are located on what is termed "The Island", on the main Port Arthur harbor, opposite the docks of the Port Arthur Canal & Dock Company. The plant includes bulk oil docks capable of accommodating six vessels at one time, and case oil docks with space for three vessels, with an additional bulk oil wharf at the juncture of the Port Arthur Ship Canal and the harbor where three more vessels can be accommodated. The case oil dock is equipped with Link-Belt conveyor and spiral loading devices which make the dock one of the fastest in the country, having a capacity of 40,000 cases per eight-hour day.

Waterfront Facilities of Port Arthur Canal & Dock Company.

Two slips, Nos. 2 and 3, open from the north side of the ship basin, both of which have been improved by the construction of docks, warehouses, elevator, cotton seed cake mill, etc. Each slip has a depth of 26 feet.

Cotton Pier.

Length 2300 feet. Warehouse equipped with sprinkler system. Warehouse floors 11 feet above m. l. t.

Coastwise Merchandise and Grain Elevator Pier.

Length 2300 feet. Warehouse floors 11 feet above m. l. t. Clearance inside warehouse 16 feet.

Elevator—Capacity 500,000 bushels. Plans now being prepared to add 700,000 bushels storage to present elevator.

General Export Pier.

Length 1500 feet. Warehouse floors 11 feet above m. l. t.

Cotton Seed Cake Mill—Capacity 400 tons daily.

The Port Arthur port is second only to New York in foreign imports, and fifth in United States in total foreign trade.

Lumber Pier.

Length 1760 feet. Warehouse floors 8 feet above m. l. t. All warehouses protected by 6-foot fire walls 350 feet apart, and entire water front property protected by high pressure mains.

Terminal Yards of the Kansas City Southern Railway have 46.25 miles of trackage, comprising



Proctor Street, One of the Busy Streets of Port Arthur

dock service tracks, storage yards, industry tracks, etc.

The following countries are represented by consuls in Port Arthur: Argentine, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, England, Haiti, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Spain and Uruguay.

Hospitals, Etc.

U. S. Public Health Service Clinic, Federal Building.

U. S. Public Health Service Wards, Mary Gates Hospital, 150 Lake Shore Drive.

Merchant Marine Hospital, Drs. Winter & Winter, Adams Building.

Seamen's Church Institute, Rev. J. A. Frampton in charge, 136 Proctor Street.

Public Improvements.

The city and waterfront are connected by a modern asphalt highway, and the city is modern and well equipped in every way. An extensive general program of improvement and building is rapidly

bringing it to the front among the cities of the South.

Steamship Service From Port Arthur.

To Alaska, Antwerp, Arabia and Levant, Australia, Black Sea ports, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, Bremen, China, Copenhagen, Christobal and Canal Zone, Dutch East Indies, French Mediterranean ports, Ghent, Hamburg, India, Italian ports, Japan, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Mexican ports, Pacific Coast, New York, Philippines, Porto Rico, Rotterdam, South Africa, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Venezuela, Guiana, West Africa, Canary Islands, West Indies and Gulf ports of U. S. A.

Unimproved Waterfrontage.

Along the Sabine-Neches Canal, both above and below the city and for a considerable distance up the Neches River, there is extensive deep water frontage not as yet improved or in use for shipping and industrial purposes. Approximately sixteen miles of frontage is now available within five miles of the city, all fronting on a water depth of twenty-five feet. Beyond the five-mile radius, the Neches and Sabine Rivers, which empty into the Sabine-Neches Canal also have twenty-five foot depth. Within eight miles of the city, three new refining plants are now projected or in process of erection. They include the plant of the Humphreys Pure Oil Company and the new plant of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, both under construction a short distance above Port Neches, and the plant of the Atlantic Refining Company, to be built six miles north of Port Arthur. All three plants are on the Neches River, and are served by the tracks of the Kansas City Southern Railway, which has an industry track parallel to the water front above the city.

Population.

1898—421. 1900—765. 1910—7,663. 1920—22,251. 1921—25,588. 1925—41,618. 1898, when the city was incorporated, estimated population. 1921 figure is Official Estimate of U. S. Census Bureau as of Jan. 1, 1921. 1925 figure is based on scholastic population.

Port Arthur, Texas, came into being in 1896 when a townsit was laid on the present location of the city by surveyors of the old Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, which was built by Arthur E. Stilwell as the shortest possible line from Kansas City to tide water. For the first three or four years, the future port of entry of the Sabine district grew very slowly and its total population was less than 800 in 1900. A year later with the discovery of oil at Spindletop, near Beaumont, the news was flashed to the world that Texas had become an important producer of oil.

Following this discovery Port Arthur was chosen as the site for two of the largest oil concerns in the Southwest, namely, the Gulf Refining Company and The Texas Company. From that time on its progress was assured. Between 1910 and 1920 Port Arthur trebled in population.

This growth is all the more remarkable in that it was made without the aid of any of the war industries which were responsible for huge increases in the population of other places. As a matter of fact, the war operated to restrict the growth of the oil refining industry by preventing the securing of necessary materials for contemplated enlarge-

ments of plants and the refineries made but slight increase in capacity during the war. Since then, however, there have been a number of enlargements made, until at this time the refining industry at Port Arthur is the largest in the world.

Figures taken from the annual report of the United States Bureau of Mines show that on January 1, 1922, the total daily capacity of the refineries in the Houston, Texas, district, including all plants between Houston and Galveston, was rated at 44,700 barrels. The total capacity of all plants on the Mississippi River in the New Orleans district, that is from Baton Rouge to the gulf, was 98,900 barrels, while the capacity of the Port Arthur district was given at 170,000 barrels.

The ocean movement of oils refined at Port Arthur is so great that in the past four years it has sent the Port Arthur total of cargoes moved by vessels to a higher total than that of either Galveston or New Orleans. The annual report of the chief of engineers of the United States Army for 1921 showed the 1920 total for Port Arthur at 11,575,742 tons; for New Orleans at 11,090,180 tons; and for Galveston, 10,447,831 tons.

Port Arthur is keeping pace in all ways with her growth in population and business. There is a constant expansion of street paving, water, sewer and other public utilities, and of her school system, already rated as among the finest in the Southwest. The future appears to promise even more of expansion for the city than has been achieved thus far, as the waterfront yet available for industrial use is now in great demand for manufacturing concerns.

Port Arthur has unquestionably a great future before it. It is the natural outlet of the Southwest which in barely twenty years has become the greatest oil producing region in the world.

Climate.

Neither California nor Florida has any climatic advantage over the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur. For the past eight years the annual average temperature has been 68.8, with 81.9 the highest average for July, and 51.2 the lowest average for January. The coldest day showed a temperature of 12 above, while the hottest reached 100 but once. The rainfall is ample but not excessive, the annual average being 54.53 inches.

Schools and Colleges.

In this most important factor, Port Arthur stands far ahead of any other city of her size or class. Some years ago, it was realized that the rapid growth in population, reflected especially in the rapid increase in the scholastic census each year, made something more than a haphazard plan necessary. Briefly, this system is a rotation of study, recitation and play which holds the interest of the children without exhausting them by too lengthy work along any one line.

Public Library.

Architecturally one of the most perfect structures in the South, the Memorial Library, erected by Mrs. John W. Gates, meets the need of the city most thoroughly. Its shelves are already well filled with several thousand volumes, and these are constantly being added to by donations and purchases. The library is free to the public and is open throughout the year.

ORANGE

By THE ORANGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ORANGE is located in Southeast Texas on the Sabine River about forty miles north of where it enters the Gulf of Mexico. Its geographical location is L. 93°45' W., L. 30°05' N. The Sabine River has been improved and the port has been developed along the most modern lines.

The present City of Orange was originally settled about 1836, and was known as "Green's Bluff." Some time in the forties the name of the little village was changed to Jefferson, and about 1850 to that of Madison, which in turn gave way in 1856 to the present name of Orange, the latter being adopted from the fact that there were large orange



Orange Luther Memorial Presbyterian Church

groves in this locality at that time. Orange was first incorporated in 1858 and John Fielding was the first mayor. Due to conditions brought on by the war between the states, the incorporation was allowed to lapse in 1861, but it was again incorporated in 1881 and Mr. B. F. Norsworthy was elected mayor. The little city struggled along for several years. The lumbering and ship building industries finally attracted the attention of northern and eastern men of vision to the tremendous possibilities of these industries, backed by the apparent almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

Navigation on the Sabine River, which serves as the boundary line between Texas and Louisiana, dates back many, many years. Even before a development program was launched, in its lower reaches an extensive schooner trade was carried on with the islands of the West Indies. Government aid has made possible a channel from the Gulf of Mexico to Orange with a minimum depth of 26 feet, and of sufficient width top and bottom to accommodate the largest vessels. Under an act of congress passed September 22, 1922, sufficient money was appropriated to continue work on the channel and provide a minimum depth of 30 feet, which will insure a depth sufficient to care for the largest freight vessels plying the Gulf of Mexico.

In the construction of the wharves and warehouses creosoted timbers and piling have been used except in the case of one warehouse which has a steel frame. It was the desire of the Orange Wharf & Dock Commission to construct and pro-

vide terminals of the finest character which were built after a careful survey of other ports to determine upon the best types of structures suitable for the class of freight predominating in this section. The docks and warehouses are located alongside a slip dredged in from the river 4,000 feet in length, 280 feet wide at the top, 200 feet bottom width, and 26 feet deep.

The first warehouse constructed, an iron-clad building with steel frame, is 60 feet wide and 300 feet long, designed to care principally for general cargo. When additional facilities were found necessary, a new type of construction was decided upon and all new units are of an improved type built so as to better accommodate lumber shipments, which forms the principal commodity moving through the port, but at the same time well adapted for general cargo needs. The second and third units are 90 feet by 400 feet and 90 feet by 200 feet respectively, separated by fire walls every 100 feet. The doors in the latter warehouses are directly opposite front and rear, and the railroad tracks on the land side are lowered so as to permit the floors of railroad cars to be on a level with the warehouse floor which permits of easy unloading and the trucking of freight directly through the warehouses to the dock apron for loading into vessels. The total covered area of all warehouses amounts to 72,000 square feet, in addition to which there are two open platforms with a total of 15,840 square feet for the use of cargo which can be stored in the open.

The dock apron is 1504 feet long and 38 feet wide, equipped with two rail tracks with cross-overs and a locomotive crane of twenty tons capacity for heavy lifts and which is also used for switching cars on the apron. As the slip is 4,000 feet long there is ample space for further enlarging the facilities when conditions warrant and plans are already drawn up to cover future expansion.

The terminals are municipally owned and con-



Frances Ann Luther Hospital, Orange

trolled, including the track connecting the docks and the two rail lines serving the port, the Gulf Coast Lines and the Southern Pacific Lines. The Gulf Coast Lines is under contract to perform all switching to and from the city docks. Both of these lines own or control valuable river front property which will probably be further improved as conditions warrant.

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

For the handling of timbers, perhaps there is no port in the United States better equipped; certainly not in the South. A timber skidway is located at the west end of the docking slip, and here timbers may be unloaded direct from cars into the slip for concentration and then loaded aboard ship from the water. If it is desired to hold timbers in storage they can be towed only a short distance to what is known as the "storage basin," a bend in the river long since eliminated for use of navigation by a cut-off dredged through a narrow neck of land to improve the channel, and there timbers may be stored in fresh water without danger of oil stain due to oil pollution of the water, as is the case in many other ports. It is in this basin that the United States Shipping Board has assembled one of its large fleets of idle vessels.

Orange is one of the principal points for the importation of the natural lake asphalt from the Island of Trinidad, and large quantities of this material are received over the municipal docks for distribution to all parts of the United States west of the Mississippi River. It is used principally in road building. Fertilizer and canned goods are other important import articles. Lumber and rice form the principal exports, and large quantities of both are handled over the docks.

The figures here given indicate the volume of business passing over the municipal docks during the year 1923: Outbound—Lumber, 42,000,000 feet. Miscellaneous commodities, including rice, 2,890 tons. Inbound—Asphalt 6,754 tons; fertilizer, 5,376 tons. Canned goods and miscellaneous cargo 909 tons. The exports went to various foreign countries among them being Africa, South America, Mexico, Europe, West Indies, Central America, etc.

The United States government has expended a very large sum of money in order to make possible the use of the Sabine River for ocean commerce, and

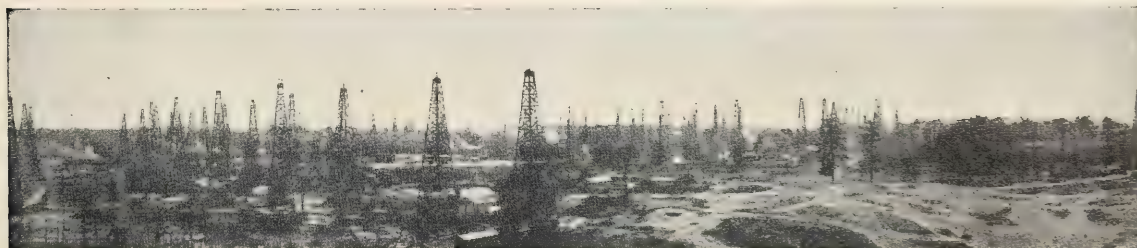
for all industrial purposes. Excellent sites for industrial purposes are available along the water front. Two of the best oil fields in the coastal regions are located within a few miles of Orange, having a combined production of about 26,000 bbls. daily. The pumping in these fields is done largely by electric power furnished by the power house at Orange. The industrial adaptability of Orange was very strikingly manifested in the ship building era during the world war when six companies were in operation here, and Orange became the greatest wooden ship building center east of the Pacific



Orange County Court House

Coast. One of the largest companies, the Southern Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company, readjusted itself to car building and repairing as well as the fabricating of all kinds of iron and steel articles. This plant is now constructing freight cars for a great many of the railroads of the southwest, as well as all kinds of bridge material and structural steel of every character and size.

Orange is at present the western terminus of the Intracoastal Canal, which when completed will provide an inland waterway connecting with the Mississippi River at New Orleans and will serve as a means of water communication with Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio River points by barge



Oil Fields Near the City of Orange

while Orange is a comparatively small place from a standpoint of population, estimated at 15,000 people, it has within its limits some of the largest industries in the State of Texas including lumber mills, rice mill, car building plant, iron and steel foundry, paper mill, box factory, bag factory, etc., and a large creosoting plant. An exceptionally well equipped power plant furnishes ample electric power

and light draft vessels, thus adding materially to the transportation facilities.

The slogan by which Orange is known is one that truly fits the conditions and embodies in a few words all the advantages Orange possesses as a city, a port, an industrial center and a place in which to make a home—"INDUSTRY'S VANTAGE POINT."

CORSICANA

By CORSICANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CORSICANA, located in the center of what is said to be the greatest oil field yet discovered in the mid-continent, offers an exceptionally fine opportunity for unprecedented growth at this time. The oil developments south, north, east and west, which extend for distance of thirty miles in each of these directions, can be conveniently reached from this center, and therefore, this city is fast becoming the recognized headquarters point of this territory. With many locations and drilling wells in Navarro County, and with practically all of the large mid-continent companies represented in the field, many pools are expected to be discovered.

This city, with thirty-one manufacturing plants, twenty-five wholesale houses, and seventy-five district agencies, offers an excellent opportunity for commercial and industrial development, for the reason that it is a recognized shipping point, being located on the main line of the Southern Pacific, north and south, Cotton Belt, east and west, T. & B. V., north and south, and a branch line of the Cotton Belt to Hillsboro, in addition to hourly interurban service north, both freight and passenger; and being on the main highways, north and south, and east and west, through the south.

The annual factory output of Corsicana is \$15,000,000; goods sold at wholesale, \$25,000,000; and a payroll from all sources of \$4,780,000. These together with the fifty oil companies located in this city make it an important commercial, industrial, agricultural and oil center. Bank deposits, December call, 1921, show an increase of \$307,000 over simi-

the first oil drilling experiment in Texas was made in 1889. Geologists had previously indicated oil deposits in that section. Those who put up the money and those that did the drilling of the first Texas oil well were untrained men, but were willing



A View Looking Down Beacon Street on a Busy Day in Corsicana

to take a chance. Of course, the people ridiculed this experiment.

The next step in the history of oil development in Texas was in 1895, at the time Corsicana was suffering from an insufficient water supply. The local citizens organized a water developing project, the capital of the company being \$30,000, and their only desire being to develop artesian water for the city's use.

H. F. Johnston, of Corsicana, was at that time a successful artesian well driller. Jack Davidson, a practical well driller from Pennsylvania, was employed to do the actual drilling. The well was spudded in on the outskirts of the town, and at a depth of 950 feet oil was struck. Davidson having had considerable experience in the drilling of oil wells in Pennsylvania, recognized the oil indications and possibilities and reported the same to Ralph Beaton and the other stockholders. The citizens of Corsicana were disappointed in the find, for they believed that the oil would injure the quality of the desired artesian water. The directors of the company ordered the driller to go deeper.

Ralph Beaton, Henry Damon and Jack Davidson became interested in the oil find and began plans to develop the field. They secured leases covering ten thousand acres in the neighborhood. Mr. Beaton then began a search for a practical oil man to assist in the development. Some time later he succeeded in interesting Colonel Guffey of Pennsylvania. At that time Guffey was one of the big oil men of Pennsylvania. Colonel Guffey and John Galey, his field man and business associate, visited Corsicana and made an examination of the oil indications here. It is now recalled that Guffey was not impressed with the prospects, but Galey stated at that time, twenty-seven years ago, that he believed he was standing within fifty miles of a great oil pool. Arrangements were made whereby Guffey and Galey agreed to test the field on a fifty-fifty basis, Beaton and his associates agreeing to secure an additional block of acreage. The land owners leased their farms then for one-tenth royalty. The first well drilled produced two and one-half barrels per day,



Home of the Corsicana Chamber of Commerce, the Livest Business Organization of the City

lar call 1920, and is within one hundred thousand dollars of the peak of general financial circumstances, which was December, 1919. Postal receipts in 1921 were \$52,000.

It might be interesting to review a little of the oil development history of this section of the state. It may be recalled that it was at Nacogdoches that

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

the second one was dry and the third produced twenty-two barrels per day.

It is interesting to note that the last well is still producing. At that time there were no refineries in Texas, nor were there any means by which oil products could be handled, so this oil was sold for fuel purposes to factories in Dallas, Waxahachie, Tyler and other places.

Some time later, Messrs. Guffey and Galey made an offer to Beaton and his associates to buy or sell the entire Corsicana field for \$30,000. Ralph Beaton, Henry Damon, H. W. White, S. W. Johnson, Aaron Ferguson and Fred Fleming bought the Guffey-Galey, interest. J. S. Cullinan, Pennsylvania oil man, was then interested in a plan of developing these fields. Beaton and his associates agreed to sell him five hundred thousand (500,000) barrels of oil at fifty cents (50c) per barrel, under the condition that he would erect the refinery at Corsicana. This refinery was the first oil refinery built west of the Mississippi River, and was an outstanding factor in the oil development in Texas.

The local men interested in the Corsicana fields, later sold their interests to the company whose properties were later secured by the Magnolia Petroleum Company. The Magnolia and the Texas

over \$25,000,000.00 annually and the payroll of the city is estimated between four and five millions dollars.

Although the oil industry is one of the latest assets to Corsicana's business and progress, the city has had a conservative and substantial growth and is



The Y. M. C. A. of Corsicana has a Splendid Building and is Liberally Supported by the Business Men of the City

assured a permanent future as an agricultural and commercial center.

Corsicana is the County Seat of Navarro County. The County was created from Robertson County in 1846 and was named for Col. Jose Navarro, then a member of the State Senate. In 1849 a large section of the county was cut off, out of which the counties of Ellis and Tarrant were formed, reducing Navarro County to its present size. Before the sub-division, the County Seat was located at Forrest Store, twenty-five miles northwest of Corsicana on Chambers Creek and what is now Ellis County.

The city of Corsicana was laid out in 1849 and is one of the oldest cities in the State of Texas. The Chamber of Commerce is one of the liveliest organizations of the city and has done much in advancing the interest of the town. Its membership includes virtually all of the progressive business men of the city.

One notable fact about the growth and progress of Corsicana is that the city has not become the victim of confusion like most nearly all boom oil fields, but instead has had a sane and conservative growth. The city being the largest place in the vicinity of the Central Texas oil fields, it has not only become the commercial shipping center for this district, but a residence of a large number of oil men who have either rented or built homes and



Home of the Royall Coffee Co., One of the Leading Commercial Enterprises of Corsicana.

Company were are outgrowth of the Corsicana operations, and J. S. Cullinan was the leading spirit in these two organizations.

The recent growth of Corsicana in the oil activities has been very large. The census of 1920 gave Corsicana a population of 11,356. The city now claims a population of approximately 20,000 people. The business activities, public utilities, educational facilities, etc., have increased pro rata with the growth of population.

With the coming of people, additional hotel facilities and cafes have been established and are doing a flourishing business. The transfer facilities have also been provided by additional trains from Dallas and the oil fields and automobile service with a large number of cars has greatly increased. There are twenty-four steam trains and thirty interurban trains between Corsicana and Dallas.

Corsicana has been a great freight exchange center, as the result of the growing service to and from the oil fields. Manufacturing plants have been crowded with work and additional ones built. The annual factory output is estimated over \$15,000,000.00, while the wholesale business is estimated at



The American Well & Prospecting Co., Manufacturing Plant, Corsicana

commute to and from the oil fields daily. The city has a splendid library, fine schools and a splendid Young Men's Christian Association Building and other advantages which tend to make Corsicana an attractive place in which to live.

WACO, BUILT IN A PARK

By WACO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

WACO, the sixth city in population in Texas, is situated in the "heart of Texas," and is often called "the city with a soul." Many years ago a tribe of Indians roaming the great Southwest came upon a spot so ideally beautiful that they established a village. In time these Indians departed to their final Happy Hunting Ground, and they left a site for one of the most picturesque cities in Texas. Waco is surrounded on two sides by green covered hills and on the other two sides rich rolling plains and the Brazos River, spanned by five great bridges, that ripples toward the Gulf of Mexico in the shape of a great half-moon.

Located geographically nearer the center of the great Empire of Texas than any other city, Waco has made for itself a place which no other city in Texas can fill and in consequence entertains annually many business and other assemblages.

Over fifty thousand people make Waco their home. Seven railroads and one interurban assure all the conveniences of transportation and travel. Two interurban railroads are now almost ready for construction.

Waco has many elegant homes, and miles of beautiful residence streets well paved and lined with thousands of pretty shade trees. The Bosque River, a small stream, flows into the larger Brazos just outside the city and furnishes many "old swimming holes" and fishing places, and the hundreds of miles of McLennan County's paved highway (probably the most famous good roads in Texas), make the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country easily accessible to the city.

Commercially, Waco has many reasons to be proud. Located in the very heart of the great cotton producing area of Texas, the greatest cotton state in the world, many of the industries of the city are naturally akin to cotton and its products. During the cotton season hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton are marketed in and through Waco; cotton gins dot the county; in the city is an immense cotton compress for making export bales, and cotton oil mills which manufacture the by-products of the cotton seed.

Through the untiring efforts of J. M. Penland, president of the Waco Drug Company, E. W. Marshall of the E. W. Marshall Insurance Company, W. G. Lacy, president of the Citizens National Bank; W. W. Woodson, president of the First National Bank, J. B. Earle, president of the Liberty National Bank, and other prominent business men, the Waco Chamber of Commerce has been made one of the most thoroughly organized and active Chambers of Commerce in the Southwest. During the past four years through the efforts of these men, Waco has developed its industries and wholesale houses and stands ready to welcome more. A million dollar cotton mill and a hundred and fifty thousand dollar cordage and twine mill are now in operation, all fire proof, modern buildings. These mills began operating in January, 1920.

The agricultural interests of the section are by no means confined to cotton, practically all of the crops common to the southern and central part of the country can be and are grown in Texas. Stock raising is becoming yearly a more important industry here. There are within a few miles of Waco several of the largest fine stock farms in the state. Prominent among them are the famous Goodman Valley Farm with registered Hereford cattle, Shropshire sheep, etc., and Wild Ayre Stock Farm, owned by J. W. Mann. The county and city have a Chamber of Agriculture under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and with a licensed federal grain inspector, a licensed cotton classer, cattle inspector and several county agricultural and demonstration agents; the agricultural interests are being handled by efficient men.

A large part of the city's business includes many wholesale houses, the geographical location and excellent transportation facilities making Waco an advantageous location for jobbing houses. Wholesale grocery houses, dry goods, hardware, candy and many other lines do a large business out of Waco.

Waco is headquarters for a large number of corporations in various lines of business, covering the Central Texas territory, and is also the home of a



A View of the Prosperous City of Waco. Taken from an Airship in Flight Over the City

number of manufacturing establishments. Window sash and doors, tents and awnings, candies, pickles, rubber tires, overalls and numerous other articles are made here, including the bottling of a high grade ginger ale and other soft drinks of a nationwide popularity. The city is the home of several life insurance companies; the Amicable Life building is one of the prominent "skyscrapers" of the South.

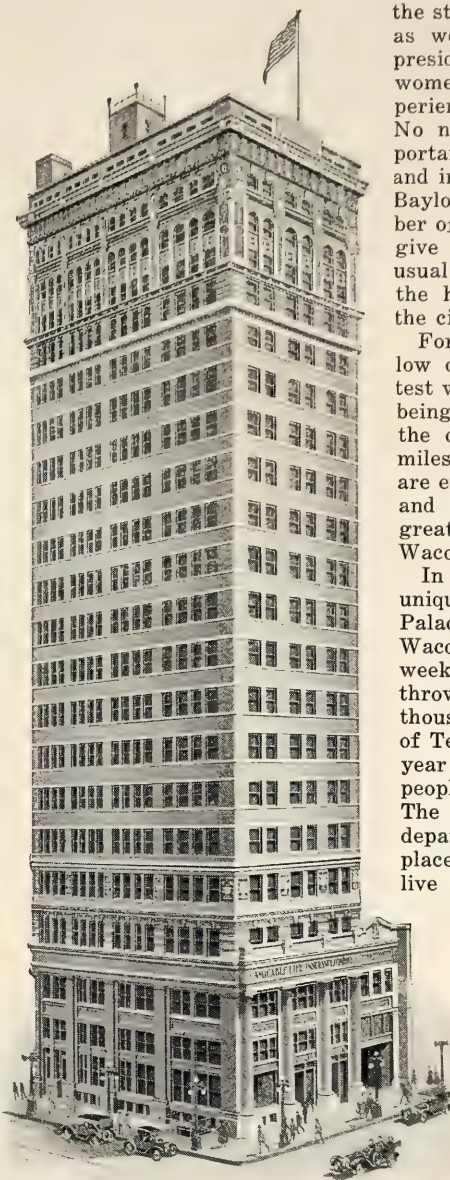
The city has an abundance of splendid, healthful artesian water, which is an item of importance in the Southwest. The climate is dry and healthful, and mild in winter; snow or severe weather is infrequent; the summers, while long, are tempered by the refreshing "Gulf breeze" which rises regularly in the early evening and makes the summer nights pleasant and restful.

Waco's chief claim to distinction as a center of Christian culture lies in the fact that this is the home of Baylor University. Baylor is the oldest school for higher education in Texas, having been chartered when Texas was still a Republic. Throughout her seventy-four years' romantic history she has stood four-square against all vagaries of political and ethical teaching. While progressing with the time and adopting the new whenever the new proved to have merit, she has maintained her poise, and today no higher standards of moral or intellectual thinking are held anywhere than at Baylor. Green and awkward boys and girls enter Baylor aimlessly, and after four years of the atmosphere of culture and refinement and altruistic ideals to be found there they go out as purposeful, well-balanced, determined men and women.

Dr. Brooks, president of the Baylor University, is an educator and statesman favorably known throughout the United States, and a man who has contributed much to Waco's growth and development. Baylor University and the city of Waco are fortunate in having such a man at the head of this institution.

Under Dr. Brooks' administration the University has enjoyed a healthy and continuous growth. Baylor is particularly fortunate in having an exceedingly loyal alumni, both in the business and professional world. Many of the ablest and most worthy men of Texas received their education and had their characters moulded in the scholastic halls of Baylor.

The public school system is one of the best in



Amicable Life Building, for Many Years the Tallest Office Building in Texas

the state. All the grammar schools, as well as the high schools, are presided over by mature men and women who have had wide experience in public school work. No novices control this most important feature of our civic life and in the annual graduation from Baylor University of a large number of splendidly equipped teachers give the Waco school board unusual opportunity to select only the highest type of teachers for the city schools.

For years Waco has had a shallow oil field and now many deep test wells for heavy production are being drilled in different parts of the county and all within a few miles of the city. Many geologists are enthusiastic over the prospects, and feel assured that there is a great oil development future for Waco and McLennan County.

In November of each year a unique festival, the Texas Cotton Palace Exposition, is opened in Waco and continues for two gala weeks. During this time Waco throws open her doors to entertain thousands of visitors from all parts of Texas and elsewhere. This past year over one hundred thousand people passed through the gates. The fame of the cotton modeling department has reached many places, and with agricultural and live stock interests in every form and with automobile and horse races and the social activities, including the crowning of a queen and the presentation at court of over twenty duchesses and their maids and escorts, chosen from cities all over Texas, make the exposition a popular one, and is considered second only to the New Orleans Mardi Gras in the Southwest.

This is a small attempt to describe Waco and a few of her advantages. It is a cordial invitation to visit this live, growing and prosperous city; to meet and mingle with its hospitable people; to establish a home in Waco if possible, and share in the great and growing prosperity of the southwest. A call or an inquiry addressed Secretary-Manager of the Waco Chamber of Commerce, will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Under the direction of this live body of business men Waco has received much valuable publicity. The Chamber of Commerce not only looks after the interests of its members but is alert to serve the stranger within the city's gates. New interests seeking a location here find an invaluable source of information and encouragement from this public body.

HISTORY OF WACO

By GEO. ROBINSON

Proprietor of Waco Times-Herald



FROM an Indian village surrounded by buffaloes and wild horses to a modern city with all the conveniences known to highest civilization in seventy years is the proud boast of the city of Waco.

Early in the year 1849 Major Geo. B. Erath, who had for several years been engaged alternately in surveying land and fighting Indians, was authorized to lay off what was then known as "Waco Village," which had been, prior to the advance of white settlers, the home of the Waco tribe of Indians,

a townsite to be called "Lamartine." Major Erath protested against the name, insisting that the new town be christened "Waco." His wishes prevailed.

The land was a part of the Chambers grant and was the property of Jacob de Cordova and J. S. Sydnor, who yielded to the repeated representations of Major Erath concerning its location as being ideal, topographically, for the building of a great city. Accordingly in March, 1849, Major Erath, beginning at Waco Springs, on the west bank of the Brazos River surveyed Bridge Street and began the sale of lots at five dollars each.

Captain Shapley P. Ross had removed from Cameron and was one of the first purchasers of Waco property. The territory was then included in Milam County, which extended from the old Bexar and Nacogdoches road north between the Brazos and Colorado Rivers. East Waco was not included in the survey, the east side of the river being in what

was then Robertson County, and belonging to another land grant. In the year 1850 the county of McLennan was organized as it now stands. Major Erath furnished the outline of the bill to Colonel Geo. E. Burney, then a member of the state legis-



Remarkable View of an Airship Circling the Amicable Life Building of Waco

lature from Milam County, planning the boundaries with a view of Waco, in its center, being the county seat.

The Indians had been driven north, immigration was pouring into the state, and Waco's rapid growth soon demonstrated its importance as a trade center. The town was incorporated under the general law, East Waco being included. Flourishing with the tide of immigration and the growth of farming and stock raising, Waco was preparing to don the habiliments of a city when the war between the states temporarily checked its progress. That conflict over and its evil consequences erased, her people took up the task of making Waco the Queen City of central Texas.

Steady progress was made, patriotic citizens gave their time and money in a joint effort to attain that position of ascendancy to which she aspired and which seemed assured by superior advantages.

Reorganization of the city under a special charter gave promise of more rapid development, and for a time the dreams of a patriotic citizenship seemed certain of realization. But, notwithstanding the public spirit of the people and determined efforts of those who directed public affairs, there was a halt, and for a time the big town stood practically still, powerless to divest itself



A Glimpse of the Brazos River Near the City of Waco

of an environment that apparently had paralyzed the energy and pride of the citizens.

Then in 1909 the people of the city arose en masse and threw off the antiquated system of aldermanic government and adopted the commission form. The new system worked like a charm. Four business men were drafted by a committee of citizens appointed at a mass meeting and announced as candidates for commissioners. They were elected without opposition.

Politics adjourned for the time being. Public improvements were started and the city soon assumed a prosperous appearance. Demand for public parks became urgent and Mrs. Flora B. Cameron and her children presented the city with a tract of one hundred acres adjoining the city which was immediately improved and is now one of the most beautiful parks in the South. It was named Cameron Park. Other parks followed and the city now has twelve and most of them are supplied with play ground equipment.

Lots sold, when the town of Waco was founded, for \$5.00 each are now worth \$2,500 a front foot and few of them can be bought for that price.

The Advent of the Railroad. Waco made no pretense to rank as a city until she had secured at least one railroad. Indeed the town had hardly doffed village attire when the Waco and Northwestern, a branch of the Houston and Texas Central, was built from Bremond, forty miles south. That was in 1871 and from that time the rapid growth of the town soon advanced it to the city class. Ten years later the Missouri, Kansas and Texas entered the state and built through the city giving Waco two lines. A few years thereafter the Cotton Belt built in from the east and during the early nineties the San Antonio and Aransas Pass pushed its way up the Brazos Valley on the west side of the river and the International and Great Northern, some years later came up the valley on the east side. Meantime the Texas Central, an extension of the Waco and Northwestern, built its line west to Stamford and later to Rotan, 225 miles from Waco, thus giving the city six separate railroads, all except two extending through it and making ten railway outlets.

Waco's Water Supply. One of the important achievements of the city in recent years is the acquisition of a water supply which insures an abundance of water of purest kind for all time. Waco has never suffered for water for all purposes and for years her reservoirs have been drawn on from other points. The railroads haul water from this city by the train load in times of drouth, yet there has always been plenty. For years the city was supplied from surface wells but later drills penetrated a subterranean lake and thermal streams of purest water gushed from the earth. As the city grew the supply from the artesian wells was insufficient and resort to surface wells followed but to be sure of its purity a \$400,000 filter plant was erected and is in operation. Thus pure filtered surface water supplements the artesian supply during the dry periods. A decided test of the capacity of the Waco water plant came when the army came. McArthur was located here and forty thousand soldiers were stationed in the outskirts of the city. Connections with the city plant was made and abundance of water was furnished without any appreciable diminution of the supply. Not only did the city furnish all the water needed by Camp McArthur

but also supplied Rich field, the big aviation field and this water stood the test of government experts who pronounced it pure. In addition to maintaining a bounteous supply of water for domestic purposes and street sprinkling the water plant has installed a huge reservoir for emergency in the event a conflagration threatens. The fire department in Waco is one of the best in the state.

The Rebecca Sparks co-operative home is a most commendable institution. It is a comfortable home for working girls whose salaries do not permit them to pay regular board and maintain themselves in clothing, etc. This home is under the supervision of Miss Black, who is a deaconess of the Methodist church. When this home is in need of finance all the churches of the city join in taking care of its needs.

The Texas Methodist Orphanage is the pride of Waco. It is located on Herring Avenue, one of the most attractive paved streets in the city, and occupies with its buildings and farm thirty-eight acres. At present the orphanage is managed by Mr. W. F. Barnett and is caring for two hundred children in a most excellent way. It is a pleasure to visit there and witness the system and co-operation among the children and their work. The children are faithfully trained in nearly all of the occupations of life so that they will know how to begin life as producers when they leave the institution. This institution is the property of the Methodist Church and was promoted and built largely through the labors of Rev. W. H. Vaughan and Abe Mulkey.

Some Political History. Waco is entitled to distinction as being the only city in the state that has furnished three governors. These are: Richard Coke, Lawrence Sullivan Ross and Patrick M. Neff. Coke, a leading attorney in the early days was elected governor in 1873. He was the first governor of Texas after the reconstruction period following the war between the states. He was re-elected in 1876 and in May of that year was elected United States senator. He did not relinquish his gubernatorial duties, however, until the December following. He served eighteen years, three terms, and retired voluntarily. As governor, Coke had to contend with the bitter partisan spirit engendered by the war and reconstruction and displayed rare political acumen and executive ability during his term. His senatorial career was marked throughout by a high order of statesmanship.

Ross was elected governor in 1886, assumed official duties in January, 1887, was re-elected in 1888 and served until January, 1891. He was a son of Shapley P. Ross who bought the first lot sold after Waco was surveyed for a townsite. Trained from boyhood to fight Indians he manifested a desire and aptitude for a military career and was educated accordingly. He served with distinction in the Confederate army and emerged with the rank of general. His administration as governor was characterized by rapid development of the state and remarkable improvement in civic conditions. It was during his administration that the three million dollar capitol was built at Austin.

During the period from Coke's election as governor until Ross retired from the governorship, Waco was the center of political activities in the state and her leading citizens wielded a powerful influence in state and national affairs.

Neff was elected governor in November, 1920, and assumed official duties early in the year of 1921.

THE TEXAS COTTON PALACE

By WALTER V. CRAWFORD

President Texas Cotton Palace Exposition



COMMUNITIES, like individuals, often get in a "rut." You have known men, agreeable socially and possessing great business ability, who apparently had reached a standstill. Their every effort, no matter how much hard work they put behind it, went for naught.

Then you have seen the tide turn with those same men. They had hit on the right thing. The opportunity had presented itself for effort in the right direction—the time when they were to reap the reward in proportion to their just deserts.

You have seen towns and cities affected the same way. No matter how well located, no matter how superior the advantages over neighboring towns, no matter how much thought and effort was put into action, the results was the same—no progress and no development.

I am revealing no secret when I say that Waco, Texas, was such a town fifteen years ago. Every person whom you met talked of Waco's natural advantages, its central location, and excellent farming country; no one could understand why Waco did not grow and take its rightful place among the larger cities of Texas.

It was in 1909 that Waco found itself. For many years the citizenship of Waco had endeavored to find the way out of the "rut"; they knew as well as outsiders that there was something wrong, but it was their lot to give conditions their best thought and effort to find the key to unlock the door of lethargy in city progress.

The demand was insistent that "something ought to be done."

When the sentiment was well crystallized that "something ought to be done," action came swift and sure.

Young men who, up to this time, had been content to let their elders take the lead in all matters

of civic nature, began agitation for a young men's organization, where they could express their views and put into action their surplus energy. As a result, about fifty young men of Waco assembled on March 9, 1909, and organized the Young Men's Business League. Hundreds of others instantly caught the spirit of civic progress as manifested at the organization meeting, and soon the new organization had a flourishing membership in numbers only, but with an enthusiasm to meet the demand to "do something" that knew no bounds.



The Texas Cotton Palace Grounds

This brings us to the starting point of how Waco was "pulled out of the rut." Leaders of the organization knew that if it was to continue to exist and fulfill its mission that some one big project must be launched and carried to a successful conclusion.

A big fall exposition met with popular favor, one which all Central Texas would be proud to call its own. The Young Men's Business League, soon after organization, undertook to finance and build such an exposition, and by selling stock to the amount of \$60,000 they opened the Texas Cotton Palace gates to the public in November of the same year. With the opening of the exposition gates in 1909 Waco was pulled out of the "rut" and has continued its onward march from that date until the present time.

No one will deny but that the Cotton Palace has been the one outstanding factor in city development.



The Main Building, Home of the Texas Cotton Palace, Waco, Texas

MASONRY: ITS OBJECTS AND INFLUENCES

By SAM P. COCHRAN, 33°

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of Texas



THE practical object of Masonry has been defined as to be "the physical and moral amelioration and the intellectual and spiritual improvement of individuals and society." Probably the latest definition of Free Masonry is that given in the "Declaration of Principles" of the International Masonic Association, viz: "Free Masonry, a traditional, philanthropic, philosophical and progressive institution, being based upon the principle that all men are brothers, holds high in its purposes which are: The research of

Verity, the study and the practice of Morality and of Solidarity. It exerts itself for material and moral improvements as well as for the intellectual and social perfection of mankind. Its chief duty is to extend to all mankind the brotherly ties which unite all Free Masons all over the Globe." Society can be improved only as the constituent individuals are made better; and Masonry seeks to accomplish this by inducing in each individual consciousness, a deeper and stronger sense of personal responsibility and a higher and keener appreciation of the things of moral and intellectual worth. This is character building, and this is the ultimate object and aim of Masonry. Therefore it is that our system of philosophy takes the homely and practical operation of building a structure—a temple—as a symbol, by means of which to illustrate, to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, those great truths and virtues which, woven into the warp and woof of life by practice and experience, clothe man with a garment of beauty and honor, and polish and adorn his true character. The cornerstone of the Masonic structure is Truth, which is declared to be a divine

ance, Fortitude, Prudence, Justice, Brotherly Love, Relief, Toleration and Patriotism. And as the physical structure rises secure and faultless on its foundation of solid stones, so Masonry undertakes to erect on the foundation of these great virtues, in each individual consciousness, the Temple of Character—that temple where in each must dwell and serve, until, perfected by the process of God's alchemy, sweetened



The Dallas Athletic Club. The Finest Club Building in the South. From Architect's Drawing Lang & Witchell, Architects

by suffering and sanctified by love, he is prepared to enter in, through the gate over which is inscribed, "Holiness to the Lord," into that city, made without hands, eternal in the heavens, in which there is no temple, "for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it." (Rev. 21:22).

The world needs today, as much as at any period in its history heretofore, men of sound, solid character, like the foundation stones of a well built structure, and based on the great principles of our Order, to direct and govern its affairs, that justice may be done in the earth and the people no longer be oppressed. Is there not need for such men to lead and govern? Look at Europe, where ambition, envy, hatred and greed, have drenched the earth with human blood, spreading devastation and woe everywhere, and almost proving the Brotherhood of Man to be a myth. If the Spirit of Masonry abode amidst those warring nations, human slaughter would cease and their differences would be readily composed on the Masonic basis of Justice, Right and Truth. Let us rejoice that in our own blessed land we enjoy the great right—which we should cherish and defend—of teaching and practicing Free Masonry without political or pontifical interference or restraint.

Let us rejoice that the foundations of our Craft-hood are co-extensive with our national domain, our



The Scottish Rite Temple, Harwood and Young Streets, Dallas

attribute and the foundation of every virtue. From this cornerstone extend the foundation walls, constructed of the moral virtues and intellectual excellencies, and like the foundation of the metaphoric City of Revelation "garnished with all manner of precious stones," chief among which are Temper-

asylums planted in every community, and our principles so pervading the public consciousness and gaining such foothold among increasing membership, that all distinctions of sections, of religions, or of races have been eliminated, the spirit of national brotherhood born anew, and the possibility of civil strife forever banished. The Spirit of Masonry is making our nation great, and preparing it to play a great part in securing and maintaining an enduring peace among the nations of the world; and we need great men, inspired by the principles of Masonry, and possessing characters built upon its foundation stones, to successfully achieve this grand result of humanity.

But look close at home: We see graft, bigotry and intolerance thriving and holding sway in our midst. Dishonesty in both high and low places goes unpunished because of fear and favoritism. Some churches, commissioned to teach and persuade alone, are insidiously or insistently thrusting themselves into public affairs, sometimes seeking to direct public or political actions, or control political patronage. Intolerance still blinds men as darkly as when persecution drove our hardy ancestors to settle a new continent, and seek to establish a land of religious liberty, or when the newcomers burned so-called witches at Salem. In our legislatures we find those sent to represent the people, who evince an entire willingness to imprison or expatriate others who have the temerity to differ with them in respect to political, religious or medical opinions or preferences.

We find the rule of the mob threatening our very political foundations, in the great strikes that keep the country in apprehension, when great bodies of men, in contempt or defiance of law and ignoring all legal processes—setting their own desires above all questions of legal restraint—seek to enforce their own demands by power of numbers, often in actual revolt and open rebellion against constituted, lawful authority; ruthlessly trampling upon the rights of others not co-operating with them, and openly—as well as secretly—resorting to violence against person and property.

We find these great forces growing in aggressiveness and fierceness because it frequently happens that the officers of the law fail to restrain, or even attempt to restrain them, through sympathy or fear, or because of the political weight of their numbers, and of their influence boldly asserted and used. We find state courts failing to punish or restrain the participants in such cases, for like reasons of political fear or prejudice, and refusing to protect in their legal rights those who are mercilessly trodden upon or injured by the revolters.

We see our legislatures quibbling over road laws, school districts and petty statutory offenses, or equally inconsequential matters, while the rights of the quiet, law-abiding and tax-paying element of our people are invaded. We see more laws enacted to hamper the law-abiding and the reins slackened on

the vicious and turbulent; laws passed to favor classes of citizens large in number, and against the fewer. And we see our paid officials zealously prosecuting for alleged statutory offenses small bodies or numbers of citizens of particular trades or occupations, while those of other callings who number many voters in their ranks follow unlawful methods and practices in quiet security, seemingly unobserved by the official eye. In a hundred ways in less important matters, but frequently to their great discomfort or annoyance, the rights of law-abiding people are invaded because no one individual has the courage or the time to protest.

Do we not need great men, strong men—men with strong, firm characters, built up on the principles and virtues inculcated by our great Order—to help in the battle against wrong, vice, usurpation and oppression.

I do not know whether J. G. Holland was a Mason or not, but he certainly has a very high concept of the principles and teachings of the Order, as beautifully expressed in the following poem, and which is worthy of every man's serious thought:

"God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing
hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and private thinking.

For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds
Mingle in selfish strife; lo—freedom weeps—
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps—"

A person only submits to wrong or injustice because the individual has not the courage to stand forth alone; given trustworthy leaders the people will follow in every fight for liberty, justice and country. Masonry interferes with no religion, intrudes into no political affairs, and claims no special favors for its votaries. It seeks to inculcate its great principles, that men may be made wiser and better, individually, and collectively, and that the welfare of humanity as a whole may be advanced through the agency of its teachings and practice.

Men imbued with its principles are qualified to lead the people in their struggle upward, and those not appointed to lead know how to follow and serve in every movement for Justice, Right and Truth.

To build the Temple of Character in men, that they might be fit to serve the Great Architect of the Universe and their fellow men, and may reap the reward of right-doing, is, I believe, one of the legitimate and laudable, one of the foremost duties and missions of Masonry.

HISTORY OF DALLAS

By E. J. KEST

Proprietor of the Daily Times-Herald



DALLAS was named for the Vice-President of the United States, George Mifflin Dallas, under the president James K. Polk. It was formerly known as Peters Colony which was established under the instrumentality of W. S. Peters, a colonizing agent who had a contract with the government as did a number of others for colonizing tracts of land in northern Texas.

The first family to locate on the site of the present city of Dallas was John Neely Bryan, a bachelor who was a native of Kentucky. He came here in the fall of 1841 with no other companion than his indian pony that he had secured from the Cherokees and pitched his tent on a spot near the present site of the County Court House. He was a man of sturdy physique and sterling character, he lived on bear and buffalo meat and such food as abounded in the forest and surrounding prairie. Six months later Captain Gilbert and wife arrived and a little later John Beeman with his family put in appearance. The lonely Mr. Bryan welcomed them with open arms and shared his provisions liberally with the new arrivals. Shortly afterwards the host was awarded for his hospitality by the gift of his former guests fair daughter, Margaret Beeman for a bride. This was the first wedding in Dallas. The three families built rude huts of logs in which to live and W. H. Beeman was the first man to break the ground and start farming. The following year witnessed

point to Dallas was at that time Jefferson, one hundred and seventy miles distant, over a very poor road through the wilderness.

On March 20th, 1846 the Texas Legislature cre-



Main and Akard Streets, Looking East, Dallas, 1887

A View Familiar to Many Dallas Citizens

ated Dallas County with Dallas as the county seat Judge W. B. Ochiltree held the first court ever convened in Dallas; he was the father of Tom Ochiltree, who became a prominent figure in Texas history. The first grand jury found sixty-one indictments, one for murder, four for assault and battery and the remainder for minor offenses.

The industries of Dallas grew rapidly, the first Bank established was that of Gaston and Camp. The first manufacturing plant was a carriage and wagon shop by Maxine Guillot. The first mercantile store was erected by J. W. Smith and J. M. Patterson. The first saloon was opened by Adam Haught. The first lawyer was John J. McCoy. The first man to navigate the Trinity river was Captain Gilbert. The first Grist Mill, a hundred barrel a day plant was built by W. T. Overton. The first hotel or tavern was run by John Beeman. James A. Smith planted the first cotton seed in this district in 1851 and in the autumn of that same year built the first cotton gin that operated here. The following year a boat load of cotton was taken down the Trinity river as far as Porters Bluff.

In 1848 Nat M. Buford, one of the historic characters of the early days of Dallas came to this city, two years later he became district attorney; in the succeeding years he served as District Judge and was one of the most prominent figures in the political life of northern Texas.

The Dallas Herald the first newspaper, a weekly was established in 1849 with J. Wellington Lattimer and a Mr. Wallace as proprietors. Mr. Wallace shortly retired from the paper and Mr. Lattimer became sole proprietor and editor. The Herald prospered under the able pen and management of the latter and was a political power and potent influence for progress through the whole history of Dallas. In the early files of the Herald are found many of the interesting facts which have preserved for future generations the details of the city's history.

The city of Dallas was incorporated February 22, 1856, Colonel Nat M. Buford drew up the charter.



Courtesy of Mrs. Charles Capy

First Brick Court House of Dallas, on Site of the Present Court House. Photograph Taken in 1857

the emigration of several families, most of whom settled on the land around Dallas and engaged in farming. Dallas was then a part of Nacogdoches county with the town of Nacogdoches the county seat over fifty miles away. The nearest shipping

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

The city at that time had a population of between 400 and 500 people. At the first election Dr. Samuel B. Pryor was elected mayor, Andrew Moore, Marshal, William Moore, Treasurer, and Samuel P. Jones, Recorder. The city of Dallas burned in 1860. The cause of the fire was never satisfactorily settled but it was generally believed to have been of incendiary origin by negroes, whom it was reported had started many fires in this region. Three negroes were found guilty of the crime and hanged and every negro in the county was given a flogging. There were about fifteen business buildings and a great many residences went up in flames.

At the opening of the Civil War, Dallas, which had been strongly in sympathy with the Confederacy, recruited a company, taking away many of her leading citizens, and the city's progress was naturally for a time retarded. After the war things picked up and a new era began. In 1870 the population of Dallas was 2,960 and the County boasted of 13,329 inhabitants. The transportation was the one great problem, the lack of which greatly hindered the development of the district. Throughout the history of the city there has been more or less agitation for the improvement of the Trinity

first edition, this paper enjoyed an era of rapid growth. The same year the first State Fair was held at Dallas and met with such success that it became an annual event in the life of the city.

On March 31, 1888 an election was held consolidating North, East and South Dallas in one enterprising and progressive city. That same year the old City Hall was completed. In 1890 the census showed that the population of Dallas was 38,000. The year of 1882 witnessed the completion of the present Court House. In 1894 the State Democratic Convention was held in this city. In 1895 the Oriental Hotel, then one of the finest hostleries of the south was completed and opened to the public. The arrival of the steamer H. A. Harvey, Jr. from Galveston in 1898 revived interest again in the navigation of the Trinity river. Three years later a Bill was passed in Congress appropriating \$750,000 for the improvement of the channel. In 1902 Dallas entertained the Confederate Union Soldiers in a convention here. In 1904 the city became the owner of Fair Park. A company composed of local citizens who owned the tract of land was offered \$125,000 by an improvement company for the purpose of dividing it into resident lots, this offer



Panorama of the Business Section of Dallas, from the Roof of Butler Brothers Wholesale Company Building

river to enable navigation. In 1868 a steamboat commanded by Captain McGarvey sailed up the river from Galveston and landed at Dallas loaded with supplies. In December of the same year the Sallie Haynes, the first boat built at Dallas, was launched.

In 1871 the old court house was sold and the building of a new one begun. It was completed in two years at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. In the Fall of 1872 the first iron bridge was completed over the Trinity river at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars.

On July 17, 1872 the greatest event in the history of Dallas occurred. It was the arrival of the first rail-road train over the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, which reached Dallas that year. A large barbecue was held to celebrate the event. Over five thousand people from the surrounding country attended. An interesting incident of this historical event was an address by the venerable John Neely Bryan, a pioneer citizen of Dallas, who arrived here on an Indian pony thirty-one years before.

In 1876 the North Texas Fair Association was formed and annual fairs were subsequently held. That same year the Dallas County Medical Association was organized with Dr. A. A. Johnson as President. In 1881 the population had increased to 19,000. In 1882 East Dallas was laid out and the city started. In 1884 the American Exchange Bank, now the largest financial institution in Texas, was organized with W. H. Gaston as President. On October 1, 1885 The Dallas Morning News issued its

was refused. At this time a number of public spirited citizens organized a movement which resulted in the city acquiring the tract, thus making the annual State Fair a public institution.

In another article, the History of the Fair, from its beginning, telling the complete story of its progress up to the present time, is attractively told. Much can be said of what has been accomplished in Dallas during recent years. It has become the largest interurban center in the South, with more miles of electric line radiating from the city than any city of its size in the United States. The city has become a center for education in the South. It has as many fine hotels and office buildings as any city west of Chicago. The city has twenty-two parks covering thirty-five hundred acres, containing tennis courts and playground facilities. It has a Welfare Commission engaged to look after the needy, to provide work for the unemployed. There are no slums or tenements. The new City Hall is one of the finest Municipal Buildings in the South. There are one hundred and seventy churches, active Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., both up to date buildings. There are one hundred and twelve schools and colleges in the city and every facility for highest education is given.

In the foregoing article the writer has endeavored to chronicle the most interesting events, the high lights as it were, of the history of Dallas from its beginning up to a little more than a decade ago. The recent progress of the city will be treated with other articles dealing with the later activities.

INDUSTRIES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF DALLAS

By DALLAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HERE one beholds a city whose march is irresistible, whose spirit is real, destiny sure, and whose every department pulsates with Progress, Prosperity and Promise. Its growth from a single building which still stands, to a cosmopolitan metropolis, the skyscraper center of the South and the West, with sixty-two buildings six to thirty-one stories high either completed or under construction, and all in the life of the one man who built the first Dallas house, is ample justification for the name Dallas has won over the Nation as the "City where men are looking forward." The "forward look" is the look of "youth," and that means comradeship, confidence, faith and team work. This is the spirit that has brought Dallas from a city of 42,638 people (U. S. Census in 1900) to 158,976, exclusive of suburbs, which bring the total to 174,025, or from the 86th city in size in the Nation to the 42nd, and that without any boom influence or artificial stimulus. Within a circle the radius of which extends one hundred miles from the city, approximately one-third of the people of Texas live; there are 17,000 rated business concerns, and 686 National and State banks with a combined capital of over \$38,000,000.00; within the same territory there are 156,373 farms or 16.6% of the total number of farms in all Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana combined, with 10,000,000 acres of land in cultivation yielding 17.75% of America's cotton crop and over 1,200 prosperous towns and villages from which Dallas commands a large whole-sale and jobbing trade as well as an extensive retail business.

Financial and Banking Facts

Dallas is the home of the Federal Reserve Bank

of the Eleventh District and has eight National Banks and 8 State Banks, besides individual institutions and Trust companies. In 1920, the bank deposits amounted to \$140,000,000 and the bank clearings were \$1,868,685,312. The wholesale business for the same year totaled \$600,000,000. The wholesale business in all automotive lines is approximately \$200,000,000, while the Federal Census of Manufacturers for the Dallas Industrial District indicate the output of "made in Dallas" articles as over \$100,000,000 a year. In Express business Dallas ranks first per capita of all the cities of the United States and is seventh city in the volume of express business. Dallas building permits for 1925, totaled \$30,000,000, giving the city high rank among the nation's builders. While Dallas is 42nd city in size, the rank becomes 24th, in Postal Receipts which amounted to \$2,363,380 for 1920 and only six cities in the union pay more money orders. Fire, Life and Casualty Insurance covering several states is an important factor in financial activity of Dallas. More than 100 fire insurance companies and 40 life insurance companies are represented by General Agents in Dallas. Four of these Life Insurance Companies have their palatial office building homes here and their income approximates \$6,000,000 per annum.

Dallas is the farm center of the southwest. According to the census, 91.8% of the total farm mortgage loans of the state are held by Dallas companies.

Distributing Center

Because of its location and transportation facilities, Dallas is the logical jobbing and wholesale center for a territory, larger than the New England and



(Photograph by Everett K. Neal, Airplane Photographer, Telephone C-0638)

BUSINESS CENTER OF DALLAS AS SEEN FROM AN AIRSHIP

The Federal Reserve Bank and Cotton Exchange are seen in the foreground. In the center is the Magnolia Building with group of Hotels and Office Buildings. The City Temple and the new Post Office Site are in the background

the Middle Atlantic states combined. Practically every important wholesale house in the United States has its southwestern headquarters in this Texas metropolis. There are 750 wholesalers and manufacturers, 256 of which are of national importance. Dallas leads the world in the manufacture and distribution of cotton gin machinery, and in saddlery, harness and leather goods. This city ranks among the three largest distributing depots for farm implements and machinery in America. Dallas ships more galvanized corrugated tanks to oil fields than any other city in the United States and is the geographical center of the oil territory of the Southwest. Dallas is also famed as the largest film distributing center in the world.

Dallas is the largest inland cotton market in the world, having financed 1,500,000 bales in one season.

Transportation Facilities

Nine trunk line steam railroads enter the magnificent \$6,500,000 Union Terminal Station, from which eighty-nine passenger trains are operated daily. A network of 282 miles of interurban electric service operates out of Dallas in every direction, which fact makes this city rank with America's greatest interurban centers. The \$1,600,000 Interurban Terminal Station handles 186 trains daily and has a yearly capacity for 4,000,000 people. Freight and Express are transported by steam, electric and automobile truck lines with a dispatch not equalled by any other city in the southwest. To the present existing system of good roads, a number of which are concrete highways, Dallas has voted an extra \$6,500,000 to be appropriated for road construction.

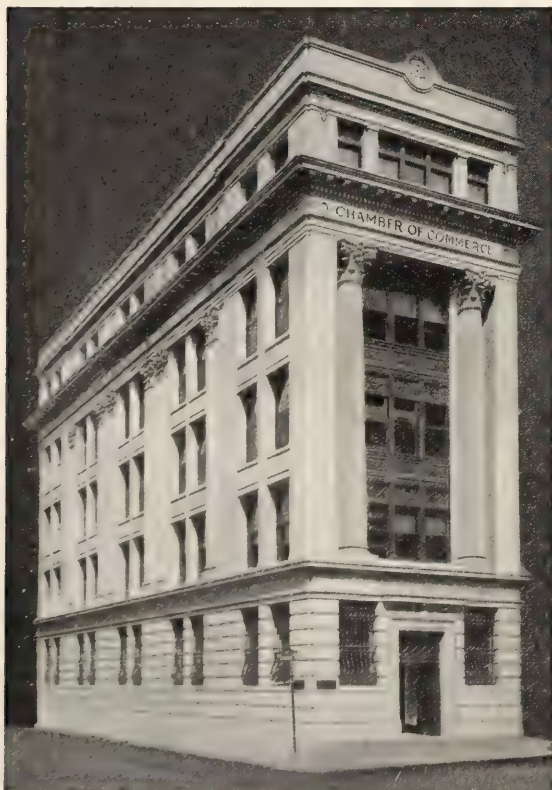


Main Street "Canyon." Dallas Looking East from the Top of the Southland Hotel

Other Public Utilities

Dallas has more miles of direct service telephone and telegraph lines than any other city in the southwest and has the greatest telephone development per capita of any city in the world. 296 telephone toll and long distance circuits lead out of the city to nearly 2,500 cities and towns. This places Dallas with the three leading metropolitan centers of the United States in the matter of telephone development and service. Dallas is the headquarters of the entire Southwest in the telegraph business. All the large telegraph companies have southwestern headquarters here, and there are only five cities in the Nation that do more telegraph business than Dallas. 351 telegraph circuits terminate here. Dallas has 160 miles of improved streets, many miles of boulevards, a million dollar concrete viaduct one and one-eighth miles long connecting the city proper with Oak Cliff residential section, a big water filtration plant supplied thru a series of dams in the forks of the Trinity River and a reserve supply in the great White Rock Lake which forever dispell danger of water shortage or drought.

In educational and religious advantages, Dallas is second to none. The Southern Methodist University with its magnificent buildings is situated north of town on 2,660 acre tract. To this seat of learning come hundreds of young men and women from all parts of the south. The University of Dallas, a premier College in this section, Baylor Medical College and the Baylor Dental College, and three nurses' schools, besides many vocational, music and fine arts schools give to the youths of Dallas as choice opportunities as are afforded by any locality.



The New Home of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce

DALLAS BANKING HISTORY

By E. M. REARDON

Former President American Exchange National Bank



FROM the standpoint of Banking, Dallas has enjoyed an era of conservative, yet continual progress. The history of Dallas banks extends over a period of half a century and in the memory of a number of citizens still active in Dallas circles, the banking business of Dallas was born.

Among the Beacon Lights of the banking history, who have been identified with the financial institutions of this city, is the venerable Royal A. Ferris, pioneer banker, who for half a century was actively associated with the

banking business of the State, nearly forty years of which was with the Dallas Banking Institutions, having come to this city to live in 1884. Another pioneer banker still living is, William H. Gaston, who has been connected with the banking business here since 1870.

The T. C. Jourdan & Companys institution was superseded by the firm of Gaston & Camp, a private concern also, in 1870. Three years later, 1873, marked the beginning of Dallas' oldest Bank now operating—the City National Bank. In 1884 the Exchange Bank, a State Bank in its affiliation, was chartered and began business. In 1887 it was nationalized by Royal A. Ferris, then its Vice-President, with Col. John A. Simpson, President, and was then known as the National Exchange Bank. In 1898, Mr. Ferris was called to succeed Col. Simpson as president of the institution which in 1905 was consolidated with the American National Bank and the new name was taken by which it is now known to the public, The American Exchange National Bank. This is one of the most solid banks

out fifty years in active banking service at the date of his resignation, the longest term of active service enjoyed by any living banker in Texas.



The American Exchange National Bank Building, Dallas, Home of Texas' Largest Banking Institution



City National Bank Building, Devoted Exclusively to the Uses of the Bank

of the South. Mr. Ferris continued as its president until 1920, the year of his retirement. E. M. Reardon was chosen as his successor. Mr. Ferris had rounded

The third oldest Dallas Bank is the National Bank of Commerce, chartered in 1889. As present charters run, next came the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank in 1903. In 1911 the Oak Cliff State Bank & Trust Company was organized. The Central State Bank and the Security National Bank in 1914 and the Dallas County State Bank in 1917. The year 1920 marked the beginning of two banks, one in its present form—The Dallas National Bank and the Guaranty Bank & Trust Company. The Dallas National Bank had enjoyed a splendid previous history as The Banking House of E. O. Tennison. The Guaranty Bank & Trust Company marked a new departure in banking hours, being popularly known as the "Day and Night Bank,"—the only one of its kind in the city. In 1919, the Liberty State Bank was organized. In 1919, the Security National Bank absorbed the First State Bank of this city and in 1921 this institution took the name of the Southwest National Bank. It is now North Texas National and has quarters in the Magnolia Building.

DALLAS, MEDICAL CENTER OF THE SOUTHWEST

By EDWIN H. CARY, M. D., F. A. C. S.

Chairman, Staff Faculty and Advisory Board of Baylor University School of Medicine
Ex-President, Southern Medical Association



IN this article, I shall not take up the personnel of the Medical Profession here, altogether their histories would no doubt prove interesting, for while some of our great men have already passed to their reward, many are yet living and laboring for us. So it is the movement and not the men back of it, that I shall review.

In 1900, Dallas was a city of approximately 40,000 people; she had a very energetic Medical Profession, and some members of whom were ambitious enough to dream of a medical school here, thinking they could establish as good a one as were existing elsewhere. Dr. Abraham Flexner had not at that time, investigated medical education, he had not written his book. And the people at large had not become alive to the fact that medical schools as such, were with few exceptions in the United States, owned by medical men, and were necessarily open to the charge of being run for professional aggrandizement. This condition was entirely inconsistent with the high ideals of medical education now, which standards have been considerably raised.

When we stop to think that in 1904 there were approximately 160 medical schools in the United States with some 28,000 students, and know that at this time there are only about 75 medical schools and 13,000 students, some idea is gathered as to what had been happening to the schools in the past fifteen years. During this time of course, some 20,000,000 people have been added to the population of the United States, yet the number of medical schools and students have steadily decreased. In Dallas, in 1904, there were four so-called medical schools, and the population had not materially increased beyond the figures given in the 1900 census.

It is not the purpose of the article to show just what were the influences that rid the country of so many aspiring institutions which seemed to have the interest of the public at heart; but we CAN say that it was brought about by the expression of the great body of medical men, through their society, the American Medical Association, advocating publicity, improvement of standards and adherence to ideals. There was no pressure brought to bear from outside; the medical men themselves have led the fight, and eliminated those medical schools which needed to be done away with.

The growth of Dallas in its population and wealth, with the gradual elimination of all medical schools except Baylor University School of Medicine, brought about two things: first, the members of the profession found, with an enlarged clientele, that the personal element in the practice of medicine was being eliminated, and next that the profession seriously became interested in having a first class medical school in Dallas, regardless of whether or not

the individual had any part in it, because he was made a better doctor by working in the medical center with all its advantages. In 1916, the medical department of Baylor was formally put in class "A" by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, and its graduates became recognized by every medical examining board throughout the United States. This classification, with the ever-growing requirements for entrance in to medical schools, made it difficult for the school in Ft. Worth to continue, and in 1918 that school was absorbed by Baylor University School of Medicine. This leaves but two medical colleges in Texas, this one at Dallas and the medical department of the University of Texas, which is situated in Galveston. Both colleges exact two years of University work, as a minimum entrance requirement, and both adhere to as high ideals in medical education as is found in any school in the country.

The friends of Baylor University realizing more and more the great value of the medical department to the citizenship of Dallas, the great possibilities of service to humanity which this department gives to the parent University, a campaign was launched to bring about improvements, which campaign has



The New Medical Arts Building, Dallas, the Medical Center of the Southwest

proven successful. The medical school having always been closely affiliated with the Baptist Sanitarium and being housed in a building on the same grounds, these two institutions entered into a cam-

paign wherein \$1,600,000 worth of buildings would be built, and \$500,000 would be set aside as a minimum endowment for the medical department. When you understand that after this campaign was entered upon, a governmental appraisal of the property occupied by the sanitarium and medical school, placed their value at \$1,300,000, you can see that the addition of \$1,600,000 worth of buildings will make a formidable showing, and create in Dallas one of the few really great medical centers of the country.

The clinical possibilities presented by a population of some 225,000 people such as Dallas has, are constantly being augmented by thousands who come to Dallas for treatment each year, as it is a center of a densely populated section. The medical students have the advantage of all this, and the environment is the very best, inasmuch as there is a disposition of all the population of Dallas to encourage such students. A notable indication of this being a request on the part of the medical profession here, that the City Hospital, the great charity institution of Dallas, should from the time of the school session, be entirely in the hands of the men who teach medicine and surgery in Baylor University School of Medicine.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF DALLAS

By F. M. ETHERIDGE



THE history of the bench and bar of Dallas can be written within the limits of this paper only in general terms. It is a history of achievement and distinction. The bar of Dallas has maintained the best traditions. In trying cases from New York to Los Angeles and from St. Paul to New Orleans I have been associated with and opposed by some of the best lawyers of various states, with the result that I can truthfully say I have found my best support, as well as my most formidable adversaries,

among the members of the Dallas bar. The Dallas bar has furnished the Supreme Court with a number of distinguished members, among them Sawnie Robertson, John L. Henry and Nelson Phillips. Judge Sawnie Robertson was an accomplished lawyer and one of the most likable men I ever knew. Judge John L. Henry was a prince among good men and bore the merited and distinctive designation of "the grand old man." Judge Nelson Phillips, ex-Chief Justice, has proved himself a worthy successor of a long line of the illustrious chief justices that preceded him.

The Dallas bar has furnished the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth District two distinguished members, Judge John Bookhout, now deceased, and Judge Charles A. Rasbury, who recently resigned to re-enter the practice. It furnished to the nation Judge Seth Shepard who, under appointment of President Cleveland, was for many years Associate Justice, and later and until his death Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

At the present time Baylor University has three departments in the city, with the following number of students: medical, 146; dental, 75; pharmacy, 55. The Texas Baptist Memorial Sanitarium School of Nursing utilizes the teachers of the medical department, there being some hundred students in nursing in the school. It is expected these various departments will from now on, have enlarged enrollment; this will be due in part to the fact that the present requirements have been in force long enough for there to be accumulated in the Universities a larger number of students ready for entrance, than heretofore.

Medical education opens a broad field for scientific work, social welfare work and properly applied charity, in ministering to the sick, and the care of those who need help which they can not pay for. It creates in this section a training-school for all the various scientific departments, and makes it possible for us to meet the crying demand for doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses. The hard work of building up Dallas as a medical center, is now over; the start is made, and large endowments will now flow into the coffers of the Medical Department; the scientific work and Humanitarian possibilities which only broaden as the years go by.

Judge Shepard became a close and scientific student of the law and his opinions are comparable with those of the most illustrious of our judges.

The Dallas bar has furnished the university a number of distinguished members that immolated themselves upon the altar of the noble profession of teaching. It contributed to the university Thomas Scott Miller, now deceased, a Harvard graduate, a genial gentleman and a profound lawyer. Judges W. S. Simkins and Lauch McLauren are now and for years past have been, each at a great personal sacrifice, rendering distinguished service as teachers in the university.

The Dallas bar has had an illustrious membership. It comprised, among others, such distinguished



The Dallas County Court House

names as those of Colonel John C. McCoy, Judges Zimri Hunt, H. Barksdale, Nat M. Buford, E. G. Bower, Alex White, Olin Wellborn, N. W. Finley, M. L. Crawford and John M. Stemmons, A. H.

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

Field, Major B. H. Bassett, Colonel W. W. Leake, Major Jerome C. Kearby, J. L. Harris, Colonel W. L. Crawford, General A. P. Wozencraft, W. B. Gano, George H. Plowman and many others of enduring reputation.

Colonel John C. McCoy was the most noted of the pioneers. His life, character and services at the bar were such as won him enduring fame. Judges Hunt, Barksdale and Buford were pioneer district judges. They were cast in large mold and left their impress upon our jurisprudence. Judge White was originally from Alabama. He was of counsel in many important cases in the Supreme Court of the United States that went up from that state. Afterwards he was on the Supreme bench of Utah and later came to Dallas. He was possessed of a vast wealth of learning and was a lawyer of exceptional ability. Judge Olin Wellborn for a long time represented this district in congress, and afterwards removed to Los Angeles, where for many years he served with distinction as a judge of the United States District Court. Judge M. L. Crawford had been a district judge prior to his removal to Dallas. He was an accomplished lawyer, an indefatigable worker and one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar. John M. Stemmons and Judge A. H. Field were partners and their firm deservedly enjoyed an enviable reputation. Major Bassett was one of the foremost lawyers of his time. He was ambitious to round out his career by becoming a professor of law in the university. He was unanimously elected to a chair in that institution, but unfortunately died before occupying it. Colonel Leake, in his time, was the nestor of the Dallas bar. He was a profound lawyer and a man of rare culture and refinement. His example at the bar was worthy of emulation. Major Jerome C. Kearby possessed a keen intellect and was easily in the front rank of the greatest of the Texas advocates. Judge Finley was for many years a member of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth District and his many opinions attest his industry, acumen and capacity. General A. P. Wozencraft became a specialist in the law of corporations and was an acknowledged authority upon that subject. J. L. Harris was a prodigious worker, a close and constant student and was astonishingly resourceful. W. B. Gano was ornate and scholarly and as a practitioner he had no superior and but few equals. George H. Plowman was a Harvard graduate and one of the most indefatigable workers I have ever known. Judge E. G. Bower possessed an indomitable spirit, and our present court house constitutes a memorial to his untiring effort. Whilst that court house has practically survived the period of its usefulness, it was, nevertheless, a gigantic undertaking in Judge Bower's time. Colonel W. L. Crawford, recently deceased, was a man of transcendent ability and personal magnetism. He was a power before the court, as well as with the jury. He was the greatest forensic orator within the range of my acquaintance.

The mention of the foregoing names is not designed to be exclusive and, would the limits of this paper permit, many others equally conspicuous would be added.

The Dallas bar has contributed to the bar of New York a number of distinguished lawyers, among them and notably Isaac R. Oeland and Martin W. Littleton. The judges who have occupied the various benches of Dallas have all been distinguished

by their learning and probity. Many distinguished men in public life are numbered among the members of the Dallas bar, notably Charles A. Culberson, deceased, Thomas B. Love, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, Hatton W. Sumners, congressman, as well as many others.

The Dallas bar, from small beginnings and irregular and inefficient organization, emerged some years since into a corporate body of which there were one hundred charter members, and since its or-



Dallas County Criminal Court Building and County Jail

ganization nearly every reputable member of the Dallas bar has become a member of the Dallas Bar Association. Many of the members of the association have given generously of their time to the work of furthering the administration of justice and of inculcating the highest professional ethics and of teaching the younger members of the bar.

I do not hesitate to say, that the standard of practice of the members of the Dallas Bar ranks very high in comparison with the lawyers of other cities, her membership will rank very favorably with the best. With the passing of many of the most able representatives, there are many young and possibly just as capable young lawyers growing up to take their places and the standards are no doubt being raised rather than lowered.

The young lawyers club composed of many of the most capable and progressive young attorneys, has done much toward the progress of the young men of the profession and is worthy of commendation.

I cannot particularize among the existing members of the bench and bar of Dallas, but I can truthfully say, having before me the criterion of contact with the best legal talent of other states, that the bench and bar of Dallas is today the equal of any.

I may add that the Dallas bar comprises very many younger members that give full promise to maintain its standards of excellence when the elder ones shall have retired or passed away.

DALLAS MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

By SAWNIE ALDREDGE



FROM year unto year in Dallas' Municipal life there is being realized a remarkable record of progress, not only in material things for which the public looks to its municipality, but in the ever widening scope of a less material but none the less necessary activity which tends to make a city more livable and to give to it a "soul." Two operations are found essential in the building of every worthwhile garden, or worth-while life or a great city—and these operations are the same throughout: uproot the ugly

and plant deep and well the beautiful. While sensationalism plays up the former, yet how much more does the latter abound! Not only have the results achieved helped to fill the needs of Dallas, but they have also attracted widespread attention from other cities wrestling with the same problems, and again and again letters have been received, even from the great metropolitan centers, asking just how Dallas has solved these problems. Not only has stress been laid upon the paving of streets, the supplying of the physical needs of the citizenship and the better development of the public utilities in recent years, but also upon better sanitation and health conditions, welfare work, development of Dallas according to the Kessler Plan, and upon provision of more extensive and better equipped parks and other public amusements for the people.

By municipal action important changes have been brought about in the city's Emergency Hospital which include the employment of graduate and hos-

jured; there has been effected an improvement in the sick-visiting service of the city, and a city-county clinic established, while the City Hospital has been given a larger and better trained staff, additional and needed equipment of the latest type, and for the first time brought into first class recognition by the American College of Surgeons. This latter institution has received a \$500,000 bond issue, is jointly owned by city and county and is placed under a committee system at present governed by a Hospital Board appointed by the mayor.



Municipal Building, Dallas

Welfare work of recent years worthy of note are the establishment of a working mothers' home, improvement of working girls' lodge, relief in Mexican housing, extension in negro welfare work and an employment service recognized by the government.

Nothing is more fundamentally necessary to the proper development of a city than an adequate system of beautiful and well equipped parks. Dallas has twenty-two parks covering 3,500 acres. They include playground equipment, wading and swimming pools, free moving pictures and band concerts in the evenings of summer for both children and adults. "Swimming holes" have been provided at the City, Oak Lawn, Buckner, Exall, Garrett, Alamo and Colonial Parks. More than 150 free moving picture shows have been given at each park and band concerts and public sing-songs have been inaugurated. Athletic activities in parks have been extended and the summer playground system placed under paid leaders. As a result of such park system, Dallas has the largest park attendance in proportion to population of any city in the United States. In the summer of 1920, there came to Dallas parks 1,689,865 visitors while 53,150 children used the swimming and wading pools and 17,620 persons had free baths furnished by the city parks. Besides these improvements, the municipality has added new parks to its list. The Ferris Plaza, a sunken garden beauty spot, greets the Dallas visitor as he steps out of the Terminal Station; Booker T. Washington Park, as its name indicates, is a new park for negroes; Parkview has been donated to the city, a strip of land has been added to Forest Park and other tracts added to park properties.



Carnegie Public Library at Commerce and Harwood Streets, Dallas

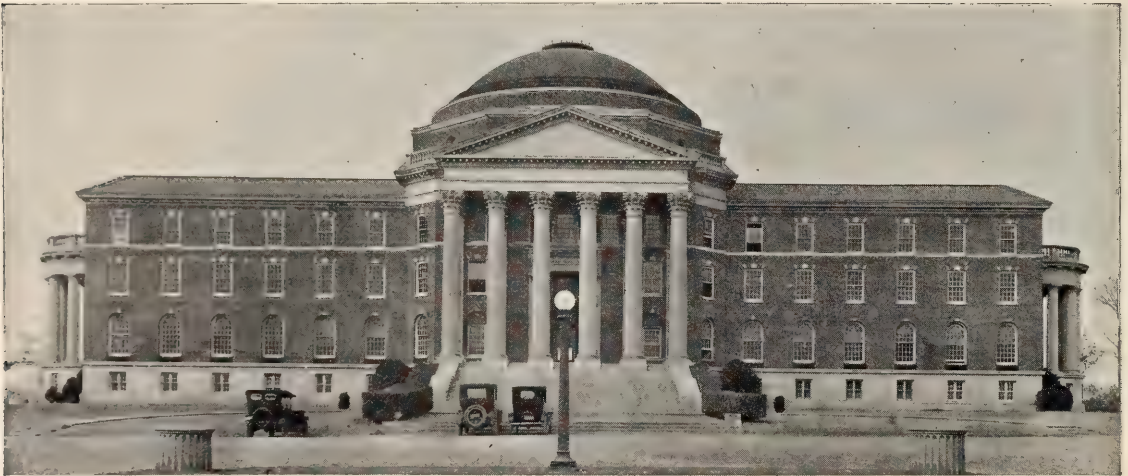
pital-trained physicians and surgeons only, to handle all work instead of a staff of "student doctors," and the placing on duty of a graduate doctor on every ambulance call so as to insure first aid to the in-

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF DALLAS

By JUSTIN F. KIMBALL
Superintendent

ONE of the significant characteristics in the history of the growth of Dallas as a city in the last decade is the development of its system of public schools. From an attendance ten years ago of less than 15,000, the attendance in the schools has increased to more than 35,000 for the present school year. During the last scholastic year practically every child of school age in Dallas was in attendance in school, either in private or public schools. The most remarkable growth in the schools has been in the high schools and in the night schools, both of which minister to the educational needs of the young manhood and womanhood of Dallas. From an attendance in the white high schools of 1,300 ten years ago, taken care of in one high school building, Dallas has grown until it has four magnifi-

school rooms, 40 being the standard maximum class in the elementary schools and 30 in the high schools. Likewise the permanent buildings that have been erected have all been fireproof, modern in their planning, beautiful in architecture, economical of space and efficient in administration. The city of Dallas maintains a special public day school for deaf children and three special day schools for children whose mentality is so different from that of the other children that they cannot be taught to the highest advantage in the usual school. The courses in the high schools afford an unusual range of opportunity for the young people of the city, giving instruction in many courses that train for practical lines of work in the business world on leaving school. More than 60 per cent of the graduates of the Dallas



Dallas Hall, the Main Class Room and Administration Building at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, One of the Leading Educational Institutions of the South

cent modern high school buildings, with an attendance of 5,500 students. Last year among the cities of the United States of similar size, Dallas stood fourth in the nation in its ratio of high school attendance, being surpassed only by Seattle, Portland, Oregon, and Oakland, California, all of these being towns that have no large negro or foreign population.

The rapid growth of the city of Dallas has taxed the department of education to its utmost to keep adequate facilities for instruction of the rapidly increasing roll of students. The city has responded to the demand for larger quarters and additional school houses have been erected to give housing facilities to the rapid growing additions, and schools are provided in easy access to nearly every section of the city.

To house these public schools Dallas has a permanent investment of about \$11,000,000 and expends annually for their maintenance nearly \$2,000,000 and employs more than a thousand teachers.

During the same decade the board of education have held steadfastly to the policy of giving every child in school a full day at school, in a room not overcrowded and have been successful in avoiding the necessity of half-day sessions and overcrowded

high schools attend college after leaving the public schools. Approximately 2,000 high school boys each year are given military instruction, uniforms and equipment by the United States government through army officers detailed to the Dallas high schools. The board of education operates more than 30 school cafeterias and lunch rooms, in which lunches of high quality are served at actual cost to the children.

Another noteworthy feature of the Dallas schools is the detailed attention that is given in the elementary schools, to accuracy in numbers, to correctness in spelling, to the hearing and appreciation of good music and to good penmanship. Last year there were more than 9,000 children in the elementary schools of Dallas whose handwriting was sufficiently good to meet official approval under the recognized writing standards used in the best school systems in the United States; while the unusual achievement of the Dallas school children in musical appreciation of high class music and in music memory contests has won national recognition. In all these details of elementary instruction the most careful statistics are kept of the quality of the work of the children in order that it may be compared with the best standards obtainable in the United States.

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS

By W. H. STRATTON



DALLAS is the home of the State Fair of Texas, the grounds of which are located within the city and have an appraised value of over \$2,000,000. This is the largest fair of its kind in the United States, being approached in the Western Hemisphere only by the annual fair of Toronto, Canada. The annual attendance approximates 1,000,000 persons. Its profits are used in making improvements, or for stimulating manufacturing, agriculture and stock raising.

The splendid spirit of co-operation, developed so effectively among all of our people while we were engaged in the world war, is concretely exemplified by the efficient efforts of eminent live stock breeders, agriculturalists, artists, scientists, industrial and commercial experts, from all sections of our great state, men whose names alone are a guarantee that the fair will always keep up to the splendid standard of past achievement and in fact surpass it each year.

Golden grain from fertile fields, luscious fruits from fragrant orchards, succulent vegetables from well-kept gardens, lowing herds of fattened cattle, magnificent thoroughbred horses, and all the other faithful, lowly friends of man, as well as riches from the marts of trade, modern creations of the inventive wizard's brain, the wonders of science, the beauties of art—in a word, our Twentieth Century Texas civilization, is typified, glorified, visualized at the State Fair of Texas.

Just as "Uncle Sam" believes that "all work and no play makes the Yank a dull boy," so we believe that recreation and amusement are similarly es-



The Adolphus Hotel and Annex, Dallas, Texas' Largest Hostelry— R. B. Ellifritz, Managing Director

sential for civilian welfare. Therefore clean, wholesome, high-grade entertainment features are always found at the fair. Entrancing music, wonderful feats of skill and daring, dazzling spectacular displays—a very panorama of world progress greets the eye and delights the ear of the multitudes who attend this wonderful exposition each year.

The Texan has one great opportunity each year to secure "visualized vocational instruction" upon the many subjects of practical use on the farm, ranch, in the orchard, the vineyard or in the garden; to rub elbows with friends and neighbors from far and wide, to find relaxation and to enjoy entertainment on a scale in keeping with the wonderful development of today.

The Texas State Fair has become a permanent institution. It is a gathering place for large numbers of Texans, who each year make their pilgrimage to Dallas to enjoy the entertainment, to get acquainted with each other or to renew old friendships. The management of the fair never fails to provide something new, attractive and out of the ordinary.

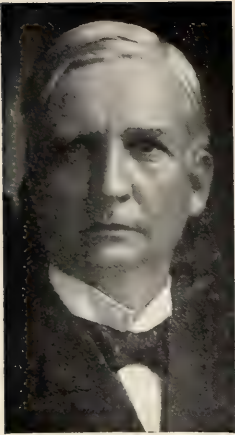


Entrance to Texas State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas

HISTORY OF TEXAS BANKING

By JUDGE W. F. RAMSEY

Federal Reserve Agent



THE history of banking in Texas is both peculiar and interesting.

In the early history of the state most of the banks were unincorporated private institutions. Some of these were without any considerable experience or adequate capital. Others were controlled by men of large vision and experience and a few of them exist this day.

In the early history of the state, banks were incorporated under the authority of our laws with very large and unusual powers. A few of these charters still exist,

and one or two of our large banks are still operating under their authority. There had been experienced such a lack of success in incorporated state banks, that under the constitution of 1875 the organization of banks under the state charter was absolutely prohibited. The result was, of course, that the only banks in existence for many years were those granted under the authority of the old laws, private banks and those chartered under the authority of the National Bank Act. For a long time, no national bank could be chartered with a capital of less than \$50,000. Considering the newness of the state and the sparseness of its population, the National Banking System in this state for a long time did not flourish, as it has done since. The minimum amount of capital required for national banks was a severe handicap for a small community. Further consideration and discussion finally developed an intelligent public opinion which found expression in a constitutional amendment, duly voted by the people, authorizing the creation of state banks. Conforming with this amendment, the legislature of the state passed, about 1905, a comprehensive law authorizing the organization and regulating the conduct or operation of state banks. A little later a law was passed, guaranteeing non-interest bearing deposits in state banks and making provision for the creation and collection of a guaranty fund which was deemed to be sufficient to make ample provision for the payment of deposits in such state banks as might fail. While stoutly opposed in many quarters, the guaranty of deposits feature of the state bank law had succeeded and endured to this day, and it is approved not only by a great many bankers, but by a large body of intelligent public opinion generally.

The rapid growth in the state since 1905, and the fact that state banks could be organized with a minimum capital of \$10,000, at once had the effect of encouraging the establishment of many state banks all over the state. Other features of the law, among others the authority to lend a greater portion of capital and surplus than the National Bank Act permitted, induced the establishment of many fairly large banks in most of the larger cities and more important towns of the state. The same growth, prosperity and increase in population have also brought about the establishment and organization of many national banks. This result was particularly

encouraged by the reduction of the minimum capital required in the organization of national banks to \$25,000.

In a general way, it could be safely said that we have a sound, safe and workable banking law in this state, and it is every where conceded that the management and supervision of these banks of the State Banking Board and Commissioner of Banking has been of the highest order and intelligence. The virtues and merits of the National Banking Act and the vigor and vigilance of the supervision of these banks is known to all men.

The best opinion in this state is that there is ample need for both national and state banks, that there is no necessary conflict between them, but there is and should be only an attitude of generous competition between the two systems.

The growth in number and increase in resources of banks, both state and national, is but an exemplification and evidence of the growth, development and prosperity of the state. There are today in operation in this state 549 national banks, with a combined capital and surplus account of \$94,366,000 and with deposits of \$572,106,000. There are in actual operation in the state 923 state banks, with a combined capital and surplus of \$50,379,541, and combined deposits of \$238,920,170. It will thus be seen that there are, altogether, 1,472 banks in the state, and combined capital and surplus of all banks, state and national, amounts to \$144,745,541, and their combined deposits amount to the sum of \$811,026,170.

These figures take no account of the capital and surplus or the deposits of the private banks in suc-



The Federal Reserve Bank Building, Dallas, Built in 1920

cessful operation in the state. Any statement as to these figures applying to private banks would be a mere estimate, but I think it a fair approximation of the facts to say that the capital of the private banks in this state would exceed \$5,000,000, and that their deposits would probably go well beyond \$25,000,000.

MEXIA, THE CENTRAL TEXAS OIL CITY

By MEXIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEXIA, is situated in Central Texas, seventy-five miles South of Dallas on the Southern Pacific and T. B. V. Railroads. It is the shipping center for Central Texas Oil Fields. More than thirty large supply houses and Tank Companies, with big warehouse facilities are located here. Four State Highways enter the city from different directions. The city is amply supplied with schools, churches and public utilities, including electric lights, sewerage, telephone, telegraph, express company, etc., and are being extended to keep pace with the unparalleled growth of the city. There are three banks brimming over with deposits to take care of the financial situation and ample hotel facilities to house the permanent residents as well as taking care of the transients.

The average rainfall in Mexia is about thirty inches, mean temperature sixty-five degrees, elevation five hundred feet. The city has a Commission form of Government. It also has municipal water works, sewerage system, Public Library, City Hall, Chamber of Commerce, five Newspapers and Periodicals, First Class Hospital as well as an Emergency Hospital, and rapidly increased the office facilities with a number of modern brick office buildings.

The City has an enterprising and progressive population to join together in the promotion of every activity for the welfare and upbuilding of a modern city.

Mexia has made good as an oil city. In the fall of 1921, when the newspapers all over the United States began publishing stories of 25,000-barrel gushers at Mexia, railway agents began to sell tickets to the new center of excitement and the established population of 3,482 grew almost overnight to nearly 35,000. Conservative estimates today place the number of people at 11,000.

Emerging from the first effects of being overwhelmed, the city is now working out a development of civic improvements and public service institutions to care for its new citizens. Included in the public works are several miles of street paving; a \$250,000 high school building to supplement the four schools already established; a federal post office building; an extremely new and adequate water and sewerage system; a sanitary organization, police and law enforcing body second to none, as well as many other radical changes in the right direction.

The oil field two miles west of the city produces around 100,000 barrels of high grade crude oil every day. Pay rolls due to this development bring approximately \$400,000 a week to the city. Seven

pipe lines now carry the oil away. A number of refineries are now operating. More than fifty wildcat test wells are going down in the county to prove up additional territory in addition to the twenty square miles already in the producing column.

Thirty-two lumber yards and more than thirty supply houses and tank companies supply drilling operations covering an area of several counties in



Mexia's Depot. The Crowds of Automobiles and People are Indicative of the Busy Condition of this Thriving Oil Center

central east Texas. Four large wholesale grocery concerns operate in Mexia, owning fine brick buildings. Every large oil company on the continent is interested in Mexia. Since the beginning of developments, Mexia has built several nice hotels, one three story \$100,000 hostelry now being owned by J. K. Hughes, one of the biggest independent operators in the field.

Mexia is situated on three railroads, one being a trunk line, the Southern Pacific. Two state highways cross Mexia, the county having just completed a two million dollar road building program when oil was discovered at Mexia. The county is one of the leading agricultural and stock raising counties in the State. Mexia being a well developed market for all kinds of products.

"Make Mexia a Better Place in Which to Live," has been the slogan of the Chamber of Commerce since it began to function as the representative commercial organization of the new oil field city some years ago. All the citizens are working and planning. The various civic bodies and city government are united in this move and real results can be seen at Mexia, where the citizenship is building a clean oil city.

Mexia has many attractions to commend itself for a city in which to permanently reside. Civic and municipal improvements are rapidly making it a more desirable place for a home.



A Group of Oil Wells just West of Mexia in an Area of Derricks Nine Miles in Length

TEXAS CROPS AND ACREAGE

By EDWARD M. JOHNSTON,
Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

TO gain an understanding of any business a statistical base is fundamental. Figures are needed to tell a story as it can be told in no other way. Agriculture is no exception to this rule. The primary value of such a review is comparative, and gives the relationship, one to the other, of the several items which combine to make what is spoken of collectively as agricultural wealth.

In the space allowed, only a brief resume of the agricultural importance of the state can be given. Texas, with approximately 168,000,000 acres within its borders, not only ranks as first in size of the several states but is, usually, the first in rank in the value of its agricultural products which vary from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 annually, depending, largely, upon the real value of the staple crop of cotton, and seldom, if ever, ranking lower than second or third when giving way to Iowa or Illinois in this particular.

Of the total area of the state it is important to remember that less than one-fifth is utilized in the production of farm crops; over 70 per cent being devoted to range and pasture purposes. The important staple crops of the state are limited to

sorghums, grows more Bermuda onions than any other state, ranks fourth in peanut production, with over 200,000 stands of bees it takes first rank, it has half a million turkeys or twice as many as the next nearest state in importance, which is Missouri. It is also the premier pecan state and produces, in the great staple cotton, over one-third of the cotton crop of the entire United States.

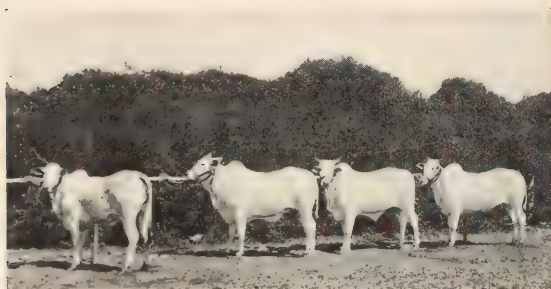
The purpose of this article is to give at a glance the outstanding features only that those unfamiliar with the state may readily gain some idea of its relative position among the other states of the Union. Statistics has a two-fold purpose to serve. One is to give positive information and, secondly, comparative. Its end and aim is not alone to estimate the area of a given crop down to the last acre nor wool production to its last pound, though approximate accuracy is, however, vital but it has a comparative value in showing the shift in crops from year to year, the trend of production and a relationship that obtains in succeeding years. The lessons to be read from statistical data are, then, relative as well as absolute and comparative as well as positive.

A stranger traveling through the state from the east might suppose the most important crop to be rice; if he entered from the north he might believe it to be wheat and oats; if entering from the panhandle it might appear to be grain sorghums and some wheat and cotton, and if he entered from the west he might suppose that the whole state is given over to range and pasture purposes.

It is important to bear in mind the state's position, agriculturally, is maintained on but a small percentage of its total area while in Illinois and Iowa nearly 90 per cent of the state's total area is farmed intensively, that though there are vast areas which both can and will be brought under the plow yet this relative proportion of range and farm lands will always obtain as it is today and that the state, which is almost 70 per cent rural in population will long continue to be a great agricultural state.

In range and diversity of crops grown it holds first rank. From an almost sub-tropical valley in the south which produces abundantly both trucks and citrus fruits it ranges a thousand miles northward to where winter wheat and other hardy cereals alone will thrive. It divides itself, naturally, into five great subdivisions.

The picture which the mention of Texas should bring to mind is that of its vast area only a small part is farmed, that its staple crops are few and rank as follows: cotton, corn, oats, wheat, and grain sorghums which on a total of some 25,000,000 acres cotton occupies nearly half, corn a fourth, and the others share alike. That cotton is the state's first crop, that in corn production the state is often third, that in cattle, sheep and goats and their products, the state leads all others, that it has the greatest number of mules of any state and that though a great range state yet its diversity of crops is such and its expanse so great that it excels in many minor crops, many fruits and some native nuts.



Prize Brahma Cattle From a Southern Texas Herd

some six or eight in number. An average year finds the state with approximately 25,000,000 acres under cultivation. Roughly, this is occupied by the following crops in about the following proportions: 11,000,000 acres to cotton, 6,000,000 acres to corn, 2,000,000 acres to wheat, 2,000,000 acres to oats, 2,000,000 acres to grain sorghums, with the balance taken up in some twenty minor crops.

With four and one-half billions as the value of its farm property Texas is exceeded only by Illinois, over half its farms are operated by tenants, one-fifth of its farms are operated by negroes and half of its farms are free of mortgage.

Texas is the leading range state, both as to area and the number of livestock grazed. It is, preeminently, a great breeding ground and such will it ever remain. In normal times it has some 6,000,000 head of range cattle, some 3,000,000 head of sheep and almost as many goats. It leads in wool production with some 20,000,000 pounds annually and its mohair production is fully a third of that amount.

The state is second only to Louisiana in rice production, second only to Oklahoma in broomcorn production, it is first in the production of grain

FT WORTH COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

By FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FORT WORTH is brimming with wealth and prosperity. She has absorbed thousands of discharged officers and men from the military camps and flying fields of Texas. Her population has recently been enhanced by many other thousands of newcomers, attracted first by the vast oil development in the adjoining territory, and later by the greatly stimulated commercial activity attending the oil development.

Since shortly after the establishment of the military post known as Fort Worth in 1849, the city had been famed as the Capital of the Cow Country and this she will remain. Fort Worth distributes more food than any city of her size in the country. She is the grain and milling center of the Southwest, with an elevator capacity of 5,000,000 bushels.

From 1900 to 1910, according to the Federal census, Fort Worth gained 174 per cent in population. She is growing faster today than any time in her history. The increases in population is from 3,000 to 5,000 per month and she has a present population of 150,000.

A building era almost unprecedented in Texas, is upon Fort Worth. The great territory of West Texas, to which she is the gateway, is teeming with wealth and is increasing in population at a greater rate than any similar area in the country. Nor is this wealth coming solely from oil development. Never in its history has West Texas had more abundant crops than in the past few years.

Farms are being improved. Roads are being built and new railway projects are being launched.

Fort Worth is the transportation center of the Southwest and her iron arms reach out to all the areas in Central, North Central and West Texas where the oil development is under way. She has



Residence District Around Rivercrest Country Club, Taken from the Club House

eleven railroads with seventeen outlets, which give her direct communication with all the new producing fields.

Five hundred oil companies maintain offices in Fort Worth. Ten refineries are in operation and several under construction. With the completion of these she will have a refining capacity of 75,000 barrels daily. Projects are on foot to bring to Fort Worth from the great gas wells that have been opened in West Texas, an additional supply of natural gas. This fuel, in competition with the almost unlimited amount of fuel oil furnished by her refineries will give Fort Worth the cheapest fuel in the country.

Her water supply is obtained from Lake Worth, which is fourteen miles long, two miles wide and has a capacity of thirty billion gallons. The lake abounds in fish. Hundreds of power boats, row boats and canoes ply its water. At the municipal bathing beach throngs of citizens and visitors from all parts of Texas find relaxation during the summer.

Fort Worth is the third largest packing center in the country, and the second largest horse and mule



Fort Worth, Looking North on Main Street from Tenth. The Texas Hotel in Center on Right. F. & M. Bank Building on the Left

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

market. One and a half million head of live stock are slaughtered annually. From the plains of West Texas and New Mexico and from Old Mexico, come to Fort Worth, long trains loaded with cattle. From these plains come hundreds of trains loaded with grain. Fort Worth mills have a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels of wheat flour and an equal amount of corn products.

Five large wholesale grocery houses in Fort Worth including one of the largest in the country. A rolling mill employs 700 men. A Fort Worth furniture factory is the largest in the South. The Fort Worth Power and Light Company's plant is the largest in the Southwest. She has twelve banks and trust companies, one of which, the National Bank of Commerce, has recently been chartered with a capital of \$1,000,000. Her bank deposits are more than \$80,000,000 and bank clearings are increasing each year.

The growth of the city is indicated by tremendous increase in the bank clearings, the building permits and the post office receipts.

Building permits in 1917 amounted to \$1,790,612. In 1918 they amounted to \$2,267,887. On September 1, 1919, the permits had exceeded \$9,000,000. Permits for the month of August were in excess of \$3,000,000. In 1920 and 1921 the building permits were far above normal.

Post office receipts show steady growth. They have doubled in five years.

In spite of the departure in July, 1918, of approximately 45,000 troops who received their mail through the Fort Worth post office, the receipts have increased rather than diminished and continue to grow

buildings were recently completed at a cost of \$6,000,000.

Fort Worth has more than 100 miles of paved streets; twenty-seven parks with an area of 6,427



The Texas, Fort Worth's New \$4,000,000.00 Hotel, the Finest Hostelry in the South. There are Six Hundred Guest Rooms, all with Bath



W. T. Waggoner Building. Twenty Stories of Offices

rapidly, due to the great influx of new population.

Fort Worth has one university, two class A colleges, nine private and preparatory schools and twenty-seven public schools. Three new high school

acres and 64 miles of street railway within the city.

There are 100 churches in Fort Worth and ten of these occupy buildings which cost more than \$100,000 each. The largest Sunday school in the country is located in Fort Worth.

The Shrine Mosque is located on Lake Worth, is the headquarters of Moslah Temple and was recently completed at a cost of \$300,000.

Building operations recently completed in Fort Worth involve a total of twenty-five million dollars. According to careful estimates there are under construction seven hundred residences and apartment houses, sufficient to accommodate three hundred families. The latter group includes the Lucerne Apartment which was recently completed and which contains 119 three, four and five-room apartments.

The W. T. Waggoner Building, completed in 1921, offers the much needed office space. This building occupies a ground space of 75x95 feet, and is twenty stories in height with a double basement and is located at Eighth and Houston Streets.

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, completed in the latter part of 1921, is a twenty-four story structure at Seventh and Main Streets. This building is one of the tallest in Texas and cost over \$1,500,000. The bank owned part of the corner and recently purchased the balance. The dimensions of the building are 100x100 feet.

The Livingston Oil Corporation recently purchased a site on Third Street between Main and Commerce Streets and have announced their intention of build-

ing a ten story office building, at a cost of about \$700,000, in the near future.

Pierre Levy and associates have purchased a site in the 900 block on Main Street extending through to Commerce Street and will erect an eight story building to house a large motion picture theatre and offices.

The Citizens Hotel Company recently erected at Eighth Street between Main and Commerce Streets, the new Texas Hotel, which cost two million dollars. The company, made up entirely of Fort Worth citizens, paid \$350,000 for the site, which is 100x120 feet. The hotel contains 450 guest rooms and is fifteen stories in height.

E. N. Schenecker has recently purchased a lot, 100x200 feet on East Seventh Street between Calhoun and Jones Streets and announced his intentions of erecting an eight story building to house a wholesale grocery establishment.

The United States Navy constructed a Helium gas plant two miles north of the city at a cost of four million dollars. Several petroleum refineries have been completed within the last few years and more are to be built. These new plants, when completed, will give Fort Worth an additional refining capacity of 75,000 barrels per day, and if present plans are carried out the total expenditure on these plants will be in excess of fifteen million dollars.

The Monnig Dry Goods Company has recently purchased a lot, 75x200 feet, extending through from Main Street to Commerce Street near Fifteenth Street, and will erect a seven story building to house its wholesale department.

W. C. Stripling, a dry goods merchant who owns the entire block between Main, Houston, First and Second Streets has made additions to his store which give him a seven story building covering the entire block.

The Chevrolet Motor Car Association in 1921 made an addition to its assembling plant which cost \$250,000.

The Alexander Lumber Company has just completed a plant for the manufacture of interchangeable unit houses, which cost \$250,000.

The Texas Creosote Manufacturing Company has finished its plant in which it has invested \$200,000.

The Star-Telegram, an evening paper, has erected a building at a cost of \$100,000.

Oil well supply concerns in Fort Worth during the past two years have taken out permits for warehouses which cost in excess of \$2,000,000.

The city of Fort Worth is doing its share toward caring for the rapidly growing population. The filtration plant was recently completed by the city cost \$300,000. During April, 1919, a bond issue of \$1,890,000, was voted to provide for sewer, water and street improvements and extensions for the construction of a sewage disposal plant.

Recently Tarrant County, of which Fort Worth is the county seat, and which already has the best road system in the state of Texas, voted \$3,450,000 additional bonds for good roads.

The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company is spending \$460,000 on improvements and extensions on its system in the city and more than \$1,000,000 on improvements in the long distance service to the various towns in Texas and Oklahoma oil fields.

Building operations in Fort Worth are limited at this time only by the inability to get more builders and laborers. Already a large army is employed and recruits are being sought to double this army if possible. New houses have been built and are being built in every part of the city, and yet the cry for more residences is becoming louder and louder as thousands after thousands of new homeseekers continue to pour into the city. Among the recently constructed buildings are: The twenty-story W. T. Waggoner Building, the twenty-four story F. & M. Bank Building, one of the tallest buildings in Texas, and the \$2,000,000 Texas Hotel.

Fort Worth is growing and growing fast and seems in a fair way to realize the forecast that the population of the city will reach a quarter of a million people when the next census is taken.

Banks of a city may be considered an index to its prosperity and the growth of the Fort Worth banks are an indication of the city's rapid growth. They have more than 50,000 individual accounts and deposits are in excess of \$50,000,000. Several of the banks have been compelled to enlarge their quarters to handle the business that has come to them and yet some of them continue to work in cramped quarters. There are six national and four state banks and not one of them has failed to share in the prosperity caused by the growth of the city.

Fort Worth is superlative in a number of things, but among them may be mentioned its distribution facilities by means of the seventeen railroads and splendid paved highways extending in every direction; the center of the oil industry of Texas, many of the largest producers having established their headquarters here; its refinery and pipe line facilities, reaching to the various oil fields of Texas, and Oklahoma; its packing houses, cotton gins and cotton seed and peanut oil mills; its industries of every kind and unexcelled general commercial conditions; its schools, which rank among the finest in the state, both in teaching talent and in buildings, and its climate, water and people—everything that makes a city desirable as a home.

Fort Worth offers two special advantages to home seekers in its schools and churches. For grade and high school work there are a number of private and church schools in addition to the public schools, and for those wishing to take college courses there are no schools of higher education offering better advantages than the Texas Woman's College, under direction of the Methodist Church, and the Texas Christian University, under direction of the Christian Church.

Practically every denomination is represented among the churches of Fort Worth and each has a substantial following. Many of the congregations have built houses of worship that would be an advantage to any city in the country and several have established and are conducting institutional churches with great success. One church in the city has a membership roll of about 4,000 communicants and has the largest Sunday school in the world.

Fort Worth is the capital of the "land of liquid gold," not in the sense of the city where laws are made, but as a city which reflects in its culture and prosperity the contentment and happiness of a united commonwealth.

HISTORY OF FORT WORTH BANKS

By G. H. COLVIN

Chairman of Board, F. & M. Bank



THE growth and development of any community or state is commensurate with the strength of its financial resources. Capital and labor, in the hands of integrity and industry, make an irresistible combination, and a community so blessed with these forces can only go forward to success and bigger things.

The city of Fort Worth was fortunate to have within its bounds in its pioneer days such type of men; yet they dared to stake their judgment and loan their money on many a proposition for the up-

building of their town that today would be considered as foolhardy speculation. A study of these men and their methods reveals to a large extent the reason for the steady, sturdy and continuous growth of this very important city in the Lone Star State.

On the pioneer pages of History of this small Army Post, we find written the names of these men; Col. Van Winkle, Major K. M. Van Zandt, Thos. A. Tidball, Capt. M. B. Loyd, J. F. Ellis, W. J. Boaz, Capt. H. C. Edrington, J. Marklee, Jno. Nichols, A. B. Britton, S. W. Lomax and others. Of these men, only one today is with us; Maj. K. M. Van Zandt, still at the helm of the institution he organized, the only president this institution has ever had. The first bank interests were established here in 1872, W. J. Boaz and J. F. Ellis under the firm name of Boaz & Ellis conducted a general merchandise store and in connection with this did a loan and exchange business, which was at the time the principal functions of a bank. A little later Geo. H. Van Winkle and A. W. Wroten opened the private bank of Van Winkle & Co. The following year, Thos. A. Tidball, Wilson & Co., which was reorganized in the latter part of the same year to Tidball, Van Zandt & Co., with Tidball, Van Zandt, J. J. Jarvis and J. Peter Smith as members of the firm. After this reorganization, in the same year, Capt. M. B. Loyd and J. Marklee formed the bank of Loyd, Marklee & Co., also known as the California and Texas Bank.

When the National Bank Act was passed in 1876, Capt. Loyd organized the First National Bank. Later the City National Bank was organized, and in 1882 W. J. Boaz and associates obtained the charter for the Traders National Bank.

The combined resources of the Fort Worth banks in 1882 totalled \$1,502,959.52. The total resources of the Fort Worth banks today are over \$65,000,000.00. Fort Worth deposits in 1882 were \$915,000. Today the total deposits are \$55,000,000.00.



Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, which on Completion in 1921 was the Tallest Building in Texas

In 1888 The Fort Worth Clearing House Association, was formed with a membership of six banks, The First National Bank, The City National Bank, The Traders National Bank, Fort Worth National Bank and Merchants National Bank. There are today ten member banks in the association; First National Bank, Fort Worth National Bank, Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, Stock Yards National Bank, Continental Bank & Trust Company, Exchange State Bank, Texas State Bank, Ft Worth State Bank, Guaranty State Bank and National Bank of Commerce.

The daily clearings in 1888 averaged about \$45,000.00. Today, this average is nearer \$3,000,000.00



Fort Worth's New Skyline. Buildings Costing Over \$10,000,000.00 have been Erected in this Business District in the Past Two Years

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF FORT WORTH

By J. H. ALLISON

Formerly Proprietor of Fort Worth Record



FORT WORTH is a wonderful city with a glowing future. The pioneers must have had a prophetic vision when they built their block houses on the banks of Trinity River and made it a haven of refuge for settlers when, as occasionally happened, they were driven from their ranches and farms by Indians; the United States government looked ahead when it established a military post at this point in 1849 and gave it the name the city now bears; the

cattlemen who made it their marketing point, the early day traders and the latter day merchants, the railroad men, the captains of industry, the tourists who came to see and stayed because they saw the possibility for happy homes—all appear to have recognized the spot as most admirably located by reason of climate, geographical position and natural resources and advantages as the ideal place for residence, for commerce, for agriculture, for a dominant station among the great cities of this fair land. And yet none of them knew and until very recently none has known that they were establishing themselves in the “land of liquid gold.”

For many years Fort Worth grew slowly, but even so, she has kept pace year after year with every other growing city of Texas, has outstripped many and now bids fair to outstrip all of them. As

a trading post it has attracted the ranchman from near and distant points, and the cow boys and the cow owners made periodical visits for both business and pleasure. Strong men located here, men who looked ahead, and they made it an industrial center, small at first, but having a foundation capable of sustaining a large growth.

It was natural that having become established as one of the most enterprising and substantial cities of Texas, Fort Worth should have attracted the railroads. They came one after the other, until at this time thirteen trunk lines of railway converge at this point and radiate in seventeen different directions. With their connections they cover all points in Texas and all Oklahoma. Three lines lead to



Looking Across Lake Worth From the Meandering Road
The Old Shriner's Mosque is Seen on the Farther Shore

Denver, three to New Mexico, five to St. Louis, four to Kansas City, five to Houston and Galveston and two to the Mexican border.

The railroad yards in Fort Worth have storage for 15,000 cars and none larger may be found South of Kansas City. About 80 per cent of all railroad traffic entering Texas passes through Fort Worth and more than one and one-quarter million freight cars are interchanged here annually.

The railroads and the steady growth of agriculture throughout the surrounding country contributed to the continued growth of Fort Worth and the city gained more and more until the population had reached close to one hundred thousand. Natural gas was piped in from Oklahoma fields, and cheap fuel, both gas and lignite coal from the Thurber mines, only a few miles away, give encouragement to industry. And then came the discovery of oil with Fort Worth in the center of the new oil field, and new men and new money poured in.



Forest Park is a Beautiful Area, Comprising Seventy-Five Acres. A Glimpse of the Zoo is Shown at the Right

Time was when men sought for gold in the river beds and cradled it out of the sands, later they mined it in rocks which they crushed to extract the yellow metal, now they drive a drill many feet into the earth and penetrate to the pools where oil is to be found and then they realize the truth that they are living in the "land of liquid gold."

Fort Worth will not be dependent much longer

of wells are being drilled in every part of the field. Many of these wells become producers, some of them prove to be merely dry holes, the latter often occurring within a few feet of a good producing well, but the \$50,000 or so expended in a dry hole is not lost, for the money has been paid out in large wages to the men employed on the work and through them has passed into the various channels of trade, and as a general thing the company which has paid out its money for a dry hole, makes it up and much more too, soon afterwards by bringing in a good producer.

One of Fort Worth's greatest attractions is Lake Worth, said to be the largest artificial body of water in Texas. It is about 14 miles in length and two miles wide and covers 5,000 acres. It was constructed by damming the west fork of the Trinity River and impounds thirty billion gallons of water, sufficient to provide for the needs of a city having 500,000 population. The dam is 3,300 feet in length and the spillway is 700 feet long. The water is soft and may be used in boilers. By the use of an elaborate filtration system, the water attains a high degree of purity and



Bathing at the Municipal Beach, Lake Worth

on natural gas from Oklahoma, although that has served its purpose well. Two pipe lines now are being constructed, one by the government which purposes bringing gas of a superior quality from Petrolia, a few miles north, to manufacture argon gas or helium for use in balloons and another from the Ranger field, about one hundred miles to the west, which will bring to the city Texas gas for heating and power purposes.

The discovery of Texas oil fields adjacent to Fort Worth gave a new stimulus to the city. Oil developers and oil producers flocked here from all parts of the country bringing money for investment not only in oil lands, but in pipe lines, in refineries, in new industries and in homes. Deposits in the banks doubled and trebled and kept on growing and new banks were established. The Pierce Oil Corporation had a refinery in operation here with a daily capacity of 15,000 barrels before the discovery of the new oil fields, the Magnolia Petroleum Company had a refinery with a daily capacity of 12,000 barrels and the Gulf Refining Company had a refinery with a daily capacity of 6,000 barrels, a total daily capacity of 33,000 barrels. Since the new oil fields were opened ten new refineries have been constructed or are in progress of construction which will increase the daily refining capacity to 75,000 barrels and other refineries having plans to increase the daily output by about 15,000 barrels are planning to locate here.

Upwards of one billion dollars are said to have been paid for oil leases in the Fort Worth area of the West Texas oil field and at this time hundreds

is distributed to every part of the city.

The lake is one of the chief pleasure resorts of the city. It has a bathing beach where thousands go during the summer to enjoy the inland sea, this bathing beach being sufficiently distant from the intake to the filters to avoid any risk of contaminating the water. The lake is popular for boating, provides splendid fishing for those who like that sport, and the shores on every side are dotted with summer homes and camps, in addition to several chautauqua grounds. It is in fact one of the most delightful recreation spots to be found anywhere.

Fort Worth's trade territory is very large, extend-



Neil P. Anderson Building, Home of the Grain and Cotton Exchange, as well as Many Dealers in Grain and Cotton Products

ing throughout North Texas, far up through the Panhandle country to the very edge of Colorado and New Mexico, embraces the greater part of West Texas and reaches far into Oklahoma.

WICHITA FALLS, THE CITY THAT FAITH BUILT

By WICHITA FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

REALIZING the discovery of great oil fields in Wichita County as a remarkable bit of good fortune, and also as a commanding opportunity for new civic advancement, Wichita Falls has started activity on an enlarged program of solid, substantial improvements. It is ambitious as a city to become known, not only for its wealth in oil, wheat, cattle and cotton, but as a delightful city in which to live and to rear children, as well as to make a living.

While oil has played a big part in the growth of Wichita Falls, it is a mistake to consider that it is merely an oil town. Wichita Falls had 8,200 people in 1910 and in 1917, before the discovery of the Burkburnett oil field, it had increased more than 100 per cent to a population of 18,000 based upon its agricultural and jobbing and manufacturing resources. Following the discovery of oil in 1918 at Burkburnett, Wichita Falls leaped into the city class and the 1920 census gave it a population of 40,079. This made the percentage of growth in the ten years from 1910 to 1920, 388 per cent.

The oil fields of Burkburnett, Iowa Park, Electra, Petrolia, Holliday and other parts of northwest Texas, with a daily production of nearly one hundred thousand barrels are an important factor in Wichita Falls. Wichita County produces more oil than any other county in the United States. There are about thirty refineries in the Wichita Falls oil district, thirteen of these being in Wichita Falls. Wichita Falls is the headquarters of hundreds of oil companies and of thousands of individuals who follow the oil business in one or another of its various phases. New oil producing territory is being steadily developed.

Wichita Falls does not look to oil alone for her substantial prosperity. The city is a wholesale center for a large portion of northwest Texas, and southwest Oklahoma, and is constantly adding to its wholesale trade. It is the retail center of a prosperous district. There are about fifty manufacturing plants in the city, their products including flour, motor trucks, glass jars, window glass, refinery products, brooms and brick and tile material, oil field tools and equipment, building material, roasted coffee, foundry products and other articles. The Wichita truck, manufactured in Wichita Falls, is sold throughout the civilized world, and the scope of

its distribution is scarcely less extensive than that of other Wichita Falls products.

Wichita Falls is the center of a prosperous farming community, for which the city is both the market and the source of supplies. Wheat, oats, corn, forage crops, cotton, fruit and truck are produced and the farm production is to be greatly increased when the \$4,500,000 irrigation project is completed. Already large tracts near the city are under irrigation, and such records as \$7,500 worth of melons, \$400 of tomatoes, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes and 1,000 bushels of cucumbers, from one acre, have been

made. The new irrigation project will add 150,000 acres of irrigated land and will also insure a permanent ample water supply for the city. Grain finds a ready market in Wichita Falls, there being four elevators with a combined capacity of 1,180,000 bushels.

Wichita Falls is division headquarters for both the Ft. Worth and Denver, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas systems, which con-

trol seven of the rail outlets. More than 1,000 men are employed in the offices, shops and yards of these railroads. Two new railroads now reach Wichita Falls, one is the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Gulf, financed largely by home capital, connecting with the oil fields of central West Texas; the other, the Rock Island decently built from Waukegan, Okla.

No city in the United States saw more new buildings erected, in proportion to population, than did Wichita Falls in 1919-1920, it being estimated that a total of more than \$20,000,000 was expended.

The city school system comprises a high school, a junior high school, seven ward schools and a negro school. During 1920 a total of \$300,000 was spent by the Board of Education in erecting new buildings. There are 30 churches and missions in the city, and the larger denominations are housed in splendid buildings of worship. One congregation recently constructed a \$250,000 building and two others have plans under way for buildings rivaling this.

Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce is stronger, numerically and financially, than that of any other city in America of less than 100,000 population, having a membership of 2,500, and an annual revenue of \$60,000. Wichita Falls offers innumerable opportunities for commerce, industries, manufacturing and agriculture, and invites all those who are in any way interested to write the Chamber of Commerce.



A Night View of Wichita Falls



Skyline of Wichita Falls today. The Oil Metropolis of North Texas

WICHITA FALLS IRRIGATION PROJECT

By J. A. KEMP

Chairman of Board, City National Bank of Commerce



AN important election was held on September 7, 1920, by the Wichita County Water Improvement District No. 1, which comprises the city of Wichita Falls and some acreage of farm lands to the north and to the south of the city, and voted bonds in the amount of \$4,500,000 to complete the irrigation project. The bonds have been sold and the construction work done. This project furnishes the city of Wichita Falls with a permanent and adequate supply of pure water and also irrigates approxi-

mately 150,000 acres of the rich Wichita Valley land lying on both sides of the Wichita River in the vicinity of Wichita Falls.

A large dam was constructed across the Wichita River in the north central part of Baylor County, thus forming an artificial lake covering some 17,835 acres of land and holding 444,168 acre feet of water, an acre foot being water one foot deep over one acre of land. In addition to the large reservoir there was a diversion dam and reservoir built some

south of the city limits of Wichita Falls. The south canal is used to supply Lake Wichita with an abundant supply of water at all times. A chemical analysis of the river water made by the Fort Worth



Kemp Hotel, Named for the Pioneer Citizen of Wichita Falls
One of the Finest Hotels in the Southwest

laboratories, May 20, 1920, shows that the water contains very little hardness of any character. An analysis shows the following ingredients:

Calcium Carbonate	66 parts per million
Calcium Sulphate	245.8 parts per million
Calcium Chloride	104.4 parts per million
Sodium Chloride	112.8 parts per million

Thus indicating that the water is excellent water to drink and also to put on the land for irrigation purposes.

The city of Wichita Falls was confronted with a situation similar to that confronting Los Angeles in 1905. In order to maintain our present prosperity and to provide for the future growth of the city, a permanent and adequate supply of water was imperative.

After many years of testing of the underground water in this part of the state we are assured that the underground supply is entirely inadequate and so full of mineral salts as to make it unsuited for drinking purposes. The only adequate and satisfactory supply within the reach of this city is the Wichita River which extends some 200 miles to the west and flows sufficient water for all purposes. The location of the large dam and reservoir is ideal and seems to have been made by nature for this very purpose. A large natural basin had been surveyed in the north part of Baylor County and a dam was built across a narrow gap in the hills impounding sufficient water to take care of a city of a million people and also to irrigate some 150,000 acres of the rich Wichita Valley land in Archer and Wichita counties. It is difficult to realize the change that has occurred in the surrounding country since this irrigation has been completed. On the Seymour road



The City National Bank of Commerce Building. Home of the
Banking Institution of that Name

twenty miles east of the main reservoir which has an additional capacity of 45,000 acre feet of water. From this diversion dam site two canals were constructed, one running north and one running

and the Electra road we will see hundreds of homes surrounded with five, ten, twenty acre tracts intensively cultivated in field and garden truck of all character. Fruit and shade trees, in abundance, berries of all kinds, sugar beets, long staple cotton, wheat, alfalfa, corn and other field crops will be grown with a certainty of success because an abundant supply of water is ready to be placed on the land, whenever required. Farmers will make as much money from a ten-acre tract under irrigation as they now make from a hundred acres without sufficient water. Many prominent people in this city have already decided to acquire a small acreage under this irrigation ditch and build a home where

duplicate the wonderful results in those states.

In many respects our climate is more advantageous to some crops than either Colorado with its severe cold or California with its rainy season. This project has been favorably passed upon by some of the best irrigation experts in the country and there seems to be no unfavorable features to overcome.

The water is here in abundance, of good quality and favorable for the land. The entire project will be gravity flow, thus saving the expense of pumping the water as is done all along the Rio Grande.

With the cultivation of land which will vastly increase the rural population, there will also be the introduction of industries which go hand in hand



The Business Section of Wichita Falls, from a Point Beyond the Railroad Track

they can have fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, etc., every morning with beautiful country surroundings, and run into the city for business on the concrete roads that will be built along the valleys.

Intensive cultivation of some 150,000 acres of land in the vicinity of this city will give us the most densely populated agricultural districts in the state and will furnish the necessary labor for the operation of many factories which will locate here in order to handle the agricultural products and also to avail themselves of the labor thus afforded. Traction lines will probably be run through the thickly settled valley lands to accommodate the people and to handle the products of the farms.

The completion of this project will accomplish two things. It will furnish the city of Wichita Falls an abundant supply of pure water for all future time and thus stabilize and maintain our present real estate values, and provide for the future a confidence on the part of our present and future citizenship in the continued growth of our city.

It will also bring hundreds of farmers from outside our country who will locate here and take up the valley land in small acreage farms and build their homes among us and intensively cultivate this rich valley. Under irrigation one acre of land frequently nets the farmer from \$500 to \$1,000 and such acreage planted in fruit, walnuts, pecans, etc., in other irrigated districts sells from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per acre. Agriculturists have examined the soil in the Wichita Valley and have pronounced it as rich as any irrigated land in Colorado or California, and state that with irrigation we should be able to

with rural communities. Much of the land will undoubtedly be turned to fruit raising. This will be accompanied by the organization and building of packing plants and canning factories, to take care of the produce as fast as it is gathered. Manufacturing establishments will also be erected to furnish utensils, machinery and tools used in the cultivation of the land. These institutions will employ a great deal of labor, thus increasing the population of this element. This additional population will vastly increase the mercantile business, both retail and wholesale. Money will be deposited in the banks, all kinds of permanent improvements will be made, thereby increasing the wealth of the community and establishing a stable and permanent business in all lines.

The project will be owned by the people, and managed by a board of directors elected by them. It will be carried out under the irrigation laws of the State of Texas and there will be absolutely no profit to anybody connected with the enterprise in the way of promotion or the sale of water rights. The entire project will be owned by the people and the cost, owing to the favorable engineering features will be less than any other irrigation project of this magnitude ever completed. The entire cost will be divided between District No. 1, comprising the city of Wichita Falls and some fifteen thousands acres of irrigable land north and south of the city, and District No. 2, comprising the main irrigable land lying west of the city in the Wichita Valley. The only other expense will be the maintenance and operating expense each year. The bonds will be 40 year bonds and the principal and yearly interest will be arranged in easy payments.

TRANSPORTATION AND INDUSTRIES OF WICHITA FALLS

By FRANK KELL



WICHITA FALLS does not look to oil alone for her substantial prosperity. The city is a wholesale center for a large portion of northwest Texas and southwest Oklahoma, and is constantly adding to its wholesale trade. Because of its location and excellent railroad facilities Wichita Falls was known as a thriving manufacturing center before oil was discovered and gained first place among its industries. Excluding its refineries and other plants dealing with the oil business there are approximately 45

manufacturing firms in the city having a total investment of more than \$7,000,000 and an annual gross output valued at more than \$20,000,000. About 1,800 people are employed in these plants.

Among the important articles manufactured in the city are motor trucks, window glass, brick, tiles, fruit jars, mattresses, flour, brooms, tanks and meal. The Wichita trucks, manufactured here, are sold in 68 countries of the world, one shipment recently going to a buyer in the Gobi Desert in Asia, to replace camels. Flour made in Wichita Falls is sold extensively for export trade also, shipments going to South America, Cuba, Norway, Sweden and many other parts of the world. The capacity of the Wichita Mills and Elevator Company's two plants is 3,500 barrels daily, together with 500 barrels of meal and 2,000 bags of feed. About 30,000,000 bushels of wheat are handled on the average each year.

There are 33 companies doing a wholesale and jobbing business, their total investment is approximately 10,000,000 and their annual business is about \$36,000,000. This business is growing rapidly because of the increase in wealth and prosperity of the city's distribution territory and its railroad advantages.

The railroads of Wichita Falls have struggled with a traffic problem almost unprecedented and have made an earnest effort to meet the enormous demand made by the sudden growth. Wichita Falls is the



Wichita Mill and Elevator Company, One of the City's Big Industrial Institutions.

division headquarters of the Ft. Worth & Denver, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway systems, which control all of the southern outlet. More than a thousand men are employed in the offices, shops and yards. Two other railroads now reach

Wichita Falls, one is the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Ft. Worth which was built from Breckenridge to Dublin, financed largely by home capital, together with the Wichita Falls and Southern R. R. connects with the oil fields of central West Texas; the other, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, built from Waurika, Okla.

The Wichita Falls & Northwestern, built by local citizens in 1906-1911 (with mileage of about 400 miles extending from Wichita Falls across the western part of Oklahoma to Forgan with a branch line from Altus, Okla., to Wellington, Texas, being operated now as a part of the M. K. & T. system, but with general headquarters and shops in Wichita Falls, is a large factor in transportation facilities in this city.

In order to take care of the increased demands on



The Business Section of Wichita Falls, as Viewed from an Airplane. The County Court House is Seen in the Foreground

the railroads entering Wichita Falls many improvements have been made here. New construction by the Ft. Worth & Denver in brief is as follows: Two-story office building and freight house, \$250,000, with foundation for ten stories; new freight yard north of city, \$150,000; new coaling station, \$50,000; increased yard facilities through city, two new tracks, \$10,000; river track, \$10,000; eating and rooming house for employees, \$8,000; temporary freight house, \$5,000; three new sidings, \$21,000.

Improvements by the M. K. & T. railroad total \$1,000,000. They include: New freight yards north of the city; three story freight and office building; track of heavier steel and ballasting Wichita Falls to Whitesboro; dispatcher's telephone circuit, Wichita Falls to Whitesboro; established general offices at Wichita Falls; four train masters, two road foremen of engines and one master mechanic to handle business formerly handled here by one train master; three sets of dispatchers; track, Wichita Falls to Burkburnett, ballasted and improved, fourteen miles, for heavier traffic than is handled over any similar piece of track in the southwestern region; signal system, Wichita Falls to Devol, Okla.; four mile double track through Burkburnett; 55 industry tracks, 35 miles; additional yard facilities, capacity, 1,000 cars, which alone is more yard trackage than the M. K. & T. had at Wichita Falls prior to 1918.

With these greatly increased facilities in operation, Wichita Falls is looking forward with optimism to the advent of new industries and factories in this district, feeling assured that they will be amply provided for in all their needs. Inquiries are invited and new enterprises welcomed.

NORTH TEXAS OIL INDUSTRY

By WALTER D. CLINE

Ex-President, Texas and Louisiana Division Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association



WICHITA FALLS, headquarters for all West Texas oil operations, as well as for much of the work in central West Texas and southwest Oklahoma, is perhaps more pre-eminently an oil city, in the accepted sense of that term, than any other community in Texas. Yet it denies that her prosperity and growth have been dependent upon oil alone in the past, or that with the gradual passing of oil that her development will cease. Wichita Falls had many years of steady and consistent growth before the oil

business assumed such gigantic proportions, and it is laying systematic and careful plans for maintaining her present proud position among southwestern cities when the time comes that oil is less of a factor than now.

At the present time the district of Wichita Falls as the center produces about one hundred thousand barrels per day and just now many pools being developed that promise to materially increase these figures. There are fourteen refineries in Wichita Falls, and thirty-three in the oil district tributary to it, all depending upon the production of the Wichita oil district for their operations. Many of these refineries have their own production.

Practically all of the large companies that operate in Texas have offices in Wichita Falls, and conduct their extensive operations from this city. The Texas Company, Gulf, Magnolia, Sun, Prairie, Sinclair, Humble and others might be named in this connection. In addition, there are many hundreds of

by reason of their successful and profitable operations here. In fact, Wichita County oil field has been the particular paradise of the so-called "little fellow," for the biggest wells were brought in at depths of less than 1,800 feet, for which the men,



Wichita Falls, Looking Down Eighth Street from Lamar. The Building on the Left Foreground is the Kemp Hotel. On the Right is the City National Bank of Commerce

or group of men, with little capital might drill with little expense. This condition has resulted in very extensive development, with resultant prosperity for Wichita Falls.

Oil has already played a large part in the history of Wichita Falls. With its discovery in large quantities in the Electra district in 1911 new capital flowed into this city, new enterprises were organized to take care of the business and oil men began to look upon the city as headquarters. The many discoveries of new pools since that time in different directions from the city, at Clara, Sunshine Hill, Burkburnett, Iowa Park, Holliday, have added to the city's wealth and prestige.

The total money value of oil produced in Texas during the last quarter was \$31,250,000; out of this total \$3,538,507 goes to the credit of companies having their home offices in Wichita Falls. The value of the product in Wichita County of such companies as the Texas Company, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Humble Oil and Refining Co., and others, which are the largest producers in the state is not included in this amount, though all of these companies have big production in Wichita County. The proportion of successful companies having their headquarters in Wichita Falls will be much greater for the present quarter than for the last, because of many new developments.



The G. Clint Wood Building, Wichita Falls. Built by the Pioneer Oil Man for Whom it was Named

smaller companies that maintain offices in Wichita Falls and make this city headquarters for their activities. Their personnel includes experienced oil men from every section of the United States, as well as many, not oil men before, who have become such

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF BRECKENRIDGE

By BRECKENRIDGE S. WALKER



FROM a hamlet of six hundred souls, without fame, without railroads, without everything, Breckenridge has grown within the short space of two years to a city that is known nationally and internationally as an oil class hotels, banks with de-center to a city upwards of 15,000 inhabitants served by three railroads, many first posits of more than \$6,000,000 and a new post office with 1,649 lock boxes.

February 4, 1920, is a memorable date for this city. When the Chaney No. 1 well began suddenly on this day

to spout oil at a rate of 3,700 barrels per day, the news was flashed across the wires far and wide and the future of Breckenridge as a city was assured. The railroads now running into Breckenridge are the Cisco & Northeastern, Wichita, Ranger & Ft. Worth and the Wichita & Southern. These roads centering in Breckenridge located at the very heart of one of the great oil districts of this country, making of it a logical clearing house, oil center and meeting place for the transaction of business concerning this rapidly developing Eldorado. While the production does not come up to the 100,000 barrel per day mark at this time, yet the prospects are good for it to come back to this point. Lack of water for drilling and bad market conditions caused considerable depression in the production. Experienced oil men are convinced that the district is not one-half developed and that many big producers are still looked for in the fields.

There are now close to 2,000 derricks within three miles of the Breckenridge court house, over three-hundred of these are in the Breckenridge townsite, over seven hundred of the total number of the wells are producers while practically all of the remainder are temporarily shut down for drilling.

Up until recently it must be admitted that the city lacked water and the streets needed paving while other numerous inconveniences that always accompany a new oil city were present. However, the progressive citizenship of the oil metropolis rapidly took the necessary steps to remedy these conditions

and the mayor and city commissioners met February 2, 1921, to make plans for the flotation of \$300,000 worth of bonds for sewerage system and \$600,000 for street improvements. Also plans were made for a flotation of a \$250,000 bond issue for the erection



The First National Bank of Breckenridge, one of the Strongest Banking Institutions in West Texas

of a high school and \$175,000 additional for grammar school buildings. The wide awake merchants and business men pledged themselves to a man to put new fronts on their buildings which improvements are rapidly being carried out. To take care of the water situation, the Walker-Caldwell Water Company, at a cost of over a million dollars, have



A Portion of Breckenridge from the Intersection of East Walker Street and Breckenridge Avenue

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

built one of the most complete and up to date water systems of Texas, supplying the city with an adequate supply of water brought from the Brazos River, ten miles distant. This splendid system was built and paid for in full without bonding the system for a dollar.

So it is to be seen that Breckenridge today is in its period of transition. Those who have never seen an oil boom town, those who have read of the days of '49, Cripple Creek and Goldfield and wish they had lived to witness the romantic side of that period

and those who have resided all their lives in peaceful and slowly growing cities—all such people should go to the wonder city of Breckenridge immediately if they desire real atmosphere and local color. Within another year the greater part of the town's picturesqueness will have disappeared and in its place will be found a very live little city of modern brick buildings, paved streets and will resemble any other wide awake busy municipality of the same degree of prosperity and enthusiasm.

BRECKENRIDGE, THE OIL CITY

By BRECKENRIDGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BRECKENRIDGE, one of the latest and most progressive oil centers of the Southwest, is already a city commanding a prominent share of industries of North Texas. The industries are principally oil, refined oil products, gas, coal, fire brick clay, agriculture and cattle raising. The population is conservatively estimated at 15,000. The city has a banking deposit upwards of \$6,000,000 and has one of the finest water systems in Texas, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, with a splendid filtration plant, a standard motorized fire equipment, paid fire department, four railroads with common point freight rates and has a sufficient number of well supported schools, churches, clubs and hotels, that would be a credit to any city of the Southwest.

The "Breckenridge oil pool" is the greatest oil producing area in the United States. Oil records

and these plants refined over 800,000 gallons of crude oil during September. Ten of the leading oil companies of the world maintain operating headquarters here as well as 700 of the smaller companies whose holdings comprise from 10 to 500 acres. The monthly payroll of the oil companies operating within the "Breckenridge oil pool" is over \$3,000,000.

There are thousands of acres of undeveloped land in Stephens County, which lands are located within proven and semi-proven oil territory, awaiting the coming of outside capital for development. Stephens County has just sold \$2,100,000 road bonds. This sale of road bonds assures the county of an adequate highway system upon which construction immediately started. The plans as outlined include construction of the Bankhead Highway which traverses the county east and west and passes through



West Walker Street, Breckenridge. The Largest Building in the Background is the Stephens County Court House. The Three-Story Building in the Foreground is the First National Bank Building

and statistics bear out this statement. The "pool" comprises 34 square miles and embraces over 2,100 standing oil derricks, 1,620 of which are producers, approximately 290 in state of drilling with but approximately 190 dry holes. The production for September, 1921, was one-third as much oil as either California or Oklahoma produced and 12 per cent of all oil produced in the United States. The "Breckenridge oil pool" produced over 2,500,000 barrels of oil during September. Within the "Breckenridge oil pool" are located 23 refineries and casing-head plants representing an investment of over \$8,000,000

Breckenridge; also the highway north and south, together with lateral roads throughout the county. Federal aid has been obtained for the Bankhead Highway in the sum of \$300,000.

Breckenridge is the wholesale and retail distributing center of all classes of oil supplies for the entire "pool." Forty-seven oil supply houses are located here and carry stocks that reach a total of more than \$18,000,000. Breckenridge is the county seat of Stephens County, which county's assessed valuation has increased from \$18,000,000 to \$50,000,000 during the past two years; is being served by four

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

railroads; is the largest and only incorporated city in the county, is located geographically in the county's center and enjoys the surrounding territory's wholesale and retail business to the extent of millions of dollars.



City Pumping Plant of the Walker-Caldwell Water Co.

Breckenridge has made rapid strides in the matter of public improvements. Many first class permanent buildings have been erected which give it the air of a much larger city. The streets are being rapidly improved and many of the principal streets will eventually be paved.

The general spirit of the business people of this West Texas Oil Metropolis is to make it a city of permanent prosperity. During the last two years, three railroad lines have been completed connecting Breckenridge with Ranger, Cisco and Graham, putting the city in close communication with the out-



Interior View, and the Officers and Employees of the First National Bank of Breckenridge

side world, both with the North, East and West. This has given great sesame to the mercantile business, both wholesale and retail.

The city of Breckenridge has a large surrounding territory which makes it a commercial center. The public highways are also being rapidly improved and Breckenridge is already connected with Graham, Caddo and Ranger with good automobile roads. Other roads are being improved to the oil fields and near by cities. The greatly increased population of Breckenridge during the last two years and due primarily to the oil business, has brought to the city many kindred industries and has given permanent

employment to hundreds of men in various lines of occupation.

Stephens County, of which Breckenridge is the county seat and principal business center, was formerly devoted to stock raising. In the memory of many of the local citizens, herds of cattle grazed on the open range which covered a large portion of this part of the State. In recent years, with the dividing of the land in smaller tracts, the raising of small grain became the principal industry. The greatest drawback to this section is the lack of rain in some seasons.

The assessed valuation of Breckenridge for 1921 is approximately \$12,000,000. This is an increase over 1920 of \$10,000,000. More than fifty one, two



Coadulation and Sedimentation Basin of Walker-Caldwell Water Company, Breckenridge

and three story fireproof buildings have been constructed recently. Bonds have been voted in the sum of \$600,000 for street improvements; \$300,000 for sewerage; \$350,000 for additional school buildings, the work for which will begin immediately. Breckenridge has a first class post office, employing 31 persons. Total receipts for the past four months were \$413,563.92. Stamp sales totaled \$28,130.33, while money orders issued totaled \$390,233.59. Breckenridge has a building program for 1921-1922 calling for an expenditure of \$300,000, of which \$2,500,000 has already been expended. This building program included hotels, business blocks, office buildings, churches and schools. The Baptist and Presbyterian churches have now under construction



Pump Station at Dam at Crystal Falls, from which the Water Supply of Breckenridge is Secured

new buildings costing \$100,000 and \$45,000 respectively. Breckenridge today is the largest and morally the best city in the "West Texas Oil Belt," and with its rapid growth and permanency assured we heartily invite the "new comer."

HISTORY OF RANGER

By M. H. HAGAMAN



THE story of Ranger, through the years of struggle for a bare and scant existence, to the present prosperous City reads like a fairy story of old. Less than six years ago, with a population of seven hundred native West Texans, there was no indication of what would be the future history of this little village. Though there were some whose optimism, even in the face of hardships occasioned by the drought, led them to believe in the possibility of finding oil beneath the rocky surface, yet few, if any, foresaw the growth and

phenomenal development which was destined to make Ranger known throughout the whole world as she is today.

When oil was first discovered in October 1917, on the McClesky farm, through the united efforts of Mr. Marston, Mr. Gordon and several enterprising citizens among whom were Mr. John M. Gholson, H. R. Gholson, M. H. Hagaman, strangers began to arrive in large numbers and by July, 1918, four thousand pilgrims to the promising El Dorado scurried hither and thither in a mad disorderly fashion, competing for the almighty dollar. There was no City Government, but the old citizens of Ranger were destined to maintain the good reputation of their home town and in order that she might go forward with more rapidity, a Chamber of Commerce was organized and an experienced Secretary placed in charge. The result was a clean-up both from moral and sanitary standpoint. New industries and mercantile establishments came every week. Streets, rooming houses, trains became so congested so as to tax every resource of the community.

In the early part of 1919 a movement was started to incorporate the city, and at the election in February, a large majority was cast in favor of incorporation. Later in April, a charter election, accepting the Commission plan was carried, and though the administration was hampered by reason of not having any funds the benefits of the organized machinery of City Government have been innumerable. In the

meantime an unprecedented development was taking place in the surrounding oil field. Leases commanded fabulous prices and in a very short time practically every tract of land within a radius of thirty miles was leased. Farmers who had struggled for years for a scant living became suddenly rich and a large number moved to nearby cities to enjoy a well earned rest. All the large oil companies and independent as well as scores of newly organized companies secured holdings and vied with one another in drilling into the pay sand until the country for six miles about the city is a veritable forest of oil rigs.

Ranger became a city of 25,000 to 30,000, streets were paved, modern schools and office buildings were erected and a fine clean city was built where oil men and ranchers could bring their families to live in order to properly educate their children.

Since the oil boom subsided, the city of Ranger has settled down to a steady but continuous progress. It is the commercial center for a vast area of West Texas and the unlimited quantity of natural gas here assures the city of Ranger a prominent and permanent place among the leading cities of West Texas.

The big permanent building period began immediately after the fire and a transformation, almost as if by magic, has taken place in a little less than two years. More than twenty five, two, three- four and six-story brick buildings costing from \$50,000 to \$350,000 have been erected in the business district. They are buildings modern and substantial. Bonds were voted by the citizens and one of the largest paving contracts ever let in Texas, covering sixty-seven blocks in the business district, was let and work started late in 1919. By the end of 1920, forty blocks of this contract had been completed with the prospect that the entire contract will be completed by the middle of 1921.



The Principal Business Street of Ranger on a Busy Day
Ranger has Modern Office Buildings and Several Miles of Paved Streets

MINERAL WELLS

By MINERAL WELLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RAY LEEMAN, Manager



MINERAL Wells, "Nature's Great Sanitarium," is in picturesque Palo Pinto County, fifty-three miles west of Fort Worth on the Texas & Pacific Railroad and the Bankhead National Highway. Mineral Wells has been a boon to the health and happiness of thousands of people from every state in the Union and from nearly every foreign country on the globe. It has made them enjoy the more living today and look to the morrow with greater joy and anticipation; it has added to the days of their usefulness

and the hours of their recreation.

Nature smiled upon the beautiful valley where lies Mineral Wells and gave a beautiful and charming setting to the city. Texas knows no more picturesque land than the beautiful Palo Pinto mountain country. The winding highways that radiate in every direction from Mineral Wells are a constant delight to the motorist.

Along these highways is some of the most majestic scenery in the state. Think of the spots of beauty and grandeur that must have conjured up the names of Devil's Hollow, Witch's Rock, Hanging Rock, Lover's Retreat, Inspiration Point, Revelation Point, the Pinnacle and Penitentiary Trap. Think of the joy of motoring only a few minutes from the city to a high pinnacle overlooking the majestic Brazos, where in the blue haze of the horizon, your eyes can view five counties.

Mineral Wells is recommended by reputable physicians throughout the United States. Railroad rates are available the year 'round from everywhere, while special week-end rates prevail from all points in Texas in the summer. Golfing is available most every day in the year while swimming, boating, fish-

eight blocks from the heart of the city and is equipped with all the things that make camping a pleasure.

Mineral Wells has a full quota of modern merchandise establishments and the prices are not exorbitant. One of the largest inland lakes in Texas has recently been completed. It covers 1,000 acres and has an average depth of 30 feet. A great outdoor swimming pool has been built in connection with this lake and a concrete wading pool for the kiddies has been provided.

The region surrounding Mineral Wells is prolific with the sweetmeats of Nature. Tickle the rich sandy loam and it laughs a harvest as rich and replete as it is diversified. Here are raised some of



Mineral Wells, One of the Leading Health and Pleasure Resorts of Texas

the finest watermelons in the world. The strawberries are rich in flavor and red with their luscious juices. Of course this is a great live stock country and the crops include all kinds of fruits and vegetables, pecans, peaches, corn, wheat, cotton, grain, etc. The dairy and beef cattle industry of Palo Pinto County stands among the first in the state. Tillable land is available at reasonable prices.

Mineral Wells boasts the largest mineral water bottling plant in the world. Here, too, are the largest drinking pavilions in the country. Mineral Wells is not only a good place to visit and recuperate, but it is a good place to live. The natural beauty of the surrounding country and the delightful all-year climate make this naturally an ideal home spot. The added attractions are good schools, modern churches, natural gas for all purposes in unlimited quantities and at a low rate, paved streets, an abundance of good drinking water, hospitable neighbors and the pleasant and congenial surroundings of a moderate sized city, coupled with a distinct metropolitan atmosphere.

Mineral Wells offers advantages favorable to the location of industries and would be an ideal college town. Being hard by one of the greatest natural gas fields in the United States, an abundance of fuel at a low cost is assured. Living conditions are unexcelled and housing facilities are exceptionally reasonable. Climatic conditions are advantageous and a healthy, happy existence is assured.

Of recent years, Mineral Wells has taken on a splendid and solid growth and is rapidly forging to the front, not only as the great resort city of West Texas, but as one of the larger cities of that great empire.



Bathing Scene Near the Beautiful City of Mineral Wells

ing and many other sports are indulged in by the thousands of visitors. Recently one of the most complete and comfortable automobile tourist parks in the Southwest has been completed. It is only

AUSTIN, THE HOME CITY

By AUSTIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

IN building a city of homes, homes which are always a delight to live in, many conveniences must be added to the work nature has done for the locality in order that people may desire to live there.

Nature has given to Austin and its surrounding territory climate, sunshine, water and scenery, and the hand of man has done the rest.

In 1836, the Republic of Texas appointed a Commission whose duty it was to locate the capital of the Republic. A Republic whose area was more than one-twelfth as large as the present total area of the United States. This commission looked over the whole of Texas and then unanimously selected the present site of Austin. This site was near the center of the Republic and selected on its merit and natural beauty.

The city is built on the edge of the Edwards plateau with the altitude ranging from 500 to 700 feet above sea level. The Colorado River flows through the south side of the city but the water never disturbs the inhabitants along its course. The banks of this stream are of limestone from 40 to 60 feet above the water.

Beginning at Austin and going northward, the Colorado has cut a canyon through limestone hills for a distance of 250 miles. This fact makes possible the utilization of water power without any great engineering difficulties, such as are characteristic of nearly all other rivers. From six to eight dams could be built across the river at a minimum expense. The dam which has been built at Austin, when completed, will generate 6,000 H. P. per day. This dam now forms a lake 28 miles long where fishing, boating, swimming and other sports are engaged in throughout the year. This lake is accessible by automobile and street cars. The lake is 65 feet deep.

There are a number of bathing beaches, such as Deep Eddy and Barton Springs which provide additional recreation for all visitors and residents.

The homes of Austin are beautiful throughout the

year by every type of flower which grows in the south. Each season of the year produces its abundance of wild flowers in the fields, along the road sides, and on the hills.

In making this a home city, the citizens of Austin have taken particular care to see that its water supply is maintained not only in abundance but of



Looking up the Main Thoroughfare of Austin Towards the Capitol Building

the highest quality. Street car service is provided to every section. The city being well drained there are rarely ever any mosquitoes.

There are within the city nearly 60 Churches, representing the principal denominations. There are also Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations. The Country Club is one of the best to be found in Texas with beautiful grounds and scenery.

The area of the city is 16 square miles. There are 195 miles of streets, 35 miles of which are paved and tarviated. There are 69 miles of sewer mains and 64 miles of gas mains. There are a number of high class theatres and moving picture shows which contribute to the pleasure of all.

Surrounding Austin there are 340 miles of macadamized and tarviated roads which traverse the hills and mountains west of the city as well as the level farming land to the east. There are four na-



Lake Austin, only a Short Ride from the Heart of the City; A Popular Watering Place for University Students and Residents of Austin

tional highways passing through Austin, these are the Meridian Highway, The International Paved Way, the King of Trails and the Southern Highway.

The business men and other citizens of Austin have organized a number of clubs which are working for the upbuilding and beautification of Austin and its surrounding territory. The principal one of these clubs is the Chamber of Commerce which has been working for Austin for nearly forty years. The organization has a permanent building on Congress Avenue in which center every activity of the city and surrounding country. This organization is backed financially by every leading business concern of any importance in the city. The farmers and stockmen in the country are joining the organization as a business proposition and are receiving many benefits. The Rotary Club, Lions Club, and Kiwanis Club are strong allies of the Chamber of Commerce in the work which it is doing. There is never any friction between these organizations and the value of progressive spirit which these clubs in inculcating in the minds of the citizens of this city cannot be estimated. The Retail Merchants Association and the Credit Men's Association are two of the most valuable assets the retailers and wholesalers have. Among the citizens of Austin of national and international repute are Col. E. M. House, A. S. Bureson, T. W. Gregory, D. F. Houston, R. E. Vinson and Mrs. Percy V. Pennybecker.

Throughout the city are located many beautiful parks whose grassy slopes are dotted with live oak trees and mountain laurel in great profusion. Among these parks are; Woolridge Park, Pease Park, the City Park at Lake Austin. One of the striking beauties of Austin is the wide paved streets whose parked centers are carefully kept.

The public schools in Austin, numbering sixteen in all have the highest scholarship classification of any schools in Texas. There is also located in Austin the Texas State University which has an enrollment of 3,500. The Texas school of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Wesleyan College, Presbyterian Theological Seminary and a number of private schools are located here.

Austin was one of the first cities in Texas to adopt the Commission form of government. The wealth of the city is estimated at seventy-five million dollars and the wealth of the county outside of the city is estimated at sixty-seven million dollars. The Post Office receipts for 1918 were \$268,579.83. Austin has four banks and two trust companies. The clearings for 1918 were \$185,372,224.38.

The State Capitol of Texas located at Austin is the largest building of its kind in the United States. This building is constructed of Texas Granite and is surrounded by beautifully parked grounds. A number of modern office buildings, notably the Scarborough building, Littlefield building and the Austin National Bank Building provide offices for all types of businesses. Accommodations are found in the hotels for all the travelers and strangers who visit the city.

In the country surrounding Austin, the prospective home seeker will find any type of soil he desires. There is the rich alluvial bottom land which costs from \$200 to \$250 per acre. There is the rich fertile black prairie land which is worth from \$125 to \$200 per acre. In the western part of the county the hilly land which has some farming land on it can be purchased at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. At the present time there are 5,697 homes in Travis county. The average rainfall in this county is 35 inches per year. This

is sufficient rainfall to produce any of the staple crops which are grown in Texas. The principal crops raised in Travis county are, cotton, corn, cane and a variety of hay crops. Peaches, plums and grapes produce abundant crops when properly cared for. One of the vegetable crops produced in winter is spinach. Austin ships annually from 200 to 500 cars of spinach. This is the largest producing point for spinach in the south. The climate and soil are especially adapted to the production of this vegetable which does not do so well at many other points where the winter is too severe or where the soil does not contain such essential elements as iron. There are many other vegetable crops as well as farm crops which pay well in Travis and surrounding counties.

The temperature of this section is maintained at a comfortable degree throughout the summer by gulf breezes which blow principally from the south or southeast.

The normal cotton crop of Travis county is seventy thousand bales, while there are approximately four hundred thousand bales produced in the trade territory of Austin.

The dairy industry is becoming an important factor each year. The eradication of ticks is bringing into this county full blooded registered stock from the best herds of the nation.

There is marketed at Austin each year around two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of turkeys. These are killed, picked and shipped to market in refrigerator cars. The field for raising chickens and turkeys is unlimited.

Among the industries of Austin are the following factories: Canning plant for chili; factory for gas engines; brick; candy; bottling; cigars; flour; cotton seed oil; mattresses, cots, beds; mill work; doors; soap; ice; trunk; monuments; also creameries and cotton gins.

One of the factories badly needed to utilize the spare labor in Austin is a cotton mill.

The transportation lines with railroads to Austin are the International-Great Northern; Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the Southern Pacific. The freight tonnage of Austin for 1918 was 1,314,900 tons. The value of the public and High School property is \$1,113,000.00. The minimum water rate is 50c for 2,500 gallons. The electric power rate is 2½c per K. W. for over 3,000 K. W.s.

Austin is one of the most attractive residence cities of the South. It particularly appeals to the highly cultured and educated class of citizens. A great many state officials often serving their term in office and becoming imbued with the charm of Austin make this Capital City their permanent place of abode.

Many well-to-do or retired business men from the cities and ranchers from the rural district move to Austin to give their children the advantages of an education in the splendid schools or the University.

In close proximity to Austin are many attractive places to go for vacation time. The Colorado river, above the city is noted for its beautiful scenery. Motor boats can go many miles up the river through as fine a stretch of attractive scenery as can be found in the South. The Colorado river is teeming with fish which gives an unlimited field of sport to the angler. Lake Austin also is a natural vacation spot with facilities for boating, fishing, swimming and picnicking.

THE WONDERFUL RESOURCES OF WEST TEXAS

By PORTER A. WHALEY

Manager West Texas Chamber of Commerce

HARASSED by misleading and often by malicious statements affecting the very life blood of her civilization, following the nearly state-wide drouth of 1917, and keenly feeling that she was the victim of misunderstanding and prejudice, in December, 1918, a small but representative group of West Texans assembled in Fort Worth and there took initial action towards the organization of a movement which should always have as its prime idea the importance of correctly portraying the actual facts as they might exist with regard to life, progress and truth in the regions making up the domain of West Texas.

It is an interesting fact that the so-called drouth of 1917 extended over a larger proportionate territory in the eastern than in the western half of Texas. The drouth may, in a broad sense, be said to have approximated the area of the state, yet it is a perfectly true statement to say that of the regions not affected or only slightly affected more of them were located in west than in east Texas. Perhaps the territory most seriously affected was Central Texas. Yet, it seemed to be the custom of most Texans to refer to what they termed the "Drouth in West Texas." Abortive plans were placed under way to raise a sum of money which it was advertised was to "relieve the drouth in West Texas" ad infinitum. Comparatively a small sum of money was raised, most of which was given to itinerants, and finally the remaining balance, representing a considerable part of the total, was given to the Kerrville tubercular hospital. Yet as late as during the special session of the state legislature at Austin in August, 1921, Senator Darrough of Texarkana delivered an address before the senate of Texas astounding for its misinformation on the "relief given West Texas," and we were informed that "East Texas, in her generosity would be willing again to extend relief, if in the meantime most of the people had not returned to their former homes in the princely land of East Texas," and the sad thing about such statements is that thousands believe them. It is in the black land belt particularly—that region of Texas noted for its high land values and low assessed valuation—and where there is general mis-information and a growing prejudice against West Texas.

In view of the fact that West Texas pays proportionately a much larger part of the state taxes, and in fact has such a large over-plus proportionate payment as to make what in fact is in reality an annual contribution to the rest of the state aggregating millions of dollars, it does seem absurd that Senator Darrough should in his ignorance prate as he did in the last special session.

Much of this mis-information is due not to a desire to damage West Texas, but is due to a general misunderstanding of life on the plains of West Texas.

Purpose. It is therefore the primal purpose of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce to endeavor in a myriad of ways to dissipate mis-understanding of the truly remarkable life and pulsating civilization of the hardy, prosperous and thrifty people now living in West Texas, and in its place to repose an understanding of the causes back of the great exodus which in twenty years has sent more than 1,000,000

native white Americans upon the lands of West Texas, and of the causes as they cumulate which for many years yet to come are to continue this movement. It is its purpose to stimulate all that is best in community and rural life, and to build up a consciousness of duty towards one-self, his neighbors and his community, and to assist in directing the mighty forces which fundamentally are creating a new civilization upon this threshold of the Southwest. Making people think is a necessary prelude towards getting people to act. Therefore thought should be followed by action, and no theory is worth while which fails in the acid test of action.

Practical Things Done. Therefore the men who first originated the ideas of the organization rightly decided that they would bring into play a plan of operation which would cause the actual doing of practical, tangible things. Hence a program—and following that the instituting of bureaus, etc. After a working staff was appointed the first immediate object was to obtain its membership. It is interesting to note how the various towns in West Texas have become interested. Today the association has its members in practically every hamlet onward to the largest cities in West Texas. The present membership includes the affiliation of 264 cities and towns, and a total of 5,157 members.

The association operates through administration, traffic, service, agricultural, exhibit and legislative bureaus. A staff employee is placed at the head of each bureau, all of whom are appointed by the manager, who is himself elected annually by the executive board.

Porter A. Whaley, the writer of this article, is the manager. Clifford B. Jones, well known banker and agriculturalist, is the president. Geo. W. Briggs represents Lubbock on the board of directors. There are all told 34 directors. J. A. Kemp, of Wichita Falls, is vice-president.

The administration bureau is under the immediate control of the manager, and as such directs the entire works of the organization. Traffic bureau is managed by H. H. Elzey and assistants. This bureau also has a special rate stenographer. It handles the various and intricate traffic problems presented to it by 260 member towns, and also by more than 5,000 individual members. A freight bill-checking service is also maintained. The agricultural bureau conducts live stock and dairying cow campaigns, gets laborers for harvest, etc. It covers all agricultural matters. A vast accumulation of work is handled. One of the interesting works is in marketing. The service or publicity bureau is that part of the fabric which must tell all about West Texas, must sell it, etc. Thousands of news stories are sent out daily.

But above all the West Texas Chamber of Commerce stands as an outward and visible sign of the inward determination of West Texans to protect their interest in all legitimate manners and to present to the great world beyond in an intelligent and capable manner the story of "America's last Eldorado"—a place where men and women of intellect and brawn may with their minds and hands and hearts build for their glory and the glory of their God and country.

SAN ANTONIO

By SAN ANTONIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

SAN ANTONIO, located on the dividing line between what is called the Edwards Plateau (the hill country) and the great Coastal Plains, occupies a peculiarly strategic position. For this cause the location was chosen originally, and the development of the country has increased the value of the location until today San Antonio is the greatest metropolis of the Southwest.

The population, according to the latest estimate of the Research Bureau of the University of Texas, is 200,000. More conservative estimates and the city directory place it at 175,000. The area of the city is 36 square miles or 2,304 acres.

San Antonio is the distributing and banking center for a great tributary territory, which, although as yet only partly developed, yields enormous agricultural and live stock products.

The growth of San Antonio having sprung mainly from the service it has rendered as distributing point, it becomes necessary to consider the trade territory served by San Antonio. This trade territory covers fifty-five counties and contains 68,015 square miles, or 43,529,600 acres. This is an area larger by 3,850 square miles than the combined areas of Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware.

The population of this territory, based on the United States census estimates, is nearly 1,000,000. The wholesale business of San Antonio is estimated by a committee of business men engaged in this line of business at \$150,000,000 a year.

San Antonio is naturally the retail market for this tributary territory and also for Mexico, although this latter business has been diminished by reason of the revolutions. The retail trade is estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 a year.

San Antonio has some of the largest department stores in the Southwest and has developed a retail market that serves this whole southwest country.



One of the Principal Business Streets of San Antonio

The total value of the agricultural products and live stock produced in this area in a normal year, according to official figures of the state comptroller of Texas, is over \$200,000,000. The cotton raised in this section is estimated by state experts at 800,000 bales, with a value of \$80,000,000.

San Antonio is a great live stock, cotton, wool and mohair market.

The military post at San Antonio, known as Fort Sam Houston, placed here because of the strategic advantages, represents an investment on the part of the United States government of between five and six million dollars. It is the general headquarters for the Department of the South, headquarters for the quartermasters and commissary



Alamo Plaza, the Historic Park of San Antonio. In the Background are seen the Alamo, on the Right, and the San Antonio Post Office in the Center

supplies, the hospital base and the principal aviation base of the United States, which includes Kelly Fields 1 and 2 and Brooks Fields. With Camp Travis, the huge national army cantonment, this military establishment housed nearly a hundred thousand men during the war. Ordinarily 5,000 or more troops are garrisoned here. It is estimated that the financial asset to San Antonio of the army post is of the value of about \$10,000,000 a year.

The weather in San Antonio during eight months of the year is altogether delightful, and although the four summer months are warm they have the heat tempered by the gulf breezes and the nights are cool.

The winter temperature average is 54 degrees. It is possible to live out of doors most of the time, as the winter days are generally sunny.

Spring temperature average is 69 degrees.

Summer temperature average is 82 degrees.

Fall temperature average is 70 degrees.

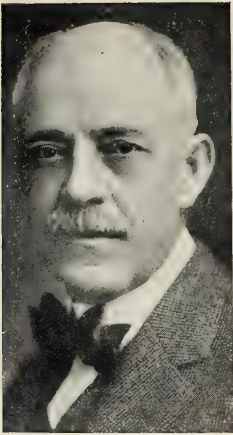
The climate in San Antonio is favorable to manufacturing, particularly because the mildness of the climate makes a saving in the fuel bill necessary to the heating of plants. Then again the length of days in the winter is greater than in northern latitudes, and there is a saving in the lighting cost. The climate being favorable to human life, gives greater efficiency and a generally happier and more contented set of workers.

Survey of the industries show that the larger factories employ approximately 7,000 persons, and the annual output is about \$35,000,000. The payroll is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

Owing to its very delightful and healthful climate, which is especially pleasant in the winter season, many tourists from the colder northern sections have been in the habit of coming to this city. Beginning in 1909, when two splendid new modern hotels were completed, San Antonio has consciously fostered this tourist trade.

THE FUTURE OF SAN ANTONIO

By CHAS. 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 ungenerous 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 discoveries, 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



The San Jose Mission Near San Antonio. A Relic of the Historic Days of the Spanish Padres

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 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.



A Panoramic View of Business District of San Antonio, the City with an Ideal Climate, Beautiful Parks, Attractive Residences and Commodious Hotels. San Antonio is one of the Most Popular Winter Resorts for Tourists in the South. One of the Largest Army Posts in the United States is Located Here

AMARILLO, METROPOLIS OF THE PANHANDLE

By BOARD OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

AMARILLO, the metropolis of the well known panhandle country of Texas, with trade area of 38 panhandle counties is a modern and up-to-date city in every respect, advancing rapidly with the growth and development of this prosperous section of the state. What is known as the Amarillo trade territory, is an area containing 60,000 square miles, with a population of 350,000.

Amarillo was for many years the principal city of the great western stock raising district. In the days of the open range vast herds of cattle fed on the broad prairies and Amarillo was the headquarters of the stock men, who brought their cattle here for shipment to the Northern and Eastern markets. Although much of the land has been brought under cultivation, and grain raised in abundance, there are still large areas devoted to the cattle raising. Although Amarillo has undergone an evolution which has made it a modern city, the modern improvements, fine business buildings and residences equipped with all of the up-to-date appliances of other modern cities, it still retains many of the traditions of the western range.



Amarillo, the Metropolis of the Panhandle. A View of Polk Street Looking South from Fourth

The principal crops are wheat, which in normal years amounts to 20,000,000 bushels, oats, barley and rye amount to 10,000,000 bushels, kaffir and maize 40,000,000 bushels. An idea of Amarillo as a market, may be gained from the shipments of products and stock from this city. The average shipment of grain over all railroads averages over 700 cars annually, while live stock shipments, including cattle, horses, hogs and sheep averages over 5,000 cars annually.

The South Plains section has become famous as a poultry producing section, while the North Plains is one of the greatest small grain producing and cattle growing areas in the country.

Bank clearings annually of Amarillo are in excess of \$300,000,000, while bank deposits are near the \$10,000,000 mark, while the total bank deposits of all panhandle counties are over \$60,000,000. The 1920 census gives this city a population of 15,494, while the city directory estimate at this time gives it a population of over 18,000.

The climate of Amarillo has been grossly misrepresented and joked about, while as a matter of fact, the summer climate is delightful with an average mean temperature for the summer months of 69 degrees. There are, of course, some cold days

in this section of the state with some snow, but the temperature never remains low for any extended period, and the average mean temperature for the winter months is 43 degrees. The climate is indeed healthful and invigorating both winter and summer.

The discovery of gas twenty-eight miles northwest of Amarillo is destined to play an important part



Looking North on Polk Street, Amarillo

in the future history of this city. This gas field is fifteen miles in width and twenty miles in length, and is probably the largest natural gas field in the world. The thirteen producing wells have a total daily capacity of 400,000,000 cubic feet, this gas serves the city for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes. It is more than likely that oil will also be discovered, inasmuch as many tests are now being made by substantial companies.

There are three grain elevators here with a combined storage capacity of 700,000 bushels, and one flour mill with a capacity of 800 bushels per day. Eight wholesale houses have headquarters in Amarillo, and about 300 traveling salesmen have headquarters here. The volume of wholesale business averages over \$20,000,000 annually. There are three railroad round houses and shops located in the city and up to date business houses of every description to take care of the growing trade of the panhandle district.

With the vast area of wealthy productive territory surrounding Amarillo the city is sure to become a



The City Hall of Amarillo

wholesale as well as retail commercial center. Amarillo is assured a permanent place among the commercial and industrial, as well as agricultural centers of the Southwest.

EL PASO

By EL PASO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

EL PASO'S territory represents 15 per cent of the area of the United States and El Paso is the distributing and banking center of the district having a greater area than that comprised in the New England States and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania added for good measure.

It is the only large city along 2,000 miles of the Mexican border, and is the natural meeting point for persons interested in mining, trade, transportation, live stock, agriculture and manufacturing.

El Paso is the seat of Federal and State Courts, National and International commissions, bureaus, and is a great center of tourist movement, offering the unique attraction of instant communication with Mexico.

It has a population of over 80,000 while the population of the territory, exclusive of states of Northern Mexico, is 1,050,203.

The city of El Paso has a modified commission form of government; the executive and legislative power is vested in a mayor and four aldermen elected by the people. The school board consists of eight members elected by the people. Promptness and clarity of action and hearty co-operation characterize the work of the various municipal departments.

The city of El Paso was chartered in 1873. Population in 1900 was only 15,000.

El Paso is essentially a city of homes of \$18,000 size. There are probably not over 50 wooden houses. All buildings are of reinforced concrete, brick, steel and tile. New building investments exceed \$3,000,000 per year.

El Paso has hundreds of homes costing above \$10,000, and over 50 homes worth \$17,000 to \$50,000 each.

El Paso's building permits for April, 1919, were 140 valued at \$126,133, against 110 permits in April, 1918, valued at \$59,041, indicating a return to pre-war activities.

El Paso has the lowest fire insurance key-rate of Texas, it being only 20 cents.

El Paso, an incorporated area of ten square miles, with 100 miles of graded streets, over 40 miles of paved streets, cost of paving over \$2,000,000. Over 50 miles of asphalt country roads.

Parks and play grounds cover over 150 acres, valuation \$2,400,000.

El Paso has municipal water works which can supply 16,000,000 gallons daily. The city is now using only 6,000,000 gallons daily. Reserve capacity is always in excellent condition. The city plant is worth \$2,000,000. The water is pure, as confirmed by recent analysis.

El Paso has 85 lodges, societies and clubs and a public library with over 15,000 volumes; 12 hospitals and sanitariums, property valuation of over \$3,000,000.

El Paso has 40 churches, property valuation, \$1,000,000, and has 13 public schools and 9 private ones. Enrollment over 10,000 pupils. Property valuation more than \$1,000,000.

El Paso has a state school of mines, branch of the University of Texas; a million dollar hotel and many smaller but thoroughly modern hotels.

Climate and Rainfall. Altitude of 3,767 feet; climate is equable, mild, but crisp and invigorating

winters. 329 clear days each year and almost entirely free from humidity. Near El Paso is Cloudcroft, altitude 9,000 feet, which is one of the most delightful resorts in the world. El Paso has an annual rainfall of 9.84 inches.

Financial Center. Within this district which we term our trade territory there are 190 banks, including El Paso, 70 national banks and 120 state banks, with a combined capital and surplus of \$21,000,000; and combined deposits of \$85,000,000. 95 per cent of these banks carry accounts in El Paso.

The yearly volume of outgoing items of banking paper between El Paso and her trade territory totals \$39,000,000 while the yearly volume of incoming items of banking paper reaches a total of \$110,000,000. The city of Denver, three times the size of El Paso, shows only twice this volume. These figures do not include the immense volume of banking business done by this city with Mexico under normal conditions. The northern portion of Mexico is one of the richest sections of this continent in natural resources.

The railroads realize the special value of the city's location by granting 10 days stop over privilege under normal conditions.

El Paso has seven trunk line railroads; five from the East, North and West; two from Mexico; 40 passenger trains arrive and depart from El Paso daily.

The value of shipments made by manufacturers, jobbers and firms having stocks in El Paso near a total of \$25,000,000 annually.

The annual tonnage represented in these shipments totals over 800,000,000 pounds. This is on freight shipments only. The average freight movement in El Paso yards is over 2,000 cars per day.

Trunk lines and feeders penetrate El Paso's trade territory in every direction, centering at this great Pass of the North. For centuries the great trails have centered here, owing to the topography of the country and the great railroad systems of today find that El Paso is the lowest pass over the Rocky Mountains and Continental Divide between the equator and the arctic snows. El Paso is the greatest trading point south of Denver, between San Antonio and Los Angeles, a distance of 1,500 miles.

In order to give a clear conception of the transportation facilities, the following items are presented:

El Paso is 1,250 miles from San Francisco, or a running time of 38 hours and 15 minutes; El Paso to Kansas City, 27 hours and 30 minutes; El Paso to Denver, 24 hours and 30 minutes; El Paso to St. Louis, 40 hours; El Paso to Chicago, 42 hours and 15 minutes.

In view of the foregoing figures it is readily observed that any point within the trade territory can be served with a maximum running time within 18 hours.

Industrial Survey. El Paso has 105 local firms engaged in manufacturing to some extent for the general trade. These figures do not include railroad shops, building trades, exclusive repair shops or special service shops. In these manufacturing establishments a recent survey of labor shows 4,700 wage earners now employed in the 105 manufacturing plants. The maximum capacity of these plants

is approximately 7,500. On a maximum capacity of 7,500 laborers the annual output is \$50,000,000 and the payroll is \$5,000,000. Capital investment of \$15,000,000.

Natural Resources. No. 1. The largest body of clear white pine timber in the world is near El Paso in Chihuahua, covering an area of 3,500,000 acres and affording an outlet of 1,500,000 board feet per day for 100 years; two-thirds of this product is to be manufactured in El Paso.

No. 2. Largest body of yellow pine on this continent in New Mexico and Arizona, now on forest reserve.

No. 3. Metal mining is the greatest industry of the Southwest, copper being the principal product. The mines within this territory produce \$70,000,000 worth a year; or more than one-fourth of the world's supply. El Paso's smelter itself produces one-twentieth of the total American copper product.

No. 4. Next to copper rank silver and lead, which are produced in immense quantities in Northern Mexico and pass through the El Paso smelter. Gold is also produced west and southwest of El Paso and is of considerable value. East are the quicksilver mines with immense deposits of oil and sulphur in the same territory. Iron, zinc, manganese, platinum and tungsten.

No. 5. Salt, potash, plaster and fertilizer exist in abundance.

No. 6. Construction materials, sand, gravel, lime, cement, constituencies, tile and brick clay, fine marble and building stone.

No. 7. North of El Paso in New Mexico lie the coal fields. This state (New Mexico) has the largest body of coal of any state west of Illinois. Coal ranges from lignite to semi-anthracite, with high grade domestic and steam coal.

No. 8. Cotton in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico producing one-fourth of the world's supply of this staple.

No. 9. Leather, hides, wool, mohair, fertilizer from 20,000,000 head of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules and hogs worth \$240,000,000.

No. 10. Furs and pelts from countless wild animals.

No. 11. Various fibers in unlimited quantities.

No. 12. Rubber and gum plants.

No. 13. Cereals for milling.

No. 14. Vegetables and fruits for canning.

No. 15. Broom corn, sugar cane and sugar beets.

No. 16. Mineral springs of all kinds.

Mexican Trade Relations. Due to the demoralized conditions in Northern Mexico, proper trade relations are difficult, however, a substantial business being done in all lines as emphasized by report on exports and imports.

Amount exported, 1918, for fiscal year ending June 1st, 1918, \$5,715,442.

Imports from Mexico through El Paso amounted to \$2,034,366 for the same period, while the Arizona districts show \$20,077,045. This difference is readily explained by the operations of the Villistas on the railroad lines south of El Paso. The Chamber of Commerce maintains a special department for Mexi-

can trade and handles all letters and bulletins for this territory in Spanish.

Agricultural Development and Irrigation. The total value of agricultural products in El Paso territory is over \$16,000,000 with one-fourth of this produced in the Rio Grande valley project or \$4,-237,000.

The Elephant Butte Dam project cost over \$10,-000,000 and is the largest storage of irrigation waters in the world, storing fifty per cent more than Assonan Dam in Egypt. The reservoir will contain 862,200,000,000 gallons of water.

El Paso has had an interesting and romantic history. The name "El Paso" is a Spanish word meaning "The Pass." The city is the county seat of the county by the same name. The county was created from Bexar County in 1850 and was not organized until twenty-one years later. By an act of the legislature, Culberson County was created from a portion of El Paso and more recently Huds-peth County was created from a portion of the remainder, leaving the area of El Paso County but a small fraction of its former size.

The surface of the county is generally mountainous, broken up and traversed by many canyons and valleys. A good portion of the county is given to grazing. Many thousands of acres along the Rio Grande where irrigation is possible is devoted to intense cultivation and is extremely productive. The Elephant Butte Dam was built by the Government, irrigating an area of fifty thousand acres North of El Paso. In the irrigated districts, much of the land is devoted to raising fruit. Some of the finest grapes in the United States are raised here. Large orchards of peaches, pears, plums and apricots are cultivated. The dairy industry of El Paso has also made rapid strides.

The mountains in the near vicinity of El Paso are rich with mineral deposits. There are rich quarries of marble and granite. Copper and silver are mined in the Quitman Mountains. Lead and zinc are also mined in paying quantities. There is also some gold mined in this district and there are deposits of iron and coal in unlimited quantities.

One of the most valuable attributes to El Paso, is her delightful climate the year round. At an altitude of 3762 feet, the air is dry and vigorous and the city is becoming famed as a health resort. There are many delightful features of El Paso as a health restoring rendezvous.

Situated on the Rio Grande river, there are many beautiful drives that are rich with scenic beauties. To a person who is not fond of outdoor sports, such as hunting and fishing, there are many attractive trips into the city of Mexico. Fish and game are found in abundance. Across the border lies the Mexican town of Juarez, where thousands of tourists, enroute from coast to coast, visit monthly and enjoy the Bohemian atmosphere of this Mexican Pueblo.

El Paso is provided with many luxurious and commodious hotels, with prices to suit the taste of the guests. El Paso is a great railroad center. All traffic passing from Texas and all other Southern States enroute for the west must pass through this city.

CITIES AND TOWNS

ABBOTT—Hill County; pop., 1,196; on M. K. & T. Ry. and Waco-Dallas Interurban, 10 miles south of Hillsboro the county seat. Bank, Guaranty State. Industry, cotton. Express.

ABERNATHY—Hale County; pop., 200; on P. & N. T. Ry., 31 miles from Plainview the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ABILENE—Taylor County seat; pop., 10,274; on T. & P. and W. V. and A. & S. Rys., 161 miles west of Ft. Worth. Alt., 1,738 ft. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l, Farmers' and Merchants' Nat'l., Abilene State and the Central State Bank. Hotels, Commercial, Grace and Grand Central. Newspapers, Daily Reporter and Semi-weekly Reporter. Modern city with street railway, paved streets and modern public utilities. Institutions, State Epileptic Colony, Simmons University, Abilene Christian College, McMurry College, public schools and libraries. Industries, cotton, cotton seed products, live stock and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

ACME—Hardeman County; pop., 500; on the Ft. W. & D. and Q. A. & P. Rys., 5 miles northwest of Quanah, the county seat and banking point. Tel., W. U. Express.

ADDISON—Dallas County; pop., 40; on St. L. & S. W. Ry. 14 miles from Dallas, the county seat. Bank, Addison State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALAMO—Hidalgo County; pop., 300. Bank, First State.

ALBA—Wood County; pop., 1,352; on M. K. & T. Ry., 10 miles west of Quitman, the county seat. Banks, Alba Natl. and First State. Hotels, Central and Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALBANY—Shackelford County seat; pop., 1,469; on T. C. Ry., 33 miles northwest of Cisco. Alt., 1,429 feet. Banks, Albany Nat'l and First Nat'l. Hotels, City, Commercial and Sackett. Weekly newspaper, The News. Has preparatory boarding school and public school. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALEDO—Parker County; pop., 360; on T. P. Ry., 14 miles east of Weatherford, the county seat. Bank, Citizens Bank. Industry, cotton, live stock and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALEXANDER—Erath County; pop., 381; on S. L. & S. W. and M.-K.-T. Rys., 13 miles south of Stephenville, the county seat. Bank, Alexander State, Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALICE—Jim Wells County seat; pop., 1,880; located at the junction of the T. M. and S. A. & A. P. Rys., 43 miles west of Corpus Christi. Alt., 209 feet. Banks, Alice State & Trust Co. and Security State. Hotels, Commercial. Weekly newspapers, The Echo and The News. Industries, stock-raising, dairying, cotton, corn and trucking. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALLEN—Collin County; pop., 500; on H. & T. C. Ry. and Sherman-Dallas Interurban, 8 miles south of McKinney, the county seat. Bank, First Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALMA—Ellis County; pop., 250; on H. & T. C. Ry., 17 miles east of Waxahachie, the county seat. Bank, Alma State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALPINE—Brewster County seat; pop., 1,200; on G. H. & S. A. and K. C. M. & O. Rys. Alt., 4,482 ft. Banks, Natl. State and First Natl. Hotels, Bell,

City, Garnett and Holland. Industries, stock raising, quick silver mines. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALTA LOMA—Galveston County; pop., 400; on G. C. & S. F. Ry., 18 miles west of Galveston, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALTO—Cherokee County; pop., 1,081; on St. L. S. W. Ry., 12 miles southeast of Rusk. Alt., 442 ft. Banks, Guaranty State, Continental State. Hotels, Alto and Moore. Has a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALTOGA—Collin County; pop., 150; 10 miles from McKinney, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Altoga State.

ALVARADO—Johnson County; pop., 1,284; on G. C. & S. F. and M.-K.-T. Rys., 12 miles east of Cleburne, the county seat. Alt., 442 ft. Banks, Alvarado State and First Natl. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Bulletin. Industries, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALVIN—Brazoria County; pop., 1,519; on G. C. & S. Fe, T. & B. V. and the Frisco Rys., 20 miles northwest of Angleton, the county seat. Alt., 49 ft. Banks, Alvin State and First Natl. Hotels, Alvin and Reynolds. Two weekly newspapers, Sun and Advocate. Industries, cotton, fruit and vegetables. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALVORD—Wise County; pop., 1,376; on Ft. W. & D. Ry., 12 miles northwest of Decatur, the county seat. Alt., 860 ft. Banks, Alvord State and Security State. Hotels, Boon, Hatchett and Sturdy. Newspaper, the Alvord News. Industries, cotton, fruit and truck. Tel., W. U. Express.

AMARILLO—Potter County seat and capital of the Panhandle; pop., 15,494. Commercial and distributing center for the Panhandle. On Ft. W. & D., the P. & N. T., the S. P. R. R. of Tex., and the C. R. I. & G. R. Rys., all four of which centering here, with freight terminals, roundhouses, shops, etc., make it the principal railroad point between Kansas City and the Rio Grande. 622 miles from Galveston and 1,043 miles southwest of Chicago. Alt., 3,691 ft. Banks, Amarillo Bank & Trust Co., Amarillo Natl., First Natl., Guaranty State, Natl. Bank of Commerce and the Amarillo Clearing House Association. Hotels, Amarillo, Denver, Elk, Elm-hirst, Giles, Magnolia and Oriental. Two newspapers. A modern city with modern public utilities. Government maintains a weather station here. Industries, farms and ranches. Tel. W. U. Express.

AMBROSE—Grayson County; pop., 50; on M. K. & T. Ry., 18 miles from Sherman. Tel., W. U. Express.

AMMANNSVILLE—Fayette County; pop., 300, Bank, Ammannsville State. Weimar, P. O.

ANAHUAC—Chambers County seat; pop., 500; on Galveston Bay, 48 miles from Galveston. Bank, Chambers County State Bank. Hotels, Anahauc and Clove.

ANDERSON—Grimes County seat; pop., 600; on the Madison branch of the I. - G. N. R. R., 11 miles north of Navasota, the principal town in the county. Bank, First Natl. Industries, cotton and lumber. Tel., W. U. Express.

ANDREWS—Andrews County seat; pop., 200; 40 miles northwest of Midland, nearest shipping point.

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

Bank, Andrews State. Weekly newspapers, Andrews County Times. Telephone connection.

ANGLETON—Brazoria County seat; pop., 1,043; on the St. L. B. & M. and the H. & B. V. Rys., 44 miles southwest of Houston. Banks, Angleton State and Brazoria State. Hotels, Angleton, Delaney, Phillips. Alt., 56 ft. Newspaper, The Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

ANNA—Collin County; pop., 538; on Interurban and H. & T. C. Ry., 11 miles north of McKinney, the county seat. Bank, Collin County State. Newspaper, The Advance. Industries, cotton and alfalfa. Tel., W. U. Express.

ANNONA—Red River County; pop., 500. Alt., 370 ft. On T. & P. Ry., 53 miles northwest of Texarkana. Banks, First Natl., First State and Russell Exchange. Hotel, Gaines. Weekly newspaper, The Annona News. Tel., W. U. Express.

ANSON—Jones County seat; pop., 1,425. Alt., 1,500 ft. On W. V. and the A. & S. Rys., 14 miles south of Stamford. Banks, Anson State and First Natl. Hotels, Culver, Sanders and Vietch. Newspaper, The Western Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

ANTELOPE—Jack County; pop., 500; 24 miles from Jacksboro, the county seat, and 16 from Jermyn, the nearest banking and shipping point. Stage daily to Jacksboro.

APPLEBY—Nacogdoches County; pop., 500; on the H. E. and W. T. Ry., 6 miles northeast of Nacogdoches. Bank, Appleby State. Tel., W. U. Express.

APPLE SPRINGS—Trinity County; pop., 150; on G. L. & N. Ry., 15 miles from Groveton, the county seat. Bank, First State. Express.

AQUILLA—Hill County; pop., 500. Alt., 635 ft. On T. C. Ry., 22 miles north of Waco. Bank, Aquilla State. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Hotel, Aquilla. Express.

ARANSAS PASS—San Patricio County; pop., 1,569. Alt., 20 ft. On S. A. & A. P. Ry., and on the gulf coast, 22 miles east of Corpus Christi. Banks, First Natl. and First State. Hotels, Commercial, Minter, Royal, Starbuck. Industries, cotton and shipping, a deep water port for all ocean-going vessels, an important distributing point.

ARCHER CITY—Archer County seat; pop., 689; on W. F. & S. Ry., 25 miles south of Wichita Falls. Banks, Power State, Power Bkg. Co., Peoples Ex. Weekly newspaper. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ARGYLE—Denton County; pop., 300; on T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys., 7 miles south of Denton. Bank Argyle State. Industries, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

ARLINGTON—Tarrant County; pop., 3,031. Alt., 607 ft. On T. & P. and N. T. T. Co. Rys., and the Dallas-Ft. Worth concrete pike, 14½ miles east of Fort Worth, the county seat. Banks, Farmers Natl., First State. Hotels, Arlington, Hutcheson. Institutions, Old Mason's Home, Grubb's Vocational College and fine high school and public school system. Newspaper, Arlington Journal. Tel., W. U. Express.

ARP—Smith County; pop., 200; on I. & G. N. Ry., 18 miles from Tyler, the county seat. Bank, Arp Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ASHERTON—Dimmit County; pop., 1,000. Alt., 368 ft. On A. & G. R. R., 10 miles from Carrizo Springs, the county seat. Bank, Asherton State Bank. Newspaper. Hotel, Cactus. Express.

ASHLAND—Upshur County; pop., 175; on M. & E. T. Ry., 16 miles from Gilmer, the County seat. Tel., W. U. Express.

ASPERMONT—Stonewall County seat; pop., 436; on W. V. Ry., 35 miles west of Stamford. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Star. Industry, cotton. Tel. Express.

ATHENS—Henderson County seat; pop., 3,276. Alt., 502 ft. On St. L. S. W. and T. & N. O. Rys., 76 miles south of Dallas. Banks, Athens Natl., First Natl. and Guaranty State. Hotels, Athens, Dean. Daily newspaper, The Daily Review; two weeklies, The Review and Henderson County Journal. Industries, brick, tile and crockery manufacturing, cotton and grain. Tel. Express.

ATLANTA—Cass County; pop., 1,469. Alt., 257 ft. On T. & P. Ry., 24 miles from Texarkana. Banks, Atlanta Nalt., Farmers' State and First Natl. Hotels, Hughes, Matthews, Meridith. Weekly newspaper, Citizens Journal. Tel., W. U. Express.

AUBREY—Denton County; pop., 800; on T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys., 11 miles north of Denton, the county seat. Banks, State and Security State. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

AUSTIN—The capital of Texas and county seat of Travis County; pop., 34,876. Alt., 650 ft. On H. & T. C., I. & G. N. and the M. K. & T. Rys. and the Colorado River. Banks, Amer. Natl., Austin Natl., Citizens State, State Natl., Texas Trust Co., Brown Bros. Bankers and Brokers and Austin Clearing House Association. Hotels, Austin, Avenue, Driskill, Hancock, Keystone, Kirby and Sutor. Newspapers two dailies, ten weeklies and a number of monthly and quarterly publications. Institutions, University of Texas, St. Edward's College, St. Mary's College, Texas Wesleyan College, Kenilworth School, Austin College, Texas School for the Deaf, Texas School for Defective and Sanitarium for Mental Diseases, Whitis School, Swedish College, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, State Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutes, Tillotson Institute, Sam Houston College for Colored Children, St. John Industrial Institute and Orphanage, State Confederate Home and Texas State Lunatic Asylum. Has paved streets, electric railway and modern public utilities. Industries, manufacturing and retail center, farming. Tel., W. U. Express.

AUSTWELL—Refugio County; pop., 100; on St. L. B. & M. Ry., 35 miles northeast of Refugio, the county seat. Mail daily. Bank, Austwell State.

AVALON—Ellis County; post office, Italy, pop., 300. Bank, First State.

AVERY—Red River County; pop., 300; on T. P. Ry., 16 miles from Clarksville, the county seat. Banks, Avery State Bank and First National Bank. Newspaper, The Avery News. Tel., W. U. Express.

AVINGER—Cass County; pop., 505; on M. K. & T. Ry., 15½ miles southeast of Daingerfield. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

AVOCA—Jones County; pop., 150; on T. C. R. R., 18 miles northeast of Anson, the county seat. Weekly newspaper, The Avoca Telegram. Tel., W. U. Express.

BAGWELL—Red River County; pop., 250; on T.

CITIES AND TOWNS

& P. Ry., 7 miles from Clarksville, the county seat. Bank, First Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

BAILEY—Fannin County; pop., 350; on St. L. & S. W., 12 miles from Bonham the county seat. Bank, Continental State. Newspaper, The Bailey Telegram. Tel., W. U. Express.

BAIRD—Callahan County seat; pop., 1,902. Alt., 1,707 ft. On Rio Grande division of the T. & P. Ry., 140 miles west of Ft. Worth. Banks, First Natl. 1st Guaranty State. Hotels, American, Mae. Weekly newspaper, The Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

BALLINGER—Runnels County seat; pop., 2,767. Alt., 1,637 ft. On G. C. & S. F. and A. & S. Rys. and the Colorado River, 225 miles west of Ft. Worth. Banks, Ballinger State, Farmers' & Merchants' State and First Natl. Hotel, Central. Daily newspaper, The Ledger; two weeklies, The Banner-Ledger and the Runnels County Democrat. Industries, cotton, cotton seed products, bottling works. Tel., W. U. Express.

BALMORHEA—Reeves County; pop., 50; on P. V. & S. M. R. R., 36 miles from Pecos, the county seat. Bank, Toyah Valley State. Weekly newspaper, The Toyah Valley Herald. Express.

BANDERA—Bandera County seat; pop., 700; 20 miles from Center Point, the nearest railroad connection. Banks, First State, First National and W. J. Davenport, banker. A newspaper, The Bandera Enterprise. Stage daily to Boerne and Tapley and semi-weekly to Medina. Telephone connection.

BANGS—Brown County; pop., 709; on G. C. & S. F. Ry., 10 miles from Brownwood, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Bangs Enterprise. Telephone connection. Express.

BARDWELL—Ellis County; pop., 358. Alt., 580 ft. On T. & B. V. Ry., 12 miles from Waxahachie, the county seat. Bank, First Natl. Hotel, Bardwell. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Express.

BARKSDALE—Edwards County; pop., 200; 50 miles from Uvalde, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First Natl. of Barksdale. Telephone connection.

BARNHART—Irion County; pop., 150. Alt., 1,849 ft. On K. C. M. & O. R. R., 31 miles from Sherwood, the county seat. Bank, First State. Hotel, Joslin. Tel., W. U. Express.

BARRETVILLE—No P. O. Bank, Barretville Bank & Trust Co.

BARRY—Navarro County; pop., 350; on St. L. S. W. Ry., 12 miles from Corsicana, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

BARSTOW—Ward County seat; pop., 490; on T. & P. Ry., 214 miles east of El Paso. Bank, Citizens State. Opera house and weekly newspaper, The West Texas Journal. Industries, cotton, grain, alfalfa, seed and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

BARTLETT—Bell and Williamson Counties; pop., 1,731; alt., 611 ft. On M. K. & T. Ry., 51 miles north of Austin, 24 miles south of Temple. Is eastern terminal of the Bartlett Western Ry. Has electric lights, water works and sewerage. Banks, Bartlett National, Bartlett State and First Natl. Hotels, Clark, Commercial. A weekly newspaper, The Tribune. Tel., W. U. Express.

BASTROP—Bastrop County seat; pop., 1,828; alt., 377 ft. On M. K. & T. Ry and Colorado River, 35 miles southeast of Austin. Banks, Citizens State

and First Natl. Hotel, Bastrop. Has public library and weekly newspaper, The Advertiser. Tel., W. U. Express.

BATSON—Hardin County; pop., 700; 20 miles west of Kountze, the county seat, 6 miles from Saratoga and 8 miles from Hull, both of which latter places afford shipping facilities. Stages twice daily to Saratoga and Hull. Bank, R. S. Sterling & Co.,

BAY CITY—Matagorda County seat; pop., 2,454; alt., 55 ft. On G. H. & S. A., G. C. & S. F. and the St. L. B. & M. Rys., 90 miles southwest of Houston. Banks, Bay City Bank & Trust Co., First Natl. and First State. Hotels, Baker, Bay City, Commercial, Nuckles, Progressive and Rice. Daily newspaper, The Tribune, and two weeklies, the Matagorda County News and Mid-Coast Farmer, and the Matagorda County Tribune. Shipments, cotton, rice, rice products, corn, potatoes, live stock and produce, brick, tile and marble works. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEASLEY—Fort Bend County; pop., 350; on G. H. & S. A. Ry., 11 miles from Richmond, the county seat. Bank, Beasley State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEAUMONT—Jefferson County seat; pop., 40,422; alt., 27 ft. On Neches River, 50 miles from the Gulf, and on the Gulf Coast Lines, the G. C. & St. Fe, the K. C. S. and the T. & N. O. Rys., 84 miles east of Houston and 278 miles west of New Orleans. Banks, American Natl., First Natl., City National Bank, Security State Bank and Trust Company, Texas National Bank, Davidson Securities Co. and Beaumont Clearing House Association. Hotels, Clairmont, Crosby, Gowling, Heising, Ogden, Phoenix, Plaza and Woodrow. Largest vessels plying the Gulf come direct to Beaumont wharves. Industries, rice, lumber, oil, jobbing trade and retail trade, each of which runs into the millions of dollars annually. Beaumont is located in the heart of the "rain belt" where farming is a practical certainty, while through its railroads it is the center of the empire of East Texas, the seat of the lumber industry. Is a great summer and winter resort. Has three of the largest rice mills in the world; is the location of the famous Spindle Top oil fields. Is said to have more fine homes, paved streets and public improvements than any city of same size in the South. Two daily newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

BECKVILLE—Panola County; pop., 606; on T. & G. R. R. and on the Sabine River, 10 miles from Carthage, the county seat. Bank, Continental State Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEDIAS—Grimes County; pop., 500; on I. & G. N. Ry., 21 miles from Anderson the county seat. Banks, Citizens Bank and First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEEVILLE—Bee County seat; pop., 3,063; alt., 214 ft. On S. A. & A. P. Ry. and terminus of a branch of the S. P. Ry., 93 miles southeast of San Antonio. Banks, Beeville Bank and Trust Co., Commercial Natl., and First Natl. Hotels, McAllen, Queen. Two weekly newspapers, The Bee and The Picayune. Shipments, cotton, cotton seed products, farm products, brooms, broom corn, honey. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELCHERVILLE—Montague County; pop., 200; on M. K. & T. Ry. 13 miles from Montague, the county seat, and 7 miles from the nearest banking

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

center, Nocona. Railway name is Belcher. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELLEVUE—Clay County; pop., 782; alt., 975 ft. On the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., 16 miles south of Henrietta, the county seat, 80 miles north of Ft. Worth. Banks, First Guaranty and First Natl. Hotel, Bass. Weekly newspaper, The Bellevue News. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELLS—Grayson County; pop., 585; alt., 732 ft. On T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys., 14 miles from Sherman, the county seat. Bank, First Natl. Hotel, Commercial. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELLVILLE—Austin County seat; pop., 2,000; alt., 263 ft. On A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 108 miles northwest of Galveston. Banks, Austin County State and First Natl. Hotels, Burns, Steck. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Bellville is the receiving and distributing center for great farming district; shipments, cotton, truck farming, live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELTON—Bell County seat; pop., 5,098; alt., 811 ft. On G. C. & S. Fe., 8 miles west of Temple. Banks, Belton Natl., First State and People's Natl. Hotels, Belton, Central. Modern public utilities. Is seat of Baylor College for Women. A daily newspaper, The Evening News and two weeklies, The Journal and The Messenger. Shipments, cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

BENARNOLD—Milam County; pop., 250; on S. A. & A. P. Ry., 8 miles from Cameron, the county seat. Bank, BenArnold State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BENAVIDES—Duval County; pop., 500; on T. M. Ry., 18 miles southwest of San Diego, the county seat. Bank, Merchants Exchange. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEN FRANKLIN—Delta County; pop., 300; on G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 12½ miles from Cooper, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BENJAMIN—Knox County seat; pop., 500; on the K. C. M. & O. Ry., 32 miles west of Seymour. Bank, First Natl. Two hotels and weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEN WHEELER—Van Zandt County; pop., 400; 13 miles southeast of Canton, the county seat, and 14 miles from Brownsboro, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Stage daily to Brownsboro; telephone connection.

BERCLAIR—Goliad County; pop., 300; on S. P. R. R., 17 miles from Goliad, the county seat. Bank, Berclair State. Express.

BERTRAM—Burnet County; pop., 420; on H. & T. C. Ry., 10 miles southeast of Burnet, the county seat. Banks, Farmers' State, First Natl., and D. C. Reed & Son, Bankers. Tel., W. U. Express.

BESSMAY—Jasper County; pop., 1,000; on G. C. & S. Fe and Frisco lines, 35 miles from Jasper, the county seat, and 15 miles from Kirbyville, the nearest banking point. Tel., W. U. Express.

BETTIE—Upshur County; pop., 284; on St. L. S. W. Ry., 6 miles from Gilmer, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BIG LAKE—Reagan County seat; pop., 30; on K. C. M. & O. R. R., 17 miles from Stiles, the county seat. Banks, First State. Stage daily to Stiles. Tel., W. U. Express.

BIG SANDY—Upshur County; pop., 658; alt.,

329 ft. On T. & P. and St. L. S. F. Rys., 12 miles from Gilmer, the county seat. Banks, Continental State and Farmers' State. Hotel, Fox. Tel., W. U. Express.

BIG SPRING—Howard County seat; pop., 4,273; alt., 2,397 ft. On T. & P. Ry., 107 miles west of Abilene. Banks, First Natl., State Natl., West Texas Nat'l. Hotels, Cole, Johnson, Stewart. Two weekly newspapers The Enterprise and The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

BIGWELLS—Dimmit County; pop., 750; on S. A. U. & G. Ry., 17 miles from Carrizo Springs, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BISHOP—Nueces County; pop., 1,300; alt., 400 ft.; On St. L. B. & M. Ry., 31 miles southwest of Corpus Christi, the county seat. Banks, First National and First State. Hotel, Bishop. Industries, cotton, citrus fruits, winter vegetables, live stock, poultry, dairying. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLACKWELL—Nolan County; pop., 500; alt., 1,880 ft. On K. C. M. & O. Ry., 31 miles southeast of Sweetwater, the county seat. Bank, First State. Hotel, Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLANCO—Blanco County; pop., 600; alt., 1,300 ft. 15 miles south of Johnson City, the county seat, and 38 miles from San Marcos, its shipping point. Bank, Blanco Natl. Hotels, Comparet and Kellam. Weekly newspaper, Blanco Courier. Stages daily to San Marcos and tri-weekly to Johnson City. Telephone connection.

BLANKET—Brown County; pop., 472; on Ft. W. & R. G. Ry., 16 miles from Brownwood, the county seat. Bank, Blanket State Bank. Weekly newspaper, Blanket Signal. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLESSING—Matagorda County; pop., 500; alt., 43 ft. On St. L. B. & M. and the G. H. & S. A. Rys., 20 miles west of Bay City, the county seat. Banks, Blessing State Bank. Hotel, Blessing. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLOOMBURG—Cass County; pop., 436; on K.C.S. and T. A. & L. Rys., 25 miles east of Linden, the county seat and 20½ miles south of Texarkana. Bank, Bloomburg State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLOOMING GROVE—Navarro county; pop., 898; alt., 420 ft. On St. L. S. W. Ry., 16 miles west of Corsicana, the county seat. Banks, Blooming Grove State and Citizens Natl. Hotel, Alamo. Shipments, cotton and grain. Weekly newspaper, The Rustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLOOMINGTON—Victoria County; pop., 600; on St. L. B. & M. Ry., 14 miles southeast of Victoria, the county seat. Bank, First State; newspaper, The Bloomington Breeze. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLOSSOM—Lamar County; pop., 969; alt., 530 ft. On T. & P. Ry., 10 miles west of Paris, the county seat. Banks, Farmers State and First Natl. Hotels, Blossom, Burke, Sharp. Weekly newspaper, The Blossom Bee. Is famed for its mineral wells. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLUE RIDGE—Collin County; pop., 450; alt., 640 ft. 20 miles northwest of McKinney, the county seat, and 11 miles from Melissa, its shipping point. Bank, Security State. Hotel, Terry. Stage daily to Melissa. Telephone connection.

BLUFFDALE—Erath County; pop., 457; on Ft. W. & R. G. Ry., 16 miles northwest of Stephenville,

CITIES AND TOWNS

the county seat. Bank, Bluffdale State. Weekly newspaper, The Sun. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLUM—Hill County; pop., 496; on A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 25 miles northwest of Hillsboro, the county seat and 43 miles south of Fort Worth. Banks, Farmers State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLYTHE—Gaines County; pop., 21; 17½ miles southeast of Seminole, county seat. Bank, First State. 455 miles from Lamesa, the nearest railroad point.

BOERNE—Kendall County seat; pop., 1,152; alt., 1,410. On S. A. & A. P. Ry., 32 miles north of San Antonio. Banks, Boerne State, Citizens State. Hotels, Becker, Kendall, St. James. Vogt. Weekly newspaper, The Boerne Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

BOGATA—Red River County; pop., 500; on Paris & Mt. Pleasant Ry., 16 miles northeast of Clarksville the county seat. Banks, Bogata Nat'l and First Natl. Weekly Newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

BOMARTON—Baylor County; pop., 500; on W. V. R. R., 12½ miles southwest of Seymour, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BONHAM—Fannin County seat; pop., 6,008; alt., 566 ft. On T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys., 28 miles southeast of Denison. Banks, First Natl., First State and Fannin Co. State. Hotels, Alexander and Bonham. Is lighted by electricity and has modern public utilities. Daily newspaper; and semi-weekly, The News. Industries, cotton, cotton seed products, dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

BONITA—Montague County; pop., 400; on M. K. & T. Ry., 14 miles from Montague, the county seat. Bank, First Natl. Express and Telephone connection.

BOOKER—Lipscomb County; post office in Lakemp, Okla., Bank, First State.

BOONSVILLE—Wise County; pop., 200; 25 miles from Decatur, the county seat, and 14 miles from Bridgeport, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connections.

BOOTH—Fort Bend County; pop., 100; on G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 9½ miles southeast of Richmond, the county seat. Bank, Bank of Booth. Express.

BOWIE—Montague County; pop., 3,179; alt., 1,113 ft. On C. R. I. & G., and Ft. W. & D. C. Rys., 18 miles west of Montague, the county seat. Banks, City Natl., First Natl., First State and Security State. Hotels, Bobs, Bowie, National. As Bowie is located on the western edge of the famed "Cross Timbers" section of North Texas, where timbers and prairie meet, it is the central market and distributing point for fruit and truck industry on the east, cotton, corn and grains on the west. Splendid public utilities. Tel. W. U. Express.

BOYCE—Ellis County; pop., 410. On H. & T. C. Ry., 6 miles east of Waxahachie, the county seat. Bank, Boyce State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BOYD—Wise County; pop., 410; alt., 714 ft. On C. R. I. & G. Ry., 12 miles from Decatur, the county seat. Bank, Continental State. Hotel, City. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRACKETTVILLE—Kinney County seat; pop., 600; alt., 1,020 ft. 10 miles north of Spofford, its shipping point, and 135 west of San Antonio. Bank, First State. Hotel, Terrell. Weekly newspaper, The News-Mail. Is the location of Ft. Clark. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRADSHAW—Taylor County; pop., 200. Bank, Alt., 1,500 ft. On A. & S. Ry., 28 miles from Abilene, the county seat. Express and telephone connections.

BRADY—McCulloch County seat; pop., 3,200; alt., 1,500 ft. On the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 42 miles west of San Saba. Banks, Brady Natl., and Commercial Natl. Hotels, Central, Gay, Graham, Morrow and Queen. 2 Weekly papers—The Brady Standard and The Brady Sentinel. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRANDON—Hill County; pop., 307; on St. L. S. W. Ry., 11 miles east of Hillsboro, the county seat. Bank, Farmers' State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRASHEAR—Hopkins County; pop., 300. On M. K. & T. Ry., 8 miles from Sulphur Springs, the county seat. Has newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRAZORIA—Brazoria County; pop., 500. Is located on the St. L. B. & M. Ry., and on the Brazos River, 12 miles west of Angleton, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper. The Banner Tel. Express.

BRAZOS—Palo Pinto County; pop., 500; on T. & P. Ry., 16 miles southeast of Palo Pinto, the county seat. Bank, Brazos State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRECKENRIDGE—Stephens County seat; alt., 1,300. 28 miles north of Eastland on the T. & P. Ry. One of the oil centers in the famous northwest Texas district, producing millions of dollars worth of oil business annually. Banks, First Natl. and Texas Guaranty Bank. Hotels, Campbell, Crescent, Pearson, Sanger and Shelton. Tel., W. U. Express.

BREMOND—Robertson County; pop., 1,250; alt., 469. On H. & T. C. Ry., 18 miles west of Franklin, the County seat. Bank, First State. Hotel, Bremond. Has a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRENNHAM—Washington County seat; pop., 5,056; alt., 350 ft. Is located at the junction of the G. C. & S. F. and H. & T. C. Rys., 94 miles east of Austin. Banks, Farmers' Natl., First Natl., Washington County State, and Giddings and Giddings. Hotels, Anthony and Wright. Two daily and weekly newspapers, The Banner and The Press. Institutions, St. Mary's Academy, Blinn Memorial College, numerous private schools and one of the best public school systems in the state. Brenham is the industrial center for a large section. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRIDGEPORT—Wise County; pop., 1,872; alt., 749. On the C. R. I. & G. Ry., 10 miles west of Decatur, the county seat. Banks, Bridgeport Natl. and First Nat'l. Hotel, Beason. A weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRIGGS—Burnet County; pop., 300; 23 miles from Burnet, the county seat, and 10 miles from Florence, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Briggs State Bank. Stage daily to Bertram.

BRITTON—Ellis County; pop., 300; on H. & T. C. Ry., 18 miles from Waxahachie, the county seat. Bank, Britton State Bank. Tel., and Express connections.

BROADDUS—San Augustine County; pop., 250. On the Cotton Belt R. R., 8 miles from San Augustine, the county seat. Bank, Broaddus State Bank. Express and Telephone connections.

BRONSON—Sabine County; pop., 1,200; on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 14 miles west of Hemphill, the

county seat. Banks, Bronson State and Peoples' State. Hotels, Low and Wilson. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRONTE—Coke County; pop., 529; on the K. C. & M. O. Ry., 14 miles from Robert Lee, the county seat. Bank, Guar. State. A newspaper, The Bronte Enterprise. Express and telephone connections.

BROOKELAND—Sabine County; pop., 500; on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 30 miles south of San Augustine. Bank, Brookeland State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROOKSHIRE—Waller County; pop., 500. On the M. K. & T. Ry., 27 miles from Hempstead, the county seat. Bank, Farmers' State. A weekly newspaper, The Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROOKSTON—Lamar County; pop., 300; on T. & P. Ry., 9 miles from Paris, the county seat. Bank, The Brookston State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROWNFIELD—Terry County seat; pop., 250; alt., 2,080. 28 miles from Tahoka, the nearest shipping point. Banks, Brownfield State and The First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Terry County Herald. Telephone connection.

BROWNSBORO—Henderson County; pop., 25. On St. L. S. W. Ry., 17 miles from Athens, the county seat. Stage daily to Edon, Davidson and Ben Wheeler. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROWNSVILLE—Cameron, County seat; pop. 11,791; alt., 57 ft. Is the extreme southwestern city in the United States, the gateway to Mexico, the metropolis and commercial center of the Rio Grande Valley, "The Garden Spot of America." Banks, First National, Merchants' National, State National and D. Yturria, Banker. Hotels, Miller, Park, Plaza, Travelers, Valley. Has several daily and weekly newspapers, paved streets, street cars, all modern public utilities. Its summers are delightful, because of Gulf breezes, and its winters very mild. Average annual rainfall, 26.89 in. Abounds with tropical plants, flowers the year 'round, "every month is seeding time and every month a harvest." Agriculture is the chief industry, truck growing being conducted on extensive scale. 20 canal companies provide for irrigation of large territory. Historic Matamoros lies just across the Rio Grande, reached by ferry or the international bridge, while Point Isabel, a fisherman's Mecca, is 22 miles away. Game of every description abound. Destined to be one of the most important harbors of the U. S., as well as one of the most strategical. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROWNWOOD—Brown County seat; pop., 8,223; alt., 1,342 ft. On G. C. & S. F. and Ft. W. & R. G. Rys., in Pecan River Valley, 142 miles southwest of Fort Worth. Banks, Citizens' Natl., Coggin Natl., First Natl., Brownwood State. Hotels, Barker, Graham, Jefferson, Southern. Is seat of Daniel Baker College, Howard Payne College besides a leading business college for western Texas. Daily newspaper, The Bulletin, two weeklies, The Banner-Bulletin and The News, has a high school and two college monthly publications. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRUCEVILLE—McLennan County; pop., 500. On M. K. & T. Ry., 18 miles south of Waco, the county seat. Bank, Bruceville State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRYAN—Brazos County seat; pop., 6,307; alt.,

367 ft. On main line H. & T. C. Ry., and the Ft. Worth division of the I. & G. N., 100 miles north of Houston. Is the home of the great Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, located at College Station six miles out with which it is connected by interurban. Other educational institutions are The Villa Maria Ursuline Academy, Bryan Baptist Academy and Allen Academy, besides its own high and graded public schools and a Carnegie Library. Banks, City Natl., First Natl., First State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Bryan and Central. Industry, farming, diversified, but cotton leads, Bryan probably receiving more wagon cotton than any other city or town in the world. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRYSON—Jack County; pop., 400. On C. R. I. & G. Ry., 14 miles southwest of Jacksboro, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BUCKHOLTS—Milam County; pop., 800. On G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 13 miles west of Cameron, the county seat. Bank, Buckholts State. Weekly newspaper, The Bulletin. Tel., W. U. Express.

BUDA—Hays County; pop., 300; alt., 722 ft. On I. & G. N. Ry., 15 miles from San Marcos, the county seat. Bank, Farmers' Natl. Hotel, Commercial Tel., W. U. Express. Weekly newspaper, Buda Star.

BUFFALO—Leon County; pop., 510. On I. & G. N. Ry., 16 miles from Centerville, the county seat. Banks, Buffalo State and Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Banner. Tel., W. U. Express.

BUENA VISTA—Pecos County; pop., 50. 40 miles from Pyote its nearest shipping point, and 20 miles from grand falls. Bank, Farmers' State.

BUFFALO GAP—Taylor County; pop., 249. On G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 13 miles southwest of Abilene, the county seat. Bank, Buffalo Gap Banking Co. Has a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BULLARD—Smith County; pop., 212. On St. L. S. W. Ry., 16½ miles south of Tyler, the county seat. Bank, Guaranty State. Has weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BUNA—Jasper County; pop., 400. On G. C. & S. Fe Ry., and the Frisco Lines, 35 miles from Jasper, the county seat. Bank, Buna State. Newspaper, The Home News. Express and telephone connections.

BURKBURNETT—Wichita County; pop., 5,300; alt., 100 ft. On the W. F. & N. W. Ry., 14 miles north of Wichita Falls, the county seat. Banks, American State, Farmers' State, First Natl., and Johnson Bros. Banking Co. Hotels, Burkburnett, City, Early. Newspaper. One of the active oil centers in the northwest district.

BURKEVILLE—Newton County; pop., 300. 13 miles northeast of Newton the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Guaranty State Bank. Daily mail.

BURLESON—Johnson County; pop., 1,000. On the M. K. & T. Ry., and on the Ft. Worth-Cleburne Interurban, 15 miles north of Cleburne, the county seat. Banks, Continental State, and Farmers & Merchants State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

BURLINGTON—Milam County; pop., 200. On the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 12 miles north of Cameron, the county seat. Bank, Burlington State. Has newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BURNET—Judicial Seat of Burnet County; pop.,

CITIES AND TOWNS

969; alt., 1,205. On the H. & T. C. Ry., 22 miles south of Lampasas. Banks, Burnet Natl., and First State. Hotel, Burnet. Weekly newspaper, The Bulletin. Has a sanitarium. Tel., W. U. Express.

BURTON—Washington County; pop., 500; alt., 417 ft. On H. & T. C. Ry., 13 miles west of Brenham, the county seat. Bank, Burton State. Express.

BYERS—Clay County; pop., 850. On W. V. Ry., 23 miles northeast of Wichita Falls. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

BYNUM—Hill County; pop., 350. On the T. & B. V. Ry., 9½ miles southeast of Hillsboro. Bank, First Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

CADDO—Stephens County; pop., 1,500. 15 miles southeast of Breckenridge, the county seat. Banks, First Natl. 20 miles from Ranger. Mail daily.

CADDO MILLS—Hunt County; pop., 600; alt., 550 ft. On M. K. & T. Ry., 12 miles south of Greenville the county seat, and 45 miles north of Dallas. Bank, Caddo Mills State. Weekly newspaper, Caddo Mills News. Tel., W. U. Express.

CAIN CITY—Gillespie County; pop., 100; Bank, Cain City State Bank.

CALDWELL—Burlison County seat; pop., 1,689; alt., 404 ft. On the A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 158 miles west of Galveston. Banks, Caldwell Natl., and The First State. Hotels, Caldwell and Elisk. Municipal water works, excellent sewerage system, electric lights, a weekly newspaper, The Ledger. Industries, cotton and grain, potatoes and truck, live stock and dairying. Tel., W. U. Express.

CALVERT—Robertson County; pop., 2,099; alt., 338 ft. Banks, Calvert State, Union State. Hotel, Colonial. On the H. & T. C. and I. & G. N. Rys., 13 miles west of Franklin, the county seat. Weekly newspaper, The Calvert Picayune. Tel., W. U. Express.

CAMDEN—Polk County; pop., 500. On spur railroad from Moscow, nearest banking center.

CAMERON—Milam County seat; pop., 4,298; alt., 390 ft. On Little River at the junction of the G. C. & S. Fe and S. A. & A. P. Ry., 188 miles northwest of Galveston and 53 miles south of Waco. Banks, Cameron State, Citizens' Natl., First Natl. Hotels, Auditorium, Commercial, Connor, Murdock. Is a modern, progressive city with good public utilities. Has two weekly newspapers, The Enterprise and The Herald, wholesale grocer house, wholesale house for knit goods, and mill products. Is the center of a very rich farming district. Some mining. Tel., W. U. Express.

CAMPBELL—Hunt County; pop., 583; alt., 369. On M. K. & T. Ry., 10 miles east of Greenville, the county seat. Banks, Campbell Natl. Exchange, and First State. Hotels, Marr and Reid. Has a newspaper, The Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

CANADIAN—Hemphill County seat; pop., 2,187; alt., 2,339 ft. Banks, Canadian State, First Natl., and Southwest Natl. Hotel, Moody. On the A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 98 miles northeast of Amarillo. Is a division point of the Santa Fe Ry., both freight and passenger, with round house and machine shops, etc. Is marketing center for great grain crops of several counties. Livestock an important industry. Large salt deposits underlie the territory and

much silica suitable for the making of glass. Broom corn abundant. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

CANTON—Van Zandt County seat; pop., 583; alt., 524 ft. 10 miles from Edgewood, its shipping point, and 64 miles from Dallas. Banks, First Natl., and Texas State. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Hotels, Dixie and Peace.

CANYON—Randall County seat; pop., 1,618; alt., 3,300 ft. On main line and Sweetwater branch of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 18 miles southwest of Amarillo. Is the home of the West Texas State Normal School. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, American and Palace. Weekly newspaper, Randall County News. Is surrounded by fine grazing land and cattle raising and feeding is the principal industry. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARBON—Eastland County; pop., 741. On T. C. R. R., 10 miles from Eastland, the county seat. Banks, Bank of Carbon, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Carbon News. Express and telephone connections.

CARLTON—Hamilton County; pop., 161. On the S. N. & S. T. Ry., 17½ miles from Hamilton, the county seat. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State Bank. Weekly Newspaper, the Carlton Citizen. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARMINE—Fayette County; pop., 500. On H. & T. C. Ry., 14 miles southeast of Giddings and 20 miles west of Brenham. Carmine State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARRIZO SPRINGS—Dimmit County seat; pop., 954; alt., 4,603. Situated on the S. A. U. & G. Ry., 157 miles southwest of San Antonio. Bank, Citizens State. Hotels, Cottage and White. Weekly newspaper, The Javelin. Stage daily to Asherton. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARROLLTON—Dallas County; pop., 573. On the M. K. & T., the St. L. S. W., and the St. L. S. F. & T. Rys., 14 miles north of Dallas, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Chronicle. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARTHAGE—Panola County seat; pop., 1,366; alt., 340 ft. On the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 37 miles southwest of Longview. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Hotels, Kellie, W. O. W., Vandigriff. Two weekly newspapers, Carthage Watchman and the East Texas Register. Tel., W. U. Express.

CASON—Morris County; pop., 315. On M. K. & T. Ry., 6 miles from Daingerfield, the county seat. Bank, State Bank of Cason. Tel., W. U. Express.

CAT SPRING—Austin County; pop., 350. On the M. K. & T. Ry., 9 miles from Bellville, the county seat. Bank, Cat Spring State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CEDAR HILL—Dallas County; pop., 500. On G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 20 miles from Dallas, the county seat. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CELESTE—Hunt County; pop., 1,022; alt., 658 ft. On the G. C. & S. Fe, the M. K. & T., and the St. L. S. W. Rys., 12 miles northwest of Greenville, the county seat. Banks, Celeste State Bank, First Natl. Bank. Hotels, Franklin, Lindell, Maurice. Weekly newspaper, The Celeste Courier. Tel., W. U. Express.

CELINA—Collin County; pop., 1,126; alt., 600 ft. On St. L. S. F. & T. Ry., 18 miles from McKinney,

the county seat. Banks, Celina State, First State. Hotels, Childress, Hearne, Pond. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

CENTER—Shelby County seat; pop., 2,500; alt., 360 ft. On G. C. & S. Fe and T. & P. Rys., 189 miles northeast of Houston, 190 miles southeast of Dallas. Banks, Farmers' State Bank, State Guaranty Bank. Hotels, Adams, Elliott, Padon, Polley. W. U. Tel., Express.

CENTER CITY—Mills County; pop., 180. Eleven miles from Goldthwaite, the county seat and banking point. Telephone connection.

CENTER POINT—Kerr County; pop., 543; 10 miles south of Kerrville, the county seat, 60 miles north of San Antonio, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., on the Guadalupe River. Bank, Guadalupe Valley Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Center Point News. Tel., W. U., Express.

CENTERVILLE—Leon County seat; pop., 750; 8 miles from Robin, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Centerville State. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Telephone Connection.

CHANDLER—Henderson County; pop., 341; alt., 404 ft. 25½ miles northeast of Athens, the county seat. On St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Citizens' Guaranty State. Hotel, Leovall. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Telephone and Express connections.

CHANNEL CITY—Harris County; pop., 300.

CHANNING—Hartley County seat. 51 miles northwest of Amarillo, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank First Natl. Weekly newspaper; Tel., W. U. Express.

CHAPEL HILL—Washington County; pop., 1,000; alt., 340 ft. 10 miles east of Brenham, the county seat. On the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State Hotel, Toland. Tel., W. U. Express.

CHARLOTTE—Atascosa County; pop., 500; alt., 659 ft. 9½ miles southwest of Jourdanton, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Bank, Charlotte State. Hotel, Charlotte. Telephone connection.

CHEROKEE—San Saba County; pop., 500. 16½ miles south of San Saba, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Mail daily. Telephone connection.

CHESTER—Tyler County; pop., 250. 22 miles northwest of Woodville, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Chester State. Telephone and express connection.

CHICO—Wise County; pop., 800; alt., 938 ft. 14 miles west of Decatur, the county seat on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, First Bank of Chico, and Chico State. Hotels, Brown, Chico. Weekly newspaper, The Chico Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

CHILDRESS—Childress County seat; pop., 5,003; alt., 1,877 ft. 106 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Banks, City Guar. State, Farmers & Mechanics State, First State. Hotels, Fagg, Nave. Two weekly newspapers, The Index and The Post. It is a division point on the F. W. & D. C. Ry. with shops located here. Tel., W. U. Express.

CHILLICOTHE—Hardeman County; pop., 1,357; alt., 1,406 ft. 65 miles west of Wichita Falls, 13 miles east of Quanah, the county seat. On the Ft. W. & D. and K. C. M. & O. Rys. Banks, Bank

of Chillicothe, First National. Hotels, Denver, Star. Two weekly newspapers, The Independent and the Valley News. Cotton, grain and livestock are the principal shipments. Tel., W. U. Express.

CHILTON—Falls County; pop., 231. 10 miles west of Marlin, the county seat, and 22 miles south of Waco, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, Chilton Citizens' Bank and First State Bank. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

CHIRENO—Nacogdoches County; pop., 500. 20 miles southeast of Nacogdoches, the county seat, on the A. & N. R. Ry. Bank, Chireno State Bank. Telephone and express connection.

CHISHOLM—Rockwall County; pop., 200. Bank, Farmers' State.

CHRIESMAN—Burleson County; pop., 100. 7 miles northwest of Caldwell, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. The railroad name is Yellow Prairie. Bank, First State.

CIBOLO—Guadalupe County; pop., 300. 16 miles west of Seguin, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Cibolo Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

CISCO—Eastland County; pop., 7,422; alt., 1,606 ft. 45 miles east of Abilene, 10 miles west of Eastland, the county seat, on the T. & P., T. C. and Cisco & Northeastern Rys. Banks, Cisco Banking Co., First Guaranty State and Commercial State Bank. Hotels, Daniels, Grand, Hartman and Mobley. Has splendid preparatory boarding school and public high school. Industries, oil and oil products, cotton, cotton seed products, peanuts and pecans. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLAIREMONT—Kent County seat; pop., 150. 11½ miles southwest of Jayton, its nearest shipping point. Bank, Clairemont Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Reporter. Stage daily to Jayton. Telephone connection.

CLAIRETTE—Erath County; pop., 500. 16 miles southeast of Stephenville, the county seat, on the T. C. R. R. Banks, Farmers State. Express and telephone connection.

CLARENDON—Donley County seat; pop., 2,456; alt., 2,719 ft. 164 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. W. & D. C. R. R. Banks, Donley County State, Farmers' State, and First National. Hotels, Atterbury, and Denver. Opera House; weekly newspaper, The News. Cotton, grain and livestock are the leading shipments. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLARKSVILLE—Red River County seat; pop., 3,386; alt., 442 ft. 61 miles from Texarkana, 183 miles from Ft. Worth, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, City Natl., First Natl., Red River Natl. Hotels, Brewer, and Main. Has two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLAUDE—Armstrong County seat; pop., 770; alt., 3,397 ft. 194 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. W. & D. R. R. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Claude, Palace. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLEBURNE—Johnson County seat; pop., 12,820; alt., 764 ft. 28 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. F., M. K. & T., T. & B. V., and Ft. W. S. (electric) Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants National, Home National and Cleburne State. Hotels, Cheney, Cleburne and Floore. Located here are the principal shops of the Santa Fe system, with

CITIES AND TOWNS

some 1,500 employees sharing a monthly payroll of over \$100,000.00, which has developed Cleburne an important railroad city a trifle more rapid in growth than in civic improvements. Institutions, Clebarro College, St. Joseph's Academy, a Carnegie Library, a R. R. Y. M. C. A. and an unrivalled school system. Two daily papers, the Review and the Enterprise, each with a semi-weekly edition, and another semi-weekly, The Chronicle. Is in the cross timbers, with fruit and truck and cotton to the east, grain and hay to the north and south, with fine grazing prairies to the west. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLEVELAND—Liberty County; pop., 1,500; alt., 159 ft. 44 miles north of Houston, 25 miles northwest of Liberty the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. and G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, Cleveland State, First Natl. Hotels, Cleveland and Junction. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Lumbering, farming and stock raising, principal industries. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLIFTON—Bosque County; pop., 1,327; alt., 671 ft. 12 miles south of Meridian, the county seat, and 100 miles southwest of Dallas, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., Banks, Farmers' Guaranty State, First Guaranty State, Guaranty Loan & Investment Co. Hotels, Central, Nelson, Santa Fe. Has creamery, machine shops, bottling works, grain elevator and weekly newspaper, The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLINT—El Paso County; pop., 250. 20 miles from El Paso, on the G. H. & S. A. and T. & P. Rys. Bank, First State. Has weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLYDE—Callahan County; pop., 610; alt., 1,979 ft. 6 miles from Baird, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, Clyde Natl., and First Guaranty State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Clyde Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

COAHOMA—Howard County; pop., 250. 10½ miles northeast of Big Spring, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry., Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLD SPRING—San Jacinto County seat; pop., 500; alt., 150 ft. 12 miles from Shepherd, the nearest shipping point, and 235 miles northeast of Austin, on the Trinity River. Banks, Guaranty State. Newspaper, The Times. Hotel, Greenaway. Daily stages to Shepherd, Camilla, Evergreen and Maynard.

COLEMAN—Coleman County seat; pop., 2,868; alt., 1,690 ft. 172 miles southwest of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Central State, Coleman Natl., and First Natl. Hotels, Commercial, Cottage, Delmar, Jones, Modern. Coleman is the receiving and distributing point for a rich agricultural district. Has two weekly newspapers, The Democrat-Voice and The Coleman County Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLLINSVILLE—Grayson County; pop., 337; alt., 750 ft. 22 miles west of Sherman, the county seat, on the T. & P. and the M.-K.-T. Rys. Bank, Security State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Industries, cotton and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLMESNEIL—Tyler County; pop., 600. 9 miles north of Woodville, the county seat, on the M.

K. & T. and S. P. Rys. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLORADO—Mitchell County seat; pop., 1,766; alt., 2,066 ft. 69 miles west of Abilene, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, City National, Colorado National. Hotels, Barcroft, Keathley, Majestic. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLUMBIA—Brazoria County; pop., 400; alt., 34 ft. 13 miles west of Angleton, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Columbia State. Hotel, Phillips. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLUMBUS—Colorado County seat; pop., 2,000; alt., 201 ft. 84 miles west of Houston, on the Colorado River and the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Columbus State, First State. Hotel, Live Oak. Weekly newspaper, The Colorado Citizen. Tel., W. U. Express.

COMANCHE—Comanche County seat; pop., 3,524; alt., 1,434 ft. 113 miles west of Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & R. G. and S., N. & S. T. Rys., and on the Leon River. Banks, Comanche Nat'l, First Natl., First State, John M. Easley & Co., Bankers. Hotels, Comfort. Weekly newspaper, The Comanche Chief-Exponent. Principal products, cotton, oats, hay, live stock, peanuts and poultry. Tel., W. U. Express.

COMFORT—Kendall County; pop., 800. 20 miles north of Boerne, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Comfort State. Weekly newspaper, The Comfort News. Tel., W. U. Express.

COMMERCE—Hunt County; pop., 3,842; alt., 509 ft. 16 miles northeast of Greenville, the county seat, on the T. M. and St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Natl., Planters & Merchants Natl., and State Bank of Commerce. Hotel, Commerce, Fought. Has two newspapers and is the home of the East Texas Normal College, also of the Cotton Belt Machine shops. Tel., W. U. Express.

COMO—Hopkins County; pop., 827. 9 miles southeast of Sulphur Springs, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Como State. Weekly newspaper, The Como Headlight. There are three lignite mines, near its eastern limits. Ships cotton, fruit, garden truck, cordwood and lignite coal. Tel., W. U. Express.

CONNVILLE—Sabine County; pop., 300. About 20 miles southwest of San Augustine, and five miles east of Jeans, the nearest shipping point.

CONROE—Montgomery County seat; pop., 804; alt., 339 ft. 39 miles north of Houston, on the G. C. & S. F. and I. & G. N. Rys. Banks, Conroe State, Farmers' & Merchants' State, First State. Hotels, Capiton, Conroe, Smith. Two weekly newspapers, The Courier, The Montgomery County News. Is the home of the Conroe Normal and Industrial College, a co-educational institution for negroes. The soil of surrounding territory is highly adapted to truck growing and potatoes, tomatoes and early spring vegetables, which are extensively grown. Tel., W. U. Express.

COOKVILLE—Titus County; pop., 420. 8 miles from Mt. Pleasant, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Tel., W. U. Express.

COOLEDGE—Limestone County; pop., 880. 15 miles northeast of Groesbeck, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry., Banks, First Natl., First State. Weekly newspaper, The Ledger-Local. Tel., W. U. Express.

COOPER—Delta County seat; pop., 2,563; alt., 495 ft. 22 miles south of Paris, on the Texas Midland Ry. Banks, Delta Natl., Security State, First Natl. Hotels, Ganard, Parish, Robertson. Two weekly newspapers, The Delta Courier, and the Cooper Review. It is in the heart of the famous black land belt. Tel., W. U. Express.

COPEVILLE—Collin County; pop., 240. 22 miles southeast of McKinney, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Citizens' State. Tel., W. U. Express.

COPPELL—Dallas County; pop., 200. 25 miles northwest of Dallas, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Express.

COPPERAS COVE—Coryell County; pop., 509; alt., 1,092 ft. 26 miles from Gatesville, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First State and Guaranty State. Hotels, Goodson, Middick, Simpson. Weekly newspaper, The Banner. Tel., W. U. Express.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Nueces County seat; pop., 10,522; alt., 35 ft. Is located on and overlooks from its high bluff, two magnificent bays, Corpus Christi and Nueces, and with its advantageous surroundings is destined to become one of the leading cities of the nation as commercial, agricultural and resort center. Four railways enter the city—the T. M., the St. L., B. & M., the S. A. & A. P. and the S. A. U. & G. Rys. Banks, City National, Corpus Christi National, State National and Texas Savings Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Bidwell, Home, Nueces, St. James, State and Williams. Owing to its location and freight rates, Corpus Christi is the jobbing center of southwest Texas. Paved streets, municipally owned docks, splendid public utilities. Cotton, forage crops and winter vegetables are very prolific. The surrounding land is as rich as any in the United States and produces cotton, corn, milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum and other forage crops with heavy production in truck produce. This city is known throughout the country as a resort city and has 5,000 attractive rooms for housing visitors. Bathing, boating, fishing, hunting are afforded at all times. The city has two weekly newspapers and an active commercial club. Tel., W. U. Express.

CORRIGAN—Polk County; pop., 1,000; alt., 32 ft. 24 miles north of Livingston, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. and the H. E. & W. T. Rys. Banks, Citizens State and Corrigan Natl. Hotel, Holoman. Tel., W. U. Express.

CORSICANA—Navarro County seat; pop., by 1920 census, 11,356; alt., 418 ft. 55 miles south of Dallas on the H. & T. C., the St. L. S. W. and the T. & B. V. Rys., and terminal of the Dallas-Corsicana Interurban. Banks, Corsicana Natl., First Natl., First State, State Natl., Central State, Corsicana Clearing House. Hotels, Beaton, Commercial, Main, Navarro, Wilson. Corsicana has fine opera house and public library, with first rate public utilities for its citizenship, has paved streets, electrical power, telephone and water systems, etc. Is important as an oil and natural gas producing center. Corsicana was the first oil center of Texas, oil having been found in considerable quantities long before the discovery at Spindle Top. In 1921 there was a great deal of activity in oil development, and Corsicana has become one of the leading oil

centers of Texas. The population increased several-fold and the industries of the city grew in proportion, and Corsicana has again come to the front as a leading oil city. Corsicana has two daily, a semi-weekly and two weekly newspapers. Prominent industries, cotton seed products, cotton mills, cotton compress, cotton gins, overall factory, candy factory, foundries, brick and tile works, planing mills, bottling works and lumber yards. Tel., W. U. Express.

COTULLA—La Salle County seat; pop., 2,000; alt., 425 ft. 87 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the I. & G. N. Ry., and the Nueces River. Banks, Farmers & Stockmens Bank, and Stockmens Natl. Hotels, La Salle, Travellers. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

COUPLAND—Williamson County; pop., 150. 30 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Coupland State. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

COVINGTON—Hill County; pop., 500. 15 miles north of Hillsboro, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CRANDALL—Kaufman County; pop., 750. 26 miles south of Dallas, 9 miles north of Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, Citizens' Natl., First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Crandall Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

CRANFILL'S GAP—Bosque County; pop., 97. 18 miles southwest of Meridian, the county seat, and 19 miles from Clifton, its shipping point. Bank, First Guaranty. Telegraph and telephone connections. Express.

CRAWFORD—McLennan County; pop., 573. 20 miles from Waco, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Farmers' State Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Advance. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROCKETT—Houston County seat, pop., 3,061; alt., 350 ft. 162 miles above Houston, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Crockett State and First Natl. Hotel, Pickwick. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROSBY—Harris County; pop., 300. 22 miles east of Houston, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Crosby State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROSBYTON—Crosby County seat; pop., 697; alt., 2,912 feet. 38 miles from Lubbock, on the C. & S. P. Ry. Banks, Citizens' Natl., First Natl. Hotels, City and Star. Weekly newspaper, The Review. Express.

CROSS PLAINS—Callahan County; pop., 700. 36 miles west of De Leon, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Farmers' Natl., First Guaranty State. Has weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROWELL—Foard County seat; pop., 1,175; alt., 1,456 ft. 23 miles south of Chillicothe on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Banks, Bank of Crowell, First State. Hotels, Crowell, Orient, Razor, Smith. Weekly newspaper, Foard County News. Industries, cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROWLEY—Tarrant County; pop., 250. 12½ miles south of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Continental State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CRYSTAL CITY—Zavalla County; pop., 800; alt., 1,000 ft. 25 miles southwest of Batesville, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Has a bank,

CITIES AND TOWNS

Zavalla County Bank, and a weekly newspaper. Hotels, Cross, Jackson. Tel., W. U. Express.

CRYSTAL FALLS—Stephens County; pop., 74. 11 miles north of Breckenridge, the county seat. Bank, Bank of Crystal Falls. 28 miles from Albany the usual shipping point.

CUERO—DeWitt County seat; pop., 3,671; alt., 177 ft. 135 miles west of Houston, on the S. A. & A. P., and S. P. Rys. Banks, Buchel Natl., First State Bank & Trust Co., H. Runge & Co., Bankers. Hotels, Butler, Muti. Has two sanitariums, two daily and weekly newspapers, *The Record* and *The Star*; a German weekly, *Der Missionfreund*, and a semi-weekly, *Der Deutsche Rundschau*. Has one of the largest cotton mills in the South, also one of the largest cotton oil mills, and cotton compress and one of the largest electric water power plants in the South. Two of the largest turkey dressing plants in the world are here. The climate and soil are adapted to raising cotton, corn, alfalfa, onions, cabbage and other kinds of truck which are shipped into northern markets early. Tel., W. U. Express.

CUMBY—Hopkins County; pop., 945. 14 miles west of Sulphur Springs, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Cumby State. Hotels, Graves, Mathis. Weekly newspaper, *The Rustler*. Tel., W. U. Express.

CUSHING—Nacogdoches County; pop., 1,500; alt., 412 ft. 20 miles northwest of Nacogdoches, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, Cushing State, Farmers Guaranty Bank. Hotel, Wallace. Weekly newspaper, *The Enterprise*. Tel., W. U. Express.

DAINGERFIELD—Morris County seat; pop., 1,250; alt., 250 ft. 33 miles northwest of Jefferson, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Citizen's Natl., Natl. Bank of Daingerfield. Hotel, Smith. Has weekly newspaper, cotton gin, cotton seed oil mill, saw and grist mills, etc. Tel., W. U. Express.

DALHART—Dallam County seat; pop., 5,676; alt., 3,998 ft. 82 miles north of Amarillo, 530 miles southwest from Kansas City, at the junction of the main lines of the C. R. I. & G. and the Ft. W. & D. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Natl., Midway Bank. Hotels, DeSoto, Grand. Weekly newspaper, *The Texan*. Dalhart is the center for the growing of cattle, horses, hogs, kaffir corn, milo maize and other forage crops. From here heavy shipments are made of cattle and hogs, kaffir corn and milo maize, produce and dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

DALLAS—Dallas County seat; pop., 250,000; alt., 426 ft. Dallas is located in north central Texas on the Trinity River in what is known as the black waxey belt of Texas. The first settlement was made by John Neely Bryan in 1841; the county was organized in 1846 and was named after George M. Dallas, vice president of the United States. In 1872 two steam railways reached the village of 5,000 and by 1880 the population was doubled and by 1890 it was trebled. Within a circle the radius of which extends 100 miles from the city of Dallas, more than 25 per cent of the people of Texas live, there are over 17,000 rated business concerns, 686 national and state banks with a combined capital of over \$38,000,000; in the same territory are 156,373 farms or 16.6 per cent of the total number of farms of all Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana combined, yielding 17¼ per cent of America's cotton crop and

over 1,200 prosperous towns and villages. Banks, American Exchange National, Central National, City National, Mercantile Natl., Dallas Natl., Dallas Trust and Savings, Federal Reserve for the 11th District, Republic National, Liberty State, National Bank of Commerce, Oak Cliff State Bank and Trust Company, North Texas National; Financial Corporations, Bankers and Brokers are: Bankers' Trust Co., Dallas Joint Stock Land Bank, Dallas Securities Co., Dallas Title & Guaranty Co., Dallas Trust Co., Dallas Union Trust Co., Texas Finance Corporation, U. S. Bond and Mortgage Co., Breg, Garrett & Co., Brown Crummer Co., Jas. Schwartz Co., J. P. Scranton & Co., R. T. Stewart & Co., Thomas Mortgage Co., Dallas Clearing House Association. Hotels, Adolphus, Cadillac, Campbell, Galloupe, Huntley, Jefferson, Baker, Park, Hilton, St. George, Southland, Texan and Waldorf.

Dallas is the distributing center of the southwest, as its location and transportation facilities make it the jobbing and wholesale center for a territory larger than the New England and the Middle Atlantic states combined. There are 570 wholesalers and manufacturers here, 256 of which are of national importance. Dallas leads the world in the manufacture and distribution of leather goods, cotton gin machinery, and ships more galvanized corrugated tanks to the oil fields than any other city in the nation and is the geographical center for the oil territory of the Southwest. Dallas is the largest film distributing center of the world and is one of the three largest depots for farm implements in America. 3,000 traveling salesmen make Dallas their headquarters.

Nine railroads entering Dallas give outlet in twenty-three different directions and five electric interurban railways radiate in seven different directions. Within the territory reached from Dallas on a lower freight rate than from St. Louis are 6,630,065 people, 4,082,620 of whom can be reached from Dallas on a lower rate than from Gulf points. 262 telegraph circuits lead out from Dallas and she has sixth rank in volume of telegraph business in the United States. Dallas has the largest per capita development of telephones of any city in the Union.

Dallas leads the Southwest in population, wholesale business, factory output, freight business, postal receipts and new buildings. 172 churches, 112 schools and colleges, two annual grand opera seasons provide for the moral, educational and cultural development. Tel., Mackay, Postal and W. U. Express.

DARROUETT—Lipscomb County; Post Office, Lourwood. Bank, First National Bank.

DAWSON—Navarro County; pop., 950. 21 miles southwest of Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Liberty Natl. Weekly newspaper, *The Herald*. Industries, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

DAYTON—Liberty County; pop., 787; alt., 89 ft. Six miles west of Liberty, the county seat, and 36 miles east of Houston, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Dayton State. Hotels, Hunnicut and Wright. Weekly newspaper, *The Daytonite Local*. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEANVILLE—Burleson County; pop., 25. Eight miles from Caldwell, the shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

DECATUR—Wise County seat; pop., 2,205; alt.,

1,087 ft. 40 miles north of Ft. Worth on the Ft. W. & D. C. R. R. Banks, City National, First National. Hotels, City and Dill. Has two weekly newspapers and a college, Decatur Baptist College. Tel., W. U. Express.

DeKALB—Bowie County; pop., 655; alt., 407 ft. 11½ miles northwest of Boston, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, DeKalb Exchange, First National. Hotels, Allen, Whittle. Tel., W. U. Express.

DeLEON—Comanche County; pop., 3,302; alt., 1,300 ft. 20 miles north of Comanche, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Farmers and Merchants National, Guaranty State. Hotels, City, Lambert, Travelers. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEL RIO—Valverde County seat; pop., 10,589; alt., 952 ft. 169 miles west of San Antonio and 3 miles north of the Rio Grande River, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Del Rio Bank and Trust Co., Del Rio Natl., First Natl. Hotels, Frank's, Graf, Gray, St. Charles, Val Verde. Two weekly newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

DENISON—Grayson County; pop., 17,065; alt., 724 ft. Three miles from the Red River which separates it from Oklahoma and as it is at the entrance to the state, it is known as "Gate City"; 10 miles from Sherman, the county seat, 95 miles north of Dallas, on the M. K. & T., the T. & P., the M. O. & G., the H. & T. C. and the Frisco lines, and is a terminal of the Dallas-Denison interurban. Each of these roads, with the exception of the Frisco lines, maintains division terminals, locomotive and car shops and have a monthly pay roll exceeding \$300,000; 47 passenger trains daily leave the Union Station, one of the finest in the Southwest. Banks, Citizens State Bank, National Bank of Denison, Security State, State Natl. Hotels, Bruckers, Palace, Park.

DENTON—Denton County seat; pop., 7,626; alt., 620 ft. 35 miles northwest of Dallas, on the T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, Denton County Natl., Exchange Nat'l, First Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotels, City and Cottage. Has two state colleges, The College of Industrial Arts for Girls and the North Texas State Normal College, a co-educational institution having the largest enrollment of any normal school in the state. Has a daily and two weekly newspapers, with all the facilities of a hustling commercial center. Industries, flour milling, brick, ice, bottling works, cotton seed products, broom factory, mattress factory, monument works, etc. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEPORT—Lamar County; pop., 821; alt., 540 ft. 16 miles from Paris, the county seat, on the P. & Mt. P. Ry., and on Mustang Creek. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Express.

DESDEMONA—Eastland County; pop., 3,008; 22 miles southeast of Eastland, the county seat, 10 miles from Gorman, on the Wichita Falls, Ranger & Ft. Worth Railroad. One of the leading centers in the recent West Texas oil fields.

DESSAU—Travis County; pop., 1,200, about 20 miles northeast of Austin, on the M.-K.-T. Ry.

DETROIT—Red River County; pop., 1,200; alt., 482 ft. 13 miles west of Clarksville, the county seat, and 117 miles from Dallas, on the T. & P. Ry. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Banks, Guaranty

State, First Natl. Hotel, Duncan. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEVINE—Medina County; pop., 995; alt., 653 ft. 15 miles southeast of Hondo, the county seat, 32 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Adams Natl. Hotel, Rose. Two weekly newspapers, The News and The Reporter. Ships cotton, corn, sugar cane and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEWEYVILLE—Newton County; pop., 1,000. 48 miles south of Newton, the county seat, 35 miles from Beaumont, the nearest banking point, on the K. C. S. Ry. Ship via Ruliff. Telephone connection.

DEXTER—Cook County; pop., 350. 15 miles north of Whitesboro, the nearest shipping point, and 24 miles from Gainesville, the county seat. Bank, First Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

D'HANIS—Medina County; pop., 400. Nine miles west of Hondo, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, D'Hanis State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DIALVILLE—Cherokee County; pop., 200. Seven miles south of Rusk, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Dialville State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

DIBOLL—Angelina County; pop., 500. Eleven miles southeast of Lufkin, the county seat and banking point, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Tel., W. U. Express.

DICKINSON—Galveston County; pop., 1,000. 20 miles northwest of Galveston, the county seat, on the I. & G. N., the M. K. & T. and the G. H. & H. Rys. Bank, Dickinson State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DILLEY—Frio County; pop., 600; alt., 569 ft. 16 miles southwest of Pearsall, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Dilley State. Hotel, Runfield. Has a weekly newspaper. Express and telephone connections.

DIME BOX—Lee County; pop., 500. 16 miles northeast of Giddings, the county seat, and 8 miles from Lincoln, the shipping point. Bank, First State.

DIMMITT—Castro County seat; pop., 500. 22 miles from Hereford, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Has newspaper, The Plainsman. Stage daily to Hereford. Telephone connections.

DOBBIN—Montgomery County; pop., 200. 22 miles northwest of Conroe, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

DODD CITY—Fannin County; pop., 495. Six miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DODGE—Walker County; pop., 500. Nine miles from Huntsville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DODSONVILLE—Collingsworth County; pop., 700. 17 miles from Wellington, the county seat, on the W. & N. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

DONIE—Freestone County; pop., 19. 18 miles from Fairfield, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DONNA—Hidalgo County; pop., 1,072. 12 miles from Edinburg, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DORCHESTER—Grayson County; pop., 100. 12 miles southwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the

CITIES AND TOWNS

St. L. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DOUGLASSVILLE—Cass County; pop., 170. 12 miles from Linden, the county seat, and 14 miles from Atlanta, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Stage daily to Atlanta.

DUBLIN—Erath County; pop., 3,229; alt., 1,466. 14 miles southwest of Stephenville, the county seat, and 90 miles southwest of Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & R. G. and T. C. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Natl., Dublin Natl., Guaranty State. Hotels, Commercial, Evans. Two weekly newspapers, The Telephone and The Progress. Industries, cotton and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

DUFFAU—Erath County; pop., 250; alt., 780 ft. Eight miles from Hico, its shipping point. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Mail daily. Hotel, Southland.

DUMAS—Moore County seat; pop., 200. 30 miles northeast of Channing, the usual shipping point. Has a bank, First State, and a newspaper. Stage daily to Channing. Telephone connection.

DUNCANVILLE—Dallas County; pop., 300. 14 miles southwest of Dallas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Farmers'. Tel., W. U. Express.

DUNDEE—Archer County; pop., 200. 21 miles from Archer City, the county seat, on the W. V. R. R. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DURANGO—Falls County; pop., 200. About 20 mile southwest of Marlin, the county seat, and 5 miles from Lott, the nearest shipping point and banking center.

EAGLE LAKE—Colorado County; pop., 2,017; alt., 173 ft. At the junction of the S. P., G. C. & S. F. and S. A. & A. P. Rys., 60 miles west of Houston, and 16 miles east of Columbus, the county seat. Banks, Eagle Lake State Bank, First Natl. Hotels, Dallas, Drummers', Eagle Lake. Weekly newspaper, The Headlight. Is situated on a beautiful lake bearing its name, 1 mile in width to 3½ miles in length, giving beautiful surroundings, fish products, and water for rice irrigation. Is on the edge of the famous "cane belt" and much sugar cane is grown and manufactured into sugar here. Principal products, cotton and corn; important products, figs, truck products, live stock, dairying and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

EAGLE PASS—Maverick County seat. Pop., 8,000; alt., 726 ft. 167 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the Rio Grande River and the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Bonnet Banking Co., Border Natl., First Natl., State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Dolch, Eagle. St. Joseph's Academy caters to the Mexican education, public and parochial schools care for the American families. Weekly newspaper, The News-Guide. Tel., W. U. Express.

EAST BERNARD—Wharton County; pop., 400. 15 miles southwest of Richmond, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Union State. Tel., W. U. Express.

EASTLAND—Eastland County seat; pop., 9,368; alt., 1,420 ft. On the T. & P. Ry., 55 miles east of Abilene and 105 miles west of Ft. Worth. Banks, Exchange National and Texas State. Hotels, Charlotte, Connellee, Cottage, Eastland, Planters. One of the leading oil centers of Texas, with enormous output.

ECTOR—Fannin County; pop., 454. Six miles

from Bonham, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

EDDY—McLennan County; pop., 360. 20 miles from Waco, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, Eddy Journal. Tel., W. U. Express.

EDEN—Concho County; pop., 641. 22 miles from Paint Rock, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Weekly newspaper, The Eden Echo. Bank, Eden State. Tel., W. U. Express.

EDGEWOOD—Van Zandt County; pop., 820. 10 miles north of Canton, the county seat, 53 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants' State, First Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

EDINBURG—Hidalgo County seat; pop., 1,406. On the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, Edinburg State Bank & Trust Co. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

EDNA—Jackson County seat; pop., 2,000; alt., 974 ft. Eight miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 125 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. Railway. Bank, Jackson County State. Hotel, McDowell. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Ships cotton, corn, live stock and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

EL CAMPO—Wharton County; pop., 1,766; alt., 60 ft. 14 miles southwest of Wharton, the county seat, and 75 miles from Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Com'l State, First Natl. Hotels, Cottage and Rice. Has two weekly newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

EL DORADO—Schleicher County seat; pop., 850; alt., 2,500 ft. 49 miles from San Angelo, its shipping point. Bank, First Natl. Hotel, Holland. Weekly newspaper. Stage daily to Sonora and San Angelo. Telephone connection.

ELECTRA—Wichita County; pop., 4,740; alt., 902 ft. 26 miles west of Wichita Falls, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Electra, Jefferson, Marriott, Spar. A daily and weekly newspaper. Principal industry, production of oil and gas. Tel., W. U. Express.

ELGIN—Bastrop County; pop., 1,630; alt., 577 ft. 16 miles north of Bastrop, the county seat, 28 miles from Austin, 130 miles from Houston, at the junction of the M. K. & T. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, Elgin Natl., Merchants' & Farmers' State. Hotel, McClellan. Manufacture of brick is extensively carried on. Has weekly newspaper, The Courier. Tel., W. U. Express.

ELIASVILLE—Young County; pop., 1,000. 18 miles from Graham, the shipping point. Bank, Guaranty State. Mail daily.

ELKHART—Anderson County; pop., 700. 12 miles from Palestine, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Elkhart Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper. Express.

ELLINGER—Fayette County; pop., 500. 12 miles from LaGrange, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ELMO—Kaufman County; pop., 410. 14 miles northeast of Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

EL PASO—El Paso County seat; pop., 110,000, alt., 3,762 ft. 712 miles northwest of Austin, and across the Rio Grande River from Juarez, an im-

portant Mexican border city, on the E. P. & S. W., the G. H. & S. A., the National of Mexico, the R. G. & El P., the S. P. and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, American Trust & Savings Bank, Border Natl., City Natl., El Paso Bank & Trust Co., Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (branch), First Mortgage Co., First Natl., Security Bank & Trust Co., State Natl., Volney B. Leonard & Co., El Paso Clearing House. Hotels, Alamo, Alberta, Angeles, Arlington, Benson, Boston, Bristol Carlyle, Carman Fisher, Grand, Green Tree, Herbert, Krahmer, Leon, Laughlin, Linden, Lockie, McCoy, Oasis, Oregon, Orndorff, Paso Del Norte, St. Charles, St. Regis, Savoy, Sheldon, Travelers. Has eight hospitals and sanitariums. The press is represented by three dailies, three weeklies, a semi-monthly and two monthly publications. There are ore smelters, iron foundries, cigar factories, brick works, rock drill and machinery works, planing mills, large government irrigation works, etc. Tel. and express.

ELYSIAN FIELDS—Harrison County; pop., 250. 18 miles from Marshall, on the M. & E. T. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

EMHOUSE—Navarro County; pop., 347. 10 miles from Corsicana, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

EMORY—Rains County seat; pop., 800; alt., 464 ft. 30 miles southeast of Greenville, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Guar. State. Weekly newspaper, The Rains County Leader. Hotels, Gillmour, Rodes. Tel., W. U. Express.

ENCINAL—LaSalle County; pop., 600. 28 miles from Cotulla, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Cotulla is the nearest banking point. Tel., W. U. Express.

ENLOE—Delta County; pop., 398. Five miles from Cooper, the county seat, on the T. M. R. R. Bank, Guaranty State. Telephone, telegraph and express facilities.

ENNIS—Ellis County; pop., 7,224; alt., 584 ft. 15 miles east of Waxahachie, the county seat, and 33 miles south of Dallas, on the T. M. and H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Natl., First Natl., Farmers State, Ennis Clearing House Association. Hotels, Central, King. Two newspapers, The Ennis Daily News and the Weekly Local. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ERA—Cooke County; pop., 300. 15 miles from Gainesville, the county seat, and 7 miles from Valley View, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

ESTELLINE—Hall County; pop., 394. 14 miles southeast of Memphis, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. Ry. Bank, Estelline State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Express.

EUSTACE—Henderson County; pop., 400. 12 miles northwest of Athens, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, First State.

EVANT—Coryell County; pop., 500. 25 miles from Gatesville, the county seat, 19 miles south of Hamilton, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Evant State. Mail daily.

EVERMAN—Tarrant County; pop., 500. 10 miles north of Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. R. R. and the Ft. Worth and Cleburne Interurban. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FABENS—El Paso County; pop., 100. 22 miles

from El Paso, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Telephone and express connection.

FAIRFIELD—Freestone County seat; pop., 629; alt., 390 ft. 12 miles from Teague, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Fairfield State Bank. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Recorder. Stage daily to Teague. Telephone connection.

FAIRLIE—Hunt County; pop., 248. 22 miles northeast of Greenville, the county seat, and 7 miles from Wolfe City. Bank, Citizens' Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

FALFURRIAS—Brooks County seat; pop., 2,500; alt., 500 ft. 299 miles south west of Houston and 185 miles south of San Antonio, at the terminus of the Falfurrias branch of the S. A. & A. P. Railway. Bank, First National Bank. Hotels, Palace, Park. Falfurrias is noted for having probably the largest dairy in the world, milking 1,400 cows and producing 1,000 pounds of butter daily. Produces citrous fruits, cotton, corn, truck farming, live stock and dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

FALLS CITY—Karnes County; pop., 500. 12 miles northwest of Karnes City, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Falls City Natl. Has a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

FARMERS BRANCH—Dallas County; pop., 300. 12 miles north of Dallas, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Riddle Banking Co. Cotton and grain are the chief shipments. Tel., W. U. Express.

FARMERSVILLE—Collin County; pop., 2,167; alt., 636 ft. 16 miles east of McKinney, the county seat, and 38 miles from Dallas, on the M. K. & T. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, Farmers' & Merchants' National and First National. Hotel, St. George. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

FARWELL—Parmer County seat; pop., 600. 90 miles southwest of Amarillo, on the P. V. and N. E. Ry. Its railroad station, express and telegraph offices are at Texico, N. M., one-half mile distant. Bank, Guaranty State. Has a weekly newspaper.

FATE—Rockwall County; pop., 299. 4½ miles northeast of Rockwall, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FAYETTEVILLE—Fayette County; pop., 390; alt., 415 ft. 14 miles from LaGrange, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers' Natl., Fayetteville State. Hotel, Johnson. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

FENTRESS—Caldwell County. Twelve miles southwest of Lockhart, the county seat, and ten miles from Luling, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Fentress State. Telephone connection.

FERRIS—Ellis County; pop., 1,586; alt., 471 ft. 18 miles south of Dallas, 16 miles northeast of Waxahachie, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, Ferris Natl. Has six brick plants, a broom factory, three cotton gins, a weekly newspaper, The Ferris Wheel. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLATONIA—Fayette County; pop., 995; alt., 465 ft. 24 miles south of LaGrange, the county seat, 120 miles west of Houston, on the S. P. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Bank, Flatonia State. Hotel, Sullivan. A weekly newspaper, The Argus. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLORENCE—Williamson County; pop., 650. 18 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, on the

CITIES AND TOWNS

B. W. Ry. and the Salado River. Banks, Farmers' State, Florence State. Has a weekly newspaper. Telephone connection.

FLORESVILLE—Wilson County seat; pop., 1,518; alt., 363 ft. Banks, City Natl., First Natl., Hotel, Miller. Weekly newspaper, The Chronicle-Journal. Shipments, cotton and farm produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLOYD—Hunt County; pop., 300. Eight miles from Greenville, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Peoples State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLOYDADA—Floyd County seat; pop., 1,384; alt., 3,500 ft. 26 miles southeast of Plainview, 110 miles southeast of Amarillo, on the Plainview branch of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, Commercial. Ships broom corn, wheat, cotton, oats, kaffir, cattle, hogs, dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLUVANNA—Scurry County; pop., 375. 19¼ miles northwest of Snyder, the county seat, on the R. S. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLYNN—Leon County; pop., 300. 13 miles southwest of Centerville, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. and the T. & B. V. Rys. Bank, Guaranty State. Telephone connection. Express.

FOCH—Scurry County; pop., 600. Bank, First State.

FOLLETT—Lipscomb County; pop., 500. Banks, Farmers' National and Follett National.

FOREST—Cherokee County; pop., 100. 22 miles from Rusk, the county seat, and 5 miles from Wells, on the St. L. S. W. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FORESTBURG—Montague County; pop., 372. 14 miles from Montague, the county seat, and 14 miles from St. Jo, the usual shipping point. Bank, First State. Stage daily to St. Jo. Telephone connection.

FORNEY—Kaufman County; pop., 1,345; alt., 465 ft. 20 miles northwest of Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry., and 21 miles east of Dallas. Banks, City Natl., Farmers' Natl., Citizens' Natl., Forney State. Hotels, Ball, Forney. Weekly newspaper, The Messenger. Tel., W. U. Express.

FORRESTON—Ellis County; pop., 233. Nine miles from Waxahachie, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Forreston State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FORT DAVIS—Jeff Davis County Seat; pop., 1,060; alt., 4,500 ft. 22 miles northeast of Marfa, the nearest shipping point. Has a bank, Fort Davis State, and a weekly newspaper. Stage daily to Marfa. Hotel, Limpea.

FORT STOCKTON—Pecos County seat; pop., 1,297; alt., 3,050 ft. 55 miles southeast of Pecos, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First National. Hotels, Rooney, Stockton. Two weekly newspapers, The Pioneer and The Journal. Tel., W. U. Express.

FORT WORTH—Tarrant County seat; pop., 106,482; alt., 670 ft. Fort Worth is the gateway to the great Southwest and has more trunk lines of railways than has any other city in Texas, the C. R. I. & G., Ft. W. & D. C., the Frisco Lines, the G. C. & S. Fe, the H. & T. C., the I. & G. N., the M. K. & T., the St. L. S. W., the T. & P. and the T. & B. V. Rys. Ft. Worth is the greatest railway center in the Southwest and is the interchange point of 80 per cent of the traffic moving to and from the state.

Banks, Continental Natl., American Bank & Trust Co., Farmers' & Mechanics' Natl., First Natl., Ft. Worth Natl., Ft. Worth State, Stockyards Natl., Texas National Bank; banking companies are the Bankers' Loan & Securities Co., Cattleman's Trust Co., Commerce Trust Co., North Texas Trust Co., United Trust Co., Ward-Harrison Mortgage Co., Broad & Bomar, W. R. Edrington & Co., and the Ft. Worth Clearing House Association. Hotels, The Texas, Boston, Chandler, Court, Majestic, Melba, Metropolitan, Sandegard, Seibold, Terminal, Trinity, Westbrook, Yorkley.

Ft. Worth is the second live stock and packing center in the United States. Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., two of the big parent packing plants of the country, have extensive branches here. The stockyards of Ft. Worth can handle in a single day 25,000 cattle, 10,000 calves, 15,000 hogs and 7,000 horses and mules. Each of the railroads centering at Ft. Worth run directly to the yards and 600 employees are kept busy in the yards caring for the stock. The National Feeders' and Breeders' Show holds its annual exposition at Ft. Worth. The volume of grain handled by Ft. Worth mills and elevators is second only to that handled by Kansas City, the leading grain market in the territory of the Southwest. Two big flour mills—the largest in this section of the United States—have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. In addition to its leadership in the flour mill industry, Ft. Worth is rapidly becoming the chief corn products milling point of this section of the United States. In the way of public organizations, Ft. Worth has the greatest number of any city in the Southwest. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

FRANCITAS—Jackson County; pop., 300. 23 miles southeast of Edna, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

FRANKELL—Eastland County; P. O. Ranger. Bank, First Natl.

FRANKLIN—Robertson County seat; pop., 1,131; alt., 340 ft. 103 miles northeast of Austin on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State, Mitchell Bros. Bank. Hotel, National. Weekly newspaper, The Central Texan. Tel., W. U. Express.

FRANKSTON—Anderson County; pop., 818; alt., 530. 24 miles southeast of Athens on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Frankston State. Hotel, White House. Weekly newspaper. Express.

FREDERICKSBURG—Gillespie County seat; pop., 2,500; alt., 1,742 ft. 70 miles north of San Antonio, on the S. A. F. & N. Ry. Banks, Bank of Fredericksburg, Citizens' Bank. Hotel, Ostrow. Two weekly newspapers. The noted Bear Mountain Red Granite quarries are four miles north of the city. Tel., W. U. Express.

FREEPORT—Brazoria County; pop., 1,789; alt., 64 ft. 16 miles southwest of Angleton, the county seat, 50 miles from Galveston, 60 miles from Houston, on the H. & B. V. and on the Brazos River. Bank, Freeport Natl. Hotel, Tarpon. It is the location of the largest sulphur mines in the world, of the largest storage tanks of the Freeport Mexican Oil Co., and headquarters and terminal of the

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

H. & B. V. Ry. Has a weekly newspaper, *The Freeport Facts*. Tel., W. U. Express.

FRIONA—Parmer County; pop., 200. 26 miles from Farwell, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Friona State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

FRISCO—Collin County; pop., 733. 16 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. F. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Frisco Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, *The Journal*. Tel., W. U. Express.

FROST—Navarro County; pop., 913. 21 miles west of Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Citizens' State, First Natl. Two weekly newspapers, *The Star* and *The News*. Shipments, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

FULBRIGHT—Red River County; pop., 300. 15 miles from Clarksville, the county seat, 4½ miles from Deport, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

GAIL—Borden County; pop., 126. 22 miles southwest of Fluvanna, the nearest shipping point, on the Colorado River. Bank, Gail Bank. Stage daily to Big Springs. Weekly newspaper, *The Borden Citizen*.

GAINESVILLE—Judicial seat of Cooke County; pop., 8,648; alt., 738 ft. Six miles from Red River on the G. C. & S. Fe and the M. K. & T. Rys., 700 miles southwest of St. Louis. Banks, First Natl., First State and Lindsay Natl. Hotels, Lindsay, Turner. Chief products, cotton, wheat, corn, hay, every known fruit and vegetable. Is known as the "Banner County" from the fact that she has won first prize at the Texas State Fair and the International Fair at San Antonio in every contest entered with her agricultural products and horses. Is a leader in manufacture. Is noted for her attractiveness and sanitary condition. Has public library. Tel., W. U. Express.

GALLATIN—Cherokee County; pop., 300. Eight miles from Rusk, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Express.

GALVESTON—Judicial seat of Galveston County; pop., 44,255; alt., six feet. Located on the east end of Galveston Island, about two miles from the mainland of the Texas coast in the Gulf of Mexico, the chief seaport of Texas and of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. Is the greatest cotton exporting port in the world and ranks second among American ports in the total of its foreign commerce, being exceeded by New York City alone. Banks, City Natl., First Natl., People's Bank, Security Trust Co., South Texas Natl. Bank, U. S. Natl., Galveston Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Hutchings, Sealy & Co., C. P. Mann & Co., Ed. McCarthy & Co., W. L. Moody & Co., and the Galveston Clearing House Association. Hotels, Atlanta, Atlantic, Bashos, Beach, Beacon, Boulevard, Galvez, Grand, Highland, Loves, Oriental, Panama, Plaza, Ridgeway, Royall, Salt Air, Seaside, Snug Harbor, Southern, Terminal, Tremont and Vinson. Fifty-six lines of steamers ply regularly between Galveston and foreign ports while five lines ply regularly between Galveston and other United States ports. Four daily newspapers and several weeklies. Medical Department of the State University is located here. The climate is exceptionally even; the salt atmos-

phere eradicates all malarial influences, and on account of the low altitude, Galveston is a mecca for those suffering from nervous trouble, catarrh or hay fever.

The dock frontage provides berthing space for more than 100 ocean-going steamers at one time. Custom houses, bonded warehouses, appraisers stores, immigration buildings and quarantine stations are maintained by the Federal Government as well as the Federal courts and officers. The island is connected to the mainland by a concrete causeway about two miles in length, carrying tracks for both steam and electric railways, and a roadway for vehicles and pedestrians. Since the storm of 1900 which resulted in large loss of life and property, Galveston has a concrete seawall 17 feet high and five miles in length, along the entire gulf side of the city. Twenty million cubic yards of sand fillings was deposited back of the seawall, raising the grade of the city from the old level to that of the seawall.

Galveston is enjoying an unprecedented era of prosperity. Principal lines of business, cotton compress, several of which are among the largest in the world, grain elevators of enormous capacity, cotton seed cake mills, sacking mills, rice mills, flour mills, marine ways, ship yards, machine shops, cotton concentration plants, cigar manufacturing, broom factories, fish and oyster plants. Surf bathing, fishing and hunting are exceptionally good and attractive and bring many thousands of visitors to the city every year. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Mexican and Marconi Wireless. Express.

GANADO—Jackson County; pop., 716; alt., 86 ft. Ten miles east of Edna, the county seat, and 93 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Citizens' State, Farmers' State. Hotels, Mitchell, Southside. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARDEN CITY—Glasscock County seat; pop., 100. 33½ miles south of Big Springs, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State.

GARLAND—Dallas County; pop., 1,421; alt., 536 ft. 16 miles northeast of Dallas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe, and M.-K.-T. Rys. Banks, First Natl. and State Natl. Weekly newspaper, *The Garland News*. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARRISON—Nacogdoches County; pop., 603; alt., 378 ft. 19 miles from Nacogdoches, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry., 150 miles from Houston and 72 miles southwest of Shreveport, La. Bank, First State. Hotels, City, Wiley. Is in the timbered area of Texas; principal industries, large saw mills, planing mills, cotton gins and brick making plant with capacity of 50,000 bricks daily. Shipments, cotton, corn, sugar cane, peanuts, fruits of all kinds. Here are the noted mineral springs, "Weatherly Wells", are annually visited by large numbers of people for stomach and kidney healings. Newspaper, *The Garrison Weekly Newspaper*. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARWOOD—Colorado County; pop., 400. 21 miles from Columbus, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Garwood State. Weekly newspaper, *The Garwood Express*. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARY—Panola County; pop., 350. Ten miles from Carthage, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARZA—Denton County; pop., 300. Ten miles

CITIES AND TOWNS

from Denton, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Garza Bank. Express and telephone connections.

GATESVILLE—Coryell County seat; pop., 2,499; alt., 795 feet. 125 miles north of Austin, 47 miles west of Waco on the St. L. S. W. and S. N. & S. T. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Gatesville Natl., Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Bennet, Elliott, Moar, Sloan. Weekly newspaper, The Gatesville Messenger. Tel., W. U. Express.

GAUSE—Milam County; pop., 750; alt., 376 ft. 20 miles southeast of Cameron, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Hotel, Wright. Weekly newspaper, The Gause Guide. Tel., W. U. Express.

GEORGETOWN—Judicial seat of Williamson County; pop., 2,871; alt., 442 ft. 25 miles north of Austin, on the M. K. & T. and the I. & G. N. Rys. Banks, Farmers' State, First Natl., Guaranty State. Hotels, Commercial, Makemson, Swenson. Has all civic improvements of a modern city, is the seat of the Southwestern University; has two weekly newspapers, The Williamson County Sun and The Commercial. Industries, cotton seed oil mills, cotton gins, steam laundry, planing mills, ships cotton, grain, live stock and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

GEORGE WEST—Live Oak County; pop., 500. Bank, First State.

GERONIMO—Guadalupe County; pop., 150. Six miles from Seguin, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Geronimo State.

GIDDINGS—Lee County seat; pop., 1,650; alt., 510 ft. 60 miles east of Austin, 107 miles west of Houston, on the H. & T. C. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Natl. Hotels, Perkins, Robinson. Two weekly newspapers. Important industries, cotton, corn, dairying, live stock and pressed brick. Tel., W. U. Express.

GILMER—Upshur County seat; pop., 2,268; alt., 378 ft. 100 miles east of Dallas on the St. L. S. W. and M. & E. T. Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Natl., First Natl., Gilmer State. Hotels, Bell, Commercial. Two newspapers, ice plant, cotton gin, shingle and saw mills, grist mills, cotton seed oil mills, crate and basket factories. Tel., W. U. Express.

GIRARD—Kent County; pop., 60. 20 miles from Clairemont, the county seat, and 11 miles from Jayton, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, Girard Bank. Express.

GLADEWATER—Gregg County; pop., 560; alt., 334 ft. 15 miles west of Longview, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, The Riddle Exchange, and The Everett Banking Co. Hotel, Bray. Weekly newspaper, The Gladewater Gazette. Tel., W. U. Express.

GLAZIER—Hemphill County; pop., 140. 14 miles northeast of Canadian, the county seat, on the S. K. Ry. Bank, Glazier State. Newspaper, Tel., W. U. Express.

GLEN FLORA—Wharton County; pop., 700. 6 miles northwest of Wharton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Glen Flora State. Tel., W. U. Express.

GLEN ROSE—Somervell County seat; pop., 1,000. 17½ miles south of Granbury, its shipping point. Bank, First Natl. Two newspapers. Telephone connection.

GODLEY—Johnson County; pop., 600. 12 miles northwest of Cleburne, the county seat, on the G.

C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Citizens Nat'l. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

GOLDEN—Wood County; pop., 400. 10 miles southwest of Quitman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

GOLDTHWAITE—Mills County seat; pop., 1,214; alt., 1,581 ft. 98 miles northwest of Temple, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Goldthwaite Natl., Trent State. Hotels, Commercial, Saylor. Two weekly newspapers, The Goldthwaite Eagle and the Rustler. Shipments, cotton, grain, cattle. Tel., W. U. Express.

GOLIAD—Goliad County seat; pop., 2,500; alt., 230 ft. About 150 miles west of Houston, and 150 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. P. Ry. Banks, Commercial Bank, First Natl., Goliad Bank & Trust Co. Hotel, Denham. Was settled by the Spanish over 200 years ago, by Americans, in 1836. Has cotton gins, broom factory, laundry, bottling works. Two weekly newspapers, The Advance, and The Guard. Principal shipments, cotton, corn, broom corn and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

GONZALES—Gonzales County seat; pop., 3,128; alt., 300 ft. On the Guadalupe River and the Gonzales branch of the S. P. and the Lockhart branch of the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Banks, Dilworth Bank, Farmers' Natl., Gonzales State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Arlington, Plaza, and Richter. Here occurred many battles for Texas Independence from Mexico. Daily newspaper, The Inquirer; two weeklies, The Inquirer and The Reformer. A number of factories. Ships cotton, live stock and dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

GOODLET—Hardeman County; pop., 100. Nine miles northwest of Quanah, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, First State Bank. Express.

GOODNIGHT—Armstrong County; pop., 300. 12 miles east of Claude, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. Ry. Bank, Goodnight State. Weekly newspaper, The Free Press. Express.

GOOSE CREEK—Harris County; pop., 2,000. 27 miles east of Houston, the county seat, on Dayton and Goose Creek Railway. Banks, Guaranty State, Citizens State and Goose Creek State. Telephone connection. Is on Galveston Bay.

GORDON—Palo Pinto County; pop., 1,000; alt., 955 ft. 19 miles north of Palo Pinto, the county seat, and 73 miles west of Ft. Worth, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Gordon Banking & Mercantile Co., the Guaranty State Bank. Hotel, Kelly-Ray, McDonald. Weekly newspaper. Shipments cotton and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

GORDONVILLE—Grayson County; pop., 300. 12 miles from Whitesboro, the nearest shipping point, and 25 miles northwest of Sherman, the county seat. Bank, Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

GOREE—Knox County; pop., 614. 23 miles from Benjamin, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Express.

GORMAN—Eastland County; pop., 3,200; alt., 1,420 ft. 22 miles northwest of Eastland, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Continental State, First National. Hotels, Commercial, Gorman, Palace. Weekly newspaper, The Progress. Industries, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAFORD—Palo Pinto County; pop., 63; alt., 1,049 ft. 15 miles from Palo Pinto, the county seat, on the W. M. W. & N. W. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Hotel, Bond. Newspaper, The Herald. Express.

GRAHAM—Young County seat; pop., 2,544; alt., 1,040 ft. 26 miles west of Jacksboro, on the C. R. I. & G. and W. S. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Graham National. Hotels, Belmont, Commercial, Dalman, Henderson, Robown, Walker. Has flour mill, oil mill, gins, weekly newspaper, The Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRANBURY—Hood County; pop., 1,364; alt., 698 ft., 41 miles southwest of Ft. Worth on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Banks, City Natl., First Natl. Hotel, Colonial. Has oil mill, flour mill, five cotton gins, two weekly newspapers, The Graphic-Democrat, and The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAND PRAIRIE—Dallas County; pop., 1,263; alt., 519 ft. 13 miles west of Dallas, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. and on the Ft. Worth-Dallas Interurban, and the Dallas-Ft. Worth Concrete Pike. Banks, First State, Guaranty State. Has furniture factory, planing mill, gins, ships cotton, grain and live stock. Weekly newspaper, The Grand Prairie Texan. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAND SALINE—Van Zandt County; pop., 1,528, alt., 399 ft. 12 miles south of Emory, 63 miles east of Dallas on the Texas & Pacific and Texas Short Line Rys. Banks, First State, National Bank of Grand Saline. Hotels, Berry, Commercial. Has salt works, foundry and two weekly newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAND VIEW—Johnson County; pop., 1,084; 16 miles southeast of Cleburne, the county seat, and 36 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Natl., First Natl. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Tribune. Shipments, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRANGER—Williamson County; pop., 1,944; alt., 539 ft. 15 miles north of Georgetown, the county seat, and 47 miles north of Austin, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers' State, First Natl., Granger Natl. Hotel, Commercial. Industry, cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Granger News. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAPELAND—Houston County; pop., 1,200; 12 miles from Crockett, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Grape-land Messenger. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAPEVINE—Tarrant County; pop., 821. 21 miles east of Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Farmers' Natl., Grapevine Home, Tarrant County State. Newspaper, The Grapevine Sun. Shipments, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAYBURG—Hardin County; pop., 1,406. 18 miles northeast of Kountze, the county seat, and 1 mile from Sour Lake, on the S. P. & F. Ry. Tel., W. U. Express.

GREENVILLE—Hunt County seat; pop., 12,384; alt., 549 ft. 54 miles northeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T., the St. L. S. W. and T. M. R. Rys., and on the Eastern Texas and Greenville & Whitewright Traction Co.'s Lines. Banks, Citizens' State, Commercial Natl., First Natl., Greenville Natl. Exchange, the Hunt Co. State Bank & Trust Company.

Hotel, Beckham. Has nine railway outlets, 33 passenger trains daily. Has municipal owned electric light plant and water works, a splendid street railway system, 65 acres of parks and playgrounds. Is the seat of Wesley, Peniel and Burleson Colleges. Has a Carnegie Library, 4 cotton gins, the largest cotton compress in the world, the largest cotton seed oil refinery in the south, a beehive factory, sheet metal factory, brick works, mattress factory, broom factory, four machine shops. Newspapers, Greenville Banner, (daily and weekly), The Greenville Herald, (daily and weekly) The Greenville Messenger, weekly. Tel., W. U. and Postal. Express.

GREGORY—San Patricio County; pop., 26; alt., 36 ft. 16 miles southeast of Sinton, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Hotel, Green. Tel., W. U. Express.

GROESBECK—Limestone County seat; pop., 1920 census, 1,522; alt., 480 ft. 96 miles south of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Citizens Nat'l, Continental State, Farmers' Guaranty State. Hotel, Brown. Weekly newspaper, The Groesbeck Journal. Tel., W. U. Express. In the development of the oil fields in Limestone County in 1921, Groesbeck became a prosperous and progressive oil city. Much production has been developed in the immediate vicinity of Groesbeck, and the population as well as the industries of the city, has increased many-fold. Groesbeck is destined to be one of the prosperous and progressive oil centers of Texas.

GROOM—Carson County; pop., 100. 20 miles from Panhandle, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, First Natl. and the State Bank of Groom. Tel., W. U. Express.

GROVETON—Trinity County seat; pop., 1,103; alt., 331 ft. 100 miles north of Houston, 265 miles from Austin, on the G. L. & N. and M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State. Hotel, City, Locke and Swinney. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

GUFFEY—Jefferson County; pop., 1,200. 5 miles from Beaumont, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Express and telephone connection.

GUNTER—Grayson County; pop., 575. 20 miles south of Sherman, the county seat, on the St. L. S. F. & T. Ry. Banks, Continental State, Gunter State. Weekly newspaper, The Grayson County Advocate. Express.

GUSTINE—Comanche County; pop., 750. 12 miles from Comanche, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Newspaper, The Gustine Gazette. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAGERMAN—Grayson County; pop., 150. 16 miles northwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Hagerman State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HALE CENTER—Hale County; pop., 250. 16 miles southwest of Plainview, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

HALLETTSVILLE—Lavaca County seat; pop., 1,444; alt., 2,235 ft. 101 miles west of Houston, 137 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State, Rosenberg Bros. Bank. Hotels, Brick, Finks, Sokol. Lavaca County is noted as the best watered county in the state, with ten living running

CITIES AND TOWNS

streams of water in its boundary, all well bridged and timbered along the streams. Hallettsville has more newspapers than has any other town its size in the state—there being eight publications with circulation of 25,000. Prominent for turkey raising and shipping large quantities of produce. Cotton is the staple crop, considerable live stock is raised, and dairying is carried on. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAMILTON—Judicial seat of Hamilton County; pop., 2,018; alt., 1,200 ft. 130 miles southwest of Dallas, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Hamilton Bank & Trust Co., Hamilton Natl. and Perry Natl. Cotton compress, ice plant, flour mill and weekly newspapers, The Herald and The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAMLIN—Jones County; pop., 1,633; alt., 1,800 ft. 17 miles northwest of Anson, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O., and the T. C., and the A. & S. R. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotels, Hamlin, Morgan. Has cotton gins, cotton oil mill, cotton compress, ice plant, flour mill and weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

HANDLEY—Tarrant County; pop., 1,000; alt., 581 ft. 7 miles east of Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry., and the Dallas-Ft. Worth Interurban; is also on the Dallas-Fort Worth concrete highway. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HANSFORD—Judicial seat of Hansford County; pop., 41. 35 miles southeast of Texhoma, Okla., the nearest shipping point. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, and telephone connection.

HAPPY—Swisher County; pop., 250. 17 miles from Tulia, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARLETON—Harrison County; pop., 360. 18 miles northwest of Marshall, on the M. & E. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARLINGEN—Cameron County; pop., 1,784; alt., 36 ft. 25 miles north of Brownsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, Valley State and the First National. Hotel, Moreland. Weekly newspaper, The Star. Produces good crops of corn, cotton, sugar cane, dairy products and forage crops. Great irrigation district. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARPER—Gillespie County; pop., 300. 21½ miles from Kerrville, its shipping point, and 25 miles west of Fredericksburg, the county seat. Bank, First State. Mail daily.

HARRISBURG—Harris County; pop., 1,461. 5½ miles from Houston, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A., the I. & G. N., the G. H. & H., and the M. K. & T. Rys., and on the Houston Ship Canal. Bank, Harrisburg Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARROLD—Wilbarger County; pop., 250. 16 miles from Vernón, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARWOOD—Gonzales County; pop., 200. 9 miles from Luling, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HASKELL—Judicial seat of Haskell County; pop., 2,300; alt., 4,010 ft. 16 miles north of Stamford, on the W. V. Ry. Banks, Farmers State, Haskell Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, Haskell, Hunt. Weekly newspapers, The Free Press. Principal shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

HASLET—Tarrant County; pop., 100. 16 miles from Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Haslet State. Express.

HASSE—Comanche County; pop., 350. 8 miles from Comanche, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Bank, Merchants' & Planters' Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAWKINS—Wood County; pop., 300. 27 miles southeast of Quitman, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First Natl. In the east Texas fruit district. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAWLEY—Jones County; pop., 100. 11 miles from Anson, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U., Express.

HEARNE—Robertson County; pop., 2,741; alt., 303 ft. 13 miles west of Franklin, the county seat, and 119 miles north of Houston, on the H. & T. C., the I. - G. N. and the H. & B. V. Rys. Bank, Planters & Merchants State Bank. Hotels, Junction, Oriental, Oxford. A weekly newspaper, The Hearne Democrat. Is division headquarters for the H. & T. C. Ry. and repair shops are located here. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEATH—Rockwall County; P. O., Rockwall. Pop., 98. Bank, Farmers' Guaranty State.

HEBRONVILLE—Judicial seat of Jim Hogg County; pop., 600; alt., 440 ft. 47 miles southwest of San Diego. Bank, Hebronville State. On the T. M. Ry. Hotel, Veggo.

HEBRON—Denton County; pop., 150. 25 miles from Denton, the county seat, on the Frisco Lines. Bank, Hebron State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEDLEY—Donley County; pop., 594; alt., 2,170 ft. 14 miles from Clarendon, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Banks, First State, Guaranty State. Hotels, Hedley, Neppert. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEIDENHEIMER—Bell County; pop., 249. Ten miles from Rogers, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Heidenheimer State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEMPHILL—Sabine County; pop., 2,000; alt., 340 ft. 20 miles southeast of San Augustine, on the L. H. & G. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, State Guaranty Bank. Hotel, Williams. Two newspapers. Telephone connection.

HEMPSTEAD—Waller County; pop., 2,000; alt., 254 ft. 51 miles northwest of Houston at the junction of the Austin branch and main line of the H. & T. C. Railway. Bank, Citizens' State. Hotels, Arlington, Crescent, Parks and Royal. Famous as a watermelon center in the United States, 1,000 carloads are shipped annually from this point to northern markets. Truck farming, berries, small fruits do exceptionally well. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

HENDERSON—Rusk County seat; pop., 2,373; alt., 380 ft. 45 miles southeast of Tyler, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Farmers' & Merchants' Nat'l, First Natl., Guaranty State. Hotels, Southwestern Whitson. Two weekly newspapers, Henderson Times, Rusk County News. Tel., W. U. Express.

HENRIETTA—Clay County seat; pop., 2,563; alt., 880 ft. 96 miles northwest of Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & D. C., the M. K. & T. and the H. & S. W. Rys. Banks, Dale Bros. & Co., Merchants' & Planters' Bank, W. B. Worsham & Co. Hotels, Elmwood, Imperial, St. Elmo. Two weekly newspapers,

The Henrietta Independent and The Peoples Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEREFORD—Judicial seat of Deaf Smith County; pop., 1,696; alt., 3,400 ft. 47 miles southwest of Amarillo, on the main line of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State Bank & Trust Co., Western Nat'l. Hotel, Cordova. Is the center of the famous irrigated plains section. For many miles in every direction, the city is surrounded by a plain sloping to the southeast, as if built by nature for irrigation. There underlies an inexhaustible supply of purest water, with many wells pumping daily 1,000 to 2,000 gals. a minute. Soil is fertile as the Nile, fields level as a table, climate unsurpassed for plant growth. Produces wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, kaffir, maize and other forage crops, melons, fruits, celery and highly adapted to intensive farming. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

HICO—Hamilton County; pop., 1,635; alt., 790 ft. 23 miles northeast of Hamilton, 83 miles west of Waco, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Hico Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, Midland. Principal industries, flour mills, oil mills, cotton gins, ice plant. Weekly newspaper, The News-Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

HIGGINS—Lipscomb County; pop., 688; alt., 2,568 ft. 20 miles southeast of Lipscomb, the county seat, on the Santa Fe Railway. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l., First Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, Higgins, Roberts. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Is the center of fine farming district, producing wheat, corn, alfalfa, broom corn, cattle, horses, mules, cream and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

HIGHLAND PARK—Pop., 2,321, an incorporated town surrounded by the city of Dallas, Dallas County. See Dallas.

HILLSBORO—Hill County seat; pop., 6,952; alt., 634 ft. 35 miles north of Waco, 55 miles south of Ft. Worth, 65 miles southeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T., T. & B. V., St. L. S. W. Rys., and the Dallas-Waco Interurban, in the midst of the black land district. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l, Colonial Trust, Farmers' Nat'l, First State. Hotels, the J. K. House, the Wear. Industries, cotton, cotton mill, oil mill, ice factory, planing mill. Is the home of Texas Novelty Company, founded 1898, which has grown to be the largest house of its kind in the Southwest. Three newspapers, The Daily Mirror, the Hillsboro Mirror, weekly, and The Hillsboro Dispatch, weekly. Shipments, cotton, grain, live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

HITCHCOCK—Galveston County; pop., 350. 14 miles west of Galveston, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, H. L. Roberts & Co. Tel., W. U. Express.

HOLDER—Brown County; pop., 500. 16 miles north of Brownwood, the county seat, four from Hutson, the nearest shipping point, and 8 miles from May, the nearest banking point. Telephone connection.

HOLLAND—Bell County; pop., 690. 26 miles south of Belton, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Holland Progress. Tel., W. U. Express.

HONDO—Medina County seat; pop., 3,000; alt., 901 ft. 50 miles west of San Antonio, on the S. P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Hondo State. Hotels, Arm-

strong, Richter. Two weekly newspapers, The Hondo Times and The Anvil-Herald. Has foundry and bolt works. Tel., W. U. Express.

HONEY GROVE—Fannin County; pop., 3,000; alt., 656 ft. 16 miles east of Bonham, the county seat, 86 miles northeast of Dallas, on the T. & P., the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, Planters' Nat'l, State Nat'l. Hotels, Vaughn, Yeager. Two newspapers, The Honey Grove Weekly, the Weekly Texas Citizen. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

HOOKS—Bowie County; pop., 100. Eight miles from Boston, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express. Newspaper.

HOUSTON—Harris County seat; pop., 250,000; alt., 53 ft. Founded by the Allen family and General Sam Houston, one of the first products of the Republic of Texas, and the first capital of the New Republic, at the head of the Buffalo Bayou waters, an arm of the gulf. This bayou, now Houston Ship Channel, with a depth of 30 feet and a width at the bottom of 200 feet is Houston's greatest commercial asset, traffic over its waters amounting to over \$350,000,000 annually. It has given Houston the water rate and made it a port of entry. Free wharf facilities are guaranteed by the city and the government forever. Here seventeen railroads meet the sea—over 100 passenger trains operate in and out daily. Here are the headquarters for the Sunset-Central Lines, the I. - G. N. R. R., the Gulf Coast Lines, and the T. & B. V. Ry. The only general office building of the Southern Pacific is at Houston, the nine-story half-million dollar general offices of the Sunset-Central Lines; the Southern Pacific here has a modern half-million dollar hospital.

Houston is the financial center of the Southwest, with more banking capital, greater clearings, greater deposits than any city in Texas. Banks, Bankers Mortgage Co., Channel State, Citizens State, Federal Int. Credit Bank, Federal Land Bank, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (branch), Fidelity Trust Co., First National, First Texas Joint Stock & Land Bank, Guaranty National, Guardian Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., Gulf State, Houston Land & Trust Co., Houston National, Marine Bank & Trust Co., National Bank of Commerce, Public National, Sam Houston Trust Co., San Jacinto Trust Co., Seaport National, Second National, South Texas Commercial National, State National, Varner Trust Co., Blanton Banking Co., H. C. Burt & Co., Carter Investment Co., Dunn & Co., Fenner & Beane, M. L. Goldman Co., Gray & Wilmerding, Interstate Trust Co., Link-Ford Co., Neuhaus & Co., Public Trust Co., Sherwood & Co., Houston Clearing House Association. Hotels, The Bender, Brazos, Bristol, Cotton, De George, Field, Macatee, Milby, Rice, Rusk, Sam Houston, San Jacinto, Stratford, Tennison and Wm. Penn.

Houston is the largest inland port cotton market in the world, handling the bulk of the cotton crop of Texas and Oklahoma. Houston is a chief oil center in the Lone Star State with 23 oil corporations with combined capital of \$70,000,000 in the city. It is the lumber center of the Southwest, with 49 lumber corporations with capital of \$40,000,000. The city is a great industrial and manufacturing center. It is the heart of the sugar and rice territory for Texas. It has a Municipal Auditorium with seating capacity for 7,000. Houston is called

CITIES AND TOWNS

an all-the-year-round city, a pleasant winter resort and cool in the summer. The Rice Institute, with \$14,000,000 endowment, is located here. Houston is one of the wonderful new cities of the South. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

HOUSTON HEIGHTS—Pop., 6,984. An incorporated suburb of Houston, a part of which it is. See Houston.

HOWE—Grayson County; pop., 583. 54 miles north of Dallas, 8 miles south of Sherman, the county seat, on the H. T. C. and on the Texas Traction Company. Banks, Farmers' Nat'l, Home Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Howe Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

HOWLAND—Lamar County; pop., 525. Ten miles from Paris, the county seat, on the T. M. Ry. Bank, Howland State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUBBARD—Hill County; pop., 2,072; alt., 638 ft. 25 miles southeast of Hillsboro, the county seat, 28 miles northeast of Waco, on the St. L. S. W. and T. & B. V. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotels, Alford, Bounds, Carroll, City, Magnolia. Daily newspapers, The Pantograph, and a weekly newspaper, The Hubbard City News. Has hot wells spring for the treatment of nervous and stomach diseases. Industry, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUGHES SPRINGS—Cass County; pop., 831. 20 miles west of Linden, the county seat, 150 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l Weekly newspaper, saw, shingle and flour mills, cotton gins, etc. Tel., W. U. Express.

HULL—Liberty County; pop., 1,000. 14 miles from Liberty, the county seat, 8 miles from Batson. Bank, Hull State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUMBLE—Harris County; pop., 3,000; alt., 93 ft. 18 miles northeast of Houston, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Bank, Humble State. Hotels, Arlington, Lone Star, Matthews. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUNTINGTON—Angelina County; pop., 400. Ten miles southeast of Lufkin, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. and the T. & L. Rys. Banks, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, Tel., W. U. Express.

HUNTSVILLE—Walker County seat; pop., 4,689; alt., 400 ft. 134 miles north of Houston, on the I. - G. N. R. Banks, First Nat'l, Huntsville State. Hotels, Keep, Lindley. Two weekly newspapers, The Herald and The Post-Item. Site of the State Penitentiary. State normal. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUTCHINS—Dallas County; pop., 500. 11 miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry., and the Southern Traction Co. Banks, Citizens' Guaranty State and Bank of Hutchins. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUTTO—Williamson County; pop., 571. 15 miles north of Georgetown, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Farmers' & Merchants' State, Hutto Nat'l. Hotel, Higgins. Express.

HYATT—In Tyler County; pop., 3,500.

INDEPENDENCE—Washington County; pop., 715. About 15 miles north of Brenham, the county seat, usual shipping point and banking center.

INDIAN GAP—Hamilton County; pop., 150. Bank, German-American State.

INDUSTRY—Austin County; pop., 600. 16 miles from Bellville, the county seat, and 7 miles from New Ulm, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First Guaranty. Telephone connection.

INEZ—Victoria County; pop., 200. 15 miles east of Victoria, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Inez State. Telephone and express.

IOLA—Grimes County; pop., 300. 23 miles northwest of Anderson, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. and T. & B. V. Rys. Bank, Iola State. Express and telephone.

IOWA PARK—Wichita County; pop., 2,041; alt., 950 ft. Ten miles northeast of Wichita Falls, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Weekly newspaper, Iowa Park Herald. Hotel, Park. Tel., W. U. Express.

IREDELL—Bosque County; pop., 571. 26 miles northwest of Meridian, the county seat, 78 miles from Ft. Worth, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Continental State. Hotel, Iredell. Tel., W. U. Express.

IRELAND—Coryell County; pop., 250. 16 miles west of Gatesville, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

IRENE—Hill County; pop., 264; 21 miles east of Hillsboro, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, The Irene Motor. Tel., W. U. Express.

IRVING—Dallas County; pop., 357; alt., 425 ft. Nine miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G. and the Frisco Lines. Bank, Irving State. Hotel, Irving. Newspaper, The Irving Index. Express.

ITALY—Ellis County; pop., 1,350; alt., 583 ft. 15 miles south of Waxahachie, the county seat, and 46 miles southwest of Dallas, on the I. & G. N. and the M. K. & T. Rys., and the Waco-Dallas Interurban. Banks, Farmers' State, First Nat'l. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, Italy News-Herald. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ITASCA—Hill County; pop., 1,599; alt., 711 ft. Ten miles north of Hillsboro, the county seat, 44 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Itasca Nat'l. Hotel, Ross. Weekly newspaper, The Item. Three gins, oil mill, cotton mill. Shipments, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

JACKSBORO—Jack County seat; pop., 1,373; alt., 1,050 ft. 72 miles northwest of Ft. Worth on the C. R. I. & G. and the G. T. W. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, Jacksboro Nat'l. Hotels, Jacksboro, St. Frances, Fanner. Two newspapers, The Gazette and The News. Two cotton gins, a stone crusher, cotton oil mill, flour mill. Tel., W. U. Express.

JACKSONVILLE—Cherokee County; pop., 3,723; alt., 525 ft. 15 miles northwest of Rusk, the county seat, and 27 miles northeast of Palestine and 208 miles northeast of Austin, on the I. & G. N. and the T. & N. O. and the Lufkin branch of the St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, Farmers' Guaranty State, First Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, Liberty, Park. Two weekly newspapers, one daily. Has a Baptist college, 2 box factories, 2 planing mills, 2 cotton gins, an ice plant, cotton seed oil mill, 2 bottling works and a laundry. A great fruit center in the productive East Texas district. Tel., W. U. Express.

JAHEAMON—Ranger P. O., Comanche County; pop., 100.

JARRELL—Williamson County; pop., 400; 16½ miles south of Georgetown, the county seat, on the B. & W. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper. Telephone connection.

JASPER—Jasper County seat; pop., 5,225; alt., 320 ft. 150 miles north of Galveston, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l and Jasper State. Hotels, Belle-Jim, Richardson, Swann. Newspaper. Industry, lumber and truck. Tel., W. U. Express.

JAYTON—Kent County; pop., 750. 11½ miles northeast of Clairemont, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

JEAN—Young County; pop., 200. 14 miles northwest of Graham, the county seat, and 8 miles from Loving, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Bank, Jean State. Express.

JEFFERSON—Marion County seat; pop., 2,549; alt., 219 ft. 162 miles east of Dallas on the M. K. & T., the J. & M. W. and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, Commercial Nat'l, Guaranty State, Rogers Nat'l. Hotel, Excelsior. Two weekly newspapers. Industry, lumber. Tel., W. U. Express.

JERMYN—Jack County; pop., 400; 16 miles west of Jacksboro, the county seat, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Bank, Oliver Loving & Co. Newspaper, The News. Express.

JEWETT—Leon County; pop., 460; alt., 496 ft. 12½ miles northwest of Centerville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. and H. & T. C. Rys. Bank, Jewett State. Hotels, Adkinson, Logan. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

JOAQUIN—Shelby County; pop., 300; 24 miles northeast of Center, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

JOHNSON CITY—Blanco County seat; pop., 400. 28 miles south of Marble Falls, the nearest shipping point, with which place it is connected by daily mail stage. Bank, Johnson City State. Newspaper, telephone connection.

JOSEPHINE—Collin County; pop., 600. 12 miles southwest of McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Josephine State. Tel., W. U. Express.

JOSHUA—Johnson County; pop., 600. Eight miles north of Cleburne, the county seat, and 24 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry., and the Ft. Worth S. Traction Line. Weekly newspaper, The Joshua Star. Bank, Citizens Banking Co., Tel., W. U. Express.

JOURDANTON—Judicial seat of Atascosa County; pop., 682; alt., 659 ft. 40 miles south of San Antonio, on the S. A. U. & G. and the A. B. Rys. Bank, Atascosa State. Hotel, Yeates. Weekly newspaper, The Atascosa Monitor. Shipments, cotton and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

JUNCTION—Kimble County seat; pop., 1,500. 40 miles south of Menard, the nearest shipping point. Banks, First Nat'l, Junction State. Two newspapers. Telephone connection.

JUSTIN—Denton County; pop., 476. 17 miles southwest of Denton, the county seat, and 25 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Justin State. Weekly newspaper, The Tribune, Tel., W. U. Express.

KARNES CITY—Judicial seat of Karnes County; pop., 1,000; alt., 650 ft. 55 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Karnes County National and Guaranty State. Hotel, Farr. Weekly newspaper, The Karnes Citation. Shipments, cotton and farm products. Tel., W. U. Express.

KATY—Harris County; pop., 400. 28 miles from Houston, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Katy State. Tel., W. U. Express.

KAUFMAN—Judicial seat of Kaufman County; pop., 2,501; alt., 430 ft. 35 miles southeast of Dallas, on the T. & N. O. and the T. M. Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Nat'l, First Nat'l First State. Hotels, Blakeley, Kaufman, Mathis. Newspapers, The Post, daily and The Herald weekly. Tel., W. U. Express.

KEENE—Johnson County, pop., 1,500. Five miles from Cleburne, the county seat, the banking and shipping point.

KELLER—Tarrant County; pop., 350. 14 miles from Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the T. & P. and the M.-K.-T. Rys. Bank, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper. Express.

KELTYS—Angelina County; pop., 1,000. Two miles from Lufkin, the county seat and banking point on the St. L. S. W. and A. & N. R. Rys. Express and telephone connection.

KEMP—Kaufman County; pop., 1,500; alt., 436 ft. 47 miles south of Dallas and 12 miles south of Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, Farmers Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotel, Bowlby. Tel., W. U. Express.

KEMPNER—Lampasas County; pop., 103. 11 miles from Lampasas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Kempner State., Tel., W. U. Express.

KENEDY—Karnes County; pop., 2,015; alt., 275 ft. 62 miles southeast of San Antonio, 88 miles north of Corpus Christi, 7 miles south of Karnes City, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., being the junction of the Houston and Corpus Christi lines. Banks, First National Bank and Nichols National Bank. Hotels, Commercial, Goffe, Junction and Parker. Weekly newspaper. Shipments, cotton, cotton seed products, farm products, live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

KENNARD—Houston County; pop., 600. 30 miles west of Lufkin, on the E. T. Ry. Bank, Farmers Guaranty State. Express.

KENNEY—Austin County; pop., 200. Nine miles from Bellville, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Kenney State. Express and telephone connection.

KERENS—Navarro County; pop., 1,343. 15 miles east of Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State, Kerens Nat'l. Newspaper. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

KERRVILLE—Kerr County; pop., 2,353; alt., 1,650 ft. 70 miles north of San Antonio, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and on the Guadalupe river. Banks, First State, Charles Schreiner Bank. Two weekly newspapers, The Advance and The Kerrville Mountain Sun. Hotels, Hill, McRea, St. Jo.

KILGORE—Gregg County; pop., 725; alt., 371 ft. 18 miles west of Longview, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Kilgore State and Guaranty State. Hotels, Hobbs and Wood. Tel., W. U. Express.

CITIES AND TOWNS

KILLEEN—Bell County; pop., 1,298; alt., 835 ft. 18 miles west of Belton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., Guar. State, First State. Weekly newspaper. Hotels, California, Hudson, Killeen, Newby. Tel., W. U. Express.

KINGSBURY—Guadalupe County; pop., 250; 10 miles from Seguin, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Tel., W. U. Express.

KINGSVILLE—Kleberg County seat; pop., 4,770; alt., 30 ft. 253 miles southwest of Houston, 59 miles southwest of Corpus Christi, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, First State, Robert J. Kleberg & Co. Hotel, Casa Ricardo. City is in the center of the King ranch, the largest individually owned ranch in the United States. General shops of the St. L. B. & M. Ry., are here. Weekly newspaper, cotton gins, cotton oil mill, ice plant, laundry and creamery. Favorably situated for dairying, cotton and corn raising and truck farming. Tel., W. U. Express.

KIRBYVILLE—Jasper County; pop., 1,165; alt., 360 ft. 18 miles from Jasper, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Kirbyville, State, Peoples State. Hotels, Commercial, Dubose, Gilbert. Newspaper, Telegraph and Express.

KIRKLAND—Childress County; pop., 600. 11 miles east of Childress, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Express and telephone connection.

KIRVIN—Freestone County; pop., 288. 12 miles west of Fairfield the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express.

KLEBURG—Dallas County; pop., 350. 15½ miles southeast of Dallas, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

KLONDIKE—Delta County; pop., 154. Five miles southwest of Cooper, the county seat, on the T. M. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

KNOX CITY—Knox County; pop., 698; alt., 3,964 ft. 13 miles south of Benjamin, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l., Guaranty State. Hotel, Boyd. Newspaper, Telegraph and Express.

KOPPERL—Bosque County; pop., 329. 15 miles from Meridian, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone connection.

KOSSE—Limestone County; pop., 872; alt., 503 ft. 16 miles south of Groesbeck, the county seat, and 112 miles south of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l. Guaranty State. Hotels, Armada, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Kosse Cyclone. Shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

KOUNTZE—Judicial seat of Hardin County; pop., 225, alt., 46 ft. 25 miles north of Beaumont on the T. & N. O. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Bank, Hardin County State. Hotels, Commercial, Sims. Newspaper, The Texas News. Tel., W. U. Express.

KRESS—Swisher County; pop., 200. 12½ miles from Tulia, on the T. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Farmers State. Tel., W. U. Express.

KRUM—Denton County; pop., 600. Nine miles northwest of Denton, the county seat, and 38 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Tel., W. U. Express. Shipments, wheat, corn, hay, livestock.

KYLE—Hays County; pop., 744. Eight miles northeast of San Marcos, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Kyle State. Newspaper, Tel., W. U. Express.

LACOSTE—Medina County; pop., 400. 23 miles east of Hondo, the county seat, and 25 miles west of San Antonio, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Lacoste Nat'l. It is the shipping point for the great Medina Dam. Principal industries, farming and stockraising. Weekly newspaper, The Medina Valley Herald. Shipments, cotton, corn, oats, pecans and honey. Tel., W. U. Express.

LADONIA—Fannin County; pop., 1,713; alt., 620 ft. 18 miles south of Bonham, the county seat, and 63 miles northeast of Dallas, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotel, Hardy, Weekly newspaper, The Ladonia News. Tel., W. U. Express.

LA FERIA—Cameron County; pop., 1,200. 35 miles from Brownsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, Cameron County Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

LAGRANGE—Judicial seat of Fayette County; pop., 1,669; alt., 276 ft. 100 miles west of Houston, on the M. K. & T. and the S. P. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l., John Schumacher State. Hotels, Kainer, Lester. Settled in 1822. Three weekly newspapers. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

LAKEVIEW—Hall County; pop., 150; 15 miles southwest of Memphis, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

LAMESA—Dawson County seat; pop., 1,188; 30 miles south of Tahoka, on the P. & N. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

LAMKIN—Comanche County; pop., 200. 21 miles south of Comanche, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

LAMPASAS—Judicial seat of Lampasas County; pop., 2,107; alt., 1,025 ft. 43 miles west of Temple, on the G. C. & S. Fe and the H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, Peoples Nat'l, Stokes Bros., Bankers. Hotels, Commercial, Lampasas, Moore, Smith, Wachen, Wachendorfer. Two weekly newspapers. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

LANCASTER—Dallas County; pop., 1,190; alt., 579 ft. 15 miles south of Dallas, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. the H. & T. C. Rys., and on the Dallas-Waco Interurban. Banks, First Nat'l, R. P. Henry & Sons, White & Co. Hotel, Head. Weekly newspaper, The Lancaster Herald. Cotton Oil Mill, three cotton gins, flour mill. Tel., W. U. Express.

LA PORTE—Harris County; pop., 900. 22 miles south of Houston, the county seat; alt., 30 ft. Bank, First National. Hotel, Mathews. Has newspaper, telegraph and express.

LA PRYOR—Zavalla County; pop., 400. 15 miles west of Batesville, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Bank, La Pryor State. Weekly newspaper, The Zavalla County Sentinel. Stage daily to Batesville. Tel., W. U. Express.

LAREDO—Judicial seat of Webb County; pop., 22,710; alt., 438 ft. 153 miles southeast of San Antonio, located on the Rio Grande River, the I. & G. N., the T. M., the G. R. & E. P., and the N. R. of M. Rys. Banks, First State & Trust Co., Laredo Nat'l,

Merchants State Bank & Trust Co., and First Natl. Hotels, Bender, Hamilton, St. Anthony, Travelers. Two daily newspapers, The Progress and The Times, as well as a number of weeklies. Here is located the Laredo Seminary for Girls and Boys, Industrial Institutions, large brick works, roller mills, ice plants, foundry and machine shops, gas engine works, cigar factories, bottling works, flour mills, railroad shops and coal mines. Magnificent climate, cheap fuel, electric power, a splendid opportunity for manufacturing enterprises. Tel., W. U. Express.

LARUE—Henderson County; pop., 500. Bank, Citizens State.

LAURELLA—Polk County; pop., 500.

LAVERNIA—Wilson County; pop., 500. 25 miles east of San Antonio, and 18 miles north of Floresville, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, La Vernia State. Shipments, wool, cotton and corn. Tel., W. U. Express.

LAVON—Collin County; pop., 200. 25 miles southeast of McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Tel., W. U. Express.

LAWN—Taylor County; pop., 175. 28½ miles from Abilene, the county seat, and five miles from Ovalo, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Security State. Express.

LEAGUE CITY—Galveston County; pop., 800. 24 miles northwest of Galveston, the judicial seat, on the G. H. & H., the I. & G. N., and the M. K. & T. Rys. Bank, Citizens State. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

LEAKEY—Real County seat; pop., 150. 40 miles northwest of Sabinal, on the Rio Frio River. Banks, First State. Daily stage connection with Sabinal, the nearest railroad point.

LEANDER—Williamson County; pop., 200. 12 miles west of Georgetown, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Express.

LEARY—Bowie County; pop., 25. 10½ miles to Texarkana, 12 miles east of Boston, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, The Guaranty State.

LEESBURG—Camp County; pop., 320. Seven and one-half miles from Pittsburg, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEGGETT—Polk County; pop., 300. Eight miles from Livingston, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Express.

LELIA LAKE—Donley County; pop., 150; seven miles from Clarendon, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEMING—Atascosa County; pop., 300. 12 miles northeast of Jourdanton, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Bank, Farmers. Telephone and express connection.

LEONARD—Fannin County; pop., 1,383. 20 miles southwest of Bonham, the county seat, 34 miles southeast of Denison, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Leonard Natl. Hotel, Rock. Shipments, cotton and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEROY—McLennan County; pop., 250. 15 miles northeast of Waco, the county seat, on the I. - G. N. Ry. Bank, LeRoy Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEWISVILLE—Denton County; pop., 1,500; alt., 477 ft. 15 miles south of Denton, the county seat, 22

miles north of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Lewisville State. Hotels, Prague, Salmon. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEXINGTON—Lee County; pop., 600; 456 feet elevation. 18 miles north of Giddings, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Lee County State. Hotel, Commercial. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

LIBERTY—Judicial seat of Liberty County; pop., 1,117; alt., 38 ft. 42 miles east of Houston, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, First State and Liberty State. Weekly newspaper, The Vindicator. Tel., W. U. Express. Hotels, Commercial, Liberty, McArthur, Norman.

LIBERTY HILL—Williamson County; pop., 500. 38 miles northwest of Austin, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First State, Connell & Hickman, Bankers. Weekly newspaper, telegraph and express.

LILLIAN—Johnson County; pop., 340. 20½ miles southeast of Ft. Worth, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., Express.

LINDALE—Smith County, pop., 701. 14 miles northwest of Tyler, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Citizens' Guaranty. Weekly newspaper, The Lindale Reporter. Tel., W. U. Express.

LINDEN—Judicial Seat of Cass County; pop., 702; alt., 220 ft. 18 miles north of Jefferson, on the J. & M. W. Ry. Banks, Cass County State, First Natl. Hotels, Commercial, Jackson. Two weekly newspapers, The Cass County Sun and the Weekly Memo. Tel., W. U. Express.

LINGLEVILLE—Erath County; pop., 400. 12 miles from Dublin, its shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

LIPAN—Hood County; pop., 750. 19½ miles northwest of Granbury, the county seat, and 12 miles from Bluff Dale, the usual shipping point. Banks, First Nat'l, Lipan State. Telephone.

LIPSCOMB—Lipscomb County seat; pop., 200; 18½ miles northwest of Higgins, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Bank of Lipscomb. Weekly newspaper. Has a daily mail stage route, Higgins to Ochiltree.

LITTLEFIELD—Lamb County; pop., 2,000. 18 miles southwest of Olton, the county seat, and 35 miles from Lubbock, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Littlefield State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LIVINGSTON—Polk County; pop., 928; alt., 192 ft. 72 miles north of Houston, on the H. E. & W. T. and the B. & G. N. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State. Hotels, Cottage, Denham, Oleander. Weekly newspaper, The Polk County Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

LLANO—Llano County seat; pop., 2,100; alt., 1,040 ft. 100 miles northwest of Austin, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Citizens Natl., Moore State. Hotels, Dobbs, Don Carlos, Southern. Marble and granite works, stone quarries, abound. Has three cotton gins, ice plant, sanitarium, and weekly newspaper, The Llano News. Tel., W. U. Express.

LLANO GRANDE—Hidalgo County; pop., 1,645. 25 miles southeast of Edinburg, the county seat, and three miles from Mercedes, the nearest banking point.

LOCKHART—Caldwell County; pop., 3,731. 30 miles south of Austin, 60 miles northeast of San An-

CITIES AND TOWNS

tonio, on the M. K. & T. and S. A. & A. P. Rys. Banks, First National, Lockhart National and Lockhart State. Hotels, Carter and Griesenbeck. Cotton oil mill, compress, and several gins. Here was originated the famous Mebane cotton seed for planting and is grown extensively and exported throughout the cotton growing country. Two weekly newspapers, The Register and The Post. Has a Catholic Academy. Shipments, cotton, cotton seed, livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

LOCKNEY—Floyd County; pop., 1,118; alt., 3,300 ft. 14 miles northwest of Floydada, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Lockney State. Hotels, Brewster, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, telegraph, express.

LOMETA—Lampasas County; pop., 995; alt., 310 ft. 18 miles northwest of Lampasas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First National. Hotels, DeBaun, Holiday and Page. Has a weekly newspaper, The Lometa Reporter. Tel., W. U. Express.

LONE OAK—Hunt County; pop., 1,017; 15 miles south of Greenville, the county seat, and 68 miles northeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers' Nat'l, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

LONGVIEW—Gregg County seat; pop., 5,713; alt., 336 ft. 120 miles southeast of Dallas, on the I. & G. N., the T. & P., and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, Rembert National, Commercial Guaranty State and First National. Hotels, Bodie, Daniels, Magnolia, Mobberly, Palace, Schmidt. Two weekly newspapers, two cotton gins, a cotton compress, warehouse, ice factory, bottling works, box factory, iron works, plow works, etc. Tel., W. U. Express.

LORAINE—Mitchell County; pop., 1,200; alt., 2,265 ft. 10 miles from Colorado, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Thornton. Weekly newspaper, telegraph and express.

LORENA—McLennan County; pop., 342. 15 miles south of Waco, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First National. Newspaper, The Register. Tel., W. U. Express.

LORENZO—Crosby County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Crosbyton, the county seat, on the Crosbyton South Plains Ry. Bank, First State. Express.

LOTT—Falls County, pop., 1,093; alt., 522 ft. 12 miles west of Marlin, the county seat, and 28 miles south of Waco, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Lott State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Post. Industries, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

LOUISE—Wharton County; pop., 300. 24 miles southwest of Wharton, the county seat, and 85 miles southwest of Houston. Banks, Louise State and Peoples' Bank. Rice warehouses, cotton gins, hay shippers, machine shops. Tel., W. U. Express.

LOVELADY—Houston County; pop., 625. 14 miles from Crockett, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Lovelady State. Weekly newspaper, The Lovelady Light. Tel., W. U. Express.

LUBBOCK—Lubbock County seat; pop., 7,500; alt., 3106 ft. 123 miles south of Amarillo, on the A. T. & S. Fe and the South Plains and Crosbyton Rys. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l, Lubbock State, Security State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Alpines, City,

Clyde, Jackson, Leidet, Lubbock. Weekly newspaper, The Avalanche. Has an inexhaustible supply of water at depth of sixty feet and great are the irrigation possibilities. Tel., W. U. Express.

LUEDELS—Jones County; pop., 200; alt., 1,720. 18 miles northeast of Anson, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LUFKIN—Angelina County seat; pop., 4,878; alt., 326 ft. 290 miles northeast of Austin, 118 miles north of Houston, on the H. E. & W. T., the Cotton Belt, the I. & G. N., and the T. S. E. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., Lufkin Nat'l. Hotels, Bonner, Mahaffey, Sickles. Has large saw mills. Shipments, cotton and lumber. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

LULING—Caldwell County; pop., 1,502; alt., 421 ft. 15 miles south of Lockhart, the county seat, and 58 miles east of San Antonio. Banks, Citizens' State, Lipscomb Bank & Trust Co. Industry, cotton, oil. Hotel, Wilson. Weekly newspaper, The Signal. Tel., W. U. Express.

LYFORD—Cameron County; pop., 300; alt., 40 ft. 41½ miles north of Brownsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Lyford. Express.

LYONS—Burleson County; pop., 500. 12½ miles southwest of Caldwell, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LYTLE—Atascosa County; pop., 700; 35 miles north of Jourdanton, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Lytle State. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

MAGNOLIA PARK—pop., 4,080.

MALAKOFF—Henderson County; pop., 750. 10 miles west of Athens, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Newspaper, Malakoff News. Has express and telephone connections.

MALONE—Hill County; pop., 488. 18 miles from Hillsboro, the county seat, on the T. & B. V., and the I. - G. N. Rys. Bank, Malone State. Weekly newspaper, The Malone Register. Tel., W. U. Express.

MANNING—Angelina County; pop., 1,000. 19 miles southwest of Lufkin, the county seat, and its nearest banking point, on the S. H. & G. Ry. Telephone and express connections.

MANOR—Travis County; pop., 827. 15 miles east of Austin, the county seat, and 149 miles west of Houston, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers' National. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

MANSFIELD—Tarrant County; pop., 719; alt., 587 ft. 19 miles southeast of Ft. Worth, on H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, State Bank of Mansfield. Hotel, Royal. Weekly newspaper, the Mansfield News. Chief industry, cotton oil business. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARATHON—Brewster County; pop., 218. 30 miles from Alpine, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Marathon State. Newspaper, The Hustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARBLE FALLS—Burnet County; pop., 639; alt., 770 ft. 30 miles south of Burnet, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Railway. Banks, Ebeling Banking Co., First National. Hotel, Roper. Granite quarries. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

Granite quarries. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARFA—Presidio County seat; pop., 3,553; alt., 4,689 ft. 22 miles southwest of Ft. Davis, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Marfa Nat'l, Marfa State. Hotel, St. George. Marfa is known as the illuminated city of the plains, from the large number of its lights burning brightly. Has most handsome opera house for its size of any city in the state. Two newspapers. Telegraph, Express.

MARIETTA—Cass County; pop., 124. 10 miles from Naples, the nearest shipping point, and 16 miles from Linden, the county seat. Bank, Marietta State.

MARION—Guadalupe County; pop., 500. 25 miles east of San Antonio, 12 miles north of Seguin, the county seat. Bank, Marion State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARLIN—Falls County seat; pop., 4,310; alt., 460 ft. 28 miles south of Waco, on the I. & G. N. and H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l, First Nat'l, First State, Marlin Nat'l. Hotels, Arlington, Artesia, Exchange, Imperial, Lamb, Majestic, May-Bell, Sebesta. Daily and semi-weekly newspaper, The Democrat. Marlin is noted as a health resort owing to its mineral waters. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARQUEZ—Leon County; pop., 700. 18 miles west of Centerville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARSHALL—Judicial seat of Harrison County; pop., 14,271; alt., 375 ft. 47 miles south of Texarkana, on the T. & P. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Nat'l, Guaranty State & Savings Bank, Marshall Nat'l. Hotels, Belmont, Elgin, Gonocchia, Lake, Marshall, White Way. Newspapers, The Messenger, daily, The Sunday Sentinel, semi-weekly and Louisiana Watchman (negro publication). Industries, saw mills, cotton gins, locomotive and car shops, car wheel works, grist and planing mills, cotton compress and oil mills, foundries, pottery, popcorn, candy, ice, shingle and fertilizer factories. Tel. W. U. Express.

MART—McLennan County; pop., 3,105; alt., 410 ft. 20 miles east of Waco, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Nat'l, First Nat'l, First State. Hotel, Abrams. Two weekly newspapers, The Enterprise and The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARTINDALE—Caldwell County; pop., 500. 8 miles from San Marcos, the nearest shipping point and 15 miles from Lockhart, the county seat. Bank, Merchants & Planters Bank. Telephone connection.

MASON—Judicial seat of Mason County; pop., 1,200; alt., 1,400 ft. 32 miles south of Brady, the nearest shipping point. Banks, Commercial Bank of Mason, First State, Mason Nat'l. Hotels, Denver, Ricks, Southern. Two weekly newspapers. Stages to surrounding points.

MATADOR—Motley County seat; pop., 692. 38 miles west of Paducah, on the M. & N. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Motley County News. Telephone connection.

MATAGORDA—Matagorda County; pop., 1,000. 22 miles south of Bay City, 95 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. and on the Intercoastal canal, near where the Colorado River enters Matagorda Bay. Bank, Bank of Matagorda. Set-

tled in 1832. Important fish and oyster market of the Gulf states. Oil wells and sulphur mines near by. Shipments, fish, oysters, mud shells for road building and farm produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

MATHIS—San Patricio County; pop., 500; alt., 42 ft. 26 miles northwest of Sinton, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First State, First National. Hotels, Alexander and Whitworth. Newspaper, telegraph, express.

MAUD—Bowie County; pop., 378. 11 miles from Boston, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Maud Nat'l. Express and telephone.

MAXWELL—Caldwell County; pop., 250. Eight and a half miles from Lockhart, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, C. T. Schawe, Banker. Express.

MAY—Brown County; pop., 600. 17½ miles north of Brownwood, the county seat, on the B. N. & S. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Newspaper, telephone.

McALLEN—Hidalgo County; pop., 5,331; alt., 400 ft. 12 miles north of Edinburg, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, First State Bank & Trust Co., First Nat'l. Hotels, Casa De Palms, Clark, Palmas. Newspaper, Monitor. Tel., W. U. Express.

McCAULLEY—Fisher County; pop., 200. 14 miles northeast of Roby, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty. Tel., and Express.

McDADE—Bastrop County; pop., 600. 14 miles from Bastrop, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, McDade Guaranty State. Express.

McGREGOR—McLennan County, pop., 2,081; alt., 713 ft. 20 miles southwest of Waco, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotel, White. Newspaper, The McGregor Mirror. Tel., W. U. Express.

McKINNEY—Collin County seat; pop., 6,677; alt., 592 ft. 32 miles north of Dallas on the H. & T. C., the M. K. & T. Rys., and the Texas Traction Co.'s interurban lines. Banks, Collin County Nat'l, Central State, First National. Hotels, Commercial, Throckmorton. All modern public utilities. Some manufacturing. Daily newspaper, Courier-Gazette, and two weeklies, the Democrat-Gazette, and The McKinney Examiner. Ships hay, cotton and dairy products. Tel. and Express.

McLEAN—Gray County; pop., 74; alt., 2,780 ft. 23 miles south of Lefors, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, American Nat'l, and Citizens' State. Hotels, Hindman, Smith. Tel., W. U. Express.

MEDICINE MOUND—Hardeman County; pop., 200; 15 miles from Quanah, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Express.

MEGARGEL—Archer County; pop., 300. 25 miles southwest of Archer City, the county seat, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MELISSA—Collin County; pop., 500. Five miles north of McKinney, the county seat, and 37 miles north of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry., and on the Texas Traction Co., Interurban. Bank, Melissa Nat'l. Tel., W. U. Express.

CITIES AND TOWNS

MELVIN—McCulloch County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Brady, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

MEMPHIS—Hall County seat; pop., 2,839; alt., 1,800 ft. 137 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. W. & D. Ry. Banks, Citizens' State, First Nat'l. Hall County Nat'l. Hotels, Cobb and Stephens. Opera house, public library and two weekly newspapers, the Herald and The Democrat. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

MENARD—Judicial seat of Menard County; pop., 1,164. 228 miles southwest of Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Banks, Bevans Nat'l, and the Menard Nat'l. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERCEDES—Hidalgo County; pop., 3,414, alt., 36 ft. 23 miles southwest of Edinburg, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Hotels, American, Mercedes. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERCURY—McCulloch County; pop., 450. 25 miles from Brady, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Banks, Bank of Mercury. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERIDIAN—Bosque County seat; pop., 1,024; alt., 793 ft. 65 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Farmers Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotel, Meridian. Weekly newspaper, The Meridian Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERIT—Hunt County; pop., 450; 16 miles from Greenville, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Express.

MERKEL—Taylor County; pop., 1,810; alt., 1,871 ft. 18 miles west of Abilene, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Nat'l, Farmers' State. Hotels, Collins, Commercial. Noted as having the healthiest climate in Texas; public library, modern improvements. Two newspapers, The Mail and The Herald. Shipments, cotton, stock, farm produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERTENS—Hill County; pop., 500. 15 miles east of Hillsboro, the county seat and 60 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the I. & G. N., and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Bank, First Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Shipments, cotton and grain. Telegraph and Express.

MERTZON—Irion County; pop., 400; alt., 1,850 ft. Two and one-half miles from Sherwood, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Newspaper, The Weekly Star. Daily stage to Sherwood. Tel., W. U. Express.

MESQUITE—Dallas County; pop., 674; alt., 483 ft., 12 miles east of Dallas, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State. Hotel, Mesquite. Brick works. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U., Express.

MEXIA—Limestone County; pop., by 1920 census 3,482, but estimated in 1922 as 30,000; alt., 536 ft. Twelve miles north of Groesbeck, the county seat, and 96 miles south of Dallas, on the T. & B. V. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, Farmers State, Prendergast-Smith Nat'l, City Nat'l. Two newspapers, Evening News (weekly and daily) and The Herald (weekly). Tel., W. U. Express. In the fall of 1920 oil was discovered by Col. Humphreys a short distance from Mexia, and thus opened up the greatest oil fields of Texas with Mexia as the

center of activities. Mexia rapidly increased in all lines of activities and has grown to be one of the leading centers of the Southwest.

MIAMI—Roberts County seat; pop., 935. 76 miles east of Amarillo, on the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Banks, Bank of Miami, First State. Industry, cattle, and the raising of corn, wheat, kaffir corn, milo maize, oats, hay and broom corn. Ships over 300 carloads of cattle annually and over fifty carloads of broom corn. Good climate. Weekly newspaper, The Chief. Tel., W. U. Express.

MIDLAND—Midland County seat; pop., 1,795; alt., 2,779 ft. 152 miles west of Abilene, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Midland Nat'l. Hotels, City, Llano, Yeakel. Weekly paper, The Reporter. Has an opera house. Ships cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

MIDLOTHIAN—Ellis County; pop., 1,298; alt., 737 ft. 11½ miles northwest of Waxahachie, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. and the G. C. & S. Fe. Rys. Banks, Farmers' Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Cowart, Mullin. Newspaper, The Argus. Tel., W. U. Express.

MIDWAY—Madison County; pop., 500. 12 miles from Madisonville, the county seat and nearest shipping point. Bank, Midway State. Telephone connections.

MILANO—Milam County; pop., 500; alt., 497 ft. 14 miles from Cameron, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe and the I. & G. N. Rys. Bank, First State. Hotels, Hudson, Milano. Weekly newspaper, The Gazette. Tel., W. U. Express.

MILES—Runnels County; pop., 853. 17 miles west of Ballinger, the county seat, on the S. F. Ry. Bank, Guar. State. Hotel, Childress. Newspaper, The Messenger. Tel. and express.

MILFORD—Ellis County; pop., 800; alt., 581 ft. 20 miles south of Waxahachie, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry., and the Southern Traction Line, electric. Banks, First State Bank, Citizens' Bank. Hotel, Milford. Weekly newspaper, The Courier. Tel., W. U. Express.

MILLSAP—Parker County; pop., 800; alt., 811 ft. 15 miles west of Weatherford, the county seat, 46 miles from Ft. Worth, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotels, Dewey, Millsap. Large brick plants, cotton gins. Weekly newspaper, The Millsap News. Tel., W. U. Express.

MINEOLA—Wood County; pop., 2,299; alt., 406 ft. 14 miles south of Quitman, the county seat, and 78 miles east of Dallas, on the I. & G. N., and M. K. & T. Railways. Banks, First National and Mineola State. Hotels, Abney, Bailey, Beckman, City. Weekly newspaper, The Mineola Monitor. Tel., W. U. Express.

MINERAL WELLS—Palo Pinto County; pop., 7,890; alt., 1,400 ft. 13 miles northwest of Palo Pinto, the county seat, and 53 miles northwest of Ft. Worth, on the W. M. W. & N. W. and the G. T. & W. Rys. Banks, Bank of Mineral Wells, First Nat'l, First State Bank & Trust Co., Security State. Hotels, Carlsbad, Crazy Well, Damron, Fairfield, Miller, Oxford and Piedmont. Noted health resort, its mineral waters having a nation-wide reputation. Daily and weekly newspaper, The Index. Coal mines in the vicinity and a superior quality of sandstone is quarried. Tel., W. U. Express.

MINGUS—Palo Pinto County; pop., 210. 22 miles southwest of Palo Pinto, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Opera House; stage daily to Thurber. Tel., W. U. Express.

MISSION—Hidalgo County; pop., 3,847; alt., 80 ft. 15 miles southwest of Edinburg, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. and the S. B. & R. G. V. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotel, Mission. Industries, cotton, and truck produce. Canning. Newspapers, The Citizen and The Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOBEETIE—Wheeler County; pop., 200. 13 miles from Wheeler, the county seat, and 20 miles from Miami, its shipping point. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The News.

MONTAGUE—Montague County seat; pop., 500. Nine miles south of Nocona, its nearest shipping point. Bank, Citizens' State. Weekly newspaper, The Montague Enterprise. Stage daily to Nocona and Bowie.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery County; pop., 500. 18 miles west of Conroe, the county seat, and 56 miles northwest of Houston, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Shipments, cotton and farm products. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOODY—McLennan County; pop., 1,106. 30 miles southwest of Waco, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Farmers State, First Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, The Moody Courier. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOORE—Frio County; pop., 150; 12 miles from Pearsall, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Moore Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, telegraph and express.

MORAN—Shackelford County; pop., 950; alt., 299 ft. 16 miles southeast of Albany, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Moran State. Hotel, Commercial. Has newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MORGAN—Bosque County; pop., 672. Seven miles north of Meridian, the county seat, and 59 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe and the T. C. Rys. Bank, First Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, The Morgan Mirror. Ships cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

MORGAN MILL—Erath County; pop., 300. 12 miles north of Stephenville, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Guaranty State Bank. Telephone connection.

MOULTON—Lavaca County; pop., 800; 18 miles northwest of Hallettsville, the county seat, and 160 miles west of Galveston, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Eagle. Industry, cotton and poultry raising is extensive. Ships more eggs than any other town its size in the state. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOUNT CALM—Hill County; pop., 626. Six miles southeast of Hillsboro, the county seat, and 35 miles west of Corsicana, on the Navasota River, and on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l and First State. Weekly newspaper, The Banner. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOUNT ENTERPRISE—Rusk County; pop., 655; alt., 282 ft. 21 miles southeast of Henderson, the county seat, on the Cairo Northern Branch of the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Merchants & Planters State. Hotel, Moss. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Industries, lumber and cotton.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Titus County; pop., 4,099; alt., 397 ft. 133 miles northeast of Dallas, on the St. L. S. W. and the P. & M. P. Rys. Banks, First National and Guaranty State. Hotels, City, Crossett, Jefferson, Main. Speer School for Boys here. Two weekly newspapers, The Journal and The Times-Review. Shipments, cotton, fruit, truck, nursery stock, staves and heading. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOUNT SELMAN—Cherokee County; pop., 500. 22 miles from Rusk, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Express.

MOUNT VERNON—Franklin County; pop., 1,212; alt., 540 ft. 139 miles east of Ft. Worth, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Newspaper, The Optic-Herald. Banks, First Nat'l, Merchants & Planters Nat'l. Hotel, Palmer. Tel., W. U. Express.

MUENSTER—Cooke County; pop., 1,000. 15 miles west of Gainesville, the county seat, on the M.-K.-T. Ry. Bank, Mueuster State Bank. Ships cotton, grain and farm produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

MULE SHOE—Bailey County; pop., 200. Bank, Black Water Valley State Bank.

MULLIN—Mills County; pop., 558. 11 miles from Goldthwaite, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MUNDAY—Knox County; pop., 998; alt., 3,992 ft. 20 miles southeast of Benjamin, the county seat, and 21 miles northeast of Haskell, on the W. V. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotel, Munday. Newspaper (weekly), The Times. Shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

MURCHISON—Henderson County; pop., 500. Nine miles northeast of Athens, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MURPHY—Collin County; pop., 150. 12 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Liberty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MYRA—Cooke County; pop., 700. 12 miles from Gainesville, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

NACOGDOCHES—Nacogdoches County seat; pop., 3,546; alt., 283 ft. 133 miles north of Houston, and 150 miles southeast of Dallas, on the H. E. & W. T., the T. & N. O. and the N. & S. E. Rys. Banks, Commercial Guaranty State, Guaranty State, Stone Fort Nat'l. Hotels, Banta, Redland. Was the old Spanish stone fort, erected in 1819 under Spanish rule. Is the distributing point for a large surrounding territory. Two weekly newspapers, The Weekly Sentinel and The Redland Herald, and a daily, The Daily Sentinel. Brick works, bottling works, many saw mills. Industries, lumber, farming, truck produce, hides. Tel. and express.

NAPLES—Morris County; pop., 887; alt., 407 ft. 20 miles north of Daingerfield, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Morris County Nat'l, First State. Hotels, Davis, Floyd. Weekly paper, The Monitor. Tel., W. U. Express.

NASH—Bowie County; pop., 481. 17 miles east of Boston, the county seat and 5 miles from Texarkana, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Nat'l Exchange. Tel., W. U. Express.

CITIES AND TOWNS

NAVASOTA—Grimes County; pop., 5,060; alt., 216 ft. 11 miles south of Anderson, the county seat, and 71 miles northwest of Houston, on the H. & T. C., the I. & G. N., and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, Citizens Nat'l, Farmers State Guaranty. First Nat'l, Texas Loan & Trust Co. Hotel, Camp. Daily newspaper, The Examiner-Review (with weekly edition also). Center of cotton and corn producing district. Ships cotton, live stock, dairy produce, lumber and barrel hoops and headings. Tel., W. U. Express.

NECESSITY—Stephens County, P. O., Caddo; pop., 1,500. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State Bank of Cottonplant.

NECHES—Anderson County; pop., 400. 12 miles north of Palestine, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express.

NEEDVILLE—Fort Bend County; pop., 300. 15 miles from Richmond, the county seat, and 12 miles from Rosenberg, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Needville State Bank & Trust Co. Mail daily.

NEVADA—Collin County; pop., 578. 25 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First. Weekly newspaper, The Citizen. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEWARK—Wise County; pop., 600. 20 miles south of Decatur, the county seat and 21 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW BOSTON—Bowie County seat; pop., 960; alt., 352 ft. 22 miles northwest of Texarkana, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, New Boston Nat'l, State Exchange. Weekly newspaper, The Bowie County News. Shipments are garden products, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW BRAUNFELS—County seat of Comal County; pop., 3,590; alt., 645 ft. 31 miles northeast of San Antonio, 50 miles southwest of Austin, on the I. & G. N. and the M. K. & T. Rys., the confluence of the Comal and the Guadalupe Rivers. Banks, First Nat'l, New Braunfels State. Was founded in 1845 by Prince Solms Braunfels, for whom it was named. Is in an agricultural district, is strictly German, and is beautiful due to its location and delightful climate. The Comal River is only three miles in length with a source of artesian springs which flow 60,000 cubic feet of crystal clear water a minute. This stream, well stocked with game fish and within the city, is one of the most beautiful natural parks in the world. Lime plant, rock crusher, two canneries, whip cord factories, horse collar factory, broom and brush factories, cotton, roller and cotton oil mills, ice plant, power plant, all run by natural power. Diversified agriculture and stock raising extensively carried on. Two weekly newspapers, The Herald (English) and The Zeitung (German). Hotels, Plaza, Prince Solms, Wills. Principal shipments, grains, mill products, cotton seed products, farm produce, crushed rock, lime, fertilizer, live stock and hay. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW CASTLE—Young County; pop., 1,452; alt., 860 ft. 15 miles northwest of Graham, the county seat, on the W. F. & S. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotels, Arlington, Grand, Harris, Imperial, Jeter. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEWLIN—Hall County; pop., 200. Ten miles southwest of Memphis, the county seat, on the Ft.

W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW PORT—Clay County; pop., 500. 35 miles southwest of Henrietta, the county seat, and 14 miles from Bowie, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First Guaranty State. Daily mail; stage to Bowie. Telephone connection.

NEWSOME—Camp County; pop., 165. Ten miles west of Pittsburg, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, The Argus. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEWTON—Judicial seat of Newton County; pop., 800; alt., 260 ft. 60 miles northeast of Orange, on the O. & N. W. Ry. Bank, Newton County State. Hotels, Powell, Snell, Tatum. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW ULM—Austin County; pop., 500. 70 miles west of Houston, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, New Ulm State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW WAVERLY—Walker County; pop., 600. 14 miles southeast of Huntsville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, New Waverly State. Newspaper. Telegraph and express.

NILES—Milam County; pop., 715. 25 miles southwest of Cameron, the county seat, and 4 miles from Thorndale, the nearest banking point, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Telephone connection.

NIXON—Gonzales County; pop., 1,124; alt., 306 ft. 24 miles southwest of Gonzales, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Nixon State. Hotel, Talley. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NOCONA—Montague County; pop., 1,422; alt., 930 ft. Nine miles north of Montague, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Nat'l, Peoples Nat'l. Hotel, Nocona. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

NOLANVILLE—Bell County; pop., 133. Eight miles from Belton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Farmers' Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

NORDHEIM—Dewitt County; pop., 443; alt., 160 ft. 25 miles southwest of Cuero, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First National, Osterloh & Neutzler, Bankers. Hotel, City. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NOMANGEE—Leon County; pop., 662; alt., 380 ft. 20 miles southwest of Centerville, the county seat, and 107 miles north of Houston, 144 miles south of Dallas, on the T. & B. V. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotel, Commercial. Newspaper, The Star. Shipments, cotton, corn, live stock and farm products. Soil very fertile. Crop failures unknown. Tel., W. U. Express.

NORTH PLEASANTON—Atascosa County; pop., 364. Bank, First State.

NORTH ZULCH—Madison County; pop., 400. 13 miles from Madisonville, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Bank, Farmers Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

NOVICE—Coleman County; pop., 200. 20 miles northwest of Coleman, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Novice State. Tel., W. U. Express.

OAKHURST—San Jacinto County; pop., 500. 9½ miles northeast of Huntsville, the usual banking point, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Express and telephone.

OAKWOOD—Leon County; pop., 1,110. 30 miles from Centerville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Guaranty State, Oakwood State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

O'BRIEN—Haskell County; pop., 300. 22 miles northwest of Haskell, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First State. Express and telephone.

OCHILTREE—Judicial seat of Ochiltree County; pop., 600. 45 miles from Glazier, its nearest shipping point. Settled in 1885. See Perryton.

ODELL—Wilbarger County; pop., 500. 25 miles northwest of Vernon, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Banks, Bank of Odell, Farmers' State. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

ODEM—San Patricio County; pop., 300. 7½ miles from Sinton, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. and the S. A. U. & G. Rys. Bank, Odem State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ODESSA—County seat of Ector County; pop., 750. 60 miles southwest of Big Springs, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Citizens Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

O'DONNELL—Lynn County; pop., 400. 14½ miles south of Tahoka, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Express.

OGLESBY—Coryell; pop., 360. 18 miles from Gatesville, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Bank of Oglesby. Tel., W. U. Express.

OKLAUNION—Wilbarger County; pop., 300; 7½ miles east of Vernon, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty. Hotel, Ashley. Tel., W. U. Express.

OLDEN—Eastland County; pop., 1,850. Banks, First State, Guaranty State.

OLNEY—Young County; pop., 1,164; alt., 1,200 ft. 28 miles north of Graham, the county seat, and 42 miles south of Wichita Falls, on the G. T. & W. and the W. F. & S. Rys. Bank, First National. Hotels, Central, Linzy, Yates. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

OMAHA—Morris County; pop., 492; alt., 407 ft. 15 miles north of Daingerfield, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, State Bank of Omaha. Hotels, Beasley, Omaha. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

ONALASKA—Polk County; pop., 800. 14 miles northwest of Livingston, the county seat, on the B. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Onalaska Exchange Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

OPLIN—Callahan County; pop., 100. 25 miles southwest of Baird, the county seat, and 12 miles from Novice, the shipping point. Bank, First State.

ORANGE—Orange County seat; pop., 15,000; alt., 10 ft. 105 miles east of Houston and 255 miles west of New Orleans, La., 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and by river 32 miles to the open sea on the O. & N. W. and the T. & N. O. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, Orange Nat'l, Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Bailey, Dillard, Holland, Jellison. Is at the junction of the Sabine River and the Intercoastal Canal; it has a 26 ft. deep water canal to the open

sea, such that ocean vessels have access to the city. Daily newspaper, The Daily Leader, The Orange Leader is a weekly publication. Industries, saw mills, planers, paper mill, bag manufacture, rice mill, box factory, shipyard, oil refinery, iron works and an electric power plant. The output of the Orange saw mills exceed 125,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber annually. Oil in paying quantities is in the county; the rice crop annually approximates one million dollar valuation. Shipments, lumber, rice, paper, paper boxes, box shooks. Tel., W. U. Express.

ORANGE GROVE—Jim Wells County; pop., 800; alt., 38 ft. 17 miles from Alice, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, State Bank of Orange Grove. Hotel, Germania. Weekly newspaper, The Orange Grove Record. Express.

ORE CITY—Upshur County; pop., 500. 20 miles northeast of Gilmer, the county seat, on the T. & G. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Chief industry, lumber. Tel., W. U. Express.

OSCEOLA—Hill County; pop., 400. 11 miles from Hillsboro, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Hotel, Lone Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

OTTO—Falls County; pop., 1,000. 14 miles north of Marlin, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, First State. Express.

OVALO—Taylor County; pop., 300. 20 miles south of Abilene, the county seat, on the A. & S. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

OVERTON—Rusk County; pop., 525. 15 miles northwest of Henderson, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. and T. & H. Rys. Bank, First Guaranty State. Hotel, Hull. Newspaper, The Overton Telegram. Tel., W. U. Express.

OVILLA—Ellis County; P. O., Midlothian; pop., 200. Bank, Guaranty State.

OZONA—Crockett County seat; pop., 1,200. 31 miles south of Barnhart, the nearest shipping point, located at the head of Devil's River. Bank, Ozona Nat'l. Newspaper. Stage daily to Barnhart, tri-weekly to Comstock and Sheffield and weekly to Pandale. Telephone connection.

PADUCAH—Cottle County seat; pop., 1,357; alt., 1,900 ft. 42 miles west of Quanah, on the Q. A. & P. Ry. Banks, First National and First State. Hotel, Paducah. Weekly newspaper, The Post. Ships cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

PAIGE—Bastrop County; pop., 400. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PAINT ROCK—Concho County seat; pop., 750. 20 miles south of Ballinger on the C. S. S. & L. V. Ry. Bank, Guarantee State. Newspaper, The Concho Herald. Express.

PALACIOS—Matagorda County; pop., 1,325; alt., 10 ft. 32 miles southwest of Bay City, the county seat, and 115 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry., and on the Tres-Palacios Bay, a branch of the Matagorda Bay. Bank, Palacios State. Hotels, Lone Star, Palacios. Is a very popular camping and outing resort. The Baptist Young People's Union of Texas meets here annually for ten days. Shipments, cotton, corn, fig preserves, fish, oysters and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

CITIES AND TOWNS

PALESTINE—Anderson County seat; pop., 11,939; alt., 510 ft. 181 miles northeast of Austin, on the T. S. & I., and I. - G. N. Rys. Banks, East Texas National, First National, Royall National Robinson Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co., Palestine Clearing House Association. Hotel, Palestine. Five weekly newspapers and three dailies. Has all the facilities and appointments of a modern business city. Important industries, saw and grist mills, foundry and machine shop, brick works, cotton compress, cotton gins, railroad shops, salt works and creamery. Tel., W. U. Express.

PALMER—Ellis County; pop., 748. 12 miles west of Waxahachie, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. and the Southern Traction Co.'s Line. Banks, Citizens' Bank, First Guaranty State. Newspaper, The Hustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

PALO PINTO—Palo Pinto County seat; pop., 500. Four miles from the Brazos River, 35 miles west of Weatherford, and 14 miles from Mineral Springs, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Banking House of Cunningham Bros. Has weekly newspaper and stage daily to Mineral Wells.

PAMPA—Gray County; pop., 987; alt., 2,700 ft. 13 miles from Lefors, the county seat, on the S. K. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Gray County State Bank. Hotels, Liberty, Schneider. Weekly newspaper. Stage daily to Lefors. Tel., W. U. Express.

PANHANDLE—Carson County; pop., 638. 27 miles east of Amarillo, 426 miles southwest of Kansas City, on the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First State, Panhandle Bank. Is the center of an extensive grazing country. 700 cars of cattle and 15 cars of hogs are usually shipped from this town annually. Wheat, oats, corn, kaffir corn, broom corn are extensively grown. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

PARADISE—Wise County; pop., 500. 12 miles south of Decatur, the county seat, and 38 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, First National, People's Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

PARIS—Lamar County seat; pop., 15,040; alt., 592 ft. 100 miles northeast of Dallas and 91 miles west of Texarkana, on the T. & P., the P. & Mt. P., the T. & M., the G. C. & S. Fe and the Frisco Rys. Banks, American National, First National, First State, Lamar State Bank & Trust Co., Red River Valley Trust Co., Scott & Baldwin. Hotels, Eagle, Gibraltar, Imperian, Morgan, Phoenix, Woodland. Was settled in 1845 and is one of the most prosperous cities in North Texas. Has two daily and three weekly newspapers. Important industrial concerns, cotton gins, cotton compress, cotton oil mills, planing mills, flour mills, ice plant, handle factory, crate, box, peanut and chair factories, bottling works, mattress factory, canning factory, brick works, foundries, etc. Tel., Postal and W. U. Express.

PARK SPRINGS—Wise County; pop., 200. 25 miles west of Decatur, the county seat, and 60 miles northwest of Ft. Worth, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PASADENA—Harris County; pop., 250. 10 miles southeast of Houston, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Pasadena State. Express.

PATTONVILLE—Lamar County; pop., 110. 11

miles southeast of Paris, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PEARLAND—Brazoria County; pop., 150; 37 miles northwest of Angleton, the county seat, 10 miles from Alvin, and 13 miles from Houston, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Pearland Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

PEARSALL—Frio County seat; pop., 2,160; alt., 629 ft. 53 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Pearsall Nat'l, People's State. Newspaper, The Pearsall Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

PEASTER—Parker County; pop., 250. 10 miles northwest of Weatherford, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Farmers' Bank of Peaster. Telephone connection.

PECAN GAP—Delta County; pop., 500. 12 miles west of Cooper, the county seat, and 70 miles northeast of Dallas. Weekly newspaper, The Delta County News. Bank, Pecan Gap State. Shipments, cotton, grain and hay. Tel., W. U. Express.

PECOS—Reeves County seat; pop., 1,445; alt., 2,581 ft. 90 miles east of Van Horn, on the T. & P., A. T. & S. F., and the P. V. S. Rys. Is in center of one of the largest irrigated belts in Texas. Banks, First National, Pecos Guaranty State. Hotels, Orient, Pecos. Semi-weekly newspaper. Famed for the Pecos Valley cantaloupes, shipped to all parts of the United States. Shipments, cotton, grain, live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

PENDLETON—Bell County; pop., 210. 14 miles northwest of Belton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PENELOPE—Hill County; pop., 400. 20 miles south of Hillsboro, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Penelope State. Newspaper. Telegraph. Express.

PENIEL—Hunt County; pop., 571. Two miles north of Greenville, the county seat and banking point, with which it is connected by street car line. On the M. K. & T. Ry. Is the home of Peniel University and Peniel Orphans Home. Newspaper. Telephone connection.

PERRIN—Jack County; pop., 250. 15 miles southeast of Jacksboro, the county seat, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Express and telephone connections.

PERRY—Falls County; pop., 400. Eight miles north of Marlin, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PERRYTON—Ochiltree County; pop., 600. Banks, First National and Perryton National.

PERSONVILLE—Limestone County; pop., 600. 13 miles from Groesbeck, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express.

PETERSBURG—Hale County; pop., 200. 27 miles southwest of Plainview, the county seat, 15½ miles to Abernathy, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Guaranty State. Stage daily to Plainview. Telephone connection.

PETROLIA—Clay County; pop., 914; alt., 912 ft. 19 miles from Henrietta, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, Continental State. Hotel, Leath. Has newspaper. Is very productive of oil and gas. Tel., W. U. Express.

PETTY—Lamar County; pop., 500. 15 miles west of Paris, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank,

Citizens' Nat'l. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

PFLUGERVILLE—Travis County; pop., 500.; 18 miles northeast of Austin, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

PHARR—Hidalgo County; pop., 1,565; alt., 425 ft. 15 miles northwest of Edinburg, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, First National and Pharr State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PICKTON—Hopkins County; pop., 500. 15 miles from Sulphur Springs, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants, First State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

PILOT POINT—Denton County; pop., 2,000; alt., 684 ft. 17 miles north of Denton, the county seat, on the T. & P., and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants, First State, Pilot Point Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, Yeary. Weekly newspaper, The Post-Signal. Shipments, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

PINEHILL—Rusk County; pop., 251. 12½ miles southeast of Henderson, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PINELAND—Sabine County; pop., 1,500. Ten miles southwest of Hemphill, the county seat, and 8 miles from Brookeland, the nearest banking point. Express.

PITTSBURG—Camp County seat; pop., 2,540; alt., 397 ft. 127 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, Camp County Bank, First Guaranty State, First Nat'l, Pittsburg Nat'l. Hotel, Main. Newspaper, The Gazette. Some manufacturing. Industry, lumber and farming. Tel., W. U. Express.

PLAINS—Yoakum County seat; pop., 150. 85 miles east of Lubbock, the nearest shipping point. Has a newspaper and two banks, First State Bank of Plains, Stockmen's Exchange.

PLAINVIEW—Hale County seat; pop., 7,000; alt., 3,200 ft. 78 miles south of Amarillo, on the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State, Third Nat'l. Hotels, Broadway, Missouri, Nash, Plainview, Ware, Wayland. Plainview is the second largest city on the Texas plains and is the center of the wealthiest agricultural district in west Texas. It is the home of Wayland Baptist College and Seth Ward Methodist College. Has lumber yards, wholesale houses, flour mills, grain elevators, planing mill, sub-irrigation and drainage, tile factory, steam laundry, opera house, modern city conveniences, semi-weekly newspaper, The Herald; one weekly, The News, and one semi-monthly religious publication, The Plains Baptist. Climate and atmosphere invigorating. The entire district is underlaid with an inexhaustible water supply from a depth of 30 to 60 feet, which is being developed for irrigation purposes, a number of wells supplying 1,000 to 1,500 gals. a minute. This union of pure water and perfect soil produces incredible crops. Industries, live stock breeding, raising and feeding, growing of fruits, berries, melons, celery, peanuts, vegetables and alfalfa. Marketing facilities and transportation rates good; direct railroad connection to Denver, Chicago and Kansas City to the north and northwest, to Ft. Worth and Dallas and the bulk of Texas to the east, to Houston, San Antonio, Galves-

ton and other cities of the South. Tel., W. U. Express.

PLANO—Collin County; pop., 1,715; alt., 692 ft. 12 miles south of McKinney, the county seat, and 15 miles north of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. and the St. L. S. W. Rys., and the Texas Traction Co.'s line. Banks, Farmers' & Merchants' Nat'l, Plano Nat'l. Hotel, Plano. Weekly newspaper, The Star-Courier. Tel., W. U. Express.

PLANTERSVILLE—Grimes County; pop., 400. 15 miles south of Anderson, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., and 15 miles from Navasota. Bank, First State. Express and telephone connections.

PLEASANTON—Atascosa County; pop., 1,036. 3¾ miles from Jourdanton, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Two newspapers and express.

POINT—Rains County; pop., 500. Seven miles from Emory, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper and express.

POLYTECHNIC—Tarrant County; pop., 4,338. Bank, First State. Is a branch of the Ft. Worth postoffice. See Ft. Worth.

PONDER—Denton County; pop., 200. 12 miles northwest of Denton, the county seat, and 32 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Ponder State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PONTA—Cherokee County; pop., 400. Five miles from Rusk, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express.

POOLVILLE—Parker County; pop., 400. 17 miles from Weatherford, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connections.

PORT ARTHUR—Jefferson County; pop., 30,000; alt., 8 ft. 18½ miles southwest of Beaumont, the county seat, 103 miles from Houston, on the bank of Sabine Lake and on the K. C. S. and S. P. Rys. and the Beaumont-Port Arthur Interurban. Banks, First Nat'l, Merchants' State. Hotels, Lakeview, Plaza, Thornton. Ranks as the twelfth port of the United States and is one of the largest oil refining points in the country. The inland location 12¾ miles from the Gulf of Mexico affords absolute protection from Gulf storms. The harbor and docks are reached through a canal 270 feet wide and 27 feet deep, a canal owned and maintained by the Federal Government. Two newspapers. Port Arthur is famous as a summer resort. Lake Sabine is one of the finest sheets of water on the entire gulf coast, safe for yachting, rowing, boating, bathing and aquatic sports of every kind. Stocked with Spanish mackerel, trout, flounders, bass, redfish, sheephead, tarpon and other fish. In winter climate is everything that could be desired, fishing and boating as well as hunting, still good. The local industries provide the largest monthly payroll of any city in the South of the same size. Roads in the vicinity are all macadamized. Tel., Postal, Mackay, W. U. Express.

PORTLAND—San Patricio County; pop., 300. 20 miles from Sinton, the county seat, and 3 miles from Gregory on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Portland State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PORT LAVACA—Calhoun County seat; pop., 1,213; alt., 40 ft. 140 miles southeast of San Antonio, on Lavaca Bay, and on the G. H. & S. A. Ry., and on the Intercoastal Canal. Banks, First State,

CITIES AND TOWNS

First State. Hotels, Lavaca, Navidad. Weekly newspaper, The Wave. Tel., W. U. Express. Industry, cotton.

PORT NECHES—Jefferson County; pop., 1,500. 12 miles from Beaumont, the county seat, on the Neches River. Bank, First Nat'l. Telephone connection.

POST—Garza County seat; pop., 1,436; alt., 2,700 ft. 25 miles southeast of Tahoka, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Banks, First State, First Nat'l. Hotel, Algerita. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

POTEET—Atascosa County; pop., 800. Ten miles from Jourdanton, the county seat, on the Artesian Belt Ry. Banks, Farmers Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Register. Tel., W. U. Express.

POTH—Wilson County; pop., 300. Eight miles southeast of Floresville, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l.

POTTSBORO—Grayson County; pop., 454. 20 miles northwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers' State, Pottsboro Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

POWELL—Navarro County; pop., 500. Eight miles east of Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Powell State. Tel., W. U. Express.

POYNOR—Henderson County; pop., 200. 18 miles from Athens, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Tel., W. U. Express.

PRAIRIE HILL—Limestone County, Mart, P. O. Pop., 152. Bank, Guaranty State.

PREMONT—Jim Wells County, pop., 600. 27 miles from Alice, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Premont State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PRIDDY—Mills County; pop., 28. 17 miles from Goldthwaite, the county seat and usual shipping point, and 9 miles from Indian Gap. Bank, Farmers & Merchants Bank. Telephone connection.

PRINCETON—Collin County; pop., 500. Eight miles east of McKinney, the county seat, on the M.-K.-T. Ry. Bank, Citizens State. Weekly newspaper, The Princeton News. Tel., W. U. Express.

PRITCHETT—Upshur County; pop., 245; 6 miles from Gilmer, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PROCTOR—Comanche County; pop., 13. 13 miles northeast of Comanche, the county seat, on the Ft. Worth and R. G. Ry. Bank, State Bank of Proctor. Tel., W. U. Express.

PROSPER—Collin County; pop., 315. 14 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. F. Ry. Bank, Continental State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PURDON—Navarro County; pop., 600; 15 miles from Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First National. Newspaper. Express.

PUTNAM—Callahan County; pop., 363; alt., 800 ft. 12 miles east of Baird, the county seat, and 125 miles northwest of Ft. Worth, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Farmers State. Hotel, Mission. Tel., W. U. Express.

QUANAH—Hardeman County seat; pop., 3,691; alt., 1,528 ft. 195 miles northwest of Ft. Worth, between the Red River and the Pease River, on the F. W. & D. C., the Quanah Acme & Pac., and the

St. L. S. F. Rys. Banks, First National and Security National. Hotel, Quanah. Two weekly newspapers, The Tribune-Chief and The Observer. Shipments, cotton, grain, live stock, hay. The largest alfalfa and hog ranch in the United States is near here. Cement, plaster and flour mills, railroad shops, laundry, creamery, overall factory, ice cream factory, bottling works, power house and an unusual complement of mercantile firms are the industrial factors. Tel., W. U. Express.

QUEEN CITY—Cass County; pop., 398. 22½ miles south of Texarkana, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

QUINLAN—Hunt County; pop., 580. 18 miles south of Greenville, the county seat, on the T. M. Ry. Bank, First National. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

QUITMAN—Wood County seat; pop., 800. Ten miles north of Mineola, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First National. Newspaper. Telephone connection.

RALLS—Crosby County; pop., 800. 10½ miles from Crosbyton, the county seat, on the Crosbyton South Plains Ry. Banks, First State, Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co. Weekly newspaper. Telephone connection.

RANDOLPH—Fannin County; pop., 221. 10 miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Continental State. Express and telephone connections.

RANGER—Eastland County; pop., 16,205; alt., 1,426 ft. Ten miles east of Eastland, the county seat, and 96 miles west of Ft. Worth on the T. P. Ry. Bank, Ranger State. Hotels, Bernardo, Gholson, McCleskey, Paramount and Southland. Newspapers, daily and weekly. Ranger is one of the leading oil centers of Texas, in the midst of an oil producing territory that ranks with the world-famed fields of Mexico and Russia. It was the coming in of this territory in oil production that brought Texas to the first ranks among Uncle Sam's oil territories.

RATCLIFF—Houston County; pop., 500. 21 miles from Crockett, the county seat, on the Eastern Texas Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

RAVENNA—Fannin County; pop., 412. Ten miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Ravenna State. Tel., W. U. Express.

RAYMONDVILLE—Cameron County; pop., 1,000. 46 miles north of Brownsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, Raymondville State, Raymondville Trust Co. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express. Hotel, Raymondville.

REAGAN—Falls County; pop., 500. Ten miles from Marlin, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

RED OAK—Ellis County; pop., 400. Ten miles from Waxahachie, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. and Southern Traction Co's. line. Banks, First State, and L. F. White & Sons. Tel., W. U. Express.

RED ROCK—Bastrop County; pop., 350. 16 miles from Bastrop, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First State. Express and telephone connection.

RED WATER—Bowie County; pop., 258. 12

miles southeast of New Boston, the county seat, on St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Citizens Guaranty Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

REFUGIO—Refugio County seat; pop., 933; alt., 169 ft. 60 miles northwest of Corpus Christi, on the Mission River, and on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, First National. Hotel, Refugio. One of the oldest towns in Texas, dating its settlement from 1790; was the battleground of many fierce struggles in the war for Texan independence. Here Captain King and his followers were massacred by the Mexicans; the state of Texas has erected a beautiful monument in memory of Captain King and his martyrs. Industry, cattle. Newspaper, The Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

REINHARDT—Dallas County; pop., 100. Eight miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State.

RENNER—Collin County; pop., 200. 20 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. & S. W. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone.

RHOMÉ—Wise County; pop., 400. 15 miles south of Decatur, the county seat, and 25 miles from Ft. Worth on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Tel., W. U. Express.

RHONESBORO—Upshur County; pop., 225. 13 miles from Gilmer, the county seat, on the M. & E. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

RICE—Navarro County; pop., 611. Ten miles from Corsicana, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. and the Corsicana-Dallas Interurban line. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Newspaper, telegraph, W. U. Express.

RICHARDS—Grimes County; pop., 500. 11½ miles southeast of Singleton on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Richards State. Weekly newspaper. Express.

RICHARDSON—Dallas County; pop., 400; alt., 632 ft. 12 miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. and Texas Traction Co's. line. Bank, Citizens State. Weekly newspaper. Hotel, Driscoll. Express.

RICHLAND—Navarro County; pop., 750; alt., 377 ft. 12 miles from Corsicana, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First State and First National. Hotel, Swink. Has newspaper, telegraph (W. U.) and express.

RICHLAND SPRINGS—San Saba County; pop., 600. 15 miles from San Saba, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper, express and telephone connection.

RICHMOND—Ft. Bend County seat; pop., 1,272; alt., 86 ft. 33 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A., the G. C. & S. F., and the N. Y. T. & M. Rys., on the Brazos River. Banks, Ft. Bend National, First National. Hotel, National. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

RIDGEWAY—Hopkins County; pop., 150. Ten miles northwest of Sulphur Springs, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Ridgeway State. Tel. W. U. Express.

RIESEL—McLennan County; pop., 268. 15 miles from Waco, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Shepard. Newspaper, express and telephone.

RINGGOLD—Montague County; pop., 400. 20 miles west of Montague, the county seat, and 90

miles north of Ft. Worth, on the M. K. & T. and the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, Ringgold State. Tel., W. U. Express.

RIO GRANDE—Starr County seat; pop., 3,000; alt., 3,462 ft. 24¾ miles northwest of Samfordyce, the nearest shipping point, on the Rio Grande River. Banks, First Nat'l, First State Bank & Trust Co. Hotel, Phillips. Mail daily.

RIO HONDO—Cameron County; pop., 250. 25 miles from Brownsville, the county seat, and 9 miles from San Benito, where connection is made with the St. L. B. & M. Ry., on the S. B. & R. G. Ry. Bank, Farmers & Traders. The city is on the San Benito Land & Water Co. Irrigation system which supplies all the surrounding country with water. Tel. W. U., Express. Hotel, Arroyo Inn.

RIO VISTA—Johnson County pop., 750. 9 miles from Cleburne, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

RISING STAR—Eastland County; pop., 906; alt., 1,500 ft. 23 miles from Eastland, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Continental State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, Livingston. Newspaper, express and telephone connections.

RIVERSIDE—Walker County; pop., 100. 21½ miles northeast of Huntsville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Riverside State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

RIVIERA—Kleberg County; pop., 400. 15½ miles south of Kingsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. and R. B. & W. Rys. Bank, Riviera State. Has newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

ROANOKE—Denton County; pop., 500. 16 miles south of Denton, the county seat, and 20 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the M. K. & T. and the T. & P. Rys. Bank, Continental State. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROARING SPRINGS—Motley County; pop., 500. 8½ miles southwest of Matador, the county seat, on the Q. A. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper, express and telephone.

ROBERT LEE—Coke County seat; pop., 582 13½ miles west of Bronte, the nearest shipping point with which place it has daily mail-stage connection. Is on the Colorado River. Bank, First Guaranty State. Has weekly newspaper and telephone connection.

ROBSTOWN—Nueces County; pop., 2,500; alt., 36 ft. 16 miles west of Corpus Christi, the county seat, on St. L. B. & M. and T. M. Rys. Banks, First State, Guar. State, First Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, The Reporter. Hotels, Brendle, Hardesty. Robstown is the receiving and distributing point for a rich surrounding territory and ships large quantities of cotton, corn, dairy and truck products and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROBY—Fisher County seat; pop., 635. 4½ miles south of North Roby, on the T. C. Ry., and 7 miles west of Longworth, on K. C. M. & O. Ry., the shipping points, and about 225 miles west of Ft. Worth. Bank, First State. Farming, fruit growing and livestock raising are the leading industries. Mail daily from Longworth and from North Roby. Has a weekly newspaper. Telephone connections.

CITIES AND TOWNS

ROCHELLE—McCulloch County; pop., 700. 10 miles from Brady, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Banks, Bank of Rochelle, and Rochelle State Bank. Newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

ROCKDALE—Milam County; pop., 2,323; alt., 460 ft. 15 miles southwest of Cameron, the county seat, at the junction of the I. & G. N. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Nat'l, Rockdale State. Is center of the great lignite districts of Texas. A number of companies are successfully operating here, and over 7,000 cars of lignite are shipped from this city annually. The city is the center of a rich agricultural district; cotton is the principal crop. General farming and stock raising are carried on. Weekly newspaper, The Reporter. Hotel, Wolf. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROCK ISLAND—Colorado County; pop., 500. 14 miles from Columbus, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Rock Island State. Express and telephone connection.

ROCKPORT—Aransas County seat; pop., 1,545; alt., 6 ft. 31 miles east of Corpus Christi, on the shore of Aransas Bay and the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First National Bank of Rockport. Hotel, Craig. Is picturesquely located, and is a popular summer resort; has an extensive fishing interest and a good port for small boats. Trucking is largely carried on, its produce reaching the farthest northern markets. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROCKSPRINGS—Edwards County; pop., 600 75 miles west of Kerrville, the usual shipping point. Rocksprings is the judicial seat of its county; banks, First Nat'l, First State. Has a newspaper, The Rustler-Standard. Stage daily to Kerrville; telephone connection.

ROCKWALL—Rockwall County seat; pop., 1,388; alt., 545 ft. 2 miles from Trinity River and 25 miles northeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers Nat'l, Guaranty State. Hotels, Cottage, Stephenson. Two weekly newspapers, The Success and The Tribune. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROCKWOOD—Coleman County; pop., 200. 20 miles from Santa Anna, 28 miles from Coleman, the county seat; stage daily to Santa Anna. Bank, Rockwood State. Telephone connection.

ROGERS—Bell County; pop., 1,256; alt., 539 ft. 25 miles southeast of Belton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Rogers State. Hotel, Ater. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROMA—Starr County; pop., 1,000. 15 miles west of Rio Grande, the county seat and nearest banking point, and 41 miles from Samfordyce, the nearest rail approach, on the Rio Grande River. Telephone connection.

ROSCOE—Nolan County; pop., 1,079; alt., 2,600 ft. 9 miles southwest of Sweetwater, the county seat, on the T. & P. and R. S. & P. Rys. Bank, Roscoe State, Farmers State. Hotel, Rex. Newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

ROSEBUD—Falls County; pop., 1,516; alt., 391 ft. 22 miles southwest of Marlin, the county seat, and 37 miles south of Waco, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Planters Nat'l, Rosebud State. Weekly Newspaper, The News. Hotels, Clark, Waze. Is the center of a fine farmers' country; cotton and

corn are the principal crops but livestock and poultry raising, dairying, fruit and truck farming are carried on to a considerable extent. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROSENBERG—Ft. Bend County; pop., 1,279; alt., 108 ft. 3 miles southwest of Richmond, the county seat, and 30 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Brazos River. Banks, Rosenberg State, Farmers State. Hotels, Benson and Plaza. Weekly newspaper, The News-Herald, telegraph, W. U., and express.

ROSEWOOD—Upshur County; pop., 225. 9 miles from Gilmer, the county seat of the M. & E. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Telegraph, W. U. Express.

ROTAN—Fisher County; pop., 2,000; alt., 1,950 ft. 235 miles west of Ft. Worth, 12 miles north of Roby, the county seat, and is the terminal of the T. C. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Rotan State. Weekly newspaper, The Advance. Cotton and cattle are the principal shipments. Hotels, Hamilton, Liming. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROUND ROCK—Williamson County; pop., 900; alt., 720 ft. 10 miles south of Georgetown, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry., at the junction of the main line and the Georgetown branch. Bank Farmers State. Newspaper, The Round Rock Leader. Cotton gins, broom factory and extensive lime works are the leading industries. Is the seat of Trinity College. Hotels, Euhl, Harrell. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROUND TOP—Fayette County; pop., 150. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from La Grange, the county seat, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Carmine, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Round Top State. Telephone connection.

ROWENA—Runnels County; pop., 400. 8 miles from Ballinger, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First National. Weekly newspaper, The Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROWLETT—Dallas County; pop., 108. 21 miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROXTON—Lamar County; pop., 1,600; alt., 499 ft. 14 miles south of Paris, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, Roxton State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Roxton, Tugwell. Has weekly newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express. Industry, cotton.

ROYSE CITY—Rockwall County; pop., 1,289; alt., 547 ft. 10 miles northeast of Rockwall, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotel. Industry, cotton and grain. Has two newspapers, telegraph, W. U. Express.

RULE—Haskell County; pop., 890; alt., 1,806 ft. 10 miles west of Haskell, the county seat, and 61 miles northwest of Sweetwater, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Banks, Farmers' State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Earnest, Rock, Willingham. Weekly newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

RUNGE—Karnes County; pop., 1,070; alt., 308 ft. 18 miles east of Karnes City, the county seat, 166 miles southwest of Houston, and 71 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First State, Runge Nat'l. Hotels, Bailey, Lyons. Weekly newspaper, The Karnes County News. Shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

RUSK—Cherokee County seat; pop., 2,000; alt., 494. 15 miles southeast of Jacksonville, 223 miles

northeast of Austin, on the Lufkin branch of the St. L. S. W. Ry., and the Rusk branch of the T. & N. O. Ry. and on the Texas State Ry. Banks, Citizens' Guaranty State, Farmers & Merchants' Bank & Trust Co. Hotel, Claiborne. 2 foundries, machine shops, iron furnace, box factory and several saw and gin mills comprise the industrial institutions. A Baptist Academy and the East Texas State Prison are located here. Iron ore is mined in the vicinity. Tel., W. U. Express.

SABINAL—Uvalde County; pop., 1,500; alt., 964 ft. 21 miles east of Uvalde, the county seat, on the S. P. Ry. Banks, First State, Sabinal Nat'l. Hotel, Mitchell. Weekly newspaper, *The Sentinel*. Sabinal Christian College is located here. Tel., W. U. Express.

SACUL—Nacogdoches County; pop., 250. 25 miles from Nacogdoches, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Sacul Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

SADLER—Grayson County; pop., 400; 18 miles from Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAGERTON—Haskell County; pop., 300. 16 miles southwest of Haskell, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. and the S. & N. W. Rys. Bank, Continental State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAINT JO—Montague County; pop., 985; alt., 1,146 ft. 13 miles northeast of Montague, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l, First Nat'l, Hotel Clonts. Has newspaper, Tel., W. U. and Express.

SALADO—Bell County; pop., 471; 9 miles from Belton, the county seat and nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Mail daily.

SALTILLO—Hopkins County; pop., 250. 16 miles from Sulphur Springs, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper, telegraph, W. U. and Express.

SAN ANGELO—Tom Green County; population, 9,392; alt., 1,847 ft. 243 miles southwest of Ft. Worth, 451 miles northeast of El Paso, near the confluence of the North, South, and Middle Concho Rivers on the K. C. M. & O. of T. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys. The city was founded in 1882, when it succeeded the town of Ben Flickin as county seat of Tom Green County. Banks, Central Nat'l, First Nat'l, Guaranty State, San Angelo Nat'l, Concho Valley Loan and Trust Co. Hotels, Central, Goodwin, Herrman, Hickman, London, Model, Myers, Newton Nimitz, St. Angelus, Sealy. San Angelo is the natural metropolis of southwest Texas. In 1868, the Federal Government established Ft. Concho near the forks of the Concho Rivers, which site is now near the heart of the present day city. The city is the center of a vast sheep and cattle producing country. Raising of Angora goats is developing. San Angelo is one of the largest wool centers in the United States. This section of the state is a health resort to those afflicted with tubercular, asthmatic or catarrhal troubles. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. Has newspaper, *The Standard* (daily and weekly), wholesale groceries, dry goods, two ice plants, two steam laundries planing mills, foundry and machine shop, grain elevators, cotton gins, bottling works, two sanitariums, cotton seed oil mill, cotton compress, paved streets,

and modern public utilities. Here are located the Fair Grounds for Southwest Texas. Established automobile passenger and mail lines operate between this city and towns far removed from railroads. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAN ANTONIO—Bexar County seat; pop., 250,000; alt., 654 ft. 79 miles southwest of Austin on the G. H. & S. A., the I. & G. N., the M. K. & T., the S. A. & A. P. and the S. A. U. & G. Rys. This is a place of great historic interest, being the location of the famed Alamo where Travis, Crockett and Bowie and a handful of men withstood the assault of 3,000 Mexicans, leaving nearly a thousand of the enemy dead and dying before they perished in the cause of Texas Freedom. Shortly afterwards, the battle of San Jacinto, with the Texas Battle cry of "Remember the Alamo," won independence for Texas. The Alamo chapel has been purchased by the State as has also the barracks in which much of the fighting occurred. Banks, State Nat'l, Alamo Nat'l, American Savings Bank, Army Bank of Ft. Sam Houston, Central Trust Company, City Nat'l, Commercial Loan & Tr. Co., Commercial Nat'l, Commonwealth Bank & Trust Co., First State Bank, Frost Nat'l, Groos Nat'l, Guaranty State, International Bank & Tr. Co., Lockwood Nat'l, Merchants and Mechanics', National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio Joint Stock Land Bank, San Antonio Loan & Tr. Co., Standard Trust Co., S. A. Nat'l, Texas State Bank & Tr. Co., Union Securities Co., H. P. Crosby Investment Co., Elliott & Hayes, Investment bankers, J. E. Jarrett & Co., Investment bonds, T. G. Leighton, stocks and bonds, D. A. Oppenheimer, bankers, D. Sullivan & Co., bankers, and the San Antonio Clearing House Association. Hotels, Alamo, Angelus, Arthur, Bowie, Crockett, Fairmont, Garden, Gunter, Hutchins, Imperial, La Barre, Lanier, Losoya, Majestic, Maverick, Menger, Nueces, Randall, St. Anthony, Savoy, Southern and Travelers.

San Antonio is the busiest, richest and at the same time cleanest city of its size in the Union, with no phase of modern conveniences lacking. A perfectly equipped street railway service, public buildings not surpassed in beauty or efficiency by any of the larger cities, the most perfect system of paving and draining, parks and squares that would be impossible in the rigorous climes of the North and East, social environment expressive of all that is best and most wholesome in American life tell the story of civilization and prosperity, and civic development. Institutions, Public Library, over 80 public and private schools and colleges, 72 churches and missions, Chamber of Commerce ranking among the liveliest in the country and the largest military post in the United States.—Fort Sam Houston, located in the suburbs of the city. 18,000 acres of land was purchased by Congress for this post. As a health resort, San Antonio enjoys a nation-wide fame, particularly for lung and throat troubles. There are a number of large, fully equipped hospitals in the city besides many private hospitals and sanitariums for treatment of special cases.

Today San Antonio is the center of a thriving set of manufacturing institutions.

No city of its size in the world has a greater acreage of beautiful and public parks than San Antonio,

CITIES AND TOWNS

which gardens are scattered throughout the city, due to the old Spanish love for fountains, rare foliage and flowers,—gems of landscape gardening. These are due to the native richness of the soil and the fructifying balminess of the climate and the almost perennial Spring-time. The waters of San Antonio River and San Pedro creek flow through the city in every direction so that 2,000 bridges are required for the city traffic and which streams lend to the picturesqueness of the environs.

San Antonio is the recognized headquarters and distributing point for the cattle business of central and southwestern Texas. Yet this phase of San Antonio's activity is surpassed in volume and values by other branches. Shipments, cotton, wool, hides, raw materials of various types and manufactured products. Tel., Mackay, Tel. & Cable Co., Postal and W. U. Express.

SAN AUGUSTINE—San Augustine County seat; pop., 1,268; alt., 300 ft. 180 miles northeast of Houston, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, Commercial Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotel, Mars. Grist mills, cotton gins, two weekly newspapers, telegraph, W. U. and express.

SAN BENITO—Cameron County; pop., 5,080; alt., 37 ft. 18 miles northwest of Brownsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, Farmers State Guaranty, San Benito Bank & Tr. Co. Hotels, Central and San Benito. Cotton gins, canning factory, box factory, ice plant, weekly newspaper, The Light, are factors in the industrial and civic life of the city. Is located in the famed irrigated district of the Rio Grande Valley, adapted to the growing of cotton, corn, citrous fruit, sugar cane, vegetables and forage crops. Live stock and dairying do well here. Tel., W. U. Express.

SANDERSON—Terrell County seat; pop., 500; alt., 2,781 ft. 72 miles southeast of Ft. Stockton, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Sanderson State. Hotels, Kerr, Terrell. Has a weekly newspaper, telegraph, W. U. Express.

SANDIA—Jim Wells County; pop., 200. 21 miles northeast of Alice, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, Sandia State, W. T. Mumme, Banker. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAN DIEGO—Duval County seat; pop., 1,971; alt., 312 ft. 108 miles east of Laredo, and 52 miles west of Corpus Christi, on the Texas-Mexican Ry. Banks San Diego State, Croft & Co. Hotels, Martinet, Mirets. Is surrounded by a good grazing and farming country. Weekly newspaper, La Voz de Duval. Shipments, cattle and cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAND LAKE—pop., 3,000. Southeast of Dallas.

SAN ELIARION—El Paso County; pop., 843. 21 miles from El Paso, the county seat, and 3 miles from Clint, the nearest banking and shipping point. Telephone connection.

SANGER—Denton County; pop., 1,500; alt., 664 ft. 14 miles northwest of Denton, the county seat, and 47 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First Guar. State, Sanger Nat'l. Hotels, Harris, White. Industry, cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Courier, telegraph, W. U., and express.

SAN JUAN—Hidalgo County; pop., 1,203. 10 miles from Edinburg, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAN MARCOS—Hays County seat; pop., 4,527. 30 miles south of Austin and 50 miles north of San Antonio, on the M. K. & T. and the I. & G. N. Rys., and on the San Marcos and Blanco Rivers, in a rich farming territory. Banks, First Nat'l, State Bank & Tr. Co. Hotels, Armstrong, Hofheinz, Williamson. A number of large mercantile establishments; a large U. S. Fish Hatchery is located here. A daily The Times-Herald, and two weekly newspapers, The Times-Leader and the Record-Herald, and a Mexican paper, The Pierrott, and several college papers represent the press. Here is located the Southwest Texas State Normal School, as also San Marcos Baptist Academy, the Coronal Institute, Lone Star Schools Business College and excellent high and ward schools. Shipments, cotton, cotton seed products, livestock, grain and farm products. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAN SABA—San Saba County seat; pop., 2,011; alt., 1,712 ft. 67 miles northwest of Temple, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, City Nat'l, First Nat'l, San Saba Nat'l. Hotels, San Saba, Urquhart. Two weekly newspapers, The News and The Star. Shipments, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

SANTA ANNA—Coleman County; pop., 1,407; alt., 1,744 ft. 9 miles east of Coleman, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotel, Shields. Principal industries of this section are agricultural and stock raising. Has a weekly newspaper, The Santa Anna News, telegraph, W. U., and express.

SANTO—Palo Pinto County; pop., 328. 15 miles south of Palo Pinto, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Santo State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SARATOGA—Hardin County; pop., 1,000. 19½ miles from Kountze, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Saratoga State. Express.

SARTARTIA—Ft. Bend County; pop., 500. 6¾ miles northeast of Richmond, the county seat, and 1¾ miles from Sugarland, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Sartartia State.

SAVOY—Fannin County; pop., 378; alt., 671 ft. 12 miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Savoy. Has newspaper, The Savoy Star, telegraph and express.

SCHERTZ—Guadalupe County; pop., 350. 20¾ miles west of Seguin, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Schertz State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SCHULENBERG—Fayette County; pop., 1,246; alt., 270 ft. 18 miles south of La Grange, the county seat, on the S. P. Ry. Banks, First National, Ignaz Russek State, Farmer State. Hotel, Schaefer. Industry, cotton. Two newspapers. The steel furnace plant and wire basket factory ship their manufactured products to all parts of the country in addition to which large quantities of cotton, cotton seed products, farm products, potatoes, onions and livestock are shipped. Tel., W. U. Express.

SCHWERTNER—Williamson County; pop., 300. 20 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, on the Bartlett Western Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, The News. Telephone connection.

SCOTLAND—Archer County; pop., 300. 10

miles from Archer City, the county seat, on the Southwestern Ry. Bank, Bank of Scotland. Express.

SCURRY—Kaufman County; pop., 400. 6½ miles from Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. M. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SEADRIFT—Calhoun County; pop., 321; alt., 19 ft. 15 miles from Port Lavaca, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry., and on the Intercoastal Canal. Bank, Seadrift State. Hotels, Bridges, La-fille. Weekly newspaper, The Seadrift Success. Tel., W. U. Express.

SEAGOVILLE—Dallas County; pop., 600. 21½ miles southeast of Dallas, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, Tel., W. U. Express.

SEAGRAVES—Gaines County; Blythe is the Post office; pop., 500. Bank, First State.

SEALY—Austin County; pop., 2,000; alt., 201 ft. 13 miles south of Bellville, the county seat, and 50 miles west of Houston, on the G. C. & S. F. and the M.-K.-T. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State and Sealy National. Hotels, Exchange and Fairfield. Has a weekly newspaper, The News. Industry, cotton. Mercantile establishments. Shipments, cotton, corn, truck, dairying produce and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

SEGUIN—Guadalupe County seat; pop., 3,632; alt., 553 ft. 33 miles east of San Antonio, on the S. P. Ry. and the Guadalupe River which furnishes an abundant water power. Banks, Citizens State, Farmers' State, First Nat'l, Guaranty Loan & Tr. Co., Seguin State Bank & Tr. Co., E. Nolte & Sons. Hotels, Aumont, Mission, Park. The Seguin Lutheran College and the Guadalupe College, for the colored race, are located here. Industries, cotton gins, large flour mill, cotton oil mill, cotton compress, brick plant, creamery, ice factory and laundry, electric light and power house. Ships cotton seed products, farm produce, melons, pecans, brick and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

SEMINOLE—Gaines County seat; pop., 300. 42 miles west of Lamesa, the nearest shipping point, and 72 miles above Midland. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Sentinel. Telephone connection.

SEYMOUR—Baylor County seat; pop., 2,121; alt., 940 ft. 100 miles north of Abilene, on the W. V. and the G. T. & W. Rys. Banks, Farmers Nat'l, First Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotels, McClain, Washington. Has electric lights, flour mill, cotton oil mill, cotton compress, cotton gins, ice plant, a weekly newspaper, The Baylor County Banner. Tel., W. U. Express.

SHAMROCK—Wheeler County; pop., 1,227; alt., 2,416 ft. 18 miles south of Wheeler, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants' State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Johnson, Shamrock. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

SHEPHERD—San Jacinto County; pop., 550. 11 miles southeast of Cold Springs, the county seat, and 55 miles north of Houston, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Has cotton and grist mills, telegraph, W. U. Express.

SHERMAN—Grayson County seat; pop., 15,031; alt., 728 ft. 68 miles north of Dallas, 13 miles south of the Red River which separates Texas and Oklahoma, on the H. & T. C., the M. K. & T., the

M. O. & G., the St. L. S. W., the T. & P. Rys., and the Frisco Lines. Banks, American Bank & Tr. Co., Central State, Commercial Nat'l, Guaranty Tr. Co., Merchants & Planters' Bank, and the Sherman Clearing House Association. Hotels, Arcade, Brinkley, Smith, Wheat, Williams.

Sherman is also connected with Denison, 10 miles distant and Dallas, by an interurban electric line. This city leads those of its size in matters of public convenience. Institutions, North Texas Female College, Austin College, Carr-Burdette College, S. Joseph's Academy, and the Business College; also 15 modern church edifices, a Y. M. C. A. building costing \$75,000 and a sanitarium costing \$25,000. Has a daily newspaper, two weeklies, and a monthly. Has two wholesale grocery houses, a wholesale hardware house, a wholesale mill supply house, two candy factories, an overall factory, cotton seed oil mill, two cotton seed oil refineries, a cotton duck factory, four flour mills, etc.

The principal crops of the surrounding territory are cotton, alfalfa, oats, corn, wheat, fruits and vegetables. Over 40,000 bales of cotton are compressed in Sherman for shipment during a normal cotton season. Tel., W. U. Express.

SHERWOOD—Irion County seat; pop., 100. 2½ miles northeast of Mertzon, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State Bank of Sherwood. Telephone connection.

SHINER—Lavaca County; pop., 1,300; alt., 353 ft. 18 miles west of Hallettsville, the county seat, 120 miles west of Houston, and 130 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., at the junction of the Lockhart branch. Banks, First Nat'l, Wolters Bros., Farmers State. Hotels, City, Commercial. Two weekly newspapers, Gazette and Enterprise. Industry, cotton. Has a hospital. Is the center of a rich farming country. Cotton, livestock, produce, are the chief shipments. Tel., W. U. Express.

SHIRO—Grimes County; pop., 500. 20 miles northeast of Anderson, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Weekly newspaper, telegraph and express.

SIERRA BLANCA—Hudspeth County; pop., 150. 95 miles southeast of El Paso, on the G. H. & S. A. and the T. & P. Rys. Bank, Sierra Blanca State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SILSBEE—Hardin County; pop., 3,500. 8 miles from Kountze, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Silsbee State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SILVERTON—Briscoe County seat; pop., 416. 30 miles east of Tulia, the nearest railroad approach. Bank, First National. Has a newspaper. Telephone connection.

SINTON—San Patricio County seat; pop., 1,058; alt., 53 ft. 26 miles northwest of Corpus Christi, and 124 miles southeast of San Antonio, and 12 miles from the gulf coast, on the S. A. & A. P. and the St. L. B. & M. Rys. Banks, Bank of Commerce and Sinton State. Hotels, Commercial, Kin-namer, Sinton. Has cotton compress, cotton gin, ice and electric plant, handsome courthouse, artesian water, weekly newspaper. Produces cotton, citrus fruits and truck. Tel., W. U. Express.

SIPE SPRINGS—Comanche County; pop., 400. 22 miles from Comanche, the county seat. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State. Newspaper, telephone and express connections.

CITIES AND TOWNS

SKIDMORE—Bee County; pop., 600; alt., 163 ft. 11 miles from Beeville, the county seat, 105 miles south of San Antonio, and 45 miles north of Corpus Christi, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Signal. Staple crop, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express. Hotel, Commercial.

SLATON—Lubbock County; pop., 4,500; alt., 2,800 ft. 15½ miles southeast of Lubbock, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, Slaton State, First State. Hotels, Commercial, Singleton, Trammell. Newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

SLIDELL—Wise County; pop., 300. 16 miles from Decatur, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

SMILEY—Gonzales County; pop., 600; alt., 290 ft. 55½ miles southeast of San Antonio, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Smiley State. Hotels, Marie, Smiley, Williams. Newspaper, telegraph, and express.

SMITHFIELD—Tarrant County; pop., 137. 12 miles from Ft. Worth, the county seat, and 6 miles from Keller, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Smithfield State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SMITHVILLE—Bastrop County; pop., 3,204; alt., 324 ft. 15 miles east of Bastrop, the county seat, on the Colorado River and the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotels, City, McIntosh. It is the division headquarters for the M. K. & T. Ry. and has machine shops and round house. Modern public utilities. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Ships cotton, corn, farm produce, truck, sand and gravel. Tel., W. U. Express.

SNYDER—Scurry County seat and principal town; pop., 2,179; alt., 2,000 ft. On the A. T. & S. F. and R. S. & P. Rys., about 70 miles northwest of Abilene, and about 100 miles southeast of Wichita Falls. Banks, First Nat'l, First State Bank & Tr. Co., Snyder Nat'l. Hotels, Manhattan, Maxwell, Woodward. Two weekly newspapers, The Signal, and Free Press. Has modern conveniences, cotton seed oil mill, cotton gins, and is well located in a beautiful prairie country. Industry, live stock, particular attention to hogs; cotton is chief of agricultural crops. Tel., W. U. Express.

SOCORRO—El Paso County; pop., 1,147. 15 miles southeast of El Paso, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Ship, via Belan.

SOMERVILLE—Burlison County; pop., 1,879; alt., 251 ft. 16 miles southeast of Caldwell, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State; two newspapers; hotels, Commercial, Santa Fe, Somerville. Tel., W. U. Express.

SONORA—Judicial seat of Sutton County; pop., 1,109; alt., 1,851 ft. 75 miles south of San Angelo, its nearest shipping point. Bank, First Nat'l. Hotel, Commercial. Two newspapers; daily stage to San Angelo; telephone connection.

SOUR LAKE—Hardin County; pop., 3,032; alt., 51 ft. 26 miles from Kountze, the county seat, on the B. S. L. & W. and the T. & N. O. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l, Sour Lake State. Hotels, Gregory, Lake, Plaza. Has a newspaper, telegraph and express.

SOUTH GROVETON—Pop., 614.

SOUTHLAND—Garza County; pop., 200. 17 miles from Post, the county seat, and 7 miles from Slaton, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Southland.

SOUTHMAYD—Grayson County; pop., 132. 10

miles west of Sherman, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Security State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SPEARMAN—Hansford County. About 70 miles east of Dalhart. Banks, First National, Guaranty State.

SPRING—Harris County; pop., 600. 23 miles above Houston, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Spring State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SPRINGTOWN—Parker County; pop., 900; 18 miles from Weatherford, the county seat and shipping point. Banks, First State Bank of Springtown, Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

SPUR—Dickens County; pop., 1,100; alt., 1,900 ft. 12 miles south of Dickens, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Banks, City Nat'l, Spur Nat'l. Hotels, Spur, Western. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

SPURGER—Tyler County; pop., 500. 17 miles from the county seat, Woodville, the usual banking and shipping point.

STAMFORD—Jones County; pop., 3,074; alt., 1,603 ft. 14 miles north of Anson, the county seat, on the T. C., the W. V. and the S. & N. W. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, First State, Guaranty State. Hotels, Bettis, Brown, Cooper, Stamford. Stamford College is located here. Two weekly newspapers. Stamford is a leader in paved streets and sidewalks for its age. It is the jobbing center of West Texas, and has more wholesale and jobbing houses for its population than has any city in the state. Cotton gin, oil mill, flour mill, ice plant, cotton compress, broom factory, roundhouse, repair shops, etc. Industry, live stock and farming. Tel., W. U. Express.

STANTON—Martin County seat; pop., 600; alt., 2,889 ft. 127 miles west of Abilene, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Home Nat'l. Hotels, City, Stanton. Our Lady of Academy Convent is located here. Newspaper, The Reporter. Shipments, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

STAR—Mills County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Goldthwaite, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Star State. Telephone connection.

STEPHENVILLE—Erath County seat; pop., 3,891; alt., 1,283 ft. 76 miles southwest of Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & R. G., and the S. N. & S. T. Rys. Banks, Farmers' Guaranty State, Stephenville State and First State. Hotels, Cumberland, Hall, Nother Shed. Has cotton oil mill, four cotton gins, two weekly newspapers, The Empire and The Tribune. Tel., W. U. Express.

STERLING CITY—Sterling County seat; pop., 533. 43 miles northwest of San Angelo, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Has a newspaper, telegraph and express.

STOCKDALE—Wilson County; pop., 1,000. 17 miles northeast of Floresville, the county seat, and 38 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. P. Ry. Bank, First State. Industry, cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Shipments, cotton and cotton seed products. Tel., W. U. Express.

STRATFORD—Sherman County seat; pop., 520; alt., 3,920 ft. 31 miles northeast of Dalhart, 500 miles southwest of Kansas City, Mo., and 500 miles northeast of El Paso, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, First State, Sherman County Nat'l. Hotel, Powell. Weekly newspaper, The Star. Is the cen-

ter of an extensive cattle raising country. Wheat is extensively grown, also oats, kaffir corn and maize; dairying is successful. Ships cattle, hogs, wheat, kaffir corn and maize and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

STRAWN—Palo Pinto County; pop., 2,457; alt., 991 feet. 26 miles northeast of Palo Pinto, the county seat, and 80 miles west of Ft. Worth, on the T. & P. Railway. Banks, First National and First State. Hotels, Commercial and Harvey. Weekly newspaper. Coal is extensively mined and shipped. Oil is the great industry of the surrounding territory. Tel., W. U. Express.

STREETMAN—Freestone County; pop., 478. 16 miles from Fairfield, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Newspaper, express and telephone.

SUGARLAND—Ft. Bend County; pop., 1,000. 8½ miles northeast of Richmond, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. and the Sugar Land Rys. Bank, Imperial Bank & Trust Co. Has sugar, mattress and paper manufactures. Tel., W. U. Express.

SULPHUR BLUFF—Hopkins County; pop., 300. 24 miles from Sulphur Springs, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

SULPHUR SPRINGS—Judicial seat of Hopkins County; pop., 5,558; alt., 503 ft. 86 miles northeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, City Nat'l, First Nat'l, First State Guaranty State Bank & Tr. Co. Hotels, Garrison, McClimans, Woodall. Two weekly newspapers, one daily. Cotton gins, cotton compresses, cotton oil mills, and ice plant are leading industrial institutions. Tel., W. U. Express.

SUNSET—Montague County; pop., 900; alt., 982 ft. 18 miles south of Montague, the county seat, and 59 miles from Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Railway. Bank, Sunset State. Hotel, Sunset. Newspapers, telegraph and express.

SUTHERLAND SPRINGS—Wilson County; pop., 400. 12 miles from Floresville, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SWEARINGEN—Cottle County; pop., 200. 14 miles from Paducah, the county seat, on the G. A. & P. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

SWEENY—Brazoria County; pop., 500. 20½ miles south of Angleton, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, First State. Express and telephone connections.

SWEET HOME—Lavaca County; pop., 300. 12 miles southwest of Hallettsville, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Valenta Brothers Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

SWEETWATER—Nolan County seat; pop., 4,307; alt., 2,164 ft. 202 miles west of Ft. Worth, and 413 miles northeast of El Paso, on the T. & P., K. C. M. & O., G. C. & S. F. Rys. Banks, City Nat'l, First Nat'l, Texas Bank & Tr. Co. Hotels, Alamo, Commercial, Mart, Pullman, Revel, Santa Fe, Wright. Here are the Santa Fe machine shops and roundhouse for this district, and is an important railway center. Cotton compress, oil mill, gins, ice factory, electric lights, water works, sewer systems, an abundant supply of good water, paved streets, steam laundry, four wholesale houses. Is also a health resort, with

an ideal climate, and being the location of the celebrated Grogan Mineral Wells and Boone Institute of Scientific Massage, where hundreds from all over the country are successfully treated for all manner of diseases. Two weekly newspapers, The Record and The Reporter. Industries, farming and stock raising. Shipments, live stock, cotton, cotton seed products and farm products. As a stock raising country it is second to none. Tel., W. U. Express.

SWENSON—Stonewall County; pop., 250. 7 miles from Aspermont, the county seat, on the S. & N. W. Ry. Bank, Swenson National. Telephone connection.

SYLVESTER—Fisher County; pop., 200. 8 miles from Roby, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TAFT—San Patricio County; pop., 500. 8 miles southeast of Sinton, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, Taft Bank, First National, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TAHOKA—Lynn County seat; pop., 500; alt., 2,864 ft. 150 miles southwest of Amarillo, on the Lamesa branch of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State. Hotels, Larkin, Leedy, St. Clair. Level country surrounding with good water supply at depth of eighty feet; live stock is the chief industry, but diversified farming and fruit growing are increasing. Crops, kaffir corn, milo maize, wheat, oats, sorghum and alfalfa. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

TALCO—Titus County; pop., 300. 17 miles from Mt. Pleasant, the county seat, on the P. & Mt. P. Ry. Bank, Talco State. Express and telephone connections.

TALPA—Coleman County; pop., 250; alt., 1,948 ft. 25 miles southwest of Coleman, the county seat. Bank, First State. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

TATUM—Rusk County; pop., 428. 20 miles southeast of Longview, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First State. Has newspaper, express and telephone connection.

TAYLOR—Williamson County; pop., 5,965; alt., 583 ft. 174 miles south of Dallas, 116 miles east of San Antonio and 144 miles west of Palestine, and 165 miles north of Houston, at the junction of the I. & G. N. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, City Nat'l, First Nat'l, First State Bank & Tr. Co., Taylor Nat'l. Hotels, Blazilmar, Grace, Hyde, Marquette. Taylor is located on a rolling prairie of very rich land; some fields have been producing for 80 years without any fertilizer and present day crops are larger than any of the past. Crops, cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, garden growths. Industries, cotton oil mills, ice factories, mattress factory, broom factory, marble works, seven cotton gins, light and power plant, ice cream factory, creamery, machine shops, wholesale grocery houses, wholesale cigar and tobacco house, etc. Two newspapers, The Democrat and The Journal, daily; three weeklies, The Texan, The Journal, and the Herald (German). Has a fair association. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

TEAGUE—Freestone County; pop., 3,306; alt., 698 ft. 10 miles east of Fairfield, the county seat, 98 miles south of Dallas, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotels, Harvey, Martin, Stegall. Industry, cotton. Daily and two weekly newspapers; telegraph, W. U. Express.

CITIES AND TOWNS

TEHUACANA—Limestone County; pop., 614. 16 miles from Groesbeck, the county seat, and 6 miles from Mexia. Bank, First State. Express and telephone connections.

TELEPHONE—Fannin County; pop., 99. 20 miles northeast of Bonham, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Mail daily.

TELL—Childress County; pop., 50. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

TEMPLE—Bell County; pop., 11,033. Eight miles east of Belton, the county seat, 35 miles south of Waco, 213 miles northwest of Houston, on the G. C. & S. F. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, City Nat'l, Farmers' State, First Nat'l, Guaranty State, Temple Trust Company.

Temple is one of the principal cities of Central Texas, in the waxy land belt, noted for its productiveness. Staple crops, cotton leads, corn, oats, dairy products, live stock and produce. Splendid shipping facilities, twenty-six passenger trains daily, an important point on the Santa Fe system as a dividing point of its two great lines, one extending to all northern points and the other to all points west to the Pacific coast. Santa Fe shops are here. Business college, military academy and three thoroughly equipped hospitals. One daily newspaper, The Telegram, one weekly, The Mirror. Is a wholesale center. Has modern business buildings and beautiful residences, large opera house, all public utilities of the largest cities. Is connected with Belton by an electric railway. Tel., Mackay, W. U. Express.

TENAH—Shelby County; pop., 577. 12 miles from Center, the county seat, and 177 miles northeast of Houston, on the H. E. & W. T. and T. & G. Rys. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Messenger. Tel., W. U. Express.

TERRELL—Kaufman County; pop., 8,349; alt., 530 ft. Ten miles north of Kaufman, the county seat, and 32 miles east of Dallas, on the T. M. and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, American Nat'l, First Nat'l, First State. Hotels, Artesia, Bonnaville, Commercial. Cotton oil mill, compress, cotton gins, flour mill, ice plant, Texas Midland shops. Newspaper, The Transcript, daily and weekly. Site of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane. Tel., W. U. Express.

TEXARKANA—Bowie County; pop., 19,737; alt., 295 ft. 365 miles northeast of Austin, 490 miles southwest of St. Louis, Mo., situated on both sides of the boundary line between Texas and Arkansas, Bowie County, Texas, and Miller County, Arkansas, located on the K. C. S., the L. & A., the St. L. I. M. & S., the St. L. S. W., the T. & Ft. S., and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, Guaranty State, Texarkana Nat'l. Hotels, Benefield, Burkdale, Cosmopolitan, Holman, Hucksins, Marion. Has four sanitariums. Two daily newspapers. The more prominent industries include saw, shingle and planing mills, cotton oil mills, cotton compress, foundry and machine shops, boiler works, clay products works, oil and fertilizer works, cooperage, cotton gins, screen manufactory, mattress factory, sheet metal product factory, casket factory, electric light and gas plants, brick works, ice factory, sewer pipe works, tile and window glass works and silo factory. Pine and white oak timber abound in the vicinity. Shipments, cotton, lumber, hides, cotton seed oil and the products of the various factories. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

TEXAS CITY—Galveston County; pop., 2,506; alt., 12 ft. Eight miles by water and 16 miles by rail northwest of Galveston, the county seat, on the Texas City Terminal Co. Ry., which connects at Texas City Junction with the S. P., I. & G. N., M. K. & T., G. H. & H., G. C. & S. F., T. B. V. and the G. H. E. Co. (interurban). Is located on Galveston Bay. Banks, First Nat'l, Texas City Nat'l. Hotels, Livingstone, Travelers, Southern. This city is primarily a port. Principal exports to foreign markets include cotton, lumber, logs, oil, iron, steel, packing house products, grain, flour, cooperage, cotton seed and its by-products. Leading commodities received, coffee, Mexican hats, rice, sugar, sisal and glycerin. Coastwise business covers an extensive range. Finest system of ocean terminals from standpoint of construction and arrangement south of New York. Served by steamship lines to American and foreign ports. Is recognized as a distributing point for products manufactured in the East. All public utilities are privately owned. Daily newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

TEXLINE—Dallam County; pop., 762. 37 miles from Dalhart, the county seat, on the C. S. and the Ft. W. & D. C. Rys. Bank, First State. Newspaper, Texline Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

THE GROVE—Coryell County; pop., 105. 20 miles from Gatesville, the county seat, 8 miles from Leon Junction, the nearest shipping point, and 14 miles from Moody. Bank, Planters' State. Telephone connection.

THORNDAL—Milam County; pop., 1,100; alt., 400 ft. 30 miles southwest of Cameron, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Thorndale State. Hotels, Commercial, Exchange. Weekly newspaper, The Thorn. Ships cotton, live stock and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

THORNTON—Limestone County; pop., 773; alt., 499 ft. Eight miles south of Groesbeck, the county seat, 96 miles south of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Hustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

THRALL—Williamson County; pop., 272. 27 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Express and telephone connection.

THREE RIVERS—Live Oak County; pop., 500; alt., 220 ft. Bank, Live Oak County State Bank.

THROCKMORTON—Throckmorton County seat; pop., 686. 38 miles north of Albany, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Telephone connection.

THURBER—Erath County; pop., 4,000. 2½ miles from Mingus, the nearest banking point, on a spur of the T. & P. Ry. Coal is mined and shipped. Express and telephone connections.

TIMPSON—Shelby County; pop., 1,526; alt., 392 ft. 15 miles northwest of Center, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T., the H. G. and the T. & H. Rys. Banks, Cotton Belt State, Guaranty State. Hotel, Knight. Daily newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

TIOGA—Grayson County; pop., 777. 32 miles southwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the T. & P. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Bank, First Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Herald, and a

monthly publication, Youth's Guardian Friend. Tioga has several mineral wells famed for the medicinal virtues. Tel., W. U. Express.

TIVOLI—Refugio County; pop., 350. About 20 miles northeast of Refugio, the county seat, or 150 miles southwest of Houston, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TOLAR—Hood County; pop., 416; alt., 1,013 ft. Eight miles southwest of Granbury, the county seat, and 51 miles from Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Bank, Continental State. Hotel, Landers. Weekly newspaper, The Standard. Tel., W. U. Express.

TOM BALL—Harris County; pop., 300. 32 miles from Houston, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone.

TOM BEAN—Grayson County; pop., 367. 11½ miles southwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Bank, First Nat'l. Tel., W. U. Express.

TOYAH—Reeves County; pop., 947; alt., 2,911 ft. 18 miles west of Pecos, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Citizens' State. Hotel, Youngblood. Division point on the T. & P. Ry. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Shipments, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRAVIS—Falls County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Marlin, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Travis State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRENT—Taylor County; pop., 500. 22 miles from Abilene, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Home State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRENTON—Fannin County; pop., 616. 13 miles southwest of Bonham, the county seat, and 27 miles southwest of Denison, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State. Shipments, cotton, grain and live stock. Two weekly newspapers, The Trenton News, and The Trenton Tribune. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRINIDAD—Henderson County; pop., 100. 15 miles from Athens, the county seat, and 9 miles from Malakoff, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRINITY—Trinity County; pop., 1,363. 19 miles southwest of Groveton, the county seat, on the I. & G. N., the M. K. & T. and the B. & G. N. Rys. Banks, First State, Trinity Nat'l. Hotel, Gibson. Weekly newspapers. Industry, cotton, farming and lumber. Tel., W. U. Express.

TROUP—Smith County; pop., 1,258; alt., 467 ft. 23 miles southeast of Tyler, the county seat, on the I. - G. N. R. R. Banks, First Nat'l, Troup State. Weekly newspaper. Three cotton gins. Tel., W. U. Express.

TROY—Bell County; pop., 219. 26 miles southwest of Waco, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Citizens Exchange Bank. Newspaper, The Troy Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRUMBULL—Ellis County; pop., 103. 23 miles northeast of Waxahachie, the county seat, 3½ miles from Ferris, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Express and telephone connection.

TRUSCOTT—Knox County; pop., 300. 13 miles from Benjamin, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Bank of Truscott. Tel., W. U. Express.

TULIA—Swisher County seat; pop., 1,189. 51 miles southwest of Amarillo, on the Sweetwater

branch of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Alt., 3,200 ft. Banks, First Nat'l, Tulia Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Jackson, Tulia, White. Two weekly newspapers, The Herald and The Enterprise. Has an opera house. Ships cattle, hogs, forage stuffs, poultry and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

TURKEY—Hall County; pop., 100; 35 miles from Estelline, the nearest shipping point. Banks, First National. Telephone connection.

TURNERSVILLE—Coryell County; pop., 162, 6½ miles from Gatesville, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connections.

TUSCOLA—Taylor County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Abilene, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. and the A. & S. Rys. Bank, First State. Newspaper. Telegraph. Express.

TYLER—Smith County seat; pop., 12,085; alt., 521 ft. 128 miles southwest of Texarkana, 100 miles southeast of Dallas, on the St. L. S. W. and I. - G. N. Rys. Banks, Citizens National, People's Guaranty State and Tyler Guaranty State. Hotels, Tyler and Blackstone. It is an important railway center of East Texas and also center of the great fruit and truck belt of the state. It has the largest freight tonnage of any city its size in Texas. General offices and machine shops of the St. L. S. W. Ry. are here and employ more than 1,000 men. Has excellent public and private schools, churches and homes. Twelve wholesale and jobbing houses here. Carnegie Library, a Federal Court building, a Union Depot. One daily and two weekly newspapers. Canning factories, ice plant, large compress, gins, cotton seed oil mill, fruit package factory, iron foundry and machine shops, overall and shirt factories, mattress factory, brick plant, bottling works, cigar factory, etc., and all modern public utilities. Shipments, strawberries, peaches, truck garden, produce and cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

UTLEY—Bastrop County; pop., 500. Nine miles from Bastrop, the county seat, banking and shipping point. Mail daily.

UTOPIA—Uvalde County; pop., 250. 40 miles from Uvalde, the county seat and 22 miles from Sabinal, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connections.

UVALDE—County seat of Uvalde County; pop., 3,885; alt., 910 ft. 92 miles west of San Antonio, 80 miles north of the Rio Grande River, on the S. P. and S. A. U. & G. Rys. Banks, Commercial Nat'l, First State. Hotels, Roundtree, Schwartz, Stevenson, Wilson. Has a library, a weekly newspaper, The Leader-News. Shipments, cotton, mohair, honey, pecans and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

VALERA—Coleman County; pop., 300. 12 miles from Coleman, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

VALLEY MILLS—Bosque County; pop., 885; alt., 712 ft. 22 miles south of Meridian, the county seat, and 110 miles from Dallas, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, Citizens State. First Nat'l. Cotton gins, cotton oil mills, weekly newspaper, The Tribune. Hotel, Crōw. Tel., W. U. Express.

VALLEY VIEW—Cooke County; pop., 600; alt., 712 ft. Ten miles south of Gainesville, the county seat, and 55 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotel, Lowe. Weekly newspaper, The Sun. Tel., W. U. Express.

CITIES AND TOWNS

VAN ALSTYNE—Grayson County; pop., 1,588; alt., 803 ft. 15 miles south of Sherman, the county seat, and 47 miles north of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Continental State, First Nat'l. Roller mills, cotton oil mill, electric lights, weekly newspaper, The Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

VAN HORN—Culberson County seat; pop., 129; alt., 7,572 ft. 110 miles southeast of El Paso, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Van Horn State. Two newspapers. Hotels, Central, Clarke, Commercial. Telephone connection.

VEGA—Oldham County; pop., 200. 28 miles from Tascosa, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Vega Sentinel. Tel., W. U. Express.

VELASCO—Brazoria County; pop., 600. 16 miles south of Angleton, the county seat, and 60 miles southwest of Houston, on the H. & B. V. Ry., and on the Brazos River. Bank, Velasco State. Shipments, sulphur, cotton, cotton seed products, fish and oysters, cattle, sugar cane, syrup. Has cotton gin, fish and oyster plant, mercantile establishments. Weekly newspaper, The World. Express and telephone connection.

VENUS—Johnson County; pop., 842. 20 miles east of Cleburne, the county seat, 33 miles southwest of Dallas, on the G. C. & S. F. and the I. & G. N. Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants National. Two weekly newspapers. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

VERA—Knox County; pop., 100; 14½ miles from Benjamin, the county seat, 19 miles from Seymour, its shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

VERNON—Wilbarger County seat; pop., 5,142; alt., 1,205 ft. 49 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. W. & D. C. and the St. L. & S. F. Rys. Banks, Farmers' State, First Guaranty State, Herring National and Waggoner National. Hotels Bailey, Vernon. Shipments, cotton, grain and live stock. Has cotton gins, a compress, a theatre, two weekly newspapers, The Call and The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

VICTORIA—Victoria County seat; pop., 5,957; alt., 187 ft. 115 miles southeast of San Antonio, 127 west of Houston, on the Guadalupe River and the G. H. & S. A. and Gulf Coast Rys. Banks, Victoria Bk. & Tr. Co., People's Nat'l, Victoria Nat'l. Hotels, Delaware, Denver. It is the market place, shipping and trading center for one of the most productive sections of the state. Has safe factory, large cotton oil mill, ice factory, electric light plant, cotton compress, cotton gins, planing mills, broom factory, two cigar factories, three bottling works, laundry, creameries, jobbing houses, etc. A large denominational school, private school and unsurpassed public school. Two parks. Some of the finest homes in South Texas. Daily newspaper, The Advocate; four weekly newspapers, The Advocate, The Fact, The Deutsche Zeitung (German) and The Guard (colored). Shipments, corn, cotton, manufactured products, merchandise to surrounding points for which it is a distributing center. Tel., W. U. Express.

VOTH—Jefferson County; pop., 500. Nine miles from Beaumont, the county seat and banking point, on the T. & N. O. and the G. C. & S. F. Ry., and on the Pine Island Bayou. Tel., W. U. Express.

WACO—McLennan County seat; pop., 55,000; alt., 424 ft. Waco is the geographical center of Texas, as well as the center of population, on the M. K. & T., the I. & G. N., the H. & T. C., the St. L. & S. W., the G. C. & S. Fe, the S. A. & A. P., and the T. C. Rys, and also an interurban line between Waco and Dallas, on the Brazos River. Banks, Central Nat'l, Citizens Nat'l, Farmers Improvement Bank, First Nat'l, First State Bank & Trust Co., Liberty Nat'l, Nat'l City Bank, Provident Nat'l, Waco Savings, Waco State, National Exchange Insurance & Trust Co., Robert O. Silvers & Co. (investment and securities), and the Waco Clearing House Association. Hotels, Brazos, Densmore, Exchange, Katy, Metropole, Natatorium, Raleigh, St. Charles, Savoy, State, Terminal, Tietz, Waco, Waverly.

As Waco is the center of population for the state of Texas, she can reach more people at a lower freight rate than any other city in the state as a jobbing point. The environment is famed as one of the most productively agricultural sections in the world; cotton is the chief product. Waco is the center for wholesale dealers of all kinds. The city is noted for its many ward parks maintained by the city; one of the leading universities in the South, known as Baylor University, is located here, as are also St. Basil's College for Boys, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Hill's Practical College, Toby's Practical Business College as well as a score of smaller private schools. Here the two colleges for negroes, Paul Quinn College, supported by the Methodists, and Central Texas College, supported by the Baptists. Has a public library, Y. M. C. A. Manufacturers are extensive and numerous, including cotton seed oil, sash and doors, bank and store fixtures, mattresses, clothing, welding machinery, structural iron, boilers, brick, cement, stone, wood and metal preserver, iceless refrigerators, gas lighting plants. Waco is in the forefront in municipal activities. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

WAEOLDER—Gonzales County; pop., 894; alt., 372 ft. 17 miles north of Gonzales, the county seat, and 78 miles east of San Antonio, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Hotels, Commercial, Waelder. Weekly newspaper, The New Era. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

WALBURG—Williamson County; pop., 200. 11 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, and shipping point. Bank, Walburg State. Telephone connections.

WALLER—Waller County; pop., 450. Nine miles southeast of Hempstead, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WALLIS—Austin County; pop., 675. 45 miles west of Houston, at the junction of the S. A. & A. P. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys. Banks, Guaranty State, Wallis State. Is center of a rich farming section. Shipments, live stock, cotton and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

WALNUT SPRINGS—Bosque County; pop., 1,449; alt., 790 ft. 68 miles south of Ft. Worth and 92 miles southwest of Dallas, 18 miles northwest of Meridian, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, First Guaranty State. Hotels, Aycock, Commercial. Texas Central Ry. shops are located here. Tel., W. U. Express.

WASKOM—Harrison County; pop., 204. 20 miles from Marshall, the county seat, on the T. & P. and

the M. K. & T. Rys. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

WAXAHACHIE—Ellis County seat; pop., 7,958; alt., 515 ft. 31 miles south of Dallas, 41 miles southeast of Ft. Worth, on the H. & T. C., M. K. & T., and the T. & B. V. Rys., and on the Southern Traction Co.'s Interurban. Banks, Citizens Nat'l, Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co., Waxahachie Nat'l, Texas Title & Loan Co. Hotel, Rogers. Trinity University is located here. Has a Carnegie Library. Cotton oil mills, cotton gins, cotton compress, cotton mill, flour mill, creamery, etc. Two daily newspapers, The Light and The Enterprise, and two weeklies, The Enterprise and The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

WAYLAND—Stephens County; pop., 250. 13 miles from Breckenridge, the county seat, and 18 miles from Eastland, the usual shipping point. Banks, First Guaranty State. First Nat'l. Telephone connections.

WEATHERFORD—Judicial seat of Parker County; pop., 6,203; alt., 864 ft. 31 miles west of Ft. Worth on the T. & P., the G. C. & S. F., the G. T. & W. and the W. M. W. & N. W. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l, First Nat'l, First State, Merchants' & Farmers' State.

WEIMAR—Colorado County; pop., 1,171; alt., 413 ft. 16 miles west of Columbus, the county seat, and 95 miles from Houston on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. (S. P. System). Banks, First State, T. A. Hill State. Hotel, New Jackson. Industries, cotton and dairy products. Weekly newspaper, The Mercury. Tel., W. U. Express.

WEINERT—Haskell County; pop., 472. 15 miles from Haskell, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, Weinert State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WEIR—Williamson County; pop., 300. 5½ miles northeast of Georgetown, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Weir State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WELCOME—Austin County; pop., 200; 18 miles northwest of Bellville, the county seat, and 14 miles from New Ulm, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

WELDON—Houston County; pop., 200. 24 miles from Crockett, the county seat. Bank, First Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

WELLINGTON—Collingsworth County seat; pop., 1,968; 57 miles north of Altus on the W. F. & N. W. Ry. Banks, City Nat'l, First Nat'l, Wellington State. Newspaper, The Wellington Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

WELLS—Cherokee County; pop., 500. 28 miles from Rusk, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

WESLACO—Hidalgo County; pop., 2,500; on St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, Guaranty State, First Nat'l.

WEST—McLennan County; pop., 1,629; alt., 645 ft. 18 miles north of Waco, the county seat, on the M.-K.-T. Ry. Banks, First State, National Bank of West, West State. Hotel, West Hotel. Industry cotton. Two weekly newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

WEST COLUMBIA—Brazoria County; pop., 1,000. Two miles from Columbia, the shipping point, 12 miles from Angleton, the county seat. Banks, First Capitol State. Mail daily.

WESTHOFF—Dewitt County; pop., 500. 14 miles from Cuero, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Newspaper, express and telephone connections.

WESTMINSTER—Collin County; pop., 631. 20 miles northeast of McKinney, the county seat, 6 miles from Anna, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

WESTON—Collin County; pop., 316. 14 miles north of McKinney, the county seat, and shipping point. Bank, Weston Guaranty State. Industry, cotton. Telephone connection.

WESTOVER—Baylor County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Seymour, the county seat, and 7 miles from Megargle, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Bank, Westover State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHARTON—Judicial seat of Wharton County; pop., 2,346; alt., 60 ft. 62 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A., the G. C. & S. F. Rys. Banks, Security Bank & Trust Co., Wharton Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Nation, Plaza, Wharton. Is in the center of Caney Valley, which is about ten miles wide and fifty miles long, with soil exceptionally adapted to growing of alfalfa, corn, sugar cane, etc. Industry, cotton, sugar and syrup manufacturing, feedstuff, hogs. Has a hospital and weekly newspaper, The Spectator. Tel. and express.

WHEELER—Judicial seat of Wheeler County; pop., 200. 18 miles north of Shamrock, the nearest shipping point. Banks, Citizens' State, First Nat'l. Newspaper. Telephone connections.

WHITE DEER—Carson County; pop., 200. 14 miles from Panhandle, the county seat, on the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Express and telephone connections.

WHITEHOUSE—Smith County; pop., 150. Ten miles from Tyler, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHITESBORO—Grayson County; pop., 1,810; alt., 784 ft. 18 miles west of Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, City Nat'l, Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, El Paso, Imperial, White, Warmack. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHITEWRIGHT—Grayson County; pop., 1,666; alt., 651 ft. 21 miles southwest of Denison and 17 miles from Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. and St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, Planters' Nat'l. Hotels, Brickleade, Payne. Shipments, grain, cotton, live stock and cotton seed products. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHITNEY—Hill County; pop., 1,011; alt., 630 ft. 12 miles southwest of Hillsboro, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Citizens Nat'l, First Nat'l. Hotels, Faulkner, Walker. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHITT—Parker County; pop., 350. 20 miles from Weatherford, the county seat, and 8 miles from Perrin, its shipping point. Bank, Whitt State. Telephone connection.

WICHITA FALLS—Judicial seat of Wichita County; pop., 40,079; alt., 946 ft. 114 miles northwest of Ft. Worth and 158 miles southwest of Oklahoma City, on the main line of the Ft. W. & D. C., the W. V., the W. F. & N. W., the W. F. & S., the W. F. & O. and the M.-K.-T. Rys. Banks, City Nat'l, Empire Mortgage Co., First National, Security

CITIES AND TOWNS

Nat'l. State Trust Co., Wichita State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, American, Argonne, Eldora, Hearn, Kemp, Marion, St. James, Westland, William Mary, Wood.

WILDORADO—Oldham County; pop., 75. 25 miles from Tascosa, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, Wildorado State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WILLARD—Trinity County; pop., 700. About 8 miles east of Groveton, on the M. K. & T. Ry.

WILLIS—Montgomery County; pop., 900. Eight miles from Conroe, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Two cotton gins, planing mill and a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WILLS POINT—Van Zandt County; pop., 1,811; alt., 524 ft. 46 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State, Van Zandt County Nat'l. Hotels, Peace, Wills Point. Industry, cotton. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WILMER—Dallas County; pop., 250. 15 miles southeast of Dallas, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, White Banking Co. Tel., W. U. Express.

WILSON—Lynn County; pop., 20. Ten miles from Tahoka, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Wilson State. Telephone connection.

WINCHESTER—Fayette County; pop., 300. 18 miles from La Grange, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Winchester State. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINDOM—Fannin County; pop., 312. 11 miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINDTHORST—Archer County; pop., 600. 12 miles from Archer City, the county seat, and 7 miles from Scotland, the nearest banking and shipping point. Mail daily.

WINFIELD—Titus County; pop., 629. Nine miles west of Mt. Pleasant, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Industry, cotton. Has pottery and brick works and a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINGATE—Runnels County; pop., 150. 12 miles from Winters, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Security Bank. Mail daily.

WINNIE—Chambers County; pop., 200. 20 miles from Anahuac, the county seat. Bank, Farmers' & Merchants' State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINNSBORO—Wood County; pop., 2,184; alt., 420 ft. 15 miles northeast of Quitman, the county seat and 108 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. and the M. & E. T. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, Merchants' & Planters' State. Hotels, Moore, Palmer, Shock. Has free library, ice plant, three potteries, brick works, cotton gins and oil mill, planing mill, canning factory and two weekly newspapers, The Free Press and The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINONA—Smith County; pop., 400; alt., 321 ft. 14 miles from Tyler, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Winona State. Hotel, Allen. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINTERS—Runnels County; pop., 1,509; alt., 1,600 ft. 15 miles north of Ballinger, the county seat, on the Abilene and Southern Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Winters State. Industry, cotton and live

stock. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Shipments, cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

WOLFE CITY—Hunt County; pop., 1,850. 18 miles north of Greenville, the county seat and 60 miles northeast of Dallas, on the G. C. & S. F. and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, First State, Wolfe City Nat'l. Hotels, Davis, Sellers. Weekly newspaper, The Wolfe City Sun. Shipments, cotton, grain, cotton oil products. Tel., W. U. Express.

WOODSBORO—Refugio County; pop., 250. Six miles from Refugio, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

WOODSON—Throckmorton County; pop., 150. 15 miles from Throckmorton, the county seat, and 30 miles from Albany, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Woodson State. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Express and telephone connections.

WOODVILLE—Judicial seat of Tyler County; pop., 785. 55 miles from Beaumont, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, Guaranty State, Citizens State. Has newspaper. Industry, lumber and cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

WORTHAM—Freestone County; pop., 4,000; alt., 482 ft. 20 miles west of Fairfield, the county seat, and 89 miles south of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Industry, oil and cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Wortham Journal.

WYLIE—Collin County; pop., 945; alt., 422 ft. 15 miles south of McKinney, the county seat, and 25 miles northeast of Dallas, on the G. C. & S. F. and the St. L. & S. W. Rys. Banks, Wylie Nat'l, First State. Hotels, Christensen, Neilay. Industry, cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Rustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

YANTIS—Wood County; pop., 400. 12 miles from Quitman, the county seat. Bank, Yantis State. Telephone connection.

YOAKUM—Dewitt and Lavaca Counties; pop., 6,184; alt., 322 ft. On the S. A. & A. P. Ry., about 70 miles east of San Antonio, in an agricultural territory unsurpassed anywhere in the state of Texas. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, Yoakum Nat'l, Yoakum State. Hotel, St. Regis. Crops, cotton, corn, sorghum, milo maize, kaffir corn. Dairying is a leading industry. Has the largest turkey slaughtering plant in the state, and is considered the largest turkey market in the South. S. A. & A. P. Ry. shops are here. Is a trading and manufacturing center in the southwestern part of the state, for a large territory. Is the home of the South Texas Annual Fair; has two daily and one weekly newspapers, The Times and The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

YORKTOWN—Dewitt County; pop., 1,723; alt., 270 ft. 15 miles west of Cuero, the county seat, 151 miles southwest of Houston, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, First State. Hotels, Cooper, Two Sisters. Weekly newspaper, The News. City conveniences. Is in a rich farming country. Shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ZAVALLA—Angelina County; pop., 150. 22 miles southeast of Lufkin, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Zavalla State. Telephone connection.

ZEPHYR—Brown County; pop., 600; alt., 1,501 ft. 14 miles from Brownwood, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, City. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

COUNTIES

ANDERSON COUNTY—Palestine, county seat; area, 1,060 square miles; pop., 34,318; situated southeast of Dallas in east Texas, between the Trinity and Nueces Rivers; created in 1846. Surface, hilly and rolling; soil, sandy and light loam. Industries, principally agricultural; still some lumber. Products: Cotton, corn, small grains, tobacco, peaches, plums, summer grapes and all kinds of small fruits and vegetables. Transportation, three railways, I. & G. N., T. & N. O. and the Texas State. Mineral resources: Large deposits of iron ore, lignite, salt, fire and brick clay, limestone and building stones. Public highways being rapidly improved. Principal towns, Elkhart, Frankston, Neches, Salt City and Herring.

ANDREWS COUNTY—Andrews, county seat; area, 1,591 square miles; pop., 350; situated at the foot of the Staked Plains and borders New Mexico on the west; created 1876. Surface, rolling prairies, broken occasionally by draws and canyons; soil, rich and highly productive of luxuriant grasses. Industries, principally live stock, but some farming. No railroad at present, but one under survey. Nearest railroad stations are Midland, Midland County, and Lamesa, Dawson County.

ANGELINA COUNTY—Lufkin, county seat; area, 880 square miles; pop., 22,287; situated in the east Texas timber belt, on the Neches River which bounds it on the west; created in 1846. Products, cotton and corn, ribbon cane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, Irish potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and many varieties of fruits. Excellent transportation provided by the Houston East & West Texas, St. Louis Southwestern, Groveton, Lufkin and Northern, Eastern Texas, T. & N. O., Texas Southeastern, Angelina & Neches Rivers and Shreveport, Houston and Gulf Rys. Natural resources, brick clay, oil. Principal towns, Huntington, Burke, Zavalla, Diboll and Pollak.

ARANSAS COUNTY—Rockport, county seat; area, 295 square miles; pop., 2,064; a gulf coast county, lying midway between Galveston and Brownsville; created in 1871 from Refugio County. Surfaces, generally level; soil, very productive for general farming, truck and fruit growing. Industries, fish and oyster business, dairying and live stock growing, trucking. Products, early truck, fish and oysters, dairy products. Transportation, the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Principal towns, Aransas City, prominent as a deep water port.

ARCHER COUNTY—Archer City, county seat; area, 960 square miles; pop., 5,254; situated northwest of Ft. Worth, one county removed from the Red River; created in 1858 from Clay County and organized in 1880. Products, cotton, corn, wheat, all kinds of feedstuffs, fruits, including apples, grapes, peaches, plums and berries, vegetables of every variety, live stock. Transportation, Southwestern, Wichita Valley, Wichita Falls and Southern and Gulf, Texas & Western Rys. Mineral resources, copper nuggets and copperized clay, and brick clay. Principal towns, Mergargel, Dundee, Holiday, Scotland and Windthorst.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY—Claude, county seat; area, 870 square miles; pop., 2,816; situated in the Panhandle, east of Amarillo, created in 1876, organized in 1890. Surface, level with exception of

the broken lands in the vicinity of the canyons. Soils, sandy loam variety. Industries, live stock—Herefords, Polled Angus and other breeds of beef cattle—and some farming. Products, wheat, flax and broom corn, all varieties of feedstuffs, apples, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and small fruits as well as many varieties of vegetables.

ATASCOSA COUNTY—Jourdanton, county seat; area, 1,132 square miles; pop., 12,702; situated in southwest Texas, south of Bexar County; created in 1858. Soil, sandy loam. Industries, bee-keeping, agricultural and horticultural interests, but live stock raising leads. Products, honey, fruits, vegetables. Transportation, Artesian Belt, I. & G. N., S. A. U. & G. Rys. Principal towns, Pleasanton, Imonge, Christine, Campbellton and Lytle.

AUSTIN COUNTY—Bellville county seat; area, 712 square miles; pop., 18,874; situated a little northwest of Houston, and two counties removed from the gulf; created, 1836. Surface, central and western portions, rolling, southern portion almost level, watered by the Guadalupe, Colorado, San Bernard and Brazos Rivers. Soil, dark, reddish-brown, very fertile, light and dark sandy loam, black loam and waxy soils. Agricultural, horticultural and live stock industries. Products, beef, cattle, hogs, mules, horses, dairy products, cotton and corn, truck and fruits, pecans. Railways, G. C. & S. F., M.-K.-T., S. A. & A. P. and Cane Belt. Mineral resources, brick and tile clays.

BAILEY COUNTY—Area, 1,000 square miles; pop., 517; situated in the plains country of Texas, bordering New Mexico; created from Bexar County in 1876 but is still unorganized, hence no county seat. Surface, almost level plain, with wide shallow valleys; soil, dark sandy loam. Industries, live stock principally, though some agricultural interests; products, kaffir corn, sorghum and other feedstuffs, fruits and vegetables. Transportation, the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., crosses the county.

BANDERA COUNTY—Bandera county seat; area, 822 square miles; pop., 4,001; situated in southwest Texas, created in 1856. Surface, mountainous; soil, upland portions hog wallow and loam; river valley, rich sandy loam. Industries, live stock leads, with agricultural interests second. Products, cotton, wheat, corn, oats, sugar cane and hay and fruits. Poultry interest beginning. No railroads. Medina is another town in this county.

BASTROP COUNTY—County seat, Bastrop; area, 881 square miles; pop., 26,649; situated in southwest Texas; created in 1837. Surface, generally rolling; soil, rich alluvial, sandy loams, black clays. Industries, stock raising, farming, and poultry. Products, cotton, corn, small grains, fruits, vegetables, dairy products. Transportation, M. K. & T. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Mineral resources, coal, brick, pottery, clay, oil and gas. Principal towns, Elgin, McDade, Paige, Redrock, Upton and Rosanky.

BAYLOR COUNTY—Seymour, county seat; area, 957 square miles; pop., 7,027; situated in northwest Texas, created in 1879. Surface, generally level, slightly undulating; soil, dark sandy loam. Industries, live stock raising, diversified farming and poultry. Products, fine cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, cotton, oats, wheat, kaffir corn, corn, milo maize.

COUNTIES

Mineral resources, building stone. Excellent highways. Principal town, Bomarton. Transportation, the Wichita Valley and the Gulf, Texas and Western railroads.

BEE COUNTY—Beeville, the county seat; area, 875 square miles; pop., 12,137; situated in southwest Texas in the coastal plains, created 1857. Surface, level, with general slope to the coast. Industries, bee keeping, stock raising, fruit and truck industries increasing, especially the citrus fruits. Products, cotton, fruit, truck, honey. Naturally good highways. Transportation, S. A. & A. P. and the G. H. & S. A. Rys. Principal towns, Skidmore, Papalote and Normania.

BELL COUNTY—County seat, Belton; area, 1,091 square miles; pop., 46,412; located in south central Texas, created in 1850. Surface, eastern portion level, central and western portions hilly, broken by many streams and valleys. Soils, black waxy, sandy loam. Industries, stock raising with emphasis on breeding of fine stock, diversified farming, apiculture. Products, hogs, beef cattle, sheep and goats, dairy products and honey. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, M. K. & T., Belton-Temple Electric, Temple & Northwestern and Gulf Rys. Mineral resources, white limestone in large quantities, oil and gas indications. Principal towns, Killeen, Bartlett, Rogers, Holland, Troy, Pendleton, Salado, Nolanville, Moffat, Seaton, Prairie Dell, Summer's Mill, Cyclone and Youngsfort, with Temple as the leader.

BEXAR COUNTY—County seat and chief city, San Antonio; area, 1,268 square miles; pop., 275,000; located in southwest Texas, created in 1837 as one of the original counties of the state. Surface rolling, some sections hilly and rough; soil, black waxy to chocolate loam with clay subsoil. Industries, diversified farming supplemented with stock raising on farms as leading rural industry, dairying leads in vicinity of San Antonio, poultry and bee raising. Products, dairy products, live stock, poultry and honey. Transportation, S. A. & A. P., M. K. & T., G. H. & S. A., I. & G. N., Artesian Belt, and San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Rys. Mineral resources, brick clay, some oil. Abounds in most excellent highways. Principal towns, Adkins, Saunders, Martiniz, Kirby, Converse, Westmore, Fratt, Adams, Elmendorf, Bergs, Hellemans, Heafer, Withers, Macedonia, Kirk, Leon Springs, Viva, Robards, Onga and Grace.

BLANCO COUNTY—County seat, Johnson City; area, 762 square miles, pop., 4,068; situated in the south center of the state, west of Austin, created in 1858. Surface, mountainous with wide fertile valleys; industries, live stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, vegetables, melons, fruits, cotton, corn, oats, rye, barley. No railroads. Blanco is another town of the county.

BORDEN COUNTY—Gail county seat; area, 892 square miles; pop., 965; situated in west Texas, created in 1876. Surface, generally rolling, broken along waterways. Industries, cattle raising, and production of feedstuffs. Products, all kinds of feedstuffs, cattle, some fruits. No railroads. Principal towns, Durham, Treadway.

BOSQUE COUNTY—County seat, Meridian; area, 972 square miles; pop., 18,032; situated in north central Texas, created in 1854. Surface, diversified; soil, alluvial in the valleys. Industries,

farming and live stock raising; products, cotton, grains, feedstuffs. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, and the T. C. Rys. Principal towns, Walnut Springs, Clifton, Iredell, Morgan and Valley Mills.

BOWIE COUNTY—County seat, Boston; area, 904 square miles; pop., 39,472; situated in the northeast corner of the state, created in 1840. Products, lumber, cotton, corn, peanuts, hay, peaches, apples, pears, strawberries, figs, live stock, poultry products. Transportation, T. & P., S. L. S. W., K. C. So., and the North Texas Rys.

BRAZORIA COUNTY—County seat, Angleton; area, 1,438 square miles; pop., 20,614; situated on the gulf coast, bordering Galveston County on the east; created in 1836 as one of Texas' original counties. Surface, level, very gradual slope to the gulf; heavily timbered with hardwoods; rich black loam with some sand, bottom lands, rich alluvial. Industries, truck, live stock, oil, sugar. Products, cotton, sugar cane, corn, rice, syrup, all kinds of vegetables and fruits, sugar. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, I. & G. N., H. & B. V., and the State Farm Rys. Mineral resources, large sulphur deposits, oil. Principal towns, Alvin, Brazoria, Columbia, Sandy Point, Quintana, Freeport, Danbury.

BRAZOS COUNTY—County seat, Bryan; area, 510 square miles; pop., 21,975; located in south Texas, created in 1841. Industries, agricultural, stock raising, poultry and bee-keeping. Products, cotton, corn, grains and feedstuffs, hogs, cattle, poultry products and honey. Transportation, I. & G. N., H. & T. C., G. C. & S. Fe, and Hearne & Brazos Valley Rys., with an interurban line. Principal towns, Wellborn, College Station, Steele's Store, Harvey, Kurten and Edge.

BREWSTER COUNTY—County seat, Alpine; area, 5,006 square miles, pop., 4,822; located in southwest Texas, bordering the Rio Grande; created in 1887. Surface, mountainous; soil, in the valleys, rich. Industries, mining, stock raising, some truck gardening under irrigation. Products, quicksilver (has one of the largest quicksilver mines in America), iron, lead, copper, marble, apples, peaches, plums, apricots, honey, alfalfa and truck products. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Rys.

BRISCOE COUNTY—County seat, Silverton; area, 850 square miles; pop., 2,948; situated in the Panhandle, created 1876, organized 1892. Surface, slightly rolling, some broken and rough; soil from dark to chocolate loam, some sandy loams. Industries, stock raising, diversified farming, some fruit raising. Products, cotton, wheat, alfalfa, kaffir corn, millet, etc.

BROOKS COUNTY—County seat, Falfurrias; area, 912 square miles; pop., 4,560; located in southwest Texas, created in 1911. Surface, gently rolling; covered with mesquite growth; soil, sandy loam variety. Industries, live stock raising, dairying, trucking. Products, cattle, cotton, various kinds of feedstuffs. Transportation, S. A. & A. P. Ry.

BROWN COUNTY—County seat, Brownwood; area, 911 square miles; pop., 21,682; situated in central west Texas; created in 1856, organized 1857. Products, cotton, wheat, barley, milo maize, corn and kaffir corn, forage products, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, truck, peaches, grapes, figs, plums and apples, limestone for local use. Transportation,

G. C. & S. Fe, F. W. & R. G., and Brownwood North and South Rys. Mineral resources, limestone for local use, brick clay. Good roads, improvements under construction. Principal towns, Blanket, Winchell, May, Zephyr, Brooksmith.

BURLESON COUNTY—County seat, Caldwell; area, 677 square miles; pop., 16,855; situated in central Texas; created, 1846. Surface, level; soil, dark loam, reddish brown alluvial. Industries, farming, live stock raising, fruit growing. Products, cotton, corn, grain forage crops, potatoes, truck, peaches, pears, grapes for home use. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe and the H. & T. C. Mineral resources, lignite, brick clay. Principal towns, Somerville, Lyons, Deenville and Chriesman.

BURNET COUNTY—County seat, Burnet; area, 1,010 square miles; pop., 9,499; situated near the geographical center of the state, northwest of Austin; created in 1852, organized 1858. Surface, mountainous and rolling, except in eastern portion, level prairies; soil, black waxy, sandy and red. Industries, live stock raising, farming, fruit raising, poultry raising, mining.

CALDWELL COUNTY—County seat, Lockhart; area, 530 square miles; pop., 25,160; situated in south central Texas, one county south of Travis; created in 1848, organized in 1858. Surface, generally level; soils, rich black waxy prairie land on the north and west, sand loam on the east, alluvial soils on the bottoms. Well timbered; watered by the San Marcos River and tributary streams. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, cotton, corn, oats, barley, sorghum and hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, melons, all kinds of vegetables, grapes, peaches, and various other fruits. Transportation, M. K. & T., G. H. & S. A. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, building stone. Principal towns, Maxwell, Luling, Reedville, Mendoza, Dale and Fentress.

CALHOUN COUNTY—County seat, Port Lavaca; area, 592 square miles; pop., 4,700; situated on the gulf coast, southeast of San Antonio; created and organized in 1846. Surface, level, sloping gradually to the coast, drained by the Guadalupe River and numerous tributaries. Soil, deep black waxy, sandy and chocolate loam, some black sand.

CALLAHAN COUNTY—County seat, Baird; area, 882 square miles; pop., 11,844; situated in central west Texas, a little north of center; created, 1858, organized, 1877. Surface, generally rolling; soils, light sandy to a dark loam, very fertile. Industries, live stock leads, agricultural and horticultural beginning. Products, cattle, poultry, peaches, plums and grapes are shipped to outside markets. Transportation, T. & P., and the T. C. Rys. Other leading towns, Cross Plains, Clyde, Putnam, Cottonwood, Eagle Cove and Eula.

CAMERON COUNTY—County seat, Brownsville; area, 671 square miles; pop., 36,662; located in the extreme southern point of Texas, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico on the east and by the Rio Grande River on the south; created in 1848. Industries, stock raising, and farming, especially truck growing. Products, cotton, onions, cabbage, every kind of truck product for the earliest markets, sugar cane, figs, citrus fruits, dates,—subtropical fruits abound. Transportation, St. L. B. & M., R. G. & S. B. and the Rio Grande Interurban Rys. Natural resources, brick clay. Leading towns besides

Brownsville are San Benito, Harlingen, Raymondville.

CAMP COUNTY—County seat, Pittsburg; area, 217 square miles; pop., 11,103; located in northeast Texas; created and organized in 1874. Surface, hilly, with some level lands and valleys. Soil, mostly sandy loam. Industries, agricultural and live stock, poultry, fruit growing. Products, cotton, corn, small grains, the Elberta peach, grapes, plums, strawberries, cantaloupes, melons, coal. Transportation, M. K. & T. and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Mineral resources, lignite coal, iron ore, shale and potter's clay. Other leading towns, Leesburg, Newsome, Pine and Mattinburg.

CARSON COUNTY—County seat, Panhandle; area, 860 square miles; pop., 3,078; situated in the central Panhandle; created, 1876; organized, 1888. Surface mostly level prairie; soil, largely dark heavy loam. Industries, live stock farming. Products, cattle, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, cane, kaffir corn, maize, peaches, grapes, plums and apples.

CASS COUNTY—County seat, Linden; area, 945 square miles; pop., 30,041; situated in northeast Texas, bordering Louisiana, and one county removed from the Red River; created and organized, 1846. Surface, level and undulating, in some places broken by low hills; soil, a productive gray loam interspersed with a small proportion of red sandy land. Industries, farming, live stock raising, bee and honey industry. Products, ribbon cane, fruits, truck, peanuts and forage crops, honey. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T., K. C. S., St. L. S. W. and the Jefferson and Northern Rys. Mineral resources, iron ore, gas and oil. Other leading towns, Atlanta, Hughes Springs, Queen City, Blumberg.

CASTRO COUNTY—County seat, Dimmitt; area, 870 square miles; pop., 1,948; situated in the plains country; created in 1876 from Bexar County, organized in 1891. Surface, rolling, nearly level; soils, mostly sandy loam, some black land. Industries, live stock, small truck, dry farming.

CHAMBERS COUNTY—County seat, Anahuac; area, 648 square miles; pop., 4,162; located on the Gulf Coast, one county removed from Louisiana; created and organized in 1858. Surface, level with general slope towards Galveston Bay. Soil, dark sandy loam. Heavily indented with bays, traversed by the Trinity River; much timber. Industries, truck growing, rice industry.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—County seat, Rusk; area, 990 square miles; pop., 37,633; centrally located in East Texas; created in 1846. Surface, broken, in some places the hills approaching the dignity of mountains; Neches River forms the western boundary, the Angelina River the eastern boundary for 30 miles. Soils, chocolate predominates, in upland, with stiff black and sandy land in valleys. Industries, fruit, truck, lumber, farming. Products, peaches, plums, apricots, tomatoes, pine, hardwood, cotton, corn, grains, dairy products. Transportation, St. L. S. W., T. & N. O., I. & G. N., and the Texas Sate Rys. Mineral resources, iron, brown sandstone, valuable clays. Other important towns, Alto, Dialville, Mount Selman, Ponta, Maydelle, Gallatin.

CHILDRESS COUNTY—County seat, Childress; area, 660 square miles; pop., 10,933; located in the southeast corner of the Panhandle; created in 1876, organized, 1887. Surface rolling, with broad valleys along the water courses; the Red River crosses

COUNTIES

the county, the Pease River borders on the south. Soil in the eastern portion, dark sandy loam; remainder of the land is more or less sandy, varying from dark to chocolate in color. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, horses, wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, and other forage crops, peaches, apples, plums, berries, melons and vegetables. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Mineral resources, gypsum, brick clay. Other important towns, Kirkland and Carey.

CLAY COUNTY—County seat, Henrietta; area, 1,250 square miles; pop., 16,864; situated in North Texas, bordering the Red River on the north; created in 1857, organized in 1873. Industries, oil, gas, live stock farming. Products, gas to Ft. Worth and Dallas and intermediate points, oil, cattle, cotton, corn, wheat and oats, fruits for local use. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Mineral resources, gas, oil, shale and fire clay. Other principal towns, Bellevue, Byers, Petrolia and Halsell.

COCHRAN COUNTY—Unorganized, hence no county seat; pop., 67; created in 1876; area, 957 square miles, situated in the plains country with New Mexico on the western border. Surface, high and level. Industries, stock raising. Products, cattle only, though it has been demonstrated that West Texas crops and fruits will do well. No railroads.

COKE COUNTY—County seat, Robert Lee; area, 850 square miles; pop., 4,557; situated in west central Texas; created in 1889. Surface, generally rolling with many hills, Colorado River flowing diagonally across it; soil, red loam, on plateaus, black waxy. Industry, stock raising. Products, cattle, some cotton and staples, melons and truck. Transportation, Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Mineral resources, excellent sand and lime stone deposits, and brick clay plentiful. Other towns, Bronte, Ft. Chadbourne, Edith, Sanco and Tennyson.

COLEMAN COUNTY—County seat, Coleman; area, 1,302 square miles; pop., 18,805; located in west central Texas, created in 1858. Surface, generally level, hills here and there rising abruptly; soil varies from a black waxy to a loose sandy loam. Industries, live stock, poultry, farming. Products, cattle, sheep, goats, cotton, corn, maize, kaffir corn, various feed stuffs, dairy products.

COLLIN COUNTY—County seat, McKinney; area, 828 square miles; pop., 49,609; situated in north Texas, created in 1846. Surface high and rolling with but few hills; soil, black waxy. Industries, farming, dairying and poultry and stock raising. Products, cotton, wheat, oats, alfalfa, etc., fancy stock, blooded horses, some fruit. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, St. L. S. W., St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas, H. & T. C. Rys., and the Texas Traction Co., interurban. Other towns, Farmersville, Plano, Celina, Princeton, Allen, Melissa, Frisco, Prosper, Blue Ridge, Weston and Anna.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY—County seat, Wellington; area, 900 square miles; pop., 9,154; situated in the Panhandle, bordering the state of Oklahoma; created in 1876. Surface, level with some rolling land along creeks and rivers; soil, varies from sandy loam along the streams to a dark loam in the flats. Industry, live stock raising, some farming. Products, cattle, corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and hogs. Transportation, W. F. & N. W. Ry.

COLORADO COUNTY—County seat, Columbus;

area, 948 square miles; pop., 19,013; located in the coastal plains, two counties removed from the Gulf of Mexico; created in 1836, organized in 1837. Surface, mostly level, few hills along streams; soil varies from sandy loam to black waxy and alluvial. Industries, live stock, farming, truck growing. Products, rice, sugar cane, cotton, corn, potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and fruits. Transportation, S. A. & A. P., G. C. & S. Fe, and the G. H. & S. A. Rys. Mineral resources, brick clay. Other towns, Eagle Lake, Weimar, Rock Island, Alleyton, Oakland, Matthews, Eldridge, Mentz and Bernado.

COMAL COUNTY—County seat, New Braunfels; area, 569 square miles; pop., 8,824; situated in southwest Texas, north of San Antonio; created in 1846. Surface, broken in northern and western portions; southern portion level. Comal and Guadalupe Rivers well water the county. Soil varies from a stiff soil to a mellow loam. Industries, live stock, diversified farming, fruit growing.

COMANCHE COUNTY—County seat, Comanche; area, 821 square miles; pop., 25,748; situated in north central Texas, southwest of Ft. Worth; created, 1856. Surface, generally rolling; North and South Leon Rivers cross the county. Soil, sandy loam, black waxy and a black sandy. Industries, live stock, dairying, farming. Products, fine cattle, horses and mules, cotton, dairy products. Mineral resources, coal, oil and gas. Transportation, Ft. W. & R. G. (Frisco), Stephenville North & South Texas (Cotton Belt), and the Texas Central Rys. Leading towns, Comanche, DeLeon, Proctor, Sipe Springs, Hasse, Gustine, Lampkin, Comyl and Sydney.

CONCHO COUNTY—County seat, Paint Rock; area, 941 square miles; pop., 5,847; situated near the geographical center of Texas; created in 1858 and organized in 1859. Surface varies from rough country with very fertile valleys in the southern half to rolling prairie in the northwest portion; soil varies from white sandy to dark rich alluvial. Industries, farming and fruit growing, some live stock raising.

COOKE COUNTY—County seat, Gainesville; area, 1000 square miles; pop., 25,667; located in north Texas, on the Red River; created, 1848, organized 1849. Surface, rolling prairie; soil, red alluvial, black waxy, gray loam. Industries, agricultural, live stock. Products, wheat, corn, oats, feedstuff, including alfalfa, cotton, home canned fruit and truck growing. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe and the M. K. & T. Rys. Mineral resources, lime and sandstone, brick clay. Is a leader in good roads. Towns, Gainesville, Valley View, Windsor, Fair Plains, Marysville, Muenster, Myra, Lindsey, Woodbine and Dexter.

CORYELL COUNTY—County seat, Gatesville; area, 1,115 square miles; pop., 20,601; situated near the center of the state; created, 1854. Surface, much prairie, high rolling; soil, rich black, black rich sandy loam. Industries, farming, live stock, dairying, poultry raising. Products, corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, millet, cotton and dairy products, blooded cattle, horses, sheep, honey. Mineral resources, limestone. Transportation, St. L. S. W., Stephenville North and South, and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Towns, Gatesville, Copperas Cove, Oglesby, Jonesboro, Turnersville, Evant, Pearl, Mound, Leon Junction and Levita.

COTTLE COUNTY—County seat, Paducah; area, 956 square miles; pop., 6,901; located in the south-east part of the Panhandle; created, 1879; organized, 1892. Surface, generally level, broken by the breaks of the Pease River on the west. Soil, black waxy, sandy loam. Industries, farming, cattle raising; products, cattle, cotton, grains, feedstuffs, fruits. Transportation, Quanah, Acme & Pacific Ry.

CRANE COUNTY—Unorganized, hence no county seat; area, 850 square miles; pop., 37; situated in west Texas with the Pecos River as its southern boundary; created, 1887. Surface, generally high, rolling prairie; soil, varies from a light gravel or sandy to a black sandy or chocolate. Industry, cattle. Products, live stock, farming hardly introduced. No railroads.

CROCKETT COUNTY—County seat, Ozona; area, 3,004 square miles; pop., 1,300; situated in southwest Texas; created, 1875. Surface in northern portion, slightly rolling, southern and western, very rough, high hills, narrow valleys, canyons. Industry, cattle. Products, live stock; only a few acres devoted to farming. No railroads.

CROSBY COUNTY—County seat, Crosbyton; area, 984 square miles; pop., 6,084; situated in the eastern tier of the plains counties; created, 1876, organized, 1886. Surface, almost level; soil, red to a dark sandy loam. Industry, cattle raising, farming. Products, live stock, cotton, corn, maize, kaffir corn, alfalfa and small grains, some fruit for local use. Transportation, Crosbyton South Plains Ry. Other towns, Emma, Estacado, Cone and Lorenzo.

CULBERSON COUNTY—County seat, Van Horn; area, 3,780 square miles; pop., 912; situated in west Texas, bordering El Paso county on the west and New Mexico on the north; organized, 1911. Surface, mountainous. Industry, cattle grazing. Transportation, T. & P. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Mineral resources, white marble, valuable stone and various minerals undeveloped.

DALLAM COUNTY—County seat, Dalhart; area, 1,463 square miles; pop., 4,528; located in extreme northwest corner of the Panhandle, bordering Oklahoma and New Mexico; created, 1876; organized, 1891. Surface, generally level, broken along the south line by the Rito Blanco Canyon; soil alternates from a rich brown sandy loam to a hard land known as "tight" or mesquite land. Industries, live stock, principally, some farming and horticultural interests.

DALLAS COUNTY—County seat, Dallas; area, 900 square miles; pop., 275,000; located in north Texas, east of central; created, 1846 and organized the same year. Surface, mostly level, with rolling prairies in the northwestern portion, some rough lands along the streams; Trinity River crosses the county. Soil, sandy, sandy loam and black waxy, very productive. Industries, agricultural, dairying, live stock raising on farms, manufacturing in the city of Dallas. Products, cotton, corn, oats, wheat, forage, crops, dairy products, poultry products. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, St. L. S. W., C. R. I. & G., T. & B. V., M. K. & T., H. & T. C., T. & N. O., T. & P., I. & G. N., St. L. & S. Fe., Texas Traction Co., Northern Texas Traction Co., Southern Traction Co. and Eastern Texas Traction Co., Rys. Dallas county is a leader in construction of good roads,

concrete highways. Dallas is the second city in the state in population but commercially ranks first, being the greatest jobbing, distributing and manufacturing center in the southwest. It leads as an educational center, being the home of many schools, colleges and universities. It is the site for the Texas State Fair, the greatest institution of its kind in the United States. Other towns in the county are, Lancaster, Hutchins, Garland, Richardson, Carrollton, Farmers Branch, Wilmer, Cedar Hill, Duncanville, Kleberg, Grand Prairie and Irving.

DAWSON COUNTY—County seat, Lamesa; area, 900 square miles; pop., 4,309; situated on the plains; created, 1858; organized, 1905. Surface, generally level; soil, largely chocolate and sandy loam with clay foundation. Industry, stock raising, some farming. Products, cattle, staple Panhandle crops, including cotton and fruits for home use. Transportation, Pecos & Northern Texas Ry.

DEAF SMITH COUNTY—County seat, Hereford; area, 1,477 square miles; pop., 3,747; located in the Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created, 1876; organized, 1890. Surface, a level plateau between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. altitude; soil, red and gray sandy loam, with black loam in the bottoms.

DELTA COUNTY—County seat, Cooper; area, 266 square miles; pop., 15,887; situated in northeast Texas; created, 1870. Surface is undulating, generally high; soil, black loam, some sandy and gray land. Industries, diversified farming, dairying, poultry and bee interests, some live stock growing. Products, cotton, corn, oats, alfalfa and other staples, peaches, dairy products, honey. Transportation, Texas Midland and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Other towns, Enloe, Pecan Gap, Horton, Lake Creek and Charleston.

DENTON COUNTY—County seat, Denton; area, 865 square miles; pop., 35,335; situated in north Texas, one county removed from the Red River, bordering Dallas and Tarrant counties on the south; created, 1846. Products, grains, especially, then cotton, fruits, vegetables, field crops, beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules. Denton is the site of the College of Industrial Arts and the North Texas Normal School. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T., G. C. & S. Fe, and the St. L. & S. F. Rys. Principal towns, Denton, Pilot Point, Lewisville, Sanger, Krum, Aubrey and Justin.

DEWITT COUNTY—County seat, Cuero; area, 880 square miles; pop., 27,971; situated in southwest Texas in the coastal plains; created and organized, 1846. Surface, rolling; soil, dark sandy loam. The Guadalupe River flows across the county. Industries, truck and fruit farming, diversified farming, dairying, live stock breeding, poultry, especially turkey, manufacturing. Products, sugar cane, cotton, corn, sorghum and other forage crops, fine stock, figs, peaches, turkeys and other fowl. Transportation, S. A. & A. P., and G. H. & S. A. Rys. Other towns, Yorktown, Nordheim, Thomas-ton, Hochheim and Meyersville.

DICKENS COUNTY—County seat, Dickens; area, 918 square miles; pop., 5,876; situated partially in the plains country; created, 1876; organized, 1891. Surface, generally rolling; soils vary, red, dark and chocolate sandy loam predominating. Industries, stock raising, farming, some fruit growing.

COUNTIES

DIMMIT COUNTY—County seat, Carrizo Springs; area, 1,164 square miles; pop., 5,296; situated in southwest Texas; created, 1858; organized, 1880. Surface, generally level; soil varies from red sandy loam to black waxy. Industries, live stock, some fruit and truck, poultry and bees. Products, cattle, bermuda onions, figs, grapes, berries, honey. Transportation, Crystal City & Uvalde Ry. Other towns, Asherton, Bermuda, Big Wells, Brundage, Detonio, Las Vargas and Catarina.

DONLEY COUNTY—County seat, Clarendon; area, 878 square miles; pop., 8,035; situated in the Panhandle; created, 1876; organized, 1882. Surface, elevated plain which breaks off into small hills with valleys therewith, soil ranges from black waxy, chocolate, black sandy and red clay sand, to a special soil known as the Donley County loam, a dark soil which is mellow, deep and always moist. Industries, live stock, dairying, some farming.

DUNN COUNTY—County not organized; created, 1913 from Duval county, situated in southwest Texas. Surface, rolling and hilly. Live stock, farming and agriculture. Products, cattle, cotton, honey. Served by the Mexican National Ry.

DUVAL COUNTY—County seat, San Diego; area, 888 square miles; pop., 8,251; located in southwest Texas; created, 1858; organized, 1876. Surface, southeastern portion, in the Gulf plain; remainder of territory is rolling and hilly. Industries, stock raising, farming, agriculture. Products, cattle, horses, cotton, honey, corn and onions. Transportation, Texas-Mexican Ry.

EASTLAND COUNTY—County seat, Eastland; area, 947 square miles; pop., 58,505; situated north of the central part of the state; created, 1858; organized, 1873. Surface, varied, part being broken and mountainous, part is level and rolling; soil, principally black, rich loam and black sandy. Industries, oil, live stock, farming, mining. Products, oil, live stock, cotton, feedstuff, apples, pears, plums, grapes, coal. Mineral resources, coal, brick clay. Transportation, T. & P. and the T. C. Rys. Other towns, Ranger, Cisco, Rising Star, Carbon and Gorman.

ECTOR COUNTY—County seat, Odessa; area, 976 square miles; pop., 760; situated in west Texas; created, 1887; organized, 1891. Surface, level; soil, chiefly sandy loam. Industries, live stock, principally, farming in a small way. Transportation, T. & P. Ry.

EDWARDS COUNTY—County seat, Rock Springs; area, 1,387 square miles; pop., 2,293; situated in Southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande River; created, 1858; organized, 1881. Surface, rolling in northwest portion, southern half broken. Soil, black sticky in places, rock ground in others. Industry, stock raising. Products, goats, sheep. Mineral resources, silver, iron, sulphur, coal and kaolin. No railroads.

ELLIS COUNTY—County seat, Waxahachie; area 1,066 square miles; pop., 55,700; situated in north central Texas; created, 1849; organized, 1850. Surface, generally level to rolling; soil, black waxy and black loam. Industries, farming, live stock. Products, cotton, alfalfa, corn, oats and other grains, feedstuff, fine horses, hogs and cattle, fruits and vegetables for home use. Transportation, H. & T. C., Texas Midland, T. & B. V., M. K. & T., G. C. &

S. Fe., I. & G. N., and the Dallas Southern Traction Co. Rys. Public highways up-to-date. Principal towns, Waxahachie, Ennis, Italy, Midlothian, Ferris, Palmer and Milford.

EL PASO COUNTY—County seat, El Paso; area, 5,573 square miles before Hudspeth county was made; pop., 135,000; situated in the extreme western part of Texas, it is bounded on the south by Old Mexico and on the north and west by New Mexico; created, 1850; organized, 1871. Surface, mountainous, broken by many canyons and valleys, and yet much level land also. Industries, stock raising, dairying, mining. Products, cattle, dairy products, finest grapes in the United States, peaches, plums, Pears and apricots. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., T. & P., El P. & S. W., A. T. & S. F., and the Mexican Central Lines, and an interurban between El Paso and Ysleta. Mineral resources, marble, granite, copper, silver, lead, zinc, iron, gold, coal.

ERATH COUNTY—County seat, Stephenville; area, 1,110 square miles; pop., 28,385; situated in central Texas; created in 1865. Industries, live stock and diversified farming, mining. Products, fine horses, beef cattle, hogs, dairy animals. Transportation, Ft. W. & R. G. (Frisco), T. C., and the Stephenville North and South (Cotton Belt) Rys. Mineral resources, coal, limestone, sandstone, brick clay. Public highways are gradually becoming improved. Principal towns, Stephenville, Dublin, Thurber, Bluffdale and Alexander.

FALLS COUNTY—County seat, Marlin; area, 844 square miles; pop., 36,217; situated in the central part of the state; created and organized, 1850. Surface, level, slightly undulating, few hills; soil, black waxy, gray sandy and deep alluvial. Industries, farming, stock raising, fruit growing, apiculture. Products, cotton and alfalfa, swine, peaches, pears, apricots, figs and honey. Transportation, I. & G. N., H. & T. C., S. A. & A. P., and the M. K. & T. Rys. Excellent public highways. Marlin is famed for its mineral wells. Other towns, Rosebud, Lott, Chilton, Travis and Reagan.

FANNIN COUNTY—County seat, Bonham; area, 940 square miles; pop., 48,186; situated in north Texas, bordering the Red River; created, 1837; organized, 1838. Surface, high and rolling; soil, black waxy, reddish brown alluvial. Industries, farming, fruit growing, stock raising. Products, small grain, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and forage crops, fruits, vegetables, fine stock. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T., St. L. S. W., and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Towns, Bonham, Honey Grove, Ladonia, Leonard, Trenton, Dodd City, Savoy and Ravenna.

FAYETTE COUNTY—County seat, LaGrange; area, 992 square miles; pop., 29,965; situated in south central Texas; created in 1837, organized in 1838. One-half of the surface area is rolling prairie; soil, black loam, black lime, chocolate loam, sandy loam, stiff black waxy, gray sandy with some gravel. Industries, stock farming, diversified farming, dairying, poultry interests. Products, fine stock, cotton, corn, all forms of truck, pears, plums, figs, berries, poultry. Transportation, M. K. & T., G. H. & S. A., S. A. & A. P., and the H. & T. C. Rys. Mineral resources, lignite and valuable clays. Towns, LaGrange, Schulenberg, Flatonia, Fayetteville, Carmine, Ledbetter, Winchester and Ellinger.

FISHER COUNTY—County seat, Roby; area, 836

square miles; pop., 11,009; situated in central west Texas; directly west of Dallas and Ft. Worth; created, 1876; organized, 1886. Surface, partly rolling, partly level with a few mountains in northern portion, drained by the Brazos River. Soil, red sandy, alluvial, and sandy loam. Industries, stock raising, farming.

FLOYD COUNTY—County seat, Floydada; area, 1,036 square miles; pop., 9,758; situated in the Texas plains, created 1876, organized 1890. Surface, slightly rolling; soil, sandy loam. Leading industries, stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, wheat, feedstuff, cotton, grains, fruit for home use. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry. Good roads.

FOARD COUNTY—County seat, Crowell; area, 636 square miles; pop., 4,747; situated in the lower Panhandle; created, 1891. Surface, level with some rolling and slightly broken; soil, one-third of the prairies sandy, remainder, clay and loam, very productive. Industries, live stock, farming, fruit growing.

FORT BEND COUNTY—County seat, Richmond; area, 897 square miles; pop., 22,931; situated in the coast country; created 1837, organized same year. Surface, level; soil, alluvial, black hogwallow, and some sandy loam, all very fertile. Industries, live stock, farming, fruit growing, poultry and dairy interests. Products, live stock, rice, cotton, corn, sugar cane, figs, peaches, pears, citrus fruit. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., G. C. & S. F., S. A. & A. P., M. K. & T., I. & G. N., New York, Texas and Mexican & Sugarland Rys. Natural resources, gas, brick clay, pottery clay. Excellent public highways. Other towns, Rosenberg, Fulshear, Sugarland, Missouri City, Thompson, Needville, Beasley and Orchard.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—County seat, Mt. Vernon; area, 325 square miles; pop., 9,304; situated in northeast Texas; created, 1875. Surface, mostly level; soil, varies from light sandy loam to black waxy. Industries, diversified farming, fruit and truck growing, some live stock.

FREESTONE COUNTY—County seat, Fairfield; area, 947 square miles; pop., 23,264; situated in east central Texas; created 1850, organized 1851. Industries, agricultural, horticultural and stock raising. Products, oil, cotton, corn, peanuts, oats, general forage crops, peaches, plums, summer apples and berries, live stock. In 1921 a great oil field was discovered in Freestone county which is being rapidly developed and Wortham is the center of these activities. Transportation, T. & B. V., H. & T. C., and the I. & G. N. Natural resources, gray and blue granite, soft sandstone, brick and fire clay. Good highways. Towns, Fairfield, Teague, Wortham and Kirven.

FRIO COUNTY—County seat, Pearsall; area, 1,064 square miles; pop., 9,296; located in southwest Texas; created 1858, organized 1871. Surface, rolling; soil mostly sandy loam. Industries, live stock, truck and diversified farming. Products, cotton, melons, onions, honey, cattle. Transportation, I. & G. N. Ry. Other towns, Dilly and Moore.

GAINES COUNTY—County seat, Seminole; area, 1,590 square miles; pop., 1,018; situated in west Texas, south of the staked plains; created, 1876; organized, 1905. Surface, rolling; traversed by several draws; soil, mainly of upland sandy loam. In-

dustry, live stock chiefly, some farming and fruit growing. Products, corn, milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum, other staple Panhandle crops, home fruits. Transportation, no railroads.

GALVESTON COUNTY—County seat, Galveston; area, 438 square miles; pop., 53,150; situated on the Gulf Coast, 80 miles southwest of the Louisiana border; created 1838, organized 1839. Surface, level; slight slope toward Galveston Bay and Gulf of Mexico; soil, deep sandy loam. Industries, truck farming, live stock raising, fruit growing, dairy and poultry business, dredging of road shell from Galveston Bay. Products, citrus fruit, figs, strawberries, melons, cantaloupes, dairy products. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., G. H. & H., G. C. & S. F., I. & G. N., M. K. & T., T. & B. V., St. L. B. & M., Gulf & Interstate (Santa Fe) G. & W., Galveston-Houston Interurban and the Gulf Coast Rys. Its chief city and county seat, Galveston, is one of the great deep water ports of the U. S., ranking next to New York in importance of its commerce. It is the first exporting cotton market in the world and has high rank in the fish and oyster industry. Great strides in highway construction. Other towns of the county, Texas City, Port Bolivar, Dickinson, League City, Lamarque, Algoa, Arcadia, Hitchcock and Friendswood.

GARZA COUNTY—County seat, Post City; area, 821 square miles; pop., 4,253; situated in the foothills of the plains; created 1876, organized 1907. Surface, 50 per cent level, 40 per cent rolling, 10 per cent hilly; soils vary from a tight dark chocolate with a clay foundation to red catclaw sandy loam. Industries, stock raising, farming.

GILLESPIE COUNTY—County seat, Fredricksburg; area, 1,140 square miles; pop., 10,015; lies in southwest Texas, west of Austin; created and organized, 1848. Surface, equally divided between hilly, rolling and level land; soil on level land, principally black waxy, on uplands, gray sandy loam, in valley, black sandy loam. Industries, live stock raising leads, dairying following with farming ranking last.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY—County seat, Garden City; area, 952 square miles; pop., 555; situated at the foot of the plains; created, 1887; organized, 1893. Surface, mostly level, slightly broken in eastern section; soil, sandy loam, dark, chocolate colored loam. Industries, grazing of cattle, some farming and fruit growing. Products, cattle, home fruit and vegetables. No railroads.

GOLIAD COUNTY—County seat, Goliad; area, 817 square miles; pop., 9,348; located in southwest Texas, one county removed from the Gulf; an original county of Texas, organized in 1837. Surface, slightly undulating; soil, black sandy loam, alluvial, light sandy. Industries, live stock, farming, swine breeding.

GONZALES COUNTY—County seat, Gonzales; area, 1,079 square miles; pop., 28,438; a southwest Texas coast county; organized, 1837. Surface, generally rolling; soil, dark, gray sandy loam, rich black land. Industries, diversified farming, live stock raising. Products, cotton, corn, cane, oats, potatoes, onions, melons, peaches, pears, plums, small fruit. Transportation, S. A. & A. P., and the G. H. & S. A. Rys. Natural resources, sandstone and kaolin, gas was discovered and is being developed. Lively in-

COUNTIES

terest in good roads. Other towns, Waelder, Harwood, Slayden, Nixon, Smiley, Pierson and Cran-
z.

GRAY COUNTY—County seat, Lefors; area, 860 square miles; pop., 4,663; located in the northwestern part of the Panhandle; created, 1876; organized, 1902. Surface, in the north and west, level, with hills and fertile valleys in the south and east; soil varies from dark chocolate and sandy to dark and light sandy. Industries, diversified farming, live stock raising.

GRAYSON COUNTY—County seat, Sherman; area, 1,012 square miles; pop., 74,165; situated in north Texas, bordering the Red River, created and organized 1846. Surface, level; soil, black waxy, black and gray sandy loam. Industries, diversified farming, farm crops, fine horses, cattle, hogs, dairy products, cattle breeding, dairying, poultry. Products, staple. Transportation, Texas Traction Co., M. K. & T., St. L. S. W., St. L. S. F., Denison & Pacific Suburban, Denison, Bonham, New Orleans, G. C. & S. F., H. & T. C., M. O. & G. and the T. & P. Rys. Natural resources, gas, with indications of oil. Lively interest in public highways. Other cities of the county, Denison, Whitewright, Van Alstyne, Whitesboro, Colmesneil, Howe, Bells, Pottsboro and Tioga.

GREGG COUNTY—County seat, Longview; area, 287 square miles; pop., 16,767; located in northeast Texas; created and organized, 1873. Industries, farming, fruit growing, lumbering, poultry and mining interests. Products, all kinds of east Texas fruits and truck for outside markets, hardwood and pine. Transportation, I. & G. N., T. & P., G. C. & S. F., Port Bolivar Iron Ore, and Brown's Lumber Rys. Mineral resources, lignite and iron, brick and potter clay, indications of oil and gas. Good roads. Other towns, Gladewater, Kilgore.

GRIMES COUNTY—County seat, Anderson; area, 770 square miles; pop., 23,101; located in south central Texas, created and organized, 1846. Surface, hilly in the western and central parts, rolling in the remainder with much level land; soil varies from black sandy to gray sandy. Industries, lumbering, general farming, truck and fruit growing, live stock raising, dairying, poultry interests. Products, oak and gum wood, hardwood, cotton and corn, potatoes, all kinds of truck, fine cattle. Transportation, I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F., H. & T. C., and T. & B. V. Rys. Other towns, Navasota, Bedias, Shaird, Stoneham, Roans Prairie, Dobbin

GUADALUPE COUNTY—County seat, Seguin; area, 717 square miles; pop., 27,719; located in south central part of Texas, created and organized, 1846. Surface, level in the southern portion, hilly in the northern part; soil, black loam, sandy loam and white sand. Industries, diversified farming, live stock raising, truck growing. Products, cotton, oats, corn, watermelons, pecans, early truck, small fruit. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Natural resources, brick clay, coal, traces of oil and gas. Interest in good roads. Other towns, Marion and Kingsbury.

HALE COUNTY—County seat, Plainview; area, 1,036 square miles; pop., 10,104; situated in the plains, created 1876, organized 1888. Surface, generally level; soil, chocolate and sandy loam. Industries, live stock, farming, horticulture. Products, maize, kaffir corn, millet, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, fruits, vegetables, apples. Transportation,

P. & N. T. Ry. Naturally good roads. Other towns, Hale Center, Abernathy, Petersburg, Running Water, Ellen and Norfleet.

HALL COUNTY—County seat, Memphis; area, 868 square miles; pop., 11,137; situated in the southeastern part of the Panhandle, created 1876, organized 1890. Surface rolling, with hills occasionally; soils vary from black sandy to red sandy loam. Industries diversified farming, fruit growing, live stock industry.

HAMILTON COUNTY—County seat, Hamilton; area, 858 square miles; pop., 14,676; situated in north central Texas, west of Waco; created and organized 1858. Surface, rolling; soil, black waxy and chocolate varieties mixed with sand. Industries, diversified farming, fruit growing, live stock. Products, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, other field crops, peaches, plums, pears, apricots, forage crops, cattle, horses, sheep. Transportation, St. L. S. W., Stephenville North and South Texas, T. C. Rys. Other towns, Hico, Carlton, Pottsville and Fairy.

HANSFORD COUNTY—County seat, Hansford; area, 860 square miles; pop., 1,354; situated in the north tier of counties of the Panhandle; created, 1876; organized, 1889. Surface, level except along streams; soil, black sandy loam. Industry, cattle raising, general farming, fruit growing, poultry industry. Products, Panhandle staples, wheat, peaches, apples, plums, grapes, cherries. No railroads.

HARDEMAN COUNTY—County seat, Quanah; area, 532 square miles; pop., 12,487; situated in northwest Texas bordering the Panhandle proper with Oklahoma on the north; created 1858, organized 1894. Surface level except the extreme south line, mountainous; soil, sandy loam underlaid with gypsum, with considerable black land in the valleys. Industries, agriculture and stock raising.

HARDIN COUNTY—County seat, Kountze; area, 844 square miles; pop., 15,983; located in southeast Texas; one county removed from the Gulf; created and organized 1868. Surface, generally level, some hills in the eastern portion. Soil, light sandy loam, black waxy. Industries, lumbering, live stock raising, truck farming, oil. Products, lumber, hardwood and pine, cattle, oil, various early truck. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., T. & N. O., Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Rys. Good roads. Other towns, Silsbee, Saratoga, Batson, Honey Island, Village.

HARRIS COUNTY—County seat, Houston; area, 1,761 square miles; pop., 285,000; situated in the coastal plains, bordering Galveston Bay on the south, one of the original counties of the state, organized 1837. Surface, level, gently rolling, traversed by numerous creeks and bayous. Industries, lumber, rice, farming, live stock, oil. Products, pine and various timbers, rice, dairy products, all kind of south Texas early truck and fruit, oil. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., T. & N. O., H. & T. C., H. E. & W. T., G. H. & H., M. K. & T., I. & G. N., T. & B. V., St. L. B. & M., St. L. & W., S. A. & A. P. and the Galveston-Houston Interurban Rys. Natural resources, one of Texas' leading oil fields, brick clay. This county is a leader in paved public highways. Houston is the third city in size in Texas, is a leader in commercial activity and is an educational center, being the home of the Rice Institute, one of the highest type universities on the American continent. Other cities and towns of this county, Hock-

ley, Westfield, Lynchburg, Harrisburg, Magnolia Park, Katy, Webster and Genoa.

HARRISON COUNTY—County seat, Marshall; area, 873 square miles; pop., 43,565; situated in northeast Texas, bordering Louisiana; created 1839, organized 1842. Surface, eastern portion, rolling, well drained, western section somewhat broken. Industries, diversified farming, fruit growing. Products, peaches, plums, apples, pears, berries, pecans, native hickory nuts, cotton, potatoes, truck, fine cattle along with the farming. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T., M. & E. T. Rys. Iron, lignite deposits, sandstone, brick clay and glass sand and natural gas for home use among natural resources. Good roads. Other towns, Hallsville, Harleton, Waskom.

HARTLEY COUNTY—County seat, Channing; area, 1,460 square miles; pop., 1,109; situated in northwest Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created 1876, organized 1891. Surface, level plain, breaking off into abrupt canyons; soil varies from loose and sandy to dark and chocolate loam. Industries, stock raising, swine industry, diversified farming.

HASKELL COUNTY—County seat, Haskell; area, 843 square miles; pop., 14,193; situated in northwest Texas; created 1858, organized 1886. Surface, level, small part rocky; soil varies from a gray to black and chocolate loam. Industries, live stock, diversified farming. Products, cattle, forage crops, melons, sweet potatoes, truck, cotton, peaches, plums, grapes.

HAYS COUNTY—County seat, San Marcos; area, 647 square miles; pop., 15,920; situated in south central Texas, between San Antonio and Austin. Created and organized, 1848. Industries, farming, fruit growing, live stock. Products, alfalfa, forage crops, cotton, cattle. Transportation, I. & G. N., M. K. & T. Rys. Excellent roads. Other towns, Buda, Kyle, Dripping Springs.

HEMPHILL COUNTY—County seat, Canadian; area, 860 square miles; pop., 4,280; situated in the Panhandle; created 1878; organized 1887. Surface, generally rolling, some plains; soil, deep black, reddish sandy loam. Industry, stock raising, general farming. Products, cattle, broom corn, wheat, maize, alfalfa, fruits. Transportation, Southern Kansas of Texas Ry. (Santa Fe). Other towns, Isaacs, Mendota, Glazier.

HENDERSON COUNTY—County seat, Athens; area, 949 square miles; pop., 28,327; situated in east Texas, between Trinity and Neches Rivers, about 50 miles southeast of Dallas; created and organized, 1846. Surface, generally level, slightly broken; soil, generally sandy. Industries, lumbering, fruit growing, farming, live stock raising. Products, lumber, corn, cotton, potatoes, melons, truck, peaches, fine horses, jacks and mules. Transportation, St. L. S. W., and the T. & N. O. Rys. Mineral resources, iron ore and lignite, brick clay. Other towns, Chandler, Malakoff, Eustace, LaRue, Brownsboro, Murchison, Trinidad.

HIDALGO COUNTY—County seat, Edinburg; area, 1,583 square miles; pop., 38,110; situated in southwest Texas, bordering the Rio Grande, one county removed from the Gulf of Mexico; created and organized, 1852. Products, sugar cane, cotton, corn, alfalfa, sorghum, Egyptian wheat, onions, cabbage, figs, oranges, lemons, honey. Transporta-

tion, St. L. B. & M., S. B. & R. G. V. Rys. Other towns, Mercedes, McAllen, Mission and Weslaco.

HILL COUNTY—County seat, Hillsboro; area, 1,106 square miles; pop. 43,332, situated in north central Texas; created 1853, organized 1854. Products, cotton, corn, oats, peaches, pears, grapes, every breed of fine poultry. Transportation, M. K. & T., St. L. S. W., T. & B. V., G. C. S. & S. F., T. C., I. & G. N. Rys. and the Southern Traction Ry. Improving roads lately. Other towns, Hubbard City, Blum, Whitney, Itasca, Malone, Bynum.

HOCKLEY COUNTY—County seat, unorganized area, 977 square miles; pop., 137; situated in the plains, created 1876. Surface, level; industry, cattle. Transportation, Pecos & Northern Texas Ry., across the northern section.

HOOD COUNTY—County seat, Granbury; area, 436 square miles; pop., 8,759; situated in north central Texas; created and organized 1886. Surface, broken by gently rolling hills and valleys; soil, black loam in river bottoms, in timber land, light sandy soil. Industries, live stock, poultry, dairying.

HOPKINS COUNTY—County seat, Sulphur Springs; area, 666 square miles; pop., 34,791; situated in northeast Texas, created and organized, 1846. Products, cotton, grain crops, hay, peas, sorghum, Elberta peaches, plums, apples, honey. Transportation, M. K. & T. and St. L. S. W. Rys. Mineral resources, lignite, traces of oil. Fine roads. Other towns, Cumby, Como, Sulphur Bluff, Birthright, Brashear, Pickton, Reilly Springs and Ridgeway.

HOUSTON COUNTY—County seat, Crockett; area, 1,192 square miles; pop., 28,601; situated in east central Texas, created and organized, 1837. Surface, undulating, with large stretches of level prairie. Soils vary from black waxy to black sandy, light sandy and Orangeburg loams. Industries, lumbering, farming, fruit growing, poultry. Products, lumber, tobacco, pears, figs, peaches, plums, apples. Breeding of fancy fowls. Transportation, I. & G. N., B. & G. N. and Eastern Texas Rys. Mineral resources, iron ore, lignite coal, red sandstone, limerock and granite, shale clay, green marle, gray plastic clays. Other towns, Lovelady, Kennard City, Grapeland, Ratcliff, Augusta, Weldon and Hally.

HOWARD COUNTY—County seat, Big Springs; area, 888 square miles; pop., 6,962; located in west Texas, created 1876, organized 1882. Surface, rolling in southern portion, level in northern section, central and western hilly. Industries, stock raising, dairying, farming. Products, west Texas staples, peaches, plums, melons, cattle. Transportation, T. & P. Ry. Mineral resources, white stone. Towns, Coahoma, Morita, Bisco, Soash and Vincent.

HUDSPETH COUNTY—Created 1917, from El Paso County; pop., 962; still unorganized; located in extreme west Texas, bounded by New Mexico on the north and the Rio Grande on the south. Surface, mountainous in the southern part, rolling in the north; industry, chiefly cattle grazing. Transportation, T. & P. and the G. H. & S. A. Rys. Chief towns, Sierra Blanca, Taza, Clayton, Eagle Flat, Torcer, Harris, Ft. Hancock, Iser.

HUNT COUNTY—County seat, Greenville; area, 888 square miles; pop., 50,350; located in north Texas; created and organized 1846. Surface, high and rolling, much prairie land in southern and middle sections. Soil, black waxy, black sandy, light loams.

COUNTIES

Industries, diversified farming, fine stock, apiculture, poultry. Products, cotton, corn, sugar cane, alfalfa, oats, berries, melons, grapes, peaches, pears, apples, and honey, fine poultry. Transportation, St. L. S. W., M. K. & T., Texas Midland, G. C. & S. F. and East Texas Traction Co. Rys. Other towns, Commerce, Celeste, Wolfe City and Lone Oak.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY—County seat, Plemons; area, 850 square miles; pop., 721; situated in northern part of Panhandle, created 1876, organized 1901. Surface rolling in southern part, northern portion, smooth, level plain; soils vary from light sandy to a dark sandy loam, and on the plains, rich dark sandy from three to fifteen feet deep, black waxy variety near the creeks. Industry, live stock raising, diversified farming limited. Products, usual Panhandle staples. No railroads. Mineral resources, limestone.

IRION COUNTY—County seat, Sherwood; area, 800 square miles; pop., 1,610; situated in west central Texas; created and organized 1889. Surface, broken by low ranges of mountains and hills, many rich valleys; soils, various, with sandy loam predominating. Industry, live stock, slight farming. Products, forage crops and cattle. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. Ry. Other towns, Mertzon, Barnhart.

JACK COUNTY—County seat, Jacksboro; area, 858 square miles; pop., 9,863; located in north Texas, northwest of Ft. Worth, one county removed from the Red River. Created, 1856, organized 1857. Products, cotton, peaches, plums, apples, grapes, apricots and various berries, coal, beside cattle, the chief product. Transportation, C. R. I. & G., and the G. T. & W. Rys. Mineral resources, coal, oil, iron, building stone, marble, granite, brick clay. Other towns, Bryson, Vineyard, Gibtown and Antelope.

JACKSON COUNTY—County seat, Edna; area, 888 square miles; pop., 11,244; located in south Texas, bordering Matagorda Bay; organized, 1837. Products, cotton, corn, sorghum, staples, immense herds of cattle, figs, melons, vegetables. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. and the St. L. B. & M. Rys. Other towns, Ganado, Navidad, El Toro and Lolita.

JASPER COUNTY—County seat, Jasper; area, 977 square miles; pop., 15,569; located in east Texas; organized 1837. Products, peaches, figs, berries, tobacco. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., Jasper & East Texas, T. & N. O. and the O. & N. W. (Frisco) Rys. Towns, Kirbyville, Bessmay, Roganville, Bunna, Brownell, Rimlig and Evandale.

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY—County seat, Ft. Davis; area, 1,922 square miles; pop., 1,445; located in west Texas, touching the Rio Grande at its extreme western point. Created and organized, 1887. Surface mostly hilly and mountainous, some level and valley land. Industry, cattle, some forage crops.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—County seat, Beaumont; area, 1,109 square miles; pop., 90,000; situated in southeast Texas bordering on Gulf of Mexico on the south and on Louisiana on the east. Organized, 1837. Surface generally level; soil, largely black clay loam, black sandy loam, chocolate and pine sand land. Industries, livestock, rice, fruit and truck growing, farming, oil. Products, cotton, rice, fig, plum and pear orchards, strawberries, oil. This county and territory is one of Texas' chief oil fields, being brought in in 1901. Transportation, B. S. L.

& W. (Frisco), T. & N. O., K. C. S., G. C. & S. F. Rys., an electric line between Beaumont and Port Arthur. Good roads. Towns, Port Arthur, one of the deep water ports of Texas, Sabine Pass, Port Neches and Sabine.

JIM HOGG COUNTY—County seat, Hebbronville; area, 1,099 square miles; pop., 1,914; located in southwestern Texas; created and organized, 1913. A description of resources, climate, etc., is included in the sketches of Brooks and Duval Counties, of which it was formerly a part.

JIM WELLS COUNTY—County seat, Alice; area, 868 square miles; pop., 6,587; located in the west Gulf coast country; created, 1910, organized, 1911. Surface, almost level, well drained. Industry, livestock, some farming with fruit growing.

JOHNSON COUNTY—County seat, Cleburne; area, 744 square miles; pop., 37,286; situated in north central Texas; created and organized 1874. Products, cotton, corn, oats, hay, peanuts, potatoes, melons, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, persimmons, cherries, figs, various berries, live stock, dairy products, poultry. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., M. K. & T., T. & B. V., I. & G. N. and the Southern Traction Co. of Ft. Worth, Rys. Other towns, Alvarado, Grandview, Rio Vista, Venus, Burleson, Godley, Joshua, Lillian, Keene and Cresson.

JONES COUNTY—County seat, Anson; area, 900 square miles; pop., 22,323; located northwest of the geographical center of the state, five counties west of Tarrant County; created, 1858, organized, 1881. Surface, rolling; soil, black and chocolate, sandy, varied. Industry, stock raising, some farming with small orchards, poultry slight. Products, cattle, cotton, forage crops mostly, fruits for home use. Transportation, W. V., T. C. and the Abilene & Southern Rys. Mineral deposits, limestone. Other towns, Stamford, Hamlin, Avoca, Lueders, Halley and Tuxedo.

KARNES COUNTY—County seat, Karnes City; area, 740 square miles; pop., 19,049; located in southwest Texas; created and organized 1854. Products, cattle, forage crops, some truck, honey. Transportation, S. A. & A. P. Ry. Mineral resources, copper, phosphate and gold, discovered but not developed, sand stone, pottery and brick clay in abundance, natural gas in the southern part. Other towns, Runge, Kennedy, Falls City, Green, Helena and Panamario.

KAUFMAN COUNTY—County seat, Kaufman; area, 932 square miles; pop., 41,276; situated in northeast Texas, east of Dallas; created and organized 1848. Products, cotton, corn, fruits, vegetables. Transportation, T. & P., Texas Midland and the T. & N. O. Rys. Interurban recently constructed to Dallas from Terrell. Other towns, Terrell, Crandall, Elmo, Forney, Kemp, Lawrence and Maybank.

KENDALL COUNTY—County seat Boerne; area, 613 square miles; pop., 4,799; located in southeast Texas to the north of San Antonio; created and organized, 1862. Surface, broken by valleys and lofty hills alternating; industry, livestock raising, dairying and slight farming following.

KENT COUNTY—County seat, Clairemont; area, 777 square miles; pop., 3,335; located in west Texas, bordering the Plains; created 1876; organized 1892. Surface level, hilly, rolling. Soil, mostly deep sandy loam underlaid with clay. Industries, livestock, agriculture.

KERR COUNTY—County seat, Kerrville; area, 1,210 square miles; pop., 5,842; situated in southwest Texas, created and organized 1856; surface, rolling, with many hills, drained by the Guadalupe River and its tributaries; soil, alluvial in bottom lands, upland land, sandy loam. Industries, live stock raising, farming and dairying, some fruit growing.

KIMBLE COUNTY—County seat, Junction City; area, 1,302 square miles; pop., 3,581; located in southwest Texas, northwest of San Antonio; created 1858; organized 1876. Surface, mountainous; soil, mostly black sandy. Industry, livestock. Products, cattle, alfalfa, corn, wheat, sweet potatoes. Transportation, no railroads. Other towns, London and Roosevelt.

KING COUNTY—County seat, Guthrie; area, 928 square miles; situated in northwest Texas; pop., 655; created 1876; organized 1891. Surface, rolling prairie, with rich sandy loam soil. Industry, cattle raising, with some general farming. Products, cattle and forage crops. No railroads. Mineral deposits, copper and limestone. Dumont is another town in the county.

KINNEY COUNTY—County seat, Brackettville; area, 1,269 square miles; pop., 3,746; located in southwest Texas; created, 1850; organized 1874. Surface, undulating; industry, livestock raising, with some farming. Products, cattle, hay, corn, truck. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Deposits of coal, traces of gold and silver, limestone of excellent quality. Spofford is another town of the county.

KLEBERG COUNTY—County seat, Kingsville; area, 1,112 square miles; pop., 7,837; created and organized 1913 from Nueces County, under which title the general conditions of this territory are sketched. It is served by the St. L. B. & M. Ry.

KNOX COUNTY—County seat, Benjamin; area, 947 square miles; pop., 9,240; created 1858; organized 1886; located northwest Texas. General surface, rolling, soil varies from a black to a chocolate to a sandy loam. Industry, cattle business, some farming. Products, cattle, cotton, corn, forage crops and grain. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. and Wichita Valley Rys. Other towns, Munday, Goree, Knox City, Vera, Rhineland and Truscott.

LAMAR COUNTY—County seat, Paris; area, 903 square miles; pop., 55,742; situated northeast Texas, borders the Red River; created 1840, organized 1841. Products, fine cattle, horses, hogs, dairy products, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, berries. Transportation, T. & P., St. L. & S. F., Texas Midland, G. C. & S. F., and the Paris and Mt. Pleasant Rys. Deposits of clay. Good roads. Other towns, Deport, Roxton, Blossom, Petty and Arthur City.

LAMB COUNTY—County seat, Olton; area, 1,021 square miles; pop., 1,175; situated in the Plains; created, 1786; organized 1908. Surface, generally level; soil, dark clay loam with some sand. Industry, ranching, few farms. Products, cattle, forage crops, broom corn, fruits for home use. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. Ry.

LAMPASAS COUNTY—County seat, Lampasas; area, 755 square miles; pop., 8,800; situated near the central part of the state; created and organized 1856. Products, cattle forage crops, potatoes, poultry, pecans, peaches, plums, apricots, grapes. Transportation, H. & T. C. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys. Is located in the mineral district of the state, strong

salt veins abounding, but this industry as yet is undeveloped. Other towns of the county are Lometa and Kempner.

LA SALLE COUNTY—County seat, Cotulla; area, 1,777 square miles; pop., 4,821; located in southwest Texas, created in 1858; organized 1880. Surface, slightly rolling; soil, mostly chocolate loam, some black sandy, rich and deep. Industries, diversified farming, livestock raising, fruit and truck.

LAVACA COUNTY—County seat, Hallettsville; area, 992 square miles; pop., 28,964; located in the Coastal Plains, one county removed from the Gulf, and 101 miles southwest of Houston; created and organized 1846. Products, cotton, corn, melons, potatoes, cucumbers and other truck, hogs, fancy livestock, large droves of turkeys, dressed poultry. Transportation, S. A. & A. P. Ry. Other towns, Shiner, Moulton, Sweethome and Sublime.

LEE COUNTY—County seat, Giddings; area, 666 square miles; pop., 14,014; located in south central Texas; created 1874; organized 1883. Surface, high rolling prairie for one-fourth territory, remainder, bottom lands; industries, farming, livestock, truck, dairying. Products, cotton, peanuts, variety of fruits, cattle. Transportation, H. & T. C. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Other important towns, Lexington, Lincoln, Tanglewood and Northrop.

LEON COUNTY—County seat, Centerville; area, 1,066 square miles; pop., 18,236; situated in east central Texas; created and organized 1846. Surface, an alternation of hills and narrow valleys and extended plateaus of level table land, all traversed by many running streams. Soil, bright yellow and a deep yellow alluvial, and stiff black waxy, chocolate, gray and red sandy loams. Industries, farming, truck, cattle.

LIBERTY COUNTY—County seat, Liberty; area, 1,100 square miles; pop., 14,637; located in southeast Texas; created and organized 1836. General surface, level prairie land; soil, very light sandy and sandy loam to deep black loam and black waxy. Industries, lumber, livestock, diversified farming, truck, mining. Products, cotton, rice, Irish potatoes, fruit, truck, sulphur, lumber. Transportation, T. & N. O., G. C. & S. F., H. E. & W. T., B. S. L. & W., Trinity Valley & Northern Rys. Mineral resources, sulphur and oil. Over 100 miles of fine shell road. Other towns, Dayton, Cleveland, Hardin, Milvid, Fuqua, Lamb, Devers, Graywood and Stilson.

LIMESTONE COUNTY—County seat, Groesbeck; area, 987 square miles; pop., 33,283; situated east central Texas; created 1846. Products, cotton, fine cattle, horses, mules, hogs. The uncovering of the great high grade oil field in this county by Col. Humphreys in 1921 was the banner event of oil history for the year. Mexia has become the oil metropolis of the field. Transportation, H. & T. C., T. & B. V., St. L. S. W. Rys. Mineral resources, limestone rock, coal, oil, gas. Other towns, Mexia, Kosse, Thornton, Coolidge, Personville, Tehuacana.

LIPSCOMB COUNTY—County seat, Lipscomb; area, 850 square miles; pop., 3,684; situated in the northeast corner of the Panhandle; created 1876; organized 1887. Surface, somewhat broken in southern part, northern section, flat and level. Soil, sandy loam in southern half; northern half, black, rich and deep. Industries, live stock, diversified farming, horticulture, poultry raising.

COUNTIES

LIVE OAK COUNTY—County seat, George West; area, 1,123 square miles; pop., 4,171; situated in the west coastal plains; created, 1856. Surface, generally rolling, but much level land; soil, black loam to gray sandy and black waxy. Industries, livestock raising, slight farming. Products, cattle, staple crops, fruit for home use, honey. S. A. U. & G. Ry. Mineral deposits, coal, iron, lead, natural gas.

LLANO COUNTY—County seat, Llano; area, 977 square miles; pop., 5,360; situated near the geographical center of Texas; created and organized 1856. Surface, low mountain ranges between which are fertile valleys. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, sheep, goats, forage crops. Transportation, H. & T. C. Ry. Is one of the rich mineral districts of Texas—iron, mica, talc, garnet, ochres and magnesia, granite and rare minerals abound. Other towns, Kingsland, Castell, Valley Spring and Graphite.

LOVING COUNTY—Created 1887 and is still unorganized, hence, no county seat; pop., 82; situated in west Texas, bordering New Mexico on the north; area, 872 square miles. Industry, stock raising. No railroads.

LUBBOCK COUNTY—County seat, Lubbock; area, 982 square miles; pop., 11,026; situated in the plains country; created 1876; organized 1891. Surface, level plain with brakes along the Brazos River and its tributaries. Industries, farming, some fruit growing and stock raising. Products, cotton, corn, wheat, Panhandle staples, apples, plums, pears, peaches, grapes. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry., Crossbyton & South Plains Ry. Other towns, Slaton, Posey and Idalou.

LYNN COUNTY—County seat, Tahoka; area, 821 square miles; pop., 4,751; located in the Plains; organized 1903; created 1876. Surface level; soil, gray and black sandy loam soil. Industries, ranching and diversified farming. Products, cattle, milo maize, kaffir corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, alfalfa, apples, grapes, pears. Transportation, Pecos & Northern Texas Ry.

MADISON COUNTY—County seat, Madisonville; area, 488 square miles; pop., 11,956; situated in east central Texas; created 1853; organized 1854. Surface, larger portion level, remainder, slightly rolling. Soil, river bottom rich alluvial, upland composed largely of various sandy loams. Industries, farming, livestock, fruit, poultry raising.

MARION COUNTY—County seat, Jefferson; area 384 square miles; pop., 10,886; situated in northeast Texas; created and organized 1860. Products, cotton, corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas and various truck, peaches, pears, figs. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T. and the Jefferson & N. W. Rys. Minerals, iron ore and lignite, oil also is found. Towns, Lodi, Kellyville, Lasater and Smithland.

MARTIN COUNTY—County seat, Stanton; area, 900 square miles; pop., 1,146; situated in west Texas, at the foot of the stacked Plains; created 1876; organized 1888. Surface, generally rolling, traversed by several draws; soil, red sandy, very porous, with an occasional spot of black waxy. Industry, cattle raising, agriculture limited. Products, cattle, fruit for home use. Transportation, T. & P., P. & N. T. Rys.

MASON COUNTY—County seat, Mason; area, 968 square miles; pop., 4,824; located in west central Texas, a little south of central; created and organized

in 1858. Surface, diversified, varying from rolling prairie to mountains. Soils, red to sandy loam, dark loam. Industry, cattle, some farming and fruit growing.

MATAGORDA COUNTY—County seat, Bay City; area, 1,135 square miles; pop., 16,589; situated on the Gulf coast, centrally located between the Sabine River and the Rio Grande. Organized 1837. Surface, mostly level prairie with a slight slope toward the Gulf. Soil varies from sandy loam to black hog-wallow. Industries, stock raising, agriculture, rice, fish and oyster business. Products, rice, feedstuff, horses, cattle, mules, hogs, cotton, corn, truck and fruit, oysters and fish, oil. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., St. L. B. & M. and the G. H. & S. A. Rys. Natural resources, oil, traces of gas. Interest in good roads. Other cities, Palacios, Blessing, College Port, Matagorda and Markham.

MAVERICK COUNTY—County seat, Eagle Pass; area, 1,332 square miles; pop., 7,418; located in southwest Texas, on the Mexican border; created 1856 and organized 1871. Surface, generally rolling; soil ranges from sandy loam to black lands, alluvial soils. Industries, live stock and farming. Products, cotton, onions, truck and cotton. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Natural resources, bituminous coal, fire clay, gas and oil.

MC CULLOCH COUNTY—County seat, Brady; area, 1,100 square miles; pop., 11,020; located west central Texas; created 1856; organized 1876. Surface, mainly rolling; soils various, deep black along streams, dark chocolate in northern portion, sandy loam on uplands, some light sandy soil—all very fertile and productive. Industries, live stock raising, farming, truck.

MC LENNAN COUNTY—County seat, Waco; area 1,080 square miles; pop., 82,921; located in east central Texas; created and organized 1850. Products, cotton, corn, oats, other staples, cattle, hogs, horses, honey, dairy products, truck and fruit products. Transportation, H. & T. C., M. K. & T., S. A. & A. P., St. L. S. W., T. C., I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F. Rys. Towns, McGregor, Moody, Mart, Eddy, West, Crawford, Lorena, Riesel, Ross. Good roads.

MC MULLEN COUNTY—County seat, Tilden; area, 1,180 square miles; pop., 952; situated in southwest Texas, south of San Antonio; created 1858; organized 1877. Surface, generally level, broken by a few abrupt elevations; soil, for the most part black sandy and very productive. Industry, livestock, some agriculture. Products, cattle, honey. Transportation, S. A. U. & G. Ry. Mineral deposits, lignite and clays; oil and natural gas. Crothier is another important town of the county.

MEDINA COUNTY—County seat, Hondo; area, 1,284 square miles; pop., 11,679; situated in southwest Texas, adjoining Bexar County on the West; created and organized 1848. Surface, rolling prairie, broken by many fertile valleys, northern part, mountainous; soil, varies from a sandy to a black waxy, latter predominating. Occupations, farming, stock raising. Products, cotton, corn, oats, forage crops, pecans.

MENARD COUNTY—County seat, Menard; area 888 square miles; pop., 3,162; located in west central Texas; created 1858; organized 1871. Surface, rolling and hilly, broad and fertile valleys. Soil,

sandy. Industries, live stock, farming. Products, cotton, corn, alfalfa, wheat, oats, hay, onions, potatoes, various kinds of truck. Transportation, Ft. W. & R. G. (Frisco) Ry. Natural resources, limestone, building rock, good brick clay.

MIDLAND COUNTY—County seat, Midland; area, 972 square miles; pop., 2,449; located in west Texas in the south Plains; created and organized 1885. Surface, level, slightly rolling in some sections. Soil, red and dark loam nature with a clay foundation. Industry, live stock. Transportation, T. & P. Ry.

MILAM COUNTY—County seat, Cameron; area, 1,044 square miles; pop., 38,104; situated in central Texas; organized 1836. Industries, agriculture, cotton, all staple crops, Elberta peaches, plums, pears, pecans shipped by the carloads, honey. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., S. A. & A. P., I. & G. N. Rys. Good roads. Mineral resources, lignite coal. Towns, Rockdale, Thorndale, Buckholts, Burlington, Gause, Milano, Ben Arnold and Davilla.

MILLS COUNTY—County seat, Goldthwaite; area, 700 square miles; pop., 9,019; situated in central Texas, created 1887, organized in the same year. Surface, rolling; soil, rich, alluvial, black waxy. Industries, farming, stock raising, poultry raising. Products, cotton, corn, oats, alfalfa, fine cattle, sheep, goats, wool, mohair, turkeys. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. Ry. Natural resources, fine lime and sandstone. Town, Mullin.

MITCHELL COUNTY—County seat, Colorado; area, 807 square miles; pop., 7,527; west Texas county, created 1876; organized 1881. Surface, slightly rolling, level land with few hills. Soil, close dark loam, sandy loam with clay subsoil. Industries, farming, livestock, horticulture. Products, usual west Texas staple crops, peaches, plums, apricots, berries. Transportation, T. & P. and the Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Rys. Salt deposits. Other towns, Loraine, Westbrook.

MONTAGUE COUNTY—County seat, Montague; area, 976 square miles; pop., 22,200; situated in north Texas, bordering the Red River; created 1857; organized 1858. Surface, undulating; soil, sandy loam, red clay, black sandy loam, deep clay soil. Industries, farming, live stock, horticulture. Products, usual west Texas staple crops, peaches, plums, apricots, berries. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C., C. R. I. & G., M. K. & T. Rys. Good highways. Towns, Stoneburg, Sunset, Bonita, Nocona, St. Jo, Reioherville and Hardy.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—County seat, Conroe; area, 1,066 square miles; pop., 17,334; situated in southeast Texas, created and organized 1837. Surface, flat prairie and gently rolling plain; soil, alluvial, sandy loam. Industries, live stock, agriculture, fruit. Products, cotton, corn, potatoes, peanuts, fruits, cattle, tobacco, cabbage, tomatoes, peaches, pears, plums. Transportation, I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F., T. & B. V., H. E. & W. T., Peach River & Gulf Rys. Mineral deposits, iron ore, good quality of brick clay. Towns, Willis, Montgomery, Fostoria, Magnolia, Dobbin.

MOORE COUNTY—County seat, Dumas; area, 885 square miles; pop., 571; located in the northern part of the Panhandle; created 1876; organized 1892. Industries, live stock, agriculture. Products, cattle and all the staple Panhandle crops, including alfalfa,

broom corn, sorghum. Transportation, Enid, Ochiltree & Western Ry.

MORRIS COUNTY—County seat, Daingerfield; area, 278 square miles; pop., 10,289; located in northeast Texas; created 1875; organized 1876. Surface, generally level, excepting southern portion where it is rolling and hilly; soil, rich alluvial, sandy, chocolate-colored land. Industries, diversified farming, truck, stock raising, poultry. Products, cotton, corn, all the leading staple crops, potatoes, melons, cantaloupes, cabbage and other truck, peaches, fine horses, mules, hogs. Transportation, M. K. & T., St. L. & S. W. Rys. Mineral deposits, coal, iron, brick clay. Other towns, Naples, Omaha, Cason.

MOTLEY COUNTY—County seat, Matador; area, 984 square miles; pop., 4,107; partly on the plains and partly in the Panhandle; created 1876; organized 1891. Surface, broken and rolling, considerable level land between the breaks; soil varies from a stiff black to a sandy, underlaid with clay and red clay soil. Industries, live stock and farming. Products, cotton, alfalfa, usual Panhandle staples, peaches, apples, plums. Railroad, Quanah, Acme & Pacific. Matador, the county seat, is reached by stage from Floydada in Floyd County, and from Paducah in Cottle County, daily.

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY—County seat, Nacogdoches; area, 962 square miles; pop., 28,457; located in east Texas, one county removed from Louisiana, organized 1837. Industries, farming, lumber, fruit and truck, livestock. Products, cotton, peanuts, forage crops, peaches, plums, lumber, (pine and hardwood). Transportation, H. E. & W. T., T. & N. O., N. & S. E., C. & N., A. & N. R. & D. Rys. Mineral resources, lignite, valuable clays. Towns, Garrison, Cushing, Sacul, Trawee, Mahl, Melrose, Chireno, Swift, Martinville, Attoyac and Wodin.

NAVARRO COUNTY—County seat, Corsicana; area, 1,136 square miles; pop., 50,624; situated northeast of central Texas; created 1846. Surface, generally level, broken only by valleys which lie between no hills; soil, black waxy, sandy loam. Industries, agriculture, horticulture, oil. Products, cotton, grains, corn, alfalfa, peanuts, other forage and feed crops, peaches, grapes, plums, melons, oil and oil products, horses, mules, hogs. In 1921 high grade oil was discovered in this county which has developed into further territory. Corsicana is right at the heart of this field which has become one of the most productive in the southwest. Transportation, T. & B. V., H. & T. C., St. L. S. W. Rys. Natural resources, lignite, limestone, brick clay and natural gas. Other towns, Kerens, Dawson, Blooming Grove, Rice and Powell. Excellent highways.

NEWTON COUNTY—County seat, Newton; area, 903 square miles; pop., 12,196; located in east Texas, bordering on Louisiana; created and organized 1846. Surface southern half level, northern half hilly and slightly broken. Industry, lumber, slight farming and livestock. Products, hardwood and pine lumber, cotton, ribbon cane, potatoes, peanuts. Transportation, Orange and Northwestern, G. C. & S. F., Jasper & East Texas, K. C. So. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, traces of oil. Towns of the county, Hartburg, Ruliff, Dewey, Call, Bleakwood, Adsul.

NOLAN COUNTY—County seat, Sweetwater; area, 828 square miles; pop., 10,868; located in central west Texas; created 1876; organized 1881. Sur-

COUNTIES

face, high, rolling uplands, depressed at intervals into broad level valleys. Soil, chiefly reddish dark loam, with areas of deep waxy lime land interspersed. Industries, stock raising, diversified farming, and manufacturing. Products, cotton, corn, kaffir corn, sorghum, maize, fine animals. Transportation, T. & P., P. & N. T., K. C. M. & O. and the Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Rys. Natural resources, building stones. Towns of the county, Roscoe and Hyltom.

NUECES COUNTY—County seat, Corpus Christi; area, 1,108 square miles; pop., 22,807; located on the southwest Gulf coast; created and organized 1846. Surface, generally level, slight slope toward the Gulf and Corpus Christi Bay; soils vary from dark sandy loam to a light sandy with occasional stretches of black waxy. Industries, farming, truck, live stock, apiculture. Products, cotton, corn, forage crops, cabbage, onions, blooded and graded cattle, figs, grapes and other fruits, honey, fish and oysters. Transportation, St. L. B. & M., Texas Mexican, and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Corpus Christi has a national fame as a health and pleasure resort. Other cities, Robstown, Bishop, Rabb and Driscoll.

OCHILTREE COUNTY—County seat, Ochiltree; area, 864 square miles; pop., 2,331; situated in the Panhandle, in the northern tier of counties; created 1876, organized 1889. Surface, level plains; soil, black and gray loam. Industries, stock raising, agriculture, apiculture. Products, cattle, wheat, feed-stuffs, apples, plums, peaches berries, honey. No railroad.

OLDHAM COUNTY—County seat, Tascosa; area, 1,470 square miles; pop., 709; situated in the Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created 1876; organized 1881. Surface, northern portion broken and hilly, southern level plains; soils, light sandy to a chocolate loam with a dark sandy loam in the valleys. Industries, stock raising and farming and fruit growing only in a limited way. Products, cattle. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C., C. R. I. & G. Rys. Natural resources, sandstone, oil and gas. Towns, Adrin, Vega, and Wildorado.

ORANGE COUNTY—County seat, Orange; area, 392 square miles; pop., 15,379; located in southeast Texas, bordering the state of Louisiana. Created and organized 1852. Surface, level and heavily timbered, soil, sandy loam, black and gray subsoil. Industries, lumber, stock raising, farming, rice, fruit and truck growing. Products, lumber, livestock, rice, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fig and orange orchards, poultry. Transportation, T. & N. O., O. & N. W., K. C. S., G. C. & S. F. Rys. Natural resources, oil, gas. Towns, quite a number of small towns and saw mill camps along all railroads.

PALO PINTO COUNTY—County seat, Palo Pinto; area, 971 square miles; pop., 23,431; situated in north Texas, one county removed from Ft. Worth; created 1856; organized 1857. Products, fine stock, cotton, all north and west Texas staples, pears, peaches, grapes and berries. Transportation, T. & P., W. M. & N. W., and the Gulf, Texas and Western Rys. Minerals, coal, sandstone, limestone, brick and fire clay; natural gas has been discovered, as also mineral waters. Towns, Mineral Wells, Gordon and Strawn.

PANOLA COUNTY—County seat, Carthage; area 814 square miles; pop., 21,755; located east Texas;

created and organized 1846. Surface, level to rolling with hills along streams; soil largely sandy loam, bottom land soil dark and very productive. Industries, diversified farming, horticulture, apiculture, poultry, stock raising. Products, cotton, peaches, fine horses, mules. Transportation, Santa Fe, Timpson & Henderson Rys. Natural resources, brick, clay, traces of oil. Towns, Beckville, Gary, Woods, Clayton and DeBerry.

PARKER COUNTY—County seat, Weatherford; area, 888 square miles; pop., 23,382; located in north central Texas; created 1855, organized 1856. Surface, rolling prairie in southern portion, broken by the Brazos valley. In northern section, considerable level land, some hills, soil, nearly every character of soil. Industries, agriculture, horticulture, poultry, dairying. Products, cotton, all the staple crops, peaches, pears, plums, apples, honey. Transportation, T. & P., G. C. & S. F., W. & N. W., G. T. & W. Rys. Natural resources, coal, building stone, potter's clay and brick clay. Good roads. Towns, Springtown, Millsap, Poolville, Aledo, Peaster.

PARMER COUNTY—County seat, Farwell; area, 873 square miles; pop., 1699; located in the Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created 1876, organized 1907. Surface, level plain; soil, rich, red loam, very productive. Industries, live stock, diversified farming on a small scale. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry. Towns, Friona, Bovinia.

PECOS COUNTY—County seat, Ft. Stockton; area 5,536 square miles; pop., 3,857; situated in west Texas, generally known as southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande. Created 1871, organized 1875. Surface smooth and level in the north and in the south, hills. Industry, stock raising. Products, cattle, alfalfa, grains, home fruits. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. Ry. Other towns, Buena Vista and Sheffield.

POLK COUNTY—County seat, Livingston; area, 1,100 square miles; pop., 16,784; located in southeast Texas; created and organized 1846. Products, cotton, corn, potatoes, sugar cane, peanuts, peaches, plums, figs, fine dairy animals. Transportation, H. E. & W. T., B. & G. N., M. K. & T., Moscow, Camden & San Augustine and the Livingston & South-eastern Rys. Mineral resources, sandstone and brick clay. Towns, Onalaska, New Willard, Camden, Corrigan, Moscow and Leggett.

POTTER COUNTY—County seat, Amarillo; area, 874 square miles; pop., 16,710 square miles; situated in Panhandle; created 1876, organized 1887. Surface, half is level, remainder is of breaks and valleys; soil varies from chocolate loam to silt sand. Industries, live stock, farming; products, cattle, wheat, kaffir corn, milo maize, broom corn, poultry. Transportation, C. R. I. & G., S. K. of T. (Santa Fe) P. & N. T., Ft. W. & D. C. Rys. Natural resources, brick and tile clay. Good roads. Towns, Fields, Simmons, Cliffside, Folsom, Pullman and St. Francis.

PRESIDIO COUNTY—County seat, Marfa; area, 2,652 square miles; pop., 12,202; located in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande in west southwest Texas; created 1850, organized 1875. Surface, mountainous in the west and southern parts, in eastern and northern, level. Industry, goat raising, wool, cattle. Products, sheep, goats, cattle. Soil, rich, volcanic in origin, chocolate in color. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., K. C. M. & O. Rys. Natural resources, traces

of silver, copper, lead, gold, marble, limestone and granite, indications of oil. Towns, Shafter, Presidio, Candelaria, Rindora.

RAINS COUNTY—County seat, Emory; area, 252 square miles; pop., 8,099; situated in northeast Texas; created and organized 1870. Surface, slightly rolling; soils, vary from chocolate to black waxy in western portion, dark sandy in eastern. Industries, diversified farming, poultry, live stock, agriculture; products, all the staple crop, Irish potatoes, peaches, plums, berries, tomatoes, honey. Transportation, M. K. & T. and the Texas Short Line Rys. Natural resources, brick clay and lignite. Towns, Point, Golff, Dunbar and Ginger.

RANDALL COUNTY—County seat, Canyon; area 872 square miles; pop., 3,675; located in the Panhandle, created 1876, organized 1889. Surface, generally level, broken by two canyons. Soil, dark, chocolate loam. Industries, stock raising, farming, fruit and poultry growing; products, cattle, kaffir corn, milo maize, wheat, oats, barley, sugar beets, plums, grapes, cherries, apples, poultry. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry. (Santa Fe).

REAGAN COUNTY—County seat, Stiles; area, 1,190 square miles; pop., 377; located in west southwest Texas, created and organized 1903. Surface, generally level; soil, dark chocolate to black, light chocolate to gray. Chief industry, live stock raising. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. Ry.

REAL COUNTY—County seat, Leahey; area, 700.8 square miles; pop., 1,461; created and organized 1913, taken from Edwards, Bandera and Kerr Counties. General description is covered in the sketches of these counties as conditions are the same.

RED RIVER COUNTY—County seat, Clarksville; area, 1,061 square miles; pop., 35,829; situated in northeast Texas on the Red River; created 1836, organized 1837. Surface, gentle and rolling, prairie land; soil, one-fourth black waxy, in the river bottom, rich alluvial, on the prairie land, gray loam. Industries, farming, livestock raising, dairying; products, staple crops of north Texas, fine horses, mules, dairy animals. Transportation, T. & P. and Paris & Mt. Pleasant Rys. No paved highways, but split log drag keeps roads in good condition. Towns, Annona, Avery, Detroit, Woodland, Manchester, Fulbright, Rugby, Bogata and Halesboro.

REEVES COUNTY—County seat, Pecos; area, 2,610 square miles; pop., 4,457; located in southwest Texas, created 1883, organized 1884. Surface, generally level, soils, deep chocolate and sandy loam. Industries, stock raising, farming, horticulture; products, cattle, alfalfa, grains, forage crops, fruits, vegetables, melons, cantaloupes. Transportation, T. & P. Pecos River (Santa Fe), Pecos Valley Southern, Rys. Natural resources, oil, gold, discovered but not developed. Towns, Toyah, Balmorhea, Saragosa.

REFUGIO COUNTY—County seat, Refugio; area, 802 square miles; pop., 4,050; located in the west Gulf coast country, an original county, organized 1837. Surface rolling; soil, black, waxy, hog wallow, sandy loam. Industries, live stock, diversified farming, apiculture; products, cotton, figs, grapes,

pears, cattle. Transportation, St. L. B. & M. Ry. Towns, Woodsboro, Bayside and Tivoli.

ROBERTS COUNTY—County seat, Miami; area, 860 square miles; pop., 1,469; situated in the northeast corner of the Panhandle; created 1876; organized 1889. Surface, one-half rolling, one-fourth level, remainder broken and hilly. Soil, black loam, alluvial, sandy loam. Industries, farming and live stock raising; products, corn, cotton, alfalfa, cattle. Transportation, S. K. Ry. of T. (Santa Fe).

ROBERTSON COUNTY—County seat, Franklin; area, 913 square miles; pop., 27,933; located in central east Texas; created 1837; organized 1838. Products, cotton and corn, sugar cane, sorghum, various forms of truck, live stock, peaches, pears, strawberries, plums, figs and melons, honey, poultry, turkeys, eggs. Transportation, I. & G. N., H. & T. C. and the H. & B. V. Rys. Natural resources, coal and lignite. Towns, Calvert, Hearne and Bremond.

ROCKWALL COUNTY—County seat, Rockwall; area, 171 square miles; pop., 8,591; located in north Texas, created and organized 1873; is the smallest county in the state. Products, cotton, corn, oats, wheat, forage crops, vegetables, peaches, plums, grapes, honey. Transportation, M. K. & T. and E. T. Traction Co. Interurban. Natural resources, brick clay. Towns, Royse City, Fate, Chisholm, Heath, McLendons and Munson.

RUNNELS COUNTY—County seat, Ballinger; area 1073 square miles; pop., 17,074; located central west Texas. Created 1858; organized 1880. Surface, generally waxy; soil, hog wallow, sandy loam, little black waxy. Industries, general farming, fruit growing, poultry and pecan interests. Products, all the central west Texas staple crops, forage crops, broom corn, peaches, plums, grapes, apricots, pecans, fine chickens, eggs. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., A. & So., and the S. S. & L. V. Rys. Natural resources, limestone. Towns, Winters, Miles and Rowena.

RUSK COUNTY—County seat, Henderson; area, 915 square miles; pop., 31,689; located in east Texas; created and organized 1843. Surface, rolling, high. Products, lumber, Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, other form of truck, peanuts, peas, other crops of like nature, peaches, apples, plums; is one of the most productive truck and fruit counties of Texas. Transportation, I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F. and the C. & N. Rys. Natural resources, clay, iron ore, lignite and marble, traces of oil and gas. Towns, Overton, Tatum, Mt. Enterprise, Glenfawn, Minden, Laneville.

SABINE COUNTY—County seat, Hemphill; area, 577 square miles; pop., 12,299; lies in East Texas, bordering Louisiana; an original county, organized 1837. Products, lumber, field crops, fruits and vegetables. Yellow pine and hardwood constitute the lumber output. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. Ry. Natural resources, iron, lead, traces of copper, indications of oil. Towns, Bronson, Brookland and Pine-land.

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY—County seat, San Augustine; area, 570 square miles; pop., 13,737; situated in east Texas in the timber belt; an original

COUNTIES

county. Surface, southern part practically level, northern section hilling and rolling; soil, black waxy, chocolate loam and gray sandy, considerable Orangeburg soil. Industries, lumber, tobacco, fruit and truck-growing. Products, lumber, (pine and hardwood), tobacco, all kinds of vegetables and fruits. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., St. L. S. W. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, oil, gas.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY—County seat, Cold Spring; area, 636 square miles, pop., 9,867; located in southeast Texas, created and organized 1870. Surface, mostly level; soil, rich black, sandy loam, some black waxy. Industries, lumber, live stock, farming, truck, apiculture; products, lumber, cotton, corn, cane, potatoes and truck, honey. Transportation, H. E. & W. T. and the Trinity Valley Southern Rys. Natural resources, iron, silver, sulphur and mica, sandstone and brick clay. Towns, Shepherd, Oakhurst, Evergreen, Point Blank and Camilla.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY—County seat, Sinton; area, 685 square miles; pop., 11,386; located in the west coast country; one of the original counties, organized in 1836. Products, cotton, grapes, figs, raspberries, melons, various truck. Transportation, St. L. B. & M. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Natural resources, brick clay, lime and sandstone. Towns, Aransas Pass, one of the deep water harbors of Texas, Gregory, Mathis, Patricio, Taft, Engleside, Portland, St. Paul and Angelita.

SAN SABA COUNTY—County seat, San Saba; area, 1,150; pop., 10,045; located in west central Texas; created and organized 1856. Surface, broken; soil, some black waxy, red and gray to black sandy loam. Industries, live stock, agriculture, horticulture, apiculture, poultry. Products, cotton, corn, onions, potatoes, vegetables, pecans, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, cattle. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. Ry. Natural resources, coal, iron, marble, sandstone and limestone, brick and fire clay. Towns, Richland Springs, Cherokee.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY—County seat, Eldorado; area, 1,355 square miles; pop., 1,851; situated in southwest Texas; created 1887; organized 1901. Surface, rolling, much level land; soil, black loam. Industries, live stock, farming. Products, cattle, staple western crops. No railroads. Natural resources, limestone, white brick clay.

SCURRY COUNTY—County seat, Snyder; area, 821 square miles; pop., 9,003; located in west Texas; created 1876; organized 1884. Products, cattle, hogs, cotton, Panhandle staple crops, peaches, plums, apricots, small fruits. Transportation, R. S. & P., and the P. & N. T. Rys. Towns, Fluvanna, Hermleigh, Ira, Dunn.

SHACKELFORD COUNTY—County seat, Albany; area, 926 square miles; pop., 4,960; situated northwest of central Texas; created 1858; organized 1874. Surface, hilly and mountainous in western portion, hills in eastern section but much level land; soil, red alluvial, chocolate loams, sandy land on uplands. Industry, stock raising, slight farming. Products, high grade beef cattle, sheep and hogs. Trans-

portation, T. C. Ry. Natural resources, limestone, natural gas, oil. Town, Moran.

SHELBY COUNTY—County seat, Center; area, 814 square miles; pop., 27,464; located in east Texas; borders on the Sabine River; organized 1837. Products, lumber, (pine and hardwood), cotton, sugar cane, syrup, potatoes, peanuts, truck, fruits abundant. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., H. E. & W. T., T. N. W. and the T. & G. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, coal, limestone. Traces of oil and gas, Good roads. Towns, Timpson, Tenaha, Joaquin, Shelbyville, Waterman, Patroon and Newville.

SHERMAN COUNTY—County seat, Stratford; area, 900 square miles; pop., 1,473; located in northern part of Panhandle. Created 1876; organized 1889. Surface, generally level, cut by several deep creek valleys, lake basins; soil, dark loam, some sandy. Industries, diversified farming, stock raising, fruit growing; products, wheat, all Panhandle staples, cattle, cherries, plums, peaches, pears. Transportation, C. R. I. & G. Ry. Town, Texhoma,

SMITH COUNTY—Tyler, county seat; area, 984 square miles; pop., 46,769; located in east Texas, north of the center; created 1846 and organized the same year. Products, cotton, lumber, corn, sugar cane, peaches, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, swine, dairy cattle. Transportation, St. L. S. W., I. & G. N. and the T. & P. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, clay and immense salt deposits. Towns, Arp, Troup, Bullard, Lindale, Winaona, Mt. Sylvan, Omen, Flint and White House.

SOMERVELL COUNTY—Glenrose, county seat; area, 200 square miles; pop., 3,563; located central Texas; created and organized 1875. Surface, broken by rocky hills, rich fertile valleys between. Industries, farming, fruit growing, live stock. Products, cotton, corn, grains, forage crops, apples, peaches, pears, plums, berries, pure breeds of cattle. No railroads. Natural resources, brick clay, limestone, natural cement, coal and road material; traces of oil and gas.

STEPHENS COUNTY—Breckenridge, county seat; area, 926 square miles; pop., 15,403; located in north central Texas; created 1858; organized 1860. Industries, oil, live stock, farming; products, oil and oil products, cotton, grains, live stock. Transportation, T. & P. Ry. Natural resources, oil, gas, coal. Other towns, Caddo, Wayland and Gunsight.

STERLING COUNTY—County seat, Sterling City; area, 975 square miles; pop., 1,053; located west Texas; organized and created 1891. Products, cattle and sheep, horses, mules and hogs. Few farm crops, west Texas staples. Transportation, C. L. & S. S. V. Ry. Natural resources, iron, gypsum, limestone, traces of platinum, gold, gas.

STONEWALL COUNTY—County seat, Aspermont; area, 777 square miles; pop., 4,086; a northwest Texas county, created 1876; organized 1888. Surface, rough, broken and rolling with hills and canyons; soil varies from sandy loam to a black waxy. Live stock and farming in a small way, fruit growing, are the industries; products, staple crops,

NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEXAS

melons, cantaloupes, potatoes, peaches, plums, apricots, apples, grapes, berries. Transportation, W. V. Ry. Towns, Peacock.

SUTTON COUNTY—County seat, Sonora; area, 1,517 square miles; pop., 1,598; located in southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande; created 1887; organized 1890. Surface, generally broken succession of hills and valleys; soil, black loam, reddish soil. Industries, live stock, farming. Products, cattle, feedstuffs, fruits, vegetables. Transportation, no railroads.

SWISHER COUNTY—County seat, Tulia; area, 850 square miles; pop., 4,388; located in the lower tier of Panhandle counties; created 1876; organized 1890. Surface, level, five per cent broken; soils, black and red to gray sandy loam. Farming and fruit growing are the industries. Products, wheat, oats, kaffir corn, maize, sorghum, vegetables, apples, peaches, plums, live stock. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry. Towns, Kress and Happy.

TARRANT COUNTY—County seat, Ft. Worth; area, 900 square miles; pop., 152,800; located in north Texas; created 1849; organized 1850. Products, dairy and beef cattle, hogs, horses, mules, berries, peaches, plums. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., W. & D. C., T. & B. V., T. & P., H. & T. C., M. K. & T., C. R. I. & G., I. & G. N., St. L. S. W., Ft. W. & R. G. (Frisco), Ft. Worth Belt, N. T. Traction Co. and the Southern Traction Co. of Ft. Worth, Rys. Excellent highways. Towns of Arlington, Grapevine, Mansfield and Polytechnic. Ft. Worth is the fourth city in Texas as to size and is one of the leading packing house and stock markets of the southwest.

TAYLOR COUNTY—County seat, Abilene; area, 900 square miles; pop., 24,081; located in central west Texas; created 1858; organized 1887. Industries, live stock, dairying, poultry raising, diversified farming products, grains, cotton, milo maize, kaffir corn, forage crops, peaches, grapes, cattle. Transportation, W. V., A. & S., T. & P. and the P. & N. T. Rys. Natural resources, limestone. Naturally good roads. Towns, Merkel, Ovalo, Buffalo Gap.

TERRELL COUNTY—County seat, Sanderson; area, 2,776 square miles; pop., 1,595; located in southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande. Created and organized 1895. Surface, broken by large ranges of mountains and canyons; soil, rich and deep to rocky. Industries, cattle raising, manufacturing. Products, cattle, sheep, horses, goats, manufactured articles, as twine, rope and sacking, rubber. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Natural resources, building stone.

TERRY COUNTY—County seat, Brownfield; area, 828 square miles; pop., 2,236; one of the Plains counties of northwest Texas; created 1876; organized 1904. Surface, slightly rolling, broken by few draws and basins; soil, red sandy loam. Industry, stock raising, some farming and small orchards. Products, cattle, kaffir corn, cotton, apples, peaches and grapes. Gomes is another town of the county.

THROCKMORTON COUNTY—County seat, Throckmorton; area, 821 square miles; pop., 3,589;

located in north Texas, west of central, created 1858; organized 1879. Surface, slightly rolling; soil, deep rich sandy loam and gray sandy. Industries, diversified farming, fruit and truck growing. Products, various central Texas fruits, tomatoes, peaches. Transportation, St. L. S. W., M. K. & T. and the P. & M. Rys. Natural resources, lignite, brick and pottery clay. Towns, Winfield and Cookville.

TOM GREEN COUNTY—County seat, San Angelo; area, 1,363 square miles; pop., 15,210; created 1874; organized 1875; located in west Texas. Products, sheep, goats, horses, hogs, cattle, cotton, alfalfa, all west Texas staple crops; transportation, G. C. & S. F., K. C. M. & O., C. L. & S. S. V. Rys. Natural resources, brick clay, traces of oil. Towns, Water Valley, Woodland, Knickerbocker, Christoval. San Angelo is one of the important west Texas cities, has large manufacturing industry and is wholesale and distributing point for a vast territory.

TRAVIS COUNTY—County seat, Austin, also capital of the State of Texas; area, 1,036 square miles; pop., 57,616; situated in south central Texas; created and organized 1840. Surface, rolling, mountainous in sections; soil, sandy loam, black waxy, very fertile. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, live stock, usual staple products as cotton, corn, oats, feedstuffs, truck and fruit. Transportation, M. K. & T., I. & G. N., H. & T. C. Rys. Natural resources, brick clay, traces of oil and gas. Good roads. Towns, Manor, Littig and Manchaca.

TRINITY COUNTY—County seat, Groveton; area, 704 square miles; pop., 13,623; situated in east Texas; created and organized 1850. Products, cattle, cotton, corn, potatoes, peas and peanuts, berries, melons, figs, honey. Transportation, M. K. & T., B. & G. N., I. & G. N., E. T., the G. L. & N., and the T. S. E. Rys. Natural resources, lignite, asphalt, salt, chalk and sulphur, clay. Good highways. Towns, Trinity, Saron, Pennington, Helmic and Centralia.

TYLER COUNTY—County seat, Woodville; area, 925 square miles; pop., 10,415; located in east Texas; created and organized 1846. Surface, high and rolling in northern part, level plain in the southern portion; soil, light sandy, rich black land. Industries, fruit and truck growing, farming. Products, all manner of east Texas fruits and vegetables, cotton, corn and other staples. Transportation, T. & O., M. K. & T. and the W. & C. P. Rys. Natural resources, sandstone and brick clay, traces of oil. Towns, Warren, Rockland, Doucett.

UPSHUR COUNTY—County seat, Gilmer; area, 527 square miles; pop., 22,472; located in northeast Texas; created and organized 1846. Surface, undulating, sloping and northwest to southwest; soil, dark sandy, red sandy and a light sandy with an occasional streak of stiff black waxy land. Industries, lumber, fruit growing, farming, swine interest, live stock. Products, peaches, plums, pears, small fruits, cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, alfalfa, pea-

COUNTIES

nuts, hogs, dairy animals, horses and mules and lumber. Transportation, M. K. & T., T. & P., St. L. & S. W. Rys. Natural resources, iron, brick clay. Towns, Big Sandy, Bettie, Latch, Smith, Simpsonville, Ida, Glenwood, Ewell and Koffeeville.

UPTON COUNTY—County seat, Upland; area, 1,190 square miles; pop., 253; located in west south-west Texas; created 1887; organized 1910. Surface, level in northern part, in the south, rolling and hilly. Industry, live stock. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. Rys. Natural resources, salt.

UVALDE COUNTY—County seat, Uvalde; area, 1,759 square miles; pop., 10,769; located in south-west Texas; created 1850; organized 1856. Surface, southern portion level, northern mountainous, rich valleys between the ranges; soil, rich, black and sandy loam. Industries, live stock and apiculture, slight farming. Products, honey, goats, (angora), cattle, staple products. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., C. C. & U., now known as the S. A. U. & G. Rys. Natural resources, asphalt, limestone, sandstone, traces of oil. Town, Sabin.

VAL VERDE COUNTY—County seat, Del Rio; area, 3,034 miles; pop., 12,706; located in southwest Texas on the Mexican border; created and organized 1885. Surface, rough and broken, many valleys; soil, rich, very productive. Industry, live stock raising, some apiculture and fruit growing. Products, sheep and goats, mohair wool, honey, figs, grapes, pears, quinces, peaches, berries. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY—County seat, Canton; area, 877 square miles; pop., 30,784; situated in northeast Texas, southeast of Dallas; created and organized, 1848. Surface, generally level; soil, black and gray sandy loam, also a dark sandy loam, and a rich red soil. Industries, diversified farming, live stock. Products, cotton, corn, oats, ribbon cane, sorghum, peanuts, peas, potatoes, many vegetables and a great variety of fruits, cattle. Transportation, T. & P. and the Texas Short Line Rys. Natural resources, salt, limestone, iron ore, brick and pottery clay. Towns, Grand Saline, Wills Point, Ben Wheeler, Edgewood.

VICTORIA COUNTY—County seat, Victoria; area, 883 square miles; pop., 18,271; located in the west Gulf coast country, touching Lavaca Bay at the southeast corner; organized 1837. Surface, gently undulating, sloping toward the coast, broken by valleys; soil, many varieties, mostly black waxy and black alluvial, very productive. Industry, diversified farming. Products, cotton, corn, sugar cane, figs, small fruits, strawberries, many kinds of grapes, poultry. Transportation, St. L. B. & M., G. H. & S. A. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Towns, Nursery, Telfenner, Alloe, Bloomington and Placido.

WALKER COUNTY—County seat, Huntsville; area, 754 square miles; pop., 18,556; located south-east Texas; created and organized, 1846. Surface, rolling and hilly, some level prairies. Soil, from sandy to a stiff black with alluvial soil along the river. Industries, lumber, farming and fruit growing. Products, cotton and corn, sweet and Irish pota-

toes, peas, oats, sugar cane, alfalfa, peaches, plums, grapes, poultry, lumber. Transportation, I. & G. N., T. V. S. & B. and the Great Northern Rys. Natural resources, lignite, sandstone, fire clay, red ochre, glass sand, building stone. Towns, Dodge, Riverside, El Mina and Phelps.

WALLER COUNTY—County seat, Hempstead; area, 510 square miles; pop., 10,292; located in south-east Texas; created and organized, 1873. Surface, rolling, much level land in southern part; soil, rich, dark alluvial, dark sandy loam with some black waxy. Industries, diversified farming, fruit growing, poultry and truck. Products, melons, cotton, corn, rice, figs, pears, peaches, dairy and poultry products. Transportation, H. & T. C. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Chief towns, Waller, Brookshire, Patterson.

WARD COUNTY—County seat, Barstow; area, 858 square miles; pop., 2,615; located in west Texas; created 1887; organized 1892. Surface, generally level, some hills and rolling land. Industries, cattle, some farming. Products, live stock, alfalfa, grapes, peaches, pears, apricots, plums. Transportation, T. & P. Natural resources, borax, gypsum, sulphate, sulphide of soda, traces of oil and gas.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—County seat, Brenham; area, 568 square miles; pop., 26,624; situated in southwest Texas, an original county; organized 1837. Products, fine cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, figs, peaches, plums, pears, berries, poultry, etc. Transportation, H. & T. C. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys. Natural resources, lignite, limestone and brick clay. Towns, Chapel Hill, Burton, Independence, Gay Hill, Greenonine, Washington and William Penn.

WEBB COUNTY—County seat, Laredo; area, 3,421 miles; pop., 29,152; located on the Rio Grande, four counties removed from its mouth; created and organized, 1848. Products, cattle, Bermuda onions, melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, carloads of other truck. Transportation, I. & G. N., R. G. & E. P., and the Texas Mexican Rys. Natural resources, coal, brick clay, sandstone, natural gas. Towns, Nye, Pescadito, Aguilares, Ojitalos and Minera.

WHARTON COUNTY—County seat, Wharton; area, 1,137 square miles; pop., 24,288; located in the Gulf coast country, one county removed from the Gulf of Mexico; created and organized in 1846. Surface, level with gentle slope to the south and east, rolling along margins of streams; soil, black sandy to light sandy, red sandy and alluvial soils. Industries, farming, fruit growing, live stock, poultry and sugar industries. Products, cotton, sugar cane, potatoes, fruits, rice, corn, pecans, turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry, sugar. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., G. C. & S. F., S. A. & A. P. Rys. Town, El Campo.

WHEELER COUNTY—County seat, Wheeler; area, 851 square miles; pop., 7,397; situated in the northwestern part of the Panhandle; created 1876; organized 1879. Surface, generally rolling; soil, black loam and sandy loam. Industries, live stock, agriculture, horticulture. Products, cattle, alfalfa, broom corn, apples, grapes, pears, plums. Transportation, C. R. I. & G. Ry. Natural resources,

red sandstone, brick clay, undeveloped. Towns, Shamrock, Benonine, Ramsdell and Mobeetie.

WICHITA COUNTY—County seat, Wichita Falls; area, 606 square miles; pop. 72,911; located in north Texas, created and organized, 1858. Surface, mostly undulating prairie; small amount of broken country in river valleys; soil, vary from sandy loam to a stiff clay. Industries, oil, stock raising, farming. Products, one of Texas' biggest oil fields, wheat, corn, maize, oats, sorghum, fruits, vegetables, best grades of beef, dairy animals, wool and mutton sheep. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C., W. V., W. F. & S., W. F. & O. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Natural resources, oil brick and pottery clay, natural gas. Wichita Falls is one of Texas' leading cities in activities and commerce in proportion to her size, is the distributing center for a vast territory. Other towns, Burkburnett, Electra, Iowa Park.

WILBARGER COUNTY—County seat, Vernon; area, 923 square miles; pop., 15,112; located in the lower Panhandle, bordering the Red River on the north; created 1858; organized 1881. Surface, slightly rolling, wide level stretches; no timber. Soil, dark loam soil predominates, some black waxy, some sandy land. Industries, farming and cattle raising, truck, fruit growing. Products, live stock, sheep, cattle, horses, alfalfa, cotton, grain, kaffir, corn, milo maize, melons, fruits, apples, peaches, plums, apricots. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C., St. L. & S. F., K. C. M. & O. Rys. Towns, Odell, Harrold, Oklaunion, Colbert.

WILLACY COUNTY—County seat, Sarito; created 1910; organized 1911. Surface, level; soil, sandy loam. Industries, farming and stock raising. Products, cattle and feedstuffs, fruits, vegetables, Transportation, St. L. B. & M. Ry. Towns, Maffin, Turcotte, Katherine, Rudolph.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY—County seat, Georgetown; area, 1,169 square miles; pop., 42,934; created 1848, organized same year; situated in south central Texas. Surface, equally divided between rolling prairie and hilly land; soil varies from a black waxy to a sandy loam. Industries, farming, cattle raising, dairying. Products, cotton, corn, oats, peaches, truck, melons, berries, fruits. Transportation, M. K. & T., I & G. N., T. C., B. & W. Rys. Other towns, Taylor, Hutto, Round Rock, Bartlett, Granger, Florence, Liberty Hill, Leander.

WILSON COUNTY—County seat, Floresville; area, 784 square miles; pop., 17,289; situated in southwest Texas; created 1860; organized 1870. Surface generally rolling; soil, fine Norfolk sand to clay and sandy loam. Industries, farming, apiculture, fruit growing, live stock, dairying. Products, cotton, corn, hay, onions, melons, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, honey, wax, cattle, especially Jersey herds. Transportation G. H. & S. A. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Natural resources, traces of oil and gas; mineral springs. Good roads. Towns, Stockdale, Lavernia, Sutherland Springs, and Calavares.

WINKLER COUNTY—County seat, Kermit; area, 888 square miles; pop., 81; located in southwest Texas, northwest corner bordering New Mexico; created 1887; organized 1910. Surface, level except

chain of low sand hills in eastern part; soil, deep sandy loam. Industries, diversified farming and live stock. Products, cattle and feed stuffs. Transportation, T. & P. Ry.

WISE COUNTY—County seat, Decatur; area, 843 square miles; pop., 23,363; situated in north Texas; created 1856; organized 1858. Surface, undulating, considerably broken portions and hilly; soil, black waxy for most part, dark alluvial. Industries, livestock, farming, mining. Products, cattle, alfalfa, wheat, feedstuff, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, apples, vegetables. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C., C. R. I. & G. Rys. Natural resources, coal, fire and brick clay, lime rock, sandstone. Good highways. Other towns, Bridgeport, Chico, Alvord, Paradise, Rhome, Greenwood, Boyd and Slidell.

WOOD COUNTY—County seat, Quitman; area, 688 square miles; pop., 27,707; located in northwest Texas; created and organized 1850. Products, cotton, Elberta peaches, grapes, grains, sugar cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, live stock. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T. Texas Short Line, M. & E. T. and the I. & G. N. Rys. Natural resources, lignite. Towns, Mineola, Winnsboro, Golden, Alba, Hawkins.

YOAKUM COUNTY—Plains is the county seat; area, 840 square miles; pop., 504; situated in west Texas, on the New Mexico border; created 1876; organized 1907. Surface, undulating, free from hills; soil, deep mellow loam. Industries, live stock, farming, small fruit industry; products, Indian corn, maize, kaffir corn, cotton, various forage crops, fruits, vineyards, cherries, apricots. Transportation, no railroads.

YOUNG COUNTY—County seat, Graham; area 821 square miles; pop., 13,379; located northwest of Ft. Worth, two counties removed from Red River; created 1856 and organized the same year, and reorganized in 1874. Surface, gently rolling, higher elevation, being known as Twin and Gold Mountains; soil rich and varied. Industries, oil, live stock and truck. Products, oil, cattle, vegetables, peaches, pears, apricots, grapes, coal. Transportation, C. R. I. & G., W. F. & S., and the G. T. & W. Rys. Natural resources, coal, oil, salt. Other towns, Olney, Orth, Jean, Loving, New Castle and Balkin.

ZAPATA COUNTY—County seat, Zapata; area, 1,269 square miles; pop., 2,929; situated in southwest Texas on the Rio Grande River; created 1858; organized 1858. Surface, rolling; soil, rich, black sandy loam to red chocolate clay. Industries, live stock and farming. Products, cattle, horses, mules, goats, feedstuff. No railroads. Natural resources, lime and sandstone. Traces of oil. San Ygnacio is another town of this county.

ZAVALLA COUNTY—County seat, Batesville; area, 1,328 square miles; pop., 3,108; southwest Texas county, created 1858; organized 1884. Surface, generally rolling, considerably level land; soil, black sandy to dark loam, narrow strips of sand and gravel. Industries, cattle raising, truck farming, apiculture. Products, live stock, onions, various truck, honey. Transportation, S. A. U. & G. Ry. Other towns, Crystal City.

Barnhart, Irion.....M 14	50	Berneckner, Fisher.....K 16	×	Blythe, Gaines.....I 11	×	Bronco, Yoakum.....H 10	10	Caddo Mills, Hunt.....T 24	600
Barnhart, (r.d.) Husk K 28		Berry Point, Rusk K 28		Board, (r.d.) Navarro K 24	×	Bronson, Sabine.....M 29	1,000	Cadiz, Bee.....T 21	29
Barnum, Polk.....M 28	25	Berryville, (r.d.) Heu-		Board House, Blanco P 20	×	Bronte, C. Coke.....L 16	529	Caesar, Bee.....S 21	10
Barbado, Cameron.....Y 32		erson.....K 26	×	Bobo, Shelby.....K 28	×	Brookland, (r.d.) name	×	Caffrey, Williamson.....N 22	21
Barber, Navarro.....K 34	300	Bobert, Bismarck.....K 19	400	Bobo, (r.d.) Gray O 25	200	Brookland, Sabine.....M 29	800	Cain, (r.d.) Dallas.....J 24	100
Barlow, Waco.....M 9	490	Bowick, Jack.....V 20	40	Bodeker Junction.....	×	Brooksmith, Brown L 19	43	Cain City, Gifford.....P 19	25
Barlow, Liberty.....Q 27		Bess, Duval.....V 20	×	Colorado.....Q 24	×	Brookhaven, (r.d.)	×	Cain Gulles, Liberty O 28	×
Barlett, Bell.....N 22	1,781	Bessemer, Llano.....N 20	×	Boerne, Kendall.....Q 19	1,553	Bell.....M 22	75	Calallen, Nueces.....U 22	300
Barrett Spur, Wil-		Bessmay, Jasper.....O 29	850	Bogata, Red River.....H 26	50	Brooks, (r.d.) Coleman L 18	×	Calaveras, Wilson.....R 20	100
hamson.....N 22	×	Bethard, Dallas.....I 23	×	Bois D'Arcy, Kaufman J 24	×	Brooks, Jefferson.....P 29	×	Calcutt, Bee.....T 21	×
Barrow, Robertson.....N 28	×	Bethel, Anderson.....K 25	10	Boise, Oldham.....D 11	×	Brookshire, Waller.....P 25	1,000	Calcutt, San Augustine L 29	3
Bartonville, Hale.....G 13	×	Bethel, Tarrant.....J 22	22	Bold, Hudspeth.....M 5	×	Brookston, Lamar.....G 25	360	Caldwell, Burle-	
Bartonville, (r.d.) H		Bettie, Upshur.....I 27	400	Bolder, (r.d.) Van	×	Brome, Sterling.....L 15	×	son.....O 24	1,689
Bascam, (r.d.) Smith.....J 27	300	Beverly, Bismarck.....K 19	100	Boling, Wharton.....R 25	×	Browder, Dallas.....I 23	×	Caledonia, (r.d.) Rusk L 28	30
Bass, (r.d.) Smith.....J 27	×	Bexar, (r.d.) Bexar.....R 20	40	Bollivar, (r.d.) Denton L 123	105	Brownell, (R. K. name	×	Calera, (r.d.) Hill.....K 23	35
Bassett, Bowie.....H 28	50	Beyersville, (r.d.) Wil-	×	Bolton, La Salle.....T 19	×	Brownfield, Jasper.....M 29	500	Cal Creek, McCulloch N 28	25
Bastrop.....P 22	1,828	hamson.....O 22	10	Bolton, (r.d.) San Sabá M 19	25	Brownfield, Terry H 12	800	Calhoun, (r.d.) Dallas.....J 24	150
Batemann, (r.d.) Bast-		Biardstown, Lamar.....G 26	100	Bonart, Baylor.....H 18	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Calhoun, Colorado.....Q 28	×
rop.....P 23	40	Bibb, (r.d.) Coman-	×	Bonatti, Jasper.....N 29	25	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Call, Newton.....N 30	1,000
Batesville, Zavalla.....R 17	500	che.....K 19	50	Bonanza, (r.d.) Hop-	100	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Callan, Menard.....N 17	×
Baton, Hardin.....O 28	800	Biegel, (r.d.) Fayette Q 24	×	Bonsa, (r.d.) Hop-	40	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Callaway Spur, Wil-	
Baton, (r.d.) McLen-		Big Creek, Liberty.....O 27	×	Bonsa, (r.d.) Hop-	6,008	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	son.....R 21	×
man.....L 13	100	Bicket, (r.d.) Bexar.....K 19	300	Bonham Junction.....	×	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Callina, (r.d.) Lime-	
Battle, (r.d.) Eastland L 29	×	Biggers, (r.d.) Collins L 24	13	Bonham Junction.....	×	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	stone.....L 24	10
Baty, (r.d.) Free-		Bighill, Limestone.....L 24	×	Bonita Junction.....	×	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Callina, (r.d.) Collin.....H 24	300
stone.....L 25	×	Big Hill, Matagorda S 25	×	Bonita Junction, Na-	×	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Callishurg, (r.d.)	
Bawes, Trinity.....N 27	×	Big Kimball, Polk.....N 28	×	cogoches.....L 28	×	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cooke.....G 22	100
Bears, (r.d.) Harris.....P 26	×	Big Lake, Reagan.....M 13	×	Bonner, (r.d.) Free-	×	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Call Junction, Jasper N 29	×
Baxter, (r.d.) Hender-		Big Lump, Milam.....N 28	×	stone.....L 25	200	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Calvert, Robertson N 24	2,099
son.....K 25	×	Big Paint, Real.....P 17	×	Bonney, Brazoria.....Q 26	200	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Calvert Junction.....	
Bay City, (r.d.) Mata-		Big Sandy S, Upshur J 27	658	Bono, Johnson.....K 22	50	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Robertson.....N 23	×
gora.....R 25	3,454	Big Spring, How-	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Calvin, Bastrop.....P 22	250
Bay City Junction.....		ard.....K 13	4,273	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camden, Polk.....N 28	800
Matagorda.....R 25	×	Big Square, Castro.....F 11	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cameo, (r.d.) Guada-	
Bayou, Sabine.....M 30	×	Big Valley, (r.d.) Mills L 20	50	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	lupe.....Q 21	30
Bay Prairie, Wharton L 25	×	Big Wells, Dimmit.....S 18	700	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cameron, (r.d.) Milam N 23	4,298
Bayside, Refugio.....T 23	300	Billie, (r.d.) Wilson R 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camey Spur, Denton.....I 23	50
Bayshore, Galveston Q 21	×	Billington, (r.d.) Lime-	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camilla, San Jacinto N 27	250
Bayshore, (r.d.) Nav-		stone.....L 24	200	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camp, Cass.....H 28	25
arro.....K 24	125	Birch, (r.d.) Burle-	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Campbell, O. Hunt.....H 25	583
Beach, Montgomery.....O 26	×	son.....O 24	300	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Campbellton, Atascosa S 20	200
Beach, Zavalla.....S 17	×	Birds Siding, Tarrant J 22	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camp Colorado, Cole-	
Beagle, Matagorda.....S 25	50	Birdston, (r.d.) Navar-	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	man.....L 18	×
Beane, Val Verde.....P 13	×	ro.....K 24	25	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Campdown, Whar-	
Beane Creek, Tarrant.....J 25	25	Birdville, (r.d.) Tar-	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	ton.....Q 25	×
Beasley, Fort Bend.....Q 22	200	rant.....J 22	100	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camps, Gregg.....J 27	×
Beasley, Hidalgo.....Y 21	2,006	Birdwell, Sabine.....L 29	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camp San Sabá, Mc-	
Beattie, (r.d.) Coman-		Birdwell, Wharton.....L 29	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Culloch.....N 18	175
che.....L 20	100	Red River.....H 27	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camp Springs, Scurry I 15	50
Beaumont, (r.d.) Jeffer-		Birome, Hill.....L 23	140	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camp Spur, Wharton.....L 25	×
son.....O 29	40,422	Birthing, Hopkins.....H 26	100	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Camp Verde, K. H 18	18
Beaumont, Hansford.....A 15	×	Bivy, Medina.....R 19	25	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Canyon, Limestone R 24	40
Bebe, Gonzales.....Q 23	20	Biwee, Tarrant.....J 22	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Canadian, Hemp-	
Beckham, (r.d.) Hop-		Bishop, (r.d.) Mc-	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	hill.....B 16	2,197
kins.....H 26	×	Lennan.....M 23	20	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Canary, Polk.....N 27	60
Beckham, Robertson.....H 26	×	Bishop, Nueces.....Y 21	1,309	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Candelaria, Presidio N 6	500
Beckham, Bexar.....Q 20	×	Bivins, Cass.....I 28	450	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Candlish, Bee.....I 22	×
Beckville, Panola.....J 28	400	Bivins, Cass.....I 28	450	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Canebrake, Wharton R 25	×
Becton, Lubbock.....H 13	×	Bizby, Cameron.....Y 21	15	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Caney, Matagorda a.....S 25	215
Bedford, (r.d.) Tar-		Black, Farmer.....E 11	75	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cannel, Webb.....U 17	×
rant.....I 22	500	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cannon, (r.d.) Gray-	
Bedias, Grimes.....N 25	40	son.....N 23	500	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	son.....G 24	40
Bees, Travis.....O 22	3,063	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Canton, (r.d.) Van Zandt J 25	583
Bees Grove, Jasper.....N 29	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cantrell, (r.d.) Ander-	
Beecer, (r.d.) Ellis K 24	50	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	son.....K 2	100
Bees House, Coryell.....M 26	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Canyon, Randall D 13	1,618
Beene, (r.d.) Free-		Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Canyon, (r.d.) Quary,	
stone.....L 25	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Shackelford.....J 18	×
Beeverville, (r.d.) Bee		Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Caplan, Galveston.....Q 28	×
Behrville, (r.d.) Wil-		Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Capron, Haskell.....I 17	×
hamson.....O 22	192	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Caps, Taylor.....K 17	12
Belcher, (r.d.) Zandt.....N 21	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Car, Mitchell.....J 14	×
Belching, Pecos.....L 3	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Caradon, (r.d.) Dallas.....J 24	30
Belgen, El Paso.....L 3	75	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Caracahua, Jackson S 24	30
Belkalls, (r.d.) Bell.....N 22	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carbon, O. Eastland.....K 19	741
Belgrade, Newton.....N 30	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carbondale, Bowie.....H 28	400
Belk, (r.d.) Lamar.....G 26	15	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cardiff, Bastrop.....O 22	×
Bellevue, Harris.....P 26	300	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carey, Childress.....E 16	20
Bellevue, Ellis.....K 23	25	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carier, Nacogdoches K 27	×
Belcamp, Archer.....H 29	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carl, Navarro.....K 24	100
Belcher, (r.d.) Bell.....N 22	200	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carl, (r.d.) Travis.....O 22	×
Belmead, McLennan L 23	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cas, (r.d.) Dallas.....J 24	100
Bells, O. Grayson.....G 24	585	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carlisle, Trinity.....N 27	500
Belleville, Austin.....P 25	1,200	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carlos, Grimes.....O 25	150
Bellevue, Smith.....J 26	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carlsbad, Tom Green L 15	100
Belmont, Gonzales.....Q 22	500	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carlton, Hamilton.....L 20	250
Belott, (r.d.) Houston M 26	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carmel, Pecos.....N 10	750
Belton, (r.d.) Tarrant J 22	5,098	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carmine, Fayette.....P 24	300
Belton, (r.d.) Bell.....N 22	200	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carmona, Polk.....M 27	200
Belvidere, Duval.....L 20	800	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carner, Schleimer N 15	×
Benavides, Duval.....L 20	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carnes, Hardman.....F 17	×
Benavides Spur, Webb H 17	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Caro, Nacogdoches.....L 28	1,250
Ben Bolt, Jim Wells.....U 21	50	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carolina Spur.....	
Benbrook, Tarrant.....J 22	28	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Walker.....N 26	×
Benches, Robertson N 24	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carpenter, Wilson.....R 21	60
Bencht, Newton.....N 30	20	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carpenters Bluff, Gray-	
Benet, San Sabá.....M 20	21	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	son.....G 24	250
Benedito, Coryell.....M 22	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carrieto, Cameron Y 22	300
Benfield, (r.d.) Harris.....P 27	250	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carrieto Springs.....	
Benford, Polk.....M 28	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carroll, (r.d.) Smith.....J 27	25
Benford Junction.....		Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carrollton, Dallas.....I 23	573
Polk.....M 27	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carro, Robertson.....N 24	×
Ben Franklin, Deita H 25	500	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carrs, (r.d.) Fanning G 25	150
Benhur, (r.d.) Lime-		Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carta Valley, Edwards Q 15	20
stone.....L 24	200	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carter, (r.d.) Parker I 21	40
Benita, San Augus-		Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Carters, Wood.....I 26	×
time.....M 29	15	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cartwright, Fort Bend Q 26	1,366
Benjamin, (r.d.) Hill.....H 17	400	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cartwright, Hill.....L 23	50
Benetta, Parker.....J 21	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cartwright, Kaufman J 24	×
Benolt, Rannels.....L 17	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Cartwright, (r.d.)	
Benonia, Wheeler.....C 17	340	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Wood.....J 27	50
Benton, Atascosa.....R 19	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 17	×	Bonus, Wharton.....Q 25	600	Brownlee, Martin.....J 13	×	Caruthers, Angellina M 27	×
Bentonville, Jim Wells L 21	×	Black, (r.d.) Titus.....H 1							

187

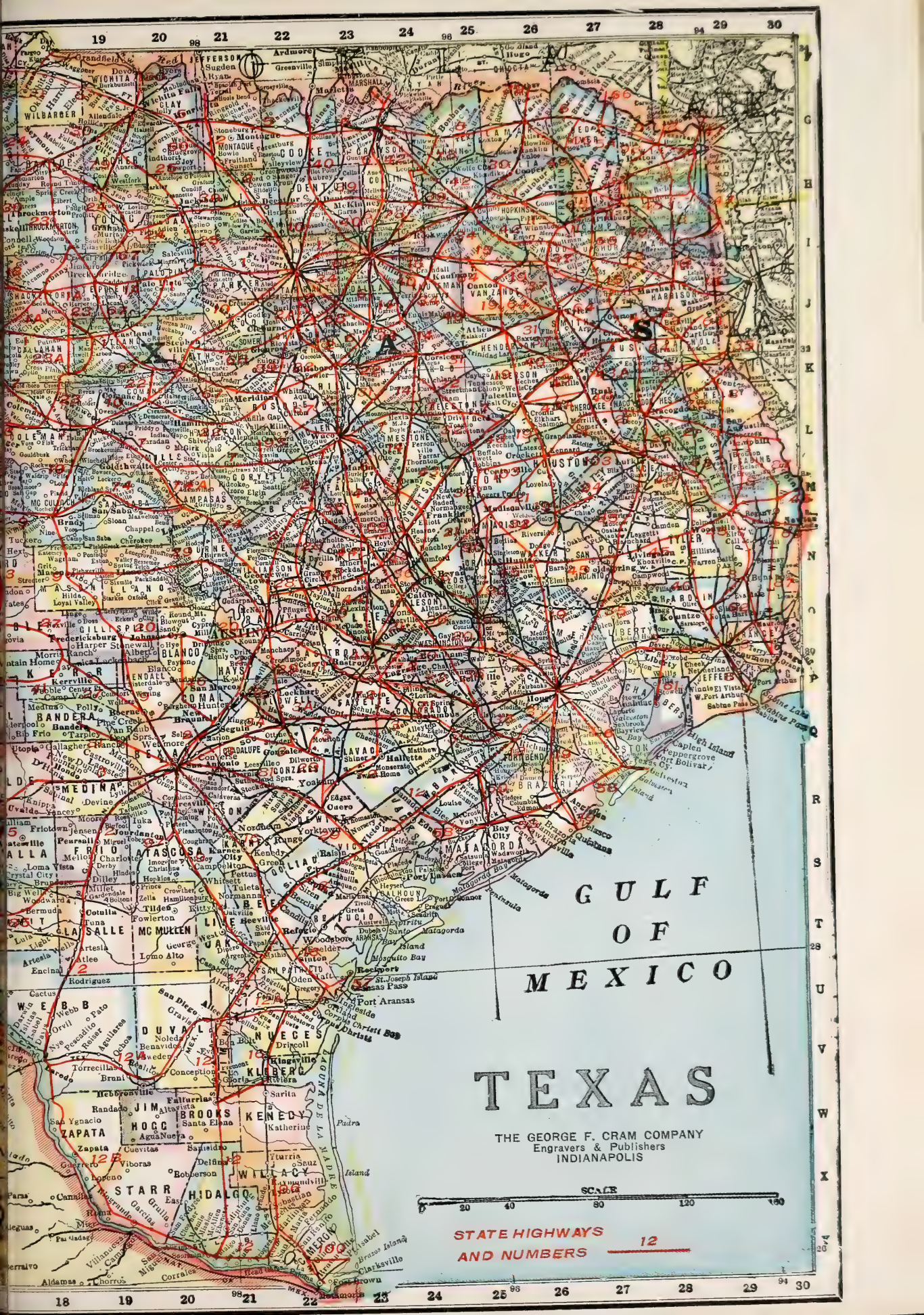
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189

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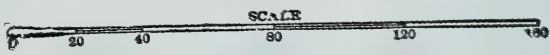
Lorenzo, Grosby.....G 14	50	McNeely Junction,	Mattheus, Colorado, Q 25	150	Milton, (r. d.) Lamar, G 26	150	Mount Sylvan, Smith, J 28	75
Lorine, Colorado.....Q 24		Liberty.....O 27	Mattos, Newton.....M 30		Milvid, Liberty.....O 28	290	Mount Vernon.....J 28	123
Los Eleanos, Hidalgo.....Y 20	1,000	McCall, (r. d.).....O 21	Maud, Bowie.....H 28	200	Mina, (r. d.) Hunt.....J 25	15	Mount, Bastrop.....O 24	1
Los Fresnos, Cameron X22		McPeck, (r. d.) Upland X38	Maudlow, Red River.....L 23	25	Minden, Hunt.....J 26	10	Mount, Lamb.....O 12	1
Los Indios, Cameron Y 22	150	McQueeney, (R. R.)	Mawpin, McLennan L 23		Mincola's, Wood.....J 26	2,299	Mud, Travis.....O 21	10
Los Machos, Jim Wells Y21	X	name Hilda) Guada-	Mauriceville, Orange, O 30		Minera, Webb.....U 17	1,000	Muchterville, (r. d.)	
Los Medanos, Wilacy X21	X	lupe.....Q 21	Maurin, Gonzales.....Q 22	500	Mineral, Bee.....S 21	183	Washington.....P 25	25
Losoya, (r. d.) Bexar R 20	140	Macedonia, Bexar.....R 19	Maverick, Runnels.....L 16	110	Mineral Springs,		Munster, Cooke.....G 22	99
Los Soeiza, Starr.....X 20	X	Macedonia, Liberty.....P 28	Maudale, Bell.....N 21	30	Mineral Wells, Palo		Munberry, (r. d.) Palo	
Loti, C. Falls.....M 23	1,053	Macie, Kinney.....R 16	Maxey, Lamar.....G 25	30	Minro.....J 29	7,990	Munich, (r. d.) Palo	25
Lott, C. Falls.....Q 26	X	Madon, Brester.....R 25	Maxwell, Caldwell.....P 10	400	Minrova, Montgom-	1,000	Muldahl, Fattori.....P 23	200
Louis, Dawson.....J 12	30	Macks, Wood.....J 26	Maxwell, Caldwell.....P 10	400	Mingus, Denton.....J 23	20	Muleshoe, Bailey, E 11	1,000
Louetta, Harris.....P 26	X	Macksville, Comanche L20	May, Brown.....K 19	400	Mingus, Palo Pinto.....J 20	1,000	Mullen's, (R. R. name)	
Louise, Wharton.....R 24	300	Macomb, (r. d.) Gray-	Maydele, Cherokee.....L 26	75	Minnocha, Montgom-		Mullen's Mills.....L 19	508
Lore, Cherokee.....K 26	X	son.....G 24	Mayer, (P. O. name)	100	Minro.....O 26		Mulock, Hanford.....A 11	200
Lovelace, (r. d.) Hill K 23	50	Macon, (r. d.) Franklin H27	Johnstown Red River H27	75	Minter, Lamar.....H 26	50	Mumford, Robertson S 24	50
Lovelady, O. Houston M 26	625	Maerae, (r. d.) Fanning, G 25	Mayer, Schleicher.....R 16	75	Mission, Liberty.....O 28	3,847	Muney, Floyd.....J 14	900
Loving, Young.....H 20		Maetne, San Augus-	Mayfield, Hill.....K 22	250	Mission, Valley, Vic-		Munger, Knott.....H 17	500
Lovake, Comcho.....L 17	10	time.....L 29	Mayhew, Newton.....M 30	250	Mission Valley, Vic-		Munger, Limestone.....L 21	29
Lowell, (r. d.) Ellis.....K 21	15	Maddeline, Calhoun S 23	Maynard, San Jacinto O26	250	Mission Valley, Vic-		Munson, (r. d.) Rock-	
Loyal Valley, Mason, O 19	X	Madden, Hudspeth.....M 4	Maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		wall.....I 24	1
Loyola, Martin.....J 13	X	Madro, Hidalgo.....Y 21	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Munz, (r. d.) Cass.....H 28	300
Lazier, Terrell.....P 13	X	Madge, (r. d.) Cole-	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murchison, Henderson K25	900
Luanna, Cass.....L 28	X	man.....L 18	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murdo, Oldham.....G 12	X
Lubbock, Lubbock G18	4,051	Madisonville, O.	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murrel, (r. d.) Tarrant J22	25
Lubbock Junction,		Madison.....N 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murphy, (r. d.) Tarrant J22	25
Lubbock.....G 13	X	Madras, Red River.....G 27	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lubbock Stock Yard,		Magenta, Oldham.....G 12	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lubbock.....G 13	X	Magera, Harris.....P 27	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lucas, (r. d.) Collins H 24	150	Magill, (r. d.) Milan.....N 23	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lucas, Jefferson.....P 29	X	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lucern, Hanford.....A 14	X	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lucenbach, Gillespie P 19	150	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lucky, Matagorda.....R 25	X	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lucky, (r. d.) Monta-		Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Luera, Jones.....G 21	300	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lueders, Jones.....L 17	300	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lueders Quarry,		Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lueders, Jones.....L 17	300	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Luella, Grayson.....H 24	4,878	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lufkin, S. Angelina M 28	X	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lula, Dimmit.....T 18	1,502	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lulling, C. Caldwell, Q 32	100	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lunier, (r. d.) Marion I 29	100	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Luncheon, (r. d.) Hardin O 29	100	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Luna, (r. d.) Freestone L25	100	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lund, (r. d.) Travis.....O 22	100	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lundy, Houston.....M 27	100	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lusk, Throckmorton.....I 19	49	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lusk, Washington.....P 24	100	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Luther, Howard.....J 14	100	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Luzon, Kent.....L 16	100	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Luxello, Bexar.....R 20	23	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lydia, (r. d.) Yed River H27	400	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lyford, Cameron.....X 22	400	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lynan, Motley.....G 15	75	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lynchburg, Harris.....P 27	300	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lyons, Burleson.....O 24	1,200	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lyra, Palo Pinto.....J 20	500	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lytle, Liberty.....P 23	200	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lytle, Atascosa.....R 19	500	Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
Lytle Springs, Caldwell		Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100
well.....P 22		Magist, Wharton.....R 25	maytown, Nacog-		Mission Valley, Vic-		Murray, Young.....J 14	100



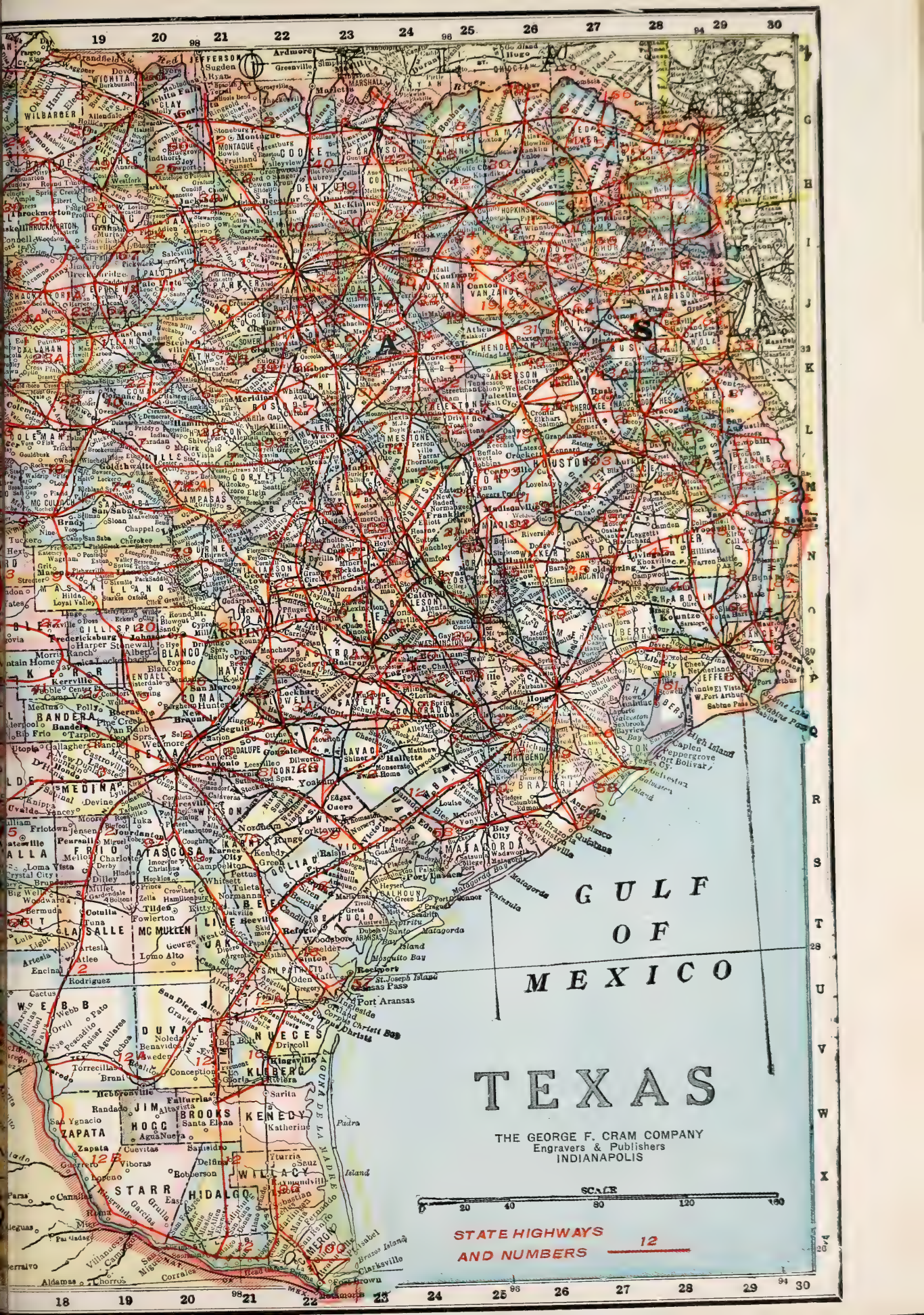
GULF
OF
MEXICO

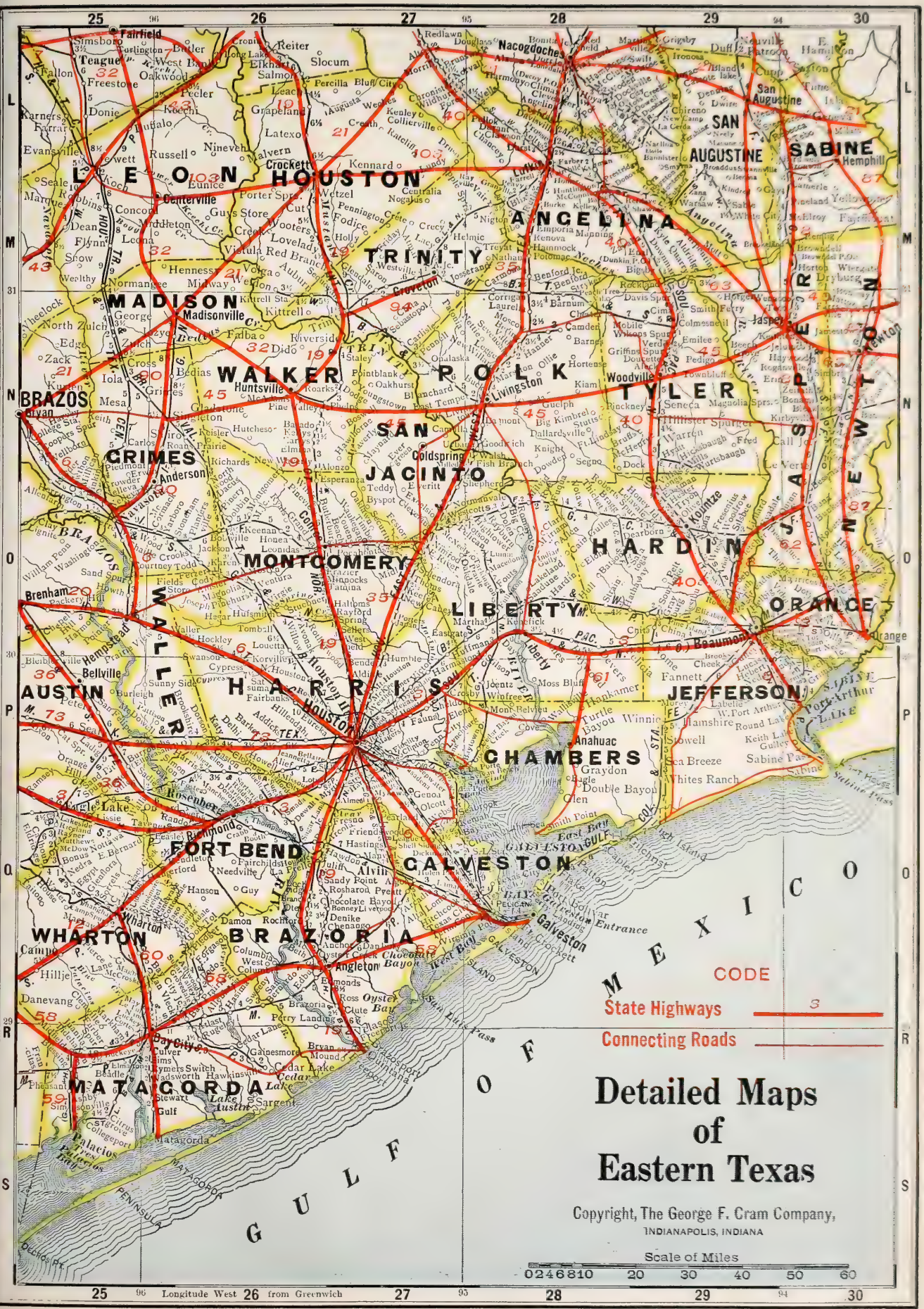
TEXAS

THE GEORGE F. CRAM COMPANY
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STATE HIGHWAYS
AND NUMBERS





Detailed Maps of Eastern Texas

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Scale of Miles

0 2 4 6 8 10 20 30 40 50 60



<i>New Camp, Nacogoches</i>L 28	X	<i>Oak</i> (r. d.) Ellis.....K 24	60	<i>Ozona, Crockett</i>N 14	427	<i>Penitas</i> (H. R. name)		<i>Philo</i> (r. d.) Ellis.....K 24	25
<i>New Camp, Trinity</i>M 27	X	<i>Oakalla, Burnett</i>K 21	80	<i>Ozro</i> (r. d.) Ellis.....K 21	X	<i>Pennington</i> (F. J.) Hopkins.....L 26	490	<i>Plymouth, Collins</i>D 16	18
<i>New Caney, Montgomery</i>O 27	150	<i>Oak Cliff, Dallas</i>L 23	X			<i>Pennington, Trinity</i>M 27	200	<i>Pochontia, Montgomery</i>G 27	X
<i>Newcastle, Young</i>L 19	1,452	<i>Oakdale, Liberty</i>O 27	X	<i>Pacio</i> (r. d.) Delta.....L 26	X	<i>Pena, de Witt</i>K 23	200	<i>Pado, Matagorda</i>K 21	X
<i>New Fountain, (r. d.) Medina</i>K 19	200	<i>Oak Forest, Gonzales</i> Q 22	200	<i>Packer, Hill, Washington</i>P 24	X	<i>Pena, (r. d.) Hill</i>K 43	75	<i>Pae, Nacogoches</i>L 29	X
<i>Newharp, (r. d.) Montague</i>G 21	60	<i>Oak Grove, (r. d.) Tarrant</i>L 27	30	<i>Pack, Saddle, Llano</i>N 20	X	<i>Pepper, (r. d.) Rusk</i>K 28	21	<i>Poe, (r. d.) Bowie</i>L 29	X
<i>New Home, Lynn</i>H 13	X	<i>Oak Grove, Wood</i>L 27	30	<i>Paddock, (r. d.) Lamar</i> G 26	50	<i>Pepper, Chero-</i>		<i>Poe, (r. d.) Kaufman</i>L 29	X
<i>New Hope, (r. d.) Dallas</i> J 24	100	<i>Oakhill, (r. d.) Travis</i> O 21	200	<i>Padgett, Young</i>H 19	30	<i>Pera, Reeves</i>K 35	10	<i>Poinblanc, San Jacinto</i>L 25	200
<i>New Hope, Jones</i>J 17	X	<i>Oakhurst, San Jacinto</i> N 26	30	<i>Paducah, Cottle</i> G 26	2,500	<i>Perceat, Harris</i>P 24	50	<i>Pontchartraine, San Jacinto</i>L 25	200
<i>New Hubbard, Shackelford</i>J 18	X	<i>Oakland, Colorado</i>Q 23	250	<i>Paige, Bastrop</i>O 23	467	<i>Percha, Houston</i>L 26	50	<i>Pontchartraine, San Jacinto</i>L 25	200
<i>Newlin, Hall</i>E 16	X	<i>Oakland, San Jacinto</i> O 23	250	<i>Paint Rock, Concho</i>M 17	500	<i>Perico, Dallas</i>L 23	60	<i>Pontchartraine, San Jacinto</i>L 25	200
<i>Newlin, Marion</i>E 16	X	<i>Oakville, Live Oak</i>L 21	481	<i>Palais, Presidio</i>O 8	1,000	<i>Perrin, Jack</i>L 21	200	<i>Polar, Kent</i>L 25	200
<i>Newport, Clay</i>L 26	275	<i>Oakwood, Leon</i>L 25	1,100	<i>Palace, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	12	<i>Perry, Fair</i>M 23	200	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>New Salem, Rusk</i>K 27	300	<i>Oasis, (r. d.) Dallas</i> L 23	X	<i>Palafax, Webb</i>V 18	X	<i>Perry Landing, Brazoria</i>L 26	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Newseum, Camp</i>L 21	500	<i>Obi, Uvalde</i>L 17	X	<i>Palacios, Matagorda</i> S 25	1,335	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>New Sweden, (r. d.) Travis</i>O 22	30	<i>Oblate, Hidalgo</i>Y 20	X	<i>Palava, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Newton, Newton</i>N 30	1,200	<i>Oby, (r. d.) Camp</i>L 27	30	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>New Ulm, Austin</i>P 24	X	<i>Oce, (r. d.) McLennan</i> M 13	1,200	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>New Waverly, Walker</i> O 27	500	<i>Ochiltree, Ochiltree</i> A 25	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>New York, (r. d.) Henderson</i>K 26	50	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Neyland, Hunt</i>H 25	30	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Neyland, Hunt</i>H 25	30	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nichols, McCulloch</i> M 18	X	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nichols, Robertson</i> N 24	36	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nicholson, (r. d.) Fannin</i>L 21	150	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nickel, (r. d.) Gonzales</i>R 22	X	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Niederwald, Caldwell</i> Q 27	90	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nigton, Trinity</i>M 23	716	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nile, Milam</i>N 23	716	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Niles City, Tarrant</i> J 22	75	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nimrod, Eastland</i>K 19	15	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nimrod, Liberty</i>Q 27	15	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nimrod, McCulloch</i> N 18	35	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nineveh, Leon</i>M 25	25	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nineveh, Nacogoches</i> L 27	25	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Niz, Gregg</i>J 27	25	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nix, (r. d.) Lampasas</i> M 20	35	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	10	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.) Guadalupe</i>Q 21	1,124	<i>Ochoa, Webb</i>L 22	500	<i>Palav, (r. d.) Fisher</i> J 16	350	<i>Perry, (r. d.) Van</i>L 21	2,000	<i>Polk, Anglin</i>L 27	150
<i>Nixon, (r. d.)</i>									

Q

Quail, Collingsworth, D 16	150
Quannah, C. Harde-	
man,	F17
Quarry, Washington O 24	50
Quarrier, Moore,	B 19
Quarrie, Presidio,	O 7
Queen City, C. Cass,	H 29
Queen City,	Maverick, S 15
Quinn, Medina,	L 19
Quinn, Hunt,	L 24
Quinn, C. Hunt,	L 25
Quinn, Jasper,	O 29
Quintana, Brazoria, R 27	301
Quintana, Briscoe,	F 14
Quittman, Wood,	L 26
Quito, (rad.) Leon, M 25	10
Quize, Ward,	L 10
Quizo Quarry, Ward, M 10	214

R

Rabby, (r. d.) Fayette Q 24	×
Rabbs, Newberry..... U 32	×
Rabbs, Newberry..... U 32	×
Rabner, (r. d.) De Witt R 23	400
Race tracks, (r. d.).....	
Delta..... H 26	25
Rache, Robertson..... N 24	×
Rache, Dallas..... N 24	×
Rachon, Jones..... L 17	×
Rachon, Pamela..... K 28	150
Raisdale, (r. d.) Fair.....	
Delta..... G 25	×
Rainbow, Lamar..... G 26	10
Rainbow, Somervell K 21	100
Rainsville, (r. d.) Shelby.....	
Delta..... L 29	×
Rainey, Victoria..... S 23	33
Raleigh, (r. d.) Navar.....	
Delta..... K 24	25
Rails, R. R. name.....	
Cedar..... G 14	1,000
Ralph, Randall..... E 13	×
Ramirez, Live Oak T 21	60
Ramirez, Dunn..... V 20	100
Ramsell, Wheeler..... D 26	70
Ramsell, Bastrop..... O 22	×
Ramsell, (r. d.) Q 24	×
Ramsey, Colorado.....	
Cameron..... V 22	100
Ramsted, Jim Hogg W 19	80
Ramsey, Fort Bend..... Q 25	×
Randall, (r. d.) Tarrant J 22	17
Randolph, Fannin..... H 24	400
Raney, (r. d.) Hunt..... L 25	30
Raney, (r. d.) Ellis J 19	16,205
Rankin, (r. d.) Ellis..... K 24	×
Rankin, Upton..... M 12	30
Rast, (r. d.) Van Zandt J 26	20
Rast, Hff, Houston..... M 27	2,500
Rates, Mills..... M 19	10
Rattan, (r. d.) Delta..... H 26	×
Ravena..... Fannin..... G 24	412
Ravenna, (r. d.) Dallas J 24	40
Raw, (r. d.) Ellis..... K 24	75
Ray, Grayson..... G 24	24
Rayburn, Liberty..... O 27	25
Rayford, Montgomery O 26	×
Rayford, Ford..... G 18	75
Raymondsville.....	
Wiley..... X 22	400
Raynor, Colorado..... Q 35	×
Raynor, (r. d.).....	
Raywood, Liberty..... P 24	200
Rayzor, Lamar..... G 25	×
Re, (r. d.) Navarro..... K 24	30
Reagan, Falls..... M 23	400
Reagan Wells, Valdejo L 17	20
Reagan Springs, Ellis J 23	200
Reardon, Dunn..... V 20	400
Reard, (r. d.).....	
Rebecca, San Angus.....	25
Ree.....	
The..... L 29	60
Rector, (r. d.) Denton H 23	18
Redbird, Jackson..... R 24	×
Redbranch, (r. d.).....	
Grayson..... G 24	×
Red Branch, Houston M 26	600
Red Branch, (r. d.).....	
Redford, Nacogdoches L 28	×
Redford, Preddo..... Q 8	200
Redhill, Case..... I 29	45
Redland, (r. d.) Wood..... J 27	10
Redman, Cherokee..... L 27	×
Red Oak, Ellis..... L 23	350
Red Oak Bay, Bell..... N 22	25
Red Oak, Bay..... P 27	15
Red Springs, Bay..... H 15	15
Redwater, Bowie..... H 28	300
Redwood, (r. d.) Guadalupe.....	
Q 21	80
Redville, Caldwell P 21	300
Reese, Cherokee..... K 26	25
Refugio..... T 23	953
Refugio, (r. d.)..... M 19	25
Regency, (r. d.).....	
Hugton..... P 25	×
Rehm, Hartley..... B 11	×
Reilly Springs, (r. d.).....	
Hopkins..... I 26	75
Reinhold, Wharton..... Q 14	75
Reinhardt, Dallas..... L 23	75
Reiser, (r. d.)..... V 19	150
Reiser, Andrew..... L 26	×
Reklaw, Cherokee..... K 21	40
Reklaw, Hidalgo Y 27	×
Reliance, (r. d.) Bra.....	
Zell..... N 25	10
Remig, Jasper..... M 29	750
Remount, Bexar..... Q 20	21
Remondham, (r. d.) Harris.....	
Remond, (r. d.) Taylor.....	22
Remond, Collins..... H 23	100
Remo, Lamar..... G 26	60
Remo, Parker..... L 22	80

... Angelina, . M 32
 Republic, Johnson, J. M 22
 Retreat, (r. d.) Grimes, O's M 22
 Retrieve, Angelina, M 28
 Retta, Tarrant J 22
 Reynard, (r. d.) Hous-
 ton, M 26
 Reynolds, Jim Wells, L. E 11
 Rhies, Farmer, E 11
 Rhine, Mills, (r. d.) M 26
 Rhine, M 26
 Rhinecland, Knox, H 18
 Rhodes, (r. d.) Rusk, K 27
 Rhome, Wise, I 22
 Rhonesboro, Uplush, I 22
 Rhymey, (r. d.) Collins H 24
 Ricardio, Kleberg, V 21
 Ricardio, Fannin, K 24
 Rice Farm, Jefferson, P 29
 Ricefield, Colorado, Q 25
 Rices Crossing, (r. d.) J 22
 Williamson, O 24
 Richards, Grimes, O 24
 Richardson, Dallas, I 23
Riders Spur, Hardin, O's M 28
 Rieck, (r. d.) Vassar, S. J 24
 Richard Springs, M 19
 Saba, M 19
Richmond ☉, Fort
 Bend, Q 26
 Ricker, Brown, L 19
Richdick, Fort Bend, Q 26
 Ridge, Mills, M 29
 Ridge, M 25
 Ridings, (r. d.) Fanning G's
 Rienza, (r. d.) Hill, K 23
 Ringold, McLennan, L 23
 Ringold, Montague, G 21
 Rio Frio, Real, Q 17
Riogrande, Starr, Y 19
Rio Grande Junction,
 J 22
 Riohondo, Cameron, Y 22
 Riomedina, Medina, Q 23
 Rionall, Falls, M 23
 Rivista, Johnson, K 22
 Rivista, Titus, H 27
 Rising Star, ☉, Eastland K 19
 Riv, (r. d.) Burleson, O 24
Richte, McLennan, L 22
 Richey, Fannin, M 25
 Riedel, Gollad, L 22
 Riverside, Bexar, Q 20
 Riverside, Walker, N 26
 Riverston, Reeves, L 8
 River View, Red River ☉
 Rivera, Kleberg, V 21
 Rivera, Beach, Kle-
 berg, V 21
 Roach, (r. d.) Cass, I 29
 Roane, Navarro, K 24
 Roanoke, Denton, I 22
 Roans Prairie, Grimes O's
 Roaring Springs,
 Motley, G 15
 Roarks, Walker, N 26
 Roark, N 20
 Robberson, Starr, X 20
 Robbins, Leon, M 25
Robert Lee, Coke L 16
 Roberts, Hunt, I 24
 Roberts, (r. d.) Parker, I 21
 Robertson, Jasper, O 29
Roberts Spur, Hardin O's
 Robison, (r. d.) Orange, O 30
 Robinson, (r. d.) Mc-
 Lennan, M 23
 Robstown, ☉, Nueces, U 22
 Robtin, Hamilton, L 21
Roby ☉, Fisher, J 16
 Rochelle, McCulloch, M 18
 Rochester, Haskell, H 17
 Rock, Presk, K 21
Rock Creek, Cole, M 25
 Rockdale, ☉, Milam, N 23
 Rockett, (r. d.) Ellis, K 24
 Rockford, (r. d.) Lamar G 26
 Rockhill, (r. d.) Collin H 24
 Rockhouse, (r. d.) Aus-
 tin, P 25
 Rock Island, Colorado Q 24
 Rock Island, M 25
 Rockledge, Donley, M 25
Rockport ☉, Aran-
 sas, U 23
Rock Quarry, Fanning G's
Rocksprings, Ed-
 wards, P 16
Rock Spur, Brown, L 19
 Rockwell, ☉, Rock, S 23
Rockwall ☉, Rock,
 wall, I 24
 Rockwood, Coleman, L 19
 Rocky, Mills, M 20
 Rockybranch, (r. d.)
 Morris, I 28
 Rock, (r. d.) Limestone L 24
 Rogers, Tishur, I 27
 Rody, (r. d.) M 25
 Zandt, J 26
 Rodney, (r. d.) Na-
 varro, K 24
 Roeder, (r. d.) Titus, H 27
 Roganville, Jasper, N 29
 Rogers, Beil, N 22
 Rogers, Ranch, Bur-
 leson, O 24
 Rogerson, (R. K. name
 Old) Ochiltree, A 15
 Rohde, Atascosa, S 20
 Roland, (r. d.) Collin, H 24
 Roll Over, Galveston, Q 28
 Roma, Starr, X 19
 Roman, Liberty, V 27
 Romero, Hartley, B 26
 Romney, Eastland, K 19
 Rosa, Val Verde, Q 14

×	Roosevelt, Kintable.
×	Root, (r. d.) Fanning.
25	Rosaville, Hockley.
×	<i>Rosalia</i> , Red River.
×	Rosanky, Bastrop.
×	Roscoe, Nolan.
25	Roschub, Dallas.
×	Roscoe, Dallas.
10	<i>Roschill</i> , Dallas.
×	Roschill, (r. d.) Harris.
75	Roseland, (r. d.) Collins.
150	Rosenas, (r. d.) Van.
50	Zandt.
400	Rosenberg, (r. d.) Bend.
×	Rosier, Brazos.
50	Rosenthal, (r. d.)
50	nan.
611	Rosewood, Upshur.
×	<i>Rosharon</i> , Brazoria.
×	<i>Rostia</i> , San Prizio.
×	<i>Rosprin</i> , Brazos.
30	Ross, Brazos.
40	Ross Hudspeth.
600	Ross, McLennan.
350	×
×	Rosser, Kaufman.
×	<i>Rosslyn</i> , Harris.
150	Roston, Cooke.
×	<i>Rosville</i> , Atascosa.
1,273	Roswell, Bexar.
×	Rossman, Fish.
×	<i>Rotherwood</i> , Harris.
×	Round Lake, Jefferson.
43	Round Mountain.
6	Blanco.
×	Round Rock, William.
300	son.
×	Rouff, Brazos.
675	Round Top, Fayette.
200	<i>Rowan</i> , Bowie.
3,000	Rowden, Callahan.
×	Rowena, Rannels.
×	<i>Rowland</i> , Montague.
×	Rowitz, Dallas.
60	Roy, Lamar.
×	<i>Royce</i> , Potter.
×	<i>Royce</i> , Brazos.
50	RoyceCity, Rockwall.
906	Royston, Fisher.
75	Roznov, (r. d.) Fayette.
31	×
80	Reben, (r. d.) Fanning.
×	<i>Ruby</i> , Jeff Davis.
×	<i>Ruby</i> , Lamar.
×	<i>Ruby</i> , Sherman.
150	Rudd, Comanche.
×	<i>Rudd</i> , Schleicher.
×	<i>Rudolph</i> , Kennedy.
500	<i>Ruffnuch</i> , Robertson.
×	Rufus, (r. d.) Kauf-
×	man.
×	Rugby, (r. d.) Bex-
28	river.
405	River, (r. d.) Bex-
250	<i>Rwagley</i> , Matagorda.
×	Ruidosa, Presidio.
×	Rule, Haskell.
×	<i>Ruliff</i> , Newton.
×	Run, Hidalgo.
×	<i>Runk</i> , Kaufman.
50	Running Water, Hale.
20	Rural Shade, (r. d.)
800	Navarro.
×	<i>Rusk</i> , Cherokee.
37	Russell, Leon.
×	<i>Russell</i> , Van Zandt.
×	<i>Russell</i> , Moley.
×	<i>Rustler</i> , (r. d.) East-
×	land.
30	Rutersville, Fayette.
948	<i>Ruth</i> , Concho.
×	<i>Ruth</i> , Coryell.
635	<i>Rutland</i> , Angelina.
500	Rutledge, (r. d.) Wil-
×	son.
90	<i>Ryals</i> , Montgomery.
325	Ryan, (r. d.) McLennan.
333	<i>Ryan</i> , Presidio.
80	Rye, Liberty.
12	Rylie, Dallas.

7

25	<i>Sabanno</i> , Eastland, K	
200	Sabathany, (r. d.) P	
200	Sabner, _____	I
	Sabnal, C. Valde, _____	R
545	Sabine, Jefferson, _____	P
	Sabine Pass, Jefferson, _____	L
	Sabinetown, Sabine, _____	L
987	Sable, San Augustine, _____	I
	Sachse, Dallas, _____	I
	Sacul, Nacogdoches, _____	I
	<i>Sadie</i> , Fort Bend, _____	Q
388	Sadler, Grayson, _____	G
10	Sage, (r. d.) Burnet, _____	N
	Sagerton, Haskell, _____	I
	Saghuwa, Tarrant, _____	I
125	Saint Elmo, (r. d.) Tarrant	O
250	_____ vs. _____	O
	<i>Saint Francis</i> , Potter, D	
	Saint Hedwig, Bexar, Q	
75	Saint Jo, Montague	G
	<i>Saint John</i> , William-	
14	son, _____	N
100	<i>Saint Luke</i> , William-	
300	son, _____	N
256	<i>Saint Mary</i> , William-	
	son, _____	N
	<i>Saint Mathew</i> , Will-	
	iamson, _____	N
4	Saint Paul, San Pat-	
	ricio, _____	T
36	Salado, Bell, _____	N
	Salem, (r. d.) Erath, _____	K
600	Salem, Victoria, _____	R
50	Salem, _____ Pinto, I	
	<i>Saltina</i> , Hardeman, _____	F
135	Sallineno, Starr, _____	N
	Salmon, Anderson, _____	L

25	51	Salona, (r. d.)	×
25	×	ague	×
12	×	Saltburg, Mitche	×
26	500	Salter, Robertac	×
22	190	Saltillo, Hopkins	×
15	1,079	Salty, (r. d.) Mil	×
23	1,516	Sambo, (r. d.) Ta	×
29	25	Samp, (r. d.)	×
23	5	Sample, Gonzale	×
26	300	Sampson Bell,	×
24	26	San Angelo, G	×
26	10	San Antoni	×
16	1,279	Bexar	×
11	×	Sanatorium, T	×
27	30	San	×
23	25	San Augustine,	×
26	50	San Benito, Cam	×
22	50	San Bernardo,	×
24	25	zoria	×
26	×	Sanches, Webb	×
5	×	Sanco, Coke	×
22	5	Sand, Bastrop	×
24	200	Sand, (r. d.)	×
26	×	Sandflat, (r. d.)	×
19	300	Sand Hts, Wink	×
22	30	Sandia, Jim Well	×
16	1,000	Sand Lake, Ellis	×
26	×	Sandoval, (r. d.)	×
22	×	Hanson,	×
20	200	Sandusky, (r. d.)	×
22	900	Sandy, Blanco	×
19	25	Sandy Fork, G	×
24	150	zales	×
18	×	Sandy Point, Br	×
29	20	San Elizario, El	×
17	300	San Felipe, G	×
21	21	San Gabriel, Mila	×
24	100	Sanger, Denton	×
23	600	San Jose, Bexar	×
24	×	San Jose, Webb	×
24	1,289	San Juan, Hida	×
16	250	San Leon, Galves	×
24	30	San Leon Stat	×
25	×	Salveston	×
25	×	San Marcos, G	×
27	×	San Martin, G	×
21	×	San Patricio,	×
23	×	Patricio	×
20	50	San Pedro, (r. d.)	×
16	50	ton	×
22	×	Saranam, Brook	×
24	×	San Saba	×
25	×	Sasom	×
26	25	Uvalde	×
6	×	Santa Anna, C	×
7	890	Santa Cruz, Dunn	×
10	100	Santa Elena, Stat	×
5	50	Santa Maria, Cam	×
23	1,070	Santa Fe, Hida	×
13	12	Santa Tomas	×
25	53	San Ygnacio, Zap	×
25	2,348	Sapoak, (r. d.) Er	×
5	×	Saragosa, Reeves	×
5	×	Saralvo, (r. d.) E	×
9	×	Saracoga, Gardin	×
5	×	Sarco Creek, Hol	×
9	50	Sardis, (r. d.) Cas	×
3	100	Sarda, Ellis	×
7	33	Sargent, Matagor	×
1	28	Sargent, Reeves	×
7	×	Sarita, Kennedy	×
1	25	Saron, Trinity	×
1	200	Sarantia, Fort Be	×
3	×	Sash, (r. d.) Fann	×
3	×	Saxman, Wilson	×
5	×	Satin, Falls	×
8	15	Satsuma, Harris	×
5	×	Satterfield, Steph	×
5	×	Sattier, Comal	×
5	60	Saturni, McCulloch	×
5	×	Sawdows, Gonzale	×
8	×	Sawdows, Bexar	×
5	×	Sawdows, Travis	×
0	30	Savage, (r. d.)	×
0	1,458	Sava, (r. d.) Van	×
0	350	Savage, (r. d.) Fan	×
0	100	Savannah, (r. d.)	×
0	×	shur	×
0	×	Savoy, Fannin	×
1	50	Sixel, Panola	×
1	100	Snyers, Bexar	×
1	×	Soyers, Ellis, Westro	×
1	×	Scallorn, Mills	×
1	300	Schenck, Grayson	×
2	250	Schertz, Guadalu	×
2	×	Schlake, (r. d.) Le	×
2	35	Schley, Ellis	×
2	×	Schley, (r. d.) Harris	×
2	50	Schoenau, (r. d.) Au	×
2	993	Shoefeld, Hill	×
2	×	School House, C	×
2	×	eron	×
2	×	Sehruder, Red R	×
2	×	Schroeder, Gollad	×
2	×	Schulenburg, F	×
2	×	ette	×
2	×	Schull, Bell	×
2	×	Schumannville, (r	×
2	×	Schwertner, (r	×
2	100	Williamson	×
2	403	Scoffield, Burleson	×
2	×	Scotland, Archer	×
2	100	Scott, (r. d.) Van	×
2	×	Scotts Siding, Zar	×
2	×	Saba	×
2	300	Scotzky, Eastlan	×
2	×	Scranton, Eastlan	×

...G 21	25	Scrap, Red
...J 15	×	Scerogilins, R.
N 23	×	Sealcock, W.
H 26	150	Scurry, Kau
...O 23	20	Sea Breeze, A
...R 17	20	Seabrook, I.
...K 22	20	Seadrift, (r. d.)
...F 20	13	Seagrass, (r. d.)
...M 22	61	Seagrass, (r. d.)
...M 16	×	Seale, Robert
...Q 20	10,050	Seaton, (r. d.)
...L 15	161,879	Seattle, Cor
...L 29	1,268	Seawall, (r. d.)
...Y 22	5,070	Sebastian, V
...R 26	×	Sebrus, R.
...V 18	×	Vineyard
...K 16	40	Secusion, I.
...F 23	100	Seco, Medini
...H 22	1,200	Security, M
...R 20	50	Seegia, (r. d.)
...U 21	150	Seegia, (r. d.)
...U 21	3,500	Seegia, (r. d.)
...J 24	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...O 22	30	Seegia, (r. d.)
...O 23	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...G 24	41	Seegia, (r. d.)
...O 20	105	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Q 22	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...L 26	75	Seegia, (r. d.)
...P 24	300	Seegia, (r. d.)
...H 22	1,201	Seegia, (r. d.)
...R 20	100	Seegia, (r. d.)
...U 17	1,203	Seegia, (r. d.)
...O 21	1,203	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Q 27	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Y 18	4,527	Seegia, (r. d.)
...U 22	315	Seegia, (r. d.)
...M 26	20	Seegia, (r. d.)
...W 20	2,011	Seegia, (r. d.)
...R 17	453	Seegia, (r. d.)
...L 18	1,407	Seegia, (r. d.)
...V 20	300	Seegia, (r. d.)
...X 20	75	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Y 21	200	Seegia, (r. d.)
...O 20	500	Seegia, (r. d.)
...U 17	450	Seegia, (r. d.)
...A 17	195	Seegia, (r. d.)
...M 9	200	Seegia, (r. d.)
...S 24	100	Seegia, (r. d.)
...O 23	1,500	Seegia, (r. d.)
...T 23	600	Seegia, (r. d.)
...J 23	13	Seegia, (r. d.)
...S 26	10	Seegia, (r. d.)
...M 9	300	Seegia, (r. d.)
...V 21	300	Seegia, (r. d.)
...M 27	600	Seegia, (r. d.)
...G 25	150	Seegia, (r. d.)
...D 20	600	Seegia, (r. d.)
...M 23	50	Seegia, (r. d.)
...P 26	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...S 21	28	Seegia, (r. d.)
...M 18	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Q 22	110	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Q 20	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...U 21	50	Seegia, (r. d.)
...X 19	50	Seegia, (r. d.)
...T 26	20	Seegia, (r. d.)
...J 26	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...I 28	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...K 24	378	Seegia, (r. d.)
...G 24	30	Seegia, (r. d.)
...M 20	35	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Q 20	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Q 24	300	Seegia, (r. d.)
...J 23	25	Seegia, (r. d.)
...N 25	25	Seegia, (r. d.)
...K 23	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Y 22	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...R 27	350	Seegia, (r. d.)
...S 23	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Q 23	1,246	Seegia, (r. d.)
...M 23	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...J 21	300	Seegia, (r. d.)
...Y 21	500	Seegia, (r. d.)
...N 22	500	Seegia, (r. d.)
...O 24	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...G 20	300	Seegia, (r. d.)
...T 26	10	Seegia, (r. d.)
...M 19	×	Seegia, (r. d.)
...J 29	100	Seegia, (r. d.)
...K 18	150	Seegia, (r. d.)

anklin, G	26	25
arton, Q	41	×
son, J	24	250
ambers P	29	×
rris, Q	27	100
lthoun, T	24	31
stus, J	24	75
son, M	24	100
son, M	24	25
ell, N	22	13
ll, M	22	10
d, Cal-		
Q	22	×
Y	22	200
ack, I	21	100
acaca, R	24	50
R	18	×
ogy	07	200
Collin, H	24	25
kleoford, J	18	185
son, N	24	100
son, N	24	100
Bexar, M	20	150
son, N	28	20
son, O	17	35
dualate	Q	3,631
Q	20	×
son, L	23	×
Erath, K	21	25
annin, G	25	100
son, M	16	100
son, M	16	100
Bexar, R	40	500
H, Tar-		
son, J	22	×
aines, I	11	300
r.d.) Aus-		
P	25	×
son, J	20	210
Bexar, R	20	75
apapas, M	20	×
son, N	26	×
Lee, P	23	75
son, P	27	×
lk, N	27	100
son, J	29	50
son, J	18	2,120
son, H	18	24
aylor, H	18	×
d.) Up-		
son, J	28	×
lio, P	7	110
Andrews	J	200
bbcock, G	13	20
heeler H	16	1,227
son, C	125	×
) Free-		
son, L	25	×
son, H	20	100
lam, N	23	100
e., Q	23	×
son, J	16	×
son, Q	20	×
elia, M	28	75
son, H	27	75
os, N	12	20
uction, P	24	200
son, K	28	×
belly, L	29	200
son, P	27	100
son, J	25	75
arinto, P	27	50
rado, Q	24	150
) Hous-		
son, M	26	×
) Hop-		
son, G	23	16,031
ction, G	24	×
son, H	28	×
aver, G	27	25
son, M	15	300
leman, L	18	100
limo, H	30	20
L, J	24	25
son, Q	23	15
do, Q	23	1,300
atgom-		
son, O	27	×
son, N	25	500
son, N	20	50
son, N	30	×
son, K	29	10
ertson, N	24	75
son, J	29	75
erde, Q	14	100
son, K	19	×
anca, M	5	500
son, J	27	100
son, K	28	30
son, M	22	×
son, O	29	150
son, K	15	10
son, K	24	25
son, J	26	100
son, K	14	116
leman, K	14	25
son, N	29	×
Oak, T	20	125
Bowie, H	28	150
son, J	24	×
son, J	25	40
Mat-		
S	25	×

199

200

MEN OF TEXAS



IN the preceding pages we have covered in detail the history, the resources and industries of Texas. Special articles from the pens of many of the most eminent men and women of the State who are recognized as authorities on the subjects treated, have dealt with facts regarding nearly every phase of life and industry of Texas as a state, as well as of the leading cities and centers of industry, in an interesting and comprehensive manner. These articles are appropriately illustrated with pictures of historic interest and a large number of views showing the scenic beauty as well as the commercial and industrial progress. This is followed by a complete summary of the principal facts of interest regarding every city, town and county of Texas, supplemented with carefully indexed maps showing railroads, electric lines and automobile highways, as well as geographic, topographic and political divisions.

The following department of the Encyclopedia is devoted to the biographical sketches of men and women of Texas who have had a part in the making of Texas history, as well as those who today represent the political, professional, commercial and industrial life of the state.



Governors of Texas

GOVERNORS OF TEXAS

HENRY SMITH—Governor of the Provisional Government of Texas, November, 1835-March, 1836, was born in 1784 and died in 1851. He came to Texas from Missouri in 1821, was one of the first men to advocate the independence of Texas and was first governor over Texas as one of the Mexican states. His administration was stormy because the council that had elected him head of the Provisional Government wished Texas to continue as a Mexican state while Henry Smith was for independence. A minority of the council voted to depose him but he refused to retire from his position until the founding of the government ad interim which gave a different turn to Texas' affairs and elected a new man.

DAVID G. BURNET—Second Governor of Texas before the Republic was founded, March, 1836-September, 1836, was born in 1788, came to Texas in 1826, and from the Convention of 1833, advocated the independence of Texas; upon formation of the government ad interim, the second form of Texas' development in her evolution from a province of Mexico to one of the states in the American Union, he was chosen head of the new regime which in turn was brought to an end with the establishment of the Republic of Texas, September, 1836, when the first president was elected. He was vice-president of the republic under Lamar's administration, was secretary of state in 1846, and elected United States senator, 1866. He died on December 5, 1870.

SAM HOUSTON—The first and the third president of the Republic of Texas, 1836-1838, and 1841-1844 (due to the fact that the constitution of the new republic forbade a president's holding two consecutive terms) and sixth governor, 1859-March 16, 1861, was born in Virginia, March 2, 1793, and came to Texas in 1832 after having served as governor of Tennessee, a congressman of that state also, and finally as special representative of President Jackson to the Indians in which capacity he came to Texas. In 1835 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Texas forces. How he displayed rare generalship in this capacity as he had previously done in the United States army, and won the Battle of San Jacinto against the Mexicans at great odds, thereby settling forever the matter of Texas' independence, is known to all students of history. He was chosen first president of the Republic of Texas, which was the first election by the people, Governor Smith of the Provisional Government and Governor Burnet of the Government ad interim having been chosen by a small council. He was elected to his second term as president by the people as soon as the constitution allowed. He was elected as Texas State Senator to the United States in 1846, 1847, and 1851, and was chosen governor of Texas in 1859 but resigned the position as Texas joined the Confederacy, a measure he opposed. He was for thirty years, from 1832, the date of his coming to Texas, to 1863, the date of his death, one of the colossal figures of Texas history, in her three forms, a province of Mexico, a Republic, a State in the American Union.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR—The second president of the Republic of Texas, 1838-1841, was born in Georgia, 1798 and settled in Texas in 1835. He had served as secretary of war during the government ad interim, vice-president under Houston's first ad-

ministration as president of the Republic, a gallant commander in the Mexican war following the annexation of Texas to the United States, and later still as United States minister to Argentine. He was noted for his courtly manners, distinguished bearing and literary ability. He died in 1859.

ANSON JONES—Fourth president of the Republic of Texas (Sam Houston being the third as well as the first), 1844-1846, was born in Massachusetts, 1798; he came to Texas in 1833 and from the first was a champion of Texan independence. Before his election to the presidency he had served as a member of the Texan Congress, minister to the United States and secretary of state. At the annexation of Texas to the Union, which occurred before his term as president had expired, he retired to his plantation, occupied himself with his professional and literary duties till his death in 1858.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON—First governor of the American State of Texas, February 16, 1846-December 21, 1847, was born in 1809 and died in 1858. He came to Texas in 1836, bringing from Mississippi a regiment of volunteers to fight for Texas independence. He was a great orator, rendered invaluable service in raising troops for Texas in the United States and was attorney-general under Houston in 1837 served as special minister to England and France, and in 1844, minister to the United States. At the close of his first term as governor, he refused to stand for re-election. He was later elected to the United States Senate.

GEORGE T. WOOD—Second governor of Texas, 1847-1849, was born in Georgia and removed to Texas in 1836. Little is known of his private life. He served several terms as a member of the Texas Congress, was an officer in the Mexican war, and for some time brigadier-general of the militia. In 1847 he was elected governor and upon the expiration of his term of office he retired to private life where he died, in Panola County, in 1856.

PETER HANSBORO BELL—Third governor of the State of Texas, 1849-1853, born in Virginia, 1810, came to Texas in 1836. He distinguished himself in the battle of San Jacinto, and after holding several offices under the Republic of Texas, entered the Mexican war as colonel of volunteers. In 1849 he was made governor and near the close of his second term he was elected to congress. At the end of his second congressional term he married and settled in North Carolina where he resided until his death in 1898. In 1891, seven years before his death, though he had been a resident citizen of North Carolina for some years, the Texas legislature voted him a liberal donation of Texas lands as a reward for his excellent services in the three stages of the state's existence—in revolutionary days, under the Republic and as a state in the Union.

ELISHA MARSHALL PEASE—Fourth governor of the State of Texas, 1853-1857, was born in Connecticut, 1812, and came to Texas in 1835. He soon attained recognition of the public in services rendered in minor offices under the provisional government and later under the government ad interim. He won state-wide fame as author of the laws regulating proceedings in the district courts and as chairman of the judiciary committee originating the probate laws of 1848. In 1850 he was elected to the state senate and in 1853 to the governorship.

GOVERNORS OF TEXAS

After the Civil War, in 1867, he was again made governor of the state by appointment by General Sheridan, but after two years' service as provisional governor in reconstruction days, resigned because of a misunderstanding between him and the military commander of the district. Governor Pease died in 1883.

HARDIN R. RUNNELS—Fifth governor of the State of Texas, 1857-1859, came to Texas in 1841 or 1842 from Mississippi and soon became representative of Bowie County in the legislature, from 1853 to 1855, serving as speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1857 he was elected governor of the state after having served as lieutenant-governor. After the expiration of his term of office Governor Runnels retired to his plantation in Bowie County where he died in 1873.

EDWARD CLARK—Seventh governor of the State, 1861, from March to December, was born in 1818 in Georgia but became a citizen of Texas in 1843. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1845, secretary of the house in the first Texas legislature, senator in the second, secretary of state under Governor Pease, and lieutenant-governor under General Houston, who was the sixth governor of the state, as well as twice president of the Republic. Governor Houston did not favor Texas' joining the Confederacy, therefore he voluntarily resigned his office as the sixth governor which promoted Mr. Clark, the lieutenant-governor, to the governorship of Texas for the ten months of Governor Houston's unexpired term. Governor Clark died at his home in Marshall, Texas, in 1880.

FRANCIS R. LUBBOCK—Eighth governor of Texas, 1861-1863, was born in South Carolina in 1815 and removed to Texas in 1836. He was made comptroller of the republic by President Houston, and appointed to the same office a second time by President Houston in his second administration. In 1861 he was elected governor; he refused to be a candidate for a second term, choosing rather to enter the Confederate army with the 90,000 Texans he had assisted in putting in the field. After a brilliant career under various generals, he was offered a place on the staff of President Davis. An intimate and lasting friendship sprang up between the former Texas governor and the Confederate president and Mr. Lubbock was with President Davis when the two were taken prisoners by the Federal government. They had seven months' prison life together. In 1878 ex-Governor Lubbock was elected state treasurer, a position he held for thirteen years, until 1891. He died at his home in Austin, in 1905.

PENDLETON MURRAH—Ninth governor of Texas, a native of South Carolina, came to Texas from Alabama in early manhood, exact date not known, and in 1857 was elected representative of Harrison County in the state legislature. In 1863 he was made governor. When the Confederacy surrendered he fled to Mexico where he died, at Monterey, in 1865.

ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON—Tenth governor of Texas, 1865-1866, a native of Alabama, came to Texas in 1846. Three years later he was made attorney-general of the state under Governor Bell. In 1851 and in 1853, he was elected to the legislature from Travis County. In 1859 he was elected to congress. He opposed secession from the Union and as Texas withdrew, he retired to Mexico, thence to the northern states and served in the Civil

War as brigadier-general of Texas troops in the Federal army. He became governor of Texas by virtue of appointment by President Johnson, in 1865, and in the following year was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court. He died at his home in Austin in April, 1875.

JAMES W. THROCKMORTON—Eleventh governor of Texas, 1866-1867, came to Texas in 1841 from the state of Tennessee where he was born in 1825. In 1851 he was elected to the legislature where he served for several terms; he opposed secession but was firm in standing by his state and was a faithful soldier in the Confederate army. He was rendering invaluable service to the state in reconstruction days when General Sheridan, the military commander of the district Texas was in, suddenly removed him from the governor's chair. In 1874-78, he served as congressman. He died in 1894 at his home in McKinney, Texas.

ELISHA M. PEASE—Twelfth governor, 1867-1869, was fourth governor also, in which order his sketch is given.

EDMUND J. DAVIS—Thirteenth governor of Texas, 1870-1874, a native of Florida, began his residence in Texas in 1848 and held various offices of trust until 1861 when he entered the Union army. In 1869 he was elected governor. At the expiration of his second term of office he resumed his law practice at Austin where he died in 1883.

RICHARD COKE—Fourteenth governor of Texas, 1874-1876, was born in Virginia in 1829; in 1850 he located near Waco, Texas, and was soon chosen as a district judge. He entered the Southern army as private, came out as captain. In 1866 he became associate justice of the Supreme Court but was removed as impediment to reconstruction. In 1876 he was elected United States senator, an office he held for eighteen years. In 1895 he refused a further candidacy, retired to private life and died at his Waco home in 1897.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD—Fifteenth governor of the Lone Star State, 1876-1879, after graduating from Mercer University of Georgia, his native state, the University of Virginia and Harvard University with literary and law degrees, came to Texas in 1853 and settled at Tyler where his eloquence soon won for him the title of "Young Demosthenes." In 1856 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention, soon afterwards was made United States attorney for western Texas, then entered the legislature. In the Civil War he was a Confederate colonel. In 1873 he was elected lieutenant governor and upon resignation of Governor Coke he succeeded to the governor's chair. Governor Hubbard was one of the most celebrated speakers of his day, his ability as such being in demand throughout the nation, in campaign speaking, as well as in his own state. In 1885 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary of Japan. He died at Tyler, Texas, 1901.

ORAN M. ROBERTS—Born in South Carolina, 1815, came to Texas in 1841 and from 1879 to 1883 served as our sixteenth governor. He had previously held the offices of district attorney, district judge, justice of the Supreme Court—prior to the Civil War—colonel in the Confederate army, chief justice of Texas, 1864, United States senator, 1866, and in 1874 again made chief justice. From this latter position he resigned to become governor of Texas. After his governorship expired he was chosen pro-

GOVERNORS OF TEXAS

fessor in the law department of the University of Texas. He resigned this position in 1893, died in 1898.

JOHN IRELAND—Seventeenth governor of Texas, 1883-1887, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1827 and came to Texas in 1853. He served as district judge, member of both houses of the state legislature, and became one of the supreme judges. In 1882 and in 1884 he was nominated governor of Texas by acclamation. He retired to Seguin, his home town, in 1887 where he resumed the practice of law. He died in 1896.

LAWRENCE S. ROSS—Eighteenth governor of Texas, 1887-1891, came to Texas in 1839 from Iowa where he was born in 1838. In early youth, during summer vacations from college, he won far-reaching fame as a fighter of Indians, subduing the Comanches some years later. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, was elected to the state senate in 1881 and chosen governor in 1886 and in 1888. At the expiration of his second term he was made president of the Texas A. & M. College, at Bryan, where he died in 1898.

JAMES STEPHEN HOGG—Nineteenth governor of Texas, 1891-1895, was the first native of Texas to fill the governor's office. He was born in 1851, at Rusk, left an orphan at the age of twelve, was self-made, became a publisher and editor of ability and in 1875 took up the practice of law. The successive offices of justice of the peace, county attorney, district attorney, attorney-general and then governor, indicate his rise in state services. His constructive policies as governor met with sharp opposition and he was perhaps the most criticised executive of the state in certain circles in the term of his office. But he was a true statesman and when he died in 1906, his remains were taken to the senate chamber where they lay in state and leaders from every section attended the funeral.

CHARLES A. CULBERSON—Twentieth governor of the state, 1895-1899, was born in Alabama in 1855. His father, Hon. David B. Culberson, moved to Texas in 1857 and for many years was a leading member of congress and one of the most able jurists of our country. Charles A. Culberson, after serving as county attorney of Marian County, moved to Dallas in 1888, was attorney-general from 1891 to 1895, governor for two terms and in 1899 was elected United States senator in which capacity he serves to this day. He has the honor of having won in every contest before the people in his many years of service and is yet at the forefront in state and national service.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS—The twenty-first governor of Texas, 1899-1903, came to Texas in 1851 from Mississippi at the age of ten. He was soldier, school teacher, lawyer. In 1873 he was elected state senator; in 1879 and 1880 he was lieutenant-governor; from 1884 to 1899 he was in congress, serving for twelve years upon the committee of appropriations and part of the time chairman of the committee.

S. W. T. LANHAM—Twenty-second governor of Texas, 1903-1907, born in South Carolina, July 4, 1846, came to Texas in 1866. He was a self-made man, having his first and only teacher when he was fifteen and to whom he never tired in paying tributes. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar; he became district attorney and then served as congressman for sixteen years, doing valuable work

on the judiciary committee. At the expiration of his terms as governor, 1903-1907, he retired to his home at Weatherford where he died in 1908.

THOMAS MITCHELL CAMPBELL—Twenty-third governor of Texas, 1907-1911, the second native Texan to rise to the office of governor, was born in 1856 at Rusk, Texas. In 1878 he began the practise of law; in 1891 he was made receiver for the I. & G. N. Ry. and moved to Palestine, Texas; two years later he was made general manager of this railway but resigned in 1897 to resume his law practice. He enjoys the distinction of being the first Texan who never held any public office until chosen governor of the state.

OSCAR BRANCH COLQUITT—Twenty-fourth governor of Texas, 1911-1915, was a native of Georgia where he was born in 1861. He came to Texas in 1878 and began his career as an employee of a railway, then in the manufacturing business, next in the banking world and then as editor and publisher. After being admitted to the bar he was elected as state senator from Kaufman, Navarro and Henderson counties, then was made railroad commissioner and in 1910 and in 1912 was elected to the governor's chair. He now resides at Dallas.

JAMES E. FERGUSON—The twenty-fifth governor of Texas, 1915-1917, was born near Temple, Texas, in 1871. He was inaugurated governor of Texas in 1914 and in his second term had twenty-one charges of malfeasance and corruption in office laid to his charge; the senate sustained ten of the twenty-one charges, mainly by a vote of 27 to 4, September 22, 1917. The expulsion of Governor Ferguson from office forever disbars him from holding office in this state again.

WILLIAM PETTUS HOBBY—Twenty-sixth governor, 1917-1921, was born in Polk County, Texas, in 1878. Soon after affiliating himself with the Houston Post he attained leadership in the newspaper world. In 1913 and in 1915 he was chosen lieutenant-governor under Mr. Ferguson as governor and upon the latter's impeachment succeeded to the governor's chair September 1, 1917, and at the expiration of that term was elected governor.

PAT MORRIS NEFF—Twenty-seventh governor of Texas, 1922-, is a native Texan, born in McGregor, November 26, 1871, son of Noah and Isabella (Shepherd) Neff, both deceased. His education was received in the public schools of his native town and Baylor University of Waco from which he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts with the class of 1894. He then attended the law department of the University of Texas, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in the class of 1897. He received the degree of master of arts at the Baylor University in 1898. In 1921 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him both by Baylor University and Howard Payne College. He began the practise of law at Waco in 1898.

He served in the lower house of the Texas legislature, representing McLennan County, 1901 to 1905, and in 1903 to 1905 he was speaker of the house. He is the youngest speaker that ever presided over the Texas house of representatives. In 1906 he was elected prosecuting attorney of McLennan County and served continuously until 1912.

Mr. Neff was married May 31, 1899, to Miss Myrtle Mainer. They have two children, Hallie Maud and Pat, Jr. He has been president of the board of trustees of Baylor University since 1903.

MEN OF TEXAS



JOHN HENRY KIRBY, capitalist, financier, empire builder and philanthropist, is probably the best known lumber man in the United States and is one of the most progressive, public spirited and helpful citizens of the Lone Star State. So, any volume on the builders of Texas, would be incomplete without taking into account the life, history and influence of John H. Kirby, whose name is synonymous with the lumber industry of Texas. Mr. Kirby came to Houston in 1890, the move from East Texas becoming necessary on account of his growing interests. He was, at that time, thirty years of age and was the head of two of the largest timber companies in Texas. With the foresight that has characterized him, Mr. Kirby knew that the development of his properties were handicapped without proper transportation facilities, and he immediately began the construction of the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railroad, which penetrated the heart of the Eastern Texas pine district. The building of this railroad was the greatest boon in furnishing an outlet to the markets of the country for the great virgin pine forests of East Texas which Mother Nature had so lavishly given. Later this road became a part of the Santa Fe Railroad system. It is no wonder that Mr. Kirby is looked upon today as the leading Southern financier and is hailed as the Moses of Texas and the Southwest, who has smitten the stubborn but pregnant rock of Texas' resources and opened the way for a period of industrial and commercial development never before equaled in this section. In 1901 it became necessary to form a lumber manufacturing company to market the vast timber holdings and accordingly the Kirby Lumber Company was organized with a capital stock of \$10,000,000.00, and the Houston Oil Company with a capital stock of \$30,000,000.00, in both of which Mr. Kirby was the moving spirit. Upon his return to Houston from New York in the fall of 1901, after having successfully financed the Kirby Lumber Company, he was the recipient of a monster demonstration, the counterpart of which was never given to another son of Texas. Citizens of the State, as well as of Houston gathered to honor him, which came as a complete surprise, as he considered the successful accomplishment of his New York mission as nothing out of the ordinary, as the State with its wonderful resources, and its great and progressive citizenship, worthy of anything that might be asked or bestowed. Since its organization, the Kirby Lumber Company has maintained its position as one of the largest lumber manufacturing concerns in the world. It has been manufacturing and marketing about three hundred million feet of yellow pine lumber annually and the timber holdings of this company are large enough to permit a continuance of production at this rate until 1940. Seven thousand people are employed by the Kirby Lumber Company in the various branches of this great industry. They have purchased all of the hardwood holdings of the Houston Oil Company, and in addition to its immense supply of yellow pine stumpage is now the largest single holder of hardwood stumpage in the United States. The products of the Kirby Mills have a world-wide reputation; branch offices are maintained in various large cities of the United States and branch offices and agents in foreign countries.

A native Texan, Mr. Kirby was born in Tyler

County November 16, 1860. His father, John Thomas Kirby, was a pioneer citizen of East Texas. His mother was Miss Sarah Payne, a member of a well known Mississippi family. Mr. Kirby was the seventh child in the family, and a few months after his birth, the family moved to Woodville, the County Seat of Tyler County. This move was necessitated by the election of the lad's father to the office of Sheriff, which office he continued to fill until the call to arms in 1861, when Mr. Kirby resigned his office, moved his family and slaves to a farm in Polk County, and cast his fortunes with the South. The history of the family during the next five years is but a repetition of that of thousands of others; all was sacrificed upon what was considered the altar of personal liberty, and all was lost. At the end of the struggle, a man, worn out by many campaigns, stripped of his property and slaves, and all but penniless, returned to his family who had fared none too well during his absence. A farm was purchased in Tyler County near Peach Tree Village, and the father started to retrieve his fortunes. John H., then a boy of six years, had all the necessary qualifications for a useful American citizen of the future, which consisted of health, a loving mother and the advantage of having his own way to make in the world. The Kirby family is an old American one of English descent and can trace its progenitors back to three brothers of that name who came to America before the Revolutionary War, and who were later soldiers in the Continental Army. After the struggle, which ended in the independence of the Colonies, one of the brothers, Edmund Kirby, moved to Virginia, where he married Mary Shepherd, and later this family located in Stokes County, North Carolina. Here it was that the grandfather of John H. Kirby was born. John Thomas Kirby was the first of the family to move to Texas, going to the Lone Star State in 1850. Mr. Kirby's early education was obtained at home under the able tutelage of his mother. Tyler County, at that time, was thinly populated and public schools were not numerous and private schools in East Texas did not exist. He had progressed well in his studies at home and at the age of nineteen years, his parents sent him to a country school for one term, after which he secured sufficient funds to enable him to attend for one term the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, by teaching and working in the office of the Tax Collector at Woodville, Texas. He continued his studies during his leisure time and served as a Clerk in the Texas Legislature for three years, 1882-3-4, and while in this service he had access to the Law Library of the Hon. S. Bronson Cooper, at that time State Senator, and to whom Mr. Kirby acted as Secretary. It was during the time that he was Secretary to Mr. Cooper that the thought came to Mr. Cooper that East Texas timber was valuable and asked Mr. Kirby to make inquiries of Eastern lumber people about the value of standing timber. The result was that the State put up the value of State timber lands. It also gave Mr. Kirby the idea to buy such lands in East Texas. It shows that the State was informed from his investigation as to timber values and saved the State of Texas many millions of dollars. It was Mr. Kirby's great desire to become a lawyer and when he faced the problem of securing an education along this line, he applied himself to the task with enthusiastic determination and in 1885 he was admitted to the bar.



Geo. H. Kirby



There is no greater lesson to the youth of Texas of what applied industry will accomplish, than is found in the life and achievement of this man. He has never forgotten the schooling he received at the hands of his devoted mother, which he has used as a foundation to build throughout the years that have brought him business success and positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellowmen. Among the first cases he received after he established his office and began the general practice of law, was that of some Eastern people whom he successfully represented in a land deal in Eastern Texas. Success in this matter established confidence in himself and the confidence and good will of his clients, and from that time until his interests became so great that he was forced to give up the law, his practice increased, both in Texas and in the East.

Mr. Kirby was married at Woodville, Texas, November 14, 1883, to Miss Lelia Stewart, a native Texan and a member of a well known East Texas family. They have one daughter, Mrs. Bessie Mae Rawcliffe, and three grandchildren. In addition to Mr. Kirby's lumber interests, he has interested himself in many other fields, and is an officer or director in the following companies: President of the Kirby Lumber Company, President of the Kirby Petroleum Company, President of the Kirby Investment Company, Womack Construction Company, Southern Tariff Association, Southern Pine Association and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, and is an officer and director in many other business enterprises in Texas and elsewhere. Mr. Kirby's real estate investments have not been limited to Houston, and he is the owner of a large amount of property in other cities, among this being the twenty-story Kirby Building in Dallas. He has always declined all political honors, but has always accepted his full responsibility as a citizen and has served the industry in this country in many capacities. He was chairman of the Board of Commissioners in charge of the Texas exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, and was President of the Trans-Mississippi Congress. In 1917, Mr. Kirby was prevailed upon to take the position of Lumber Director of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and succeeded in putting the production and distribution of ship timbers, so vitally needed at that time, on a sound business basis. Later President Harding summoned him to Washington to sit as a member of the Conference on Unemployment. He was also a member of the Brazilian Commission. In 1918 Mr. Kirby was elected President of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and served as the head of this great organization during the war period, at which time the lumber industry was charged with the responsibility of furnishing lumber for cantonments at home and abroad; the timber for ship-building, docks and warehouses. In 1922, Mr. Kirby was elected President of the Southern Pine Association, which position he now holds, having been a Director of it since its organization. Shortly after the close of the war, the plight of the farmers and ranchmen being called to Mr. Kirby's attention, he assisted in the organization of the Southern Tariff Association and became its President. This organization led the fight for a protective tariff on raw material, the winning of which has meant so much to the farmers of the nation. Probably the greatest honor that has come to Mr. Kirby in recent years

is the recognition of his patriotism and service to mankind by the Lincoln Memorial University of Tennessee. This educational institution named for that American, Abraham Lincoln, on May 7, 1923, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Kirby is a member of the Masonic fraternity to the 32nd degree, a Knight Templar and Shriner. He is also a member of the various Houston Clubs, the B. P. O. E and other social and civic organizations of the city. He is also a member of the Manhattan Club of New York. Since Mr. Kirby took up his residence in Houston, he has always been a believer in the future of his home city and he has never hesitated to make investments in Houston real estate. He has always willingly backed every proposition to build up the city, and a large number of the business men of Houston owe their success to his willingness to help. Great success and fame have not changed his attitude toward his fellowman, for he is as popular with the man who toils as with the captains of industry. His charities are boundless, but not ostentatious. His friends say he is imposed upon, but this has not changed his kindly and lovable disposition, for he holds no ill will for anyone, but always maintains his trustful open-hearted demeanor. Mr. Kirby has just purchased six hundred acres beyond the Rice Institute, between Bray's Bayou and Bellaire Boulevard, fronting on Main Boulevard. He will erect two permanent residences there, one for himself and one for his son-in-law, J. F. B. Rawcliffe; the rest of the acreage will be improved and placed on the market, as a restricted residence district. The purchase of this property shows Mr. Kirby's faith in the future of Houston, which he is ready to back with his money. His faith in the future of the Lone Star State has never waned but has grown stronger each year. It is because of such men that the Lone Star State today in all its prodigious industries is making such strides in expansion and big business.



W. M. GAINES TWYMAN was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, June 7th, 1865, son of T. A. and Jane (Wilhoit) Twyman, both native Virginians of prominent families, who lived on estates granted to direct ancestors by George the Third. The Twyman estate was known as "Oak Lawn" and the Wilhoit estate as "Rose Valley." Mr. Twyman's grandfather was a close friend and associate of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Twyman received his early education in the schools of his native state, later studying in Detroit, Michigan. He came to Texas in 1890, locating at Houston, where he was successfully engaged in the rice business until 1900, when he went to Kansas City, entering the brokerage and mining business. In 1910 he returned to Houston and again engaged in the rice industry. At the end of six years, he disposed of his rice interests, spending the following four years in extensive travel. In 1920 he was made vice president and director of the Houston National Bank to which he devoted his entire time until his death, January 31st, 1925.

Mr. Twyman was married October 22nd, 1896, to Miss Mamie Fox, daughter of Henry S. Fox, prominent banker and business man of Houston. Mr. Twyman was a member of the Houston Country Club, and was of the Episcopal faith. A very retiring man, by nature, yet Mr. Twyman's friends were many.



ROSS SHAW STERLING, member of a pioneer Texas family, is a leading figure in the industrial and civic life of the State. His name is linked inseparably with the petroleum industry, and as organizer of the Humble Oil Company and one of the organizers of its successor, the Humble Oil and Refining Company, he has contributed as much to the development of the oil fields of the Southwest as has any other single man. Under his direction the Humble Oil Company grew in a few years to be one of the major concerns of the industry.

Mr. Sterling's business activities have covered a wide range. Railway building and management, banking, newspaper publishing, major real estate and building operations and numerous other commercial enterprises have engaged his constructive genius and added to the long list of his contributions to progress of the State.

In spite of the varied demands made upon his time by his own private affairs, he has performed notable service in civic and community work. As a member of the Houston port commission since its inception, and as its chairman in recent years, he has aided in the development of the great marine waterway and terminals at Houston. Under the guidance of Mr. Sterling and his associates on the navigation district board, Port Houston has broken all American seaboard records in the rapidity of its growth.

Mr. Sterling has been a member of the board of trustees of Hermann Hospital Estate since its creation. In late years he has served as chairman of the board, and also as head of the hospital's building committee. The splendid \$1,500,000 institution recently opened to charity patients became a reality as the result of his services and the services of the men serving with him.

In token of his worth to the community, the Houston Rotary Club awarded him its distinguished service medal for 1925. This honor is bestowed on the citizen performing the greatest disinterested public service during the year.

Mr. Sterling was born in Anahuac, Chambers County, Texas, on February 11, 1875. He was one of twelve children, eight boys and four girls. His father, Captain Benjamin Franklin Sterling, was a native of Mississippi. Captain Sterling was born in 1831 and moved to Texas well in advance of the Civil War; organized the first company to leave Liberty County at the outbreak of the war; formed a second company and served with this organization as captain, fighting with Waul's Texas Legion; located in Chambers County following the war, and became one of the leading men in his section of the State. Captain Sterling engaged in business pursuits and farming, and it was on a farm that the future industrial magnate spent his youth.

Captain Sterling married Miss Mary Jane Bryan, a native Texan and member of a Scotch-Irish family prominent not only in Texas but in Colonial history back to the early days of Virginia. One member of the family, Luke Bryan, served with distinction in the battle of San Jacinto. Mrs. Sterling's uncle, King Bryan, served as captain of the company which her husband first recruited for duty in the Confederate Army.

Anahuac did not offer great opportunities for

schooling, and most of the broad education which R. S. Sterling received came to him through self help and through versatile experience and contact with men and affairs.

He left the farm when he attained 21 years of age and went into business for himself. Soon afterward, in 1898, he married Miss Maud Abbie Gage, daughter of Frederick Higbee Gage, a well known railroad man of Hamilton, Illinois.

Mr. Sterling entered the oil field region of Harris County as a merchant and banker; and at the little town of Humble in 1910 he launched into the oil business, purchasing two producing wells. He added to these properties, and in the following year he organized the Humble Oil Company.

The determination which forms one of his strongest traits came into play at a crucial time in the infant concern's affairs. A well was being drilled in the Sour Lake field, and when the bit had passed the depth at which production was expected, some of the stockholders were in favor of abandoning the hole. The outlook was none too encouraging, but Mr. Sterling prevailed on his associates to sink the well 200 feet farther. That test made history, and it made the Humble Oil Company. More than one million barrels of oil have been taken from the hole, and it is still producing.

With this well and other holdings as a basis, Mr. Sterling and other South Texans organized the Humble Oil and Refining Company on a capitalization of \$4,000,000. Seven shares of the new stock were given for each share of the old.

Under Mr. Sterling's leadership as president of the enlarged company, and later as chairman of the board of directors, the capitalization was increased from time to time until it reached \$43,750,000, while the assets grew until they passed the \$100,000,000 mark. In March of 1926 the capitalization was increased again in order to allow for further expansion. At present it rests at \$75,000,000.

Through the properties which it owns and operates directly, and through the pipe-line system owned and operated by a subsidiary, the Humble Oil and Refining Company covers all phases of the oil business, producing, transporting, refining and marketing petroleum and its products.

Its headquarters are at Houston, where it occupies one of the finest office buildings in the Southwest. Mr. Sterling was one of the moving spirits in the erection of this building.

One of the major achievements of this pioneer of the new industrial era in Texas centers around the building and operation of the Dayton and Goose Creek Railroad. In marked contrast to most short lines, the 23-mile road has been a consistent money maker. Even during the World War, when the great transportation systems of America were demoralized and forced to seek the sheltering arm of the government, Mr. Sterling's road was operated with signal success.

Construction work was begun in 1917 and completed in the succeeding year. The road-bed is of standard construction, and both passenger and freight schedules are maintained. The freight engines carry an average of sixty-eight loaded cars to the train. On one day two hundred and fifteen cars were handled over the road. There has never been a fatal accident to any employe; there has never been a strike or any sort of labor trouble; and not a single person has left the road's employ



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R. S. Sterling



by reason of dissatisfaction. Mr. Sterling is president and owner of the road.

Through the purchase of the Houston Dispatch and the Houston Post and their consolidation in August, 1924, into the Post-Dispatch, Mr. Sterling and several associates acquired one of the major newspaper properties of Texas. Since the merger of these two dailies Mr. Sterling has served as chairman of the board of directors of the Houston Printing Company, publisher of the Post-Dispatch. The enormous gains made by this great morning publication and its rapid progress to a position of leadership in South Texas are matters of frequent discussion in Southwestern newspaper circles.

Among his many other interests Mr. Sterling numbers the American Maid Flour Mills, a huge concern located on the Houston Ship Channel; and the R. S. Sterling Investment Company. He is a director in various banks located in oil field centers of the State; and in October, 1925, he and his associates purchased three-fourths of the stock of the Houston National Bank, one of the oldest financial institutions in Texas. He is vice president of the First Texas Joint Stock Land Bank.

Mr. Sterling constructed one of the finest newspaper buildings in America to serve as the downtown home of the Houston Post-Dispatch. This imposing 22-story structure was completed early in 1926. His other real estate and building operations include the sub-division and development of the Rossmoyne Addition to the city of Houston, one of the better restricted residential districts; and the erection of the first brick buildings built in Sour Lake, Saratoga, Goose Creek and Humble. He has been active in the upbuilding of these oil towns, and still retains property interests in most of them.

Mr. Sterling is a member of the Houston Country Club and the Houston Club; a life member of the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C.; a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World lodges; the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association; the American Petroleum Institute; the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Houston Chamber of Commerce; a member of the board of deacons of the South End Christian Church of Houston, to which he has been a liberal contributor; and a trustee of Texas Christian University of Fort Worth. He resigned recently as chairman of the board of the Humble Company, in order to devote more time to civic affairs.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sterling. They are, Walter Gage Sterling, Mildred, wife of W. C. Hedrick of Fort Worth; Ruth, Ross Shaw, Jr., (deceased) and Norma.

Ross Shaw, Jr., died in April, 1924, and in memory to him Mr. Sterling gave the Y. M. C. A. of South Texas a beautiful wooded camp on Galveston Bay. The camp bears the name of the lad to whom it is dedicated; it is a favorite gathering place for boys of Houston and the adjacent towns; a spot where they may enjoy clean out-door sports under ample supervision.

Mr. Sterling's mother died in 1888. His father died in 1917, after spending his last years in the city named for his intimate friend, General Sam Houston.

R. S. Sterling's career furnishes a fascinating chapter in the annals of the Southwest. A doer, a builder, an exemplary citizen, a brilliant leader of

affairs, he is a worthy successor to the men whose mighty deeds and wonderful personalities shed undying luster on the Texas of yesteryear.



JUDGE J. A. ELKINS, Attorney at Law, has during his twenty-two years of practice before the Texas Bar, been identified with many of the most prominent cases which have come before the courts of this State. Judge Elkins is a member of the firm of Vinson, Elkins, Sweeten and Weems, one of the leading law firms of Houston. This firm represents, and are General Attorneys for many leading companies and individuals of Houston and South Texas.

A native Texan, Judge Elkins was born in Huntsville, September 25, 1879. His father, J. J. Elkins, a native of Georgia, came to Texas in 1867 and for many years was a prominent business man of Huntsville. His mother was Miss Sarah M. (Sims) Elkins, a native of Tennessee, and came to Texas in 1859 and her family were among the pioneer settlers of the Lone Star State. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Huntsville, Texas, after which he entered the Sam Houston Normal Institute located at Huntsville, and then entered the University of Texas, where he graduated in the class of 1901 with the L. L. B. degree, and during the same year was admitted to the Bar. Judge Elkins returned to Huntsville and began the practice of his profession in the city of his birth and continued there until 1917, when he came to Houston, and with Mr. W. A. Vinson, established the present firm, which grew from this partnership. During the period Judge Elkins practiced his profession in Huntsville, in addition to building up a large practice, he served as County Judge of Walker County, and since coming to Houston has served as District Attorney of Harris County and also was formerly Regent of the State Normal Schools of Texas and has taken at all times an active interest in the educational work of the Lone Star State. Judge Elkins has also become interested in many of the financial and industrial institutions of the city, and is a Director of the National Bank of Commerce, and various State and National Banks. He is also a Director in the Great Southern Life Insurance Company, and in the Pure Oil Pipe Line Company and the Humphreys Carbon Company.

Judge Elkins was married in Galveston December 21, 1903, to Miss Isabelle Mitchell, a native of the Island City, and a daughter of Thomas M. Mitchell (deceased), who was one of the pioneer citizens of Galveston and for twenty-five years was Secretary of the Galveston Wharf Company. They have two sons, William S. and J. A. Elkins Jr. In fraternal, social and technical organizations Judge Elkins is a member of the York Rite body of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Houston Country Club, Houston Club, American Bar Association, State Bar Association and Harris County Bar Association. Judge Elkins is a true type of the Southern gentleman and lawyer of the old school, and has for more than a decade been handling noteworthy civil cases. Judge Elkins is enthusiastic about the future of Houston, and has contributed much to the development of this city, which he believes will soon become the leading city of the entire Southwest.



JOHN T. SCOTT has for many years been one of a group of financiers who have taken a leading part in shaping the affairs of Houston, and is one of the men carrying heavy burdens of financial responsibility in his part of the State, his name carrying a prestige that is an asset to the community with which it is connected. The First National Bank of Houston, of which Mr. Scott is President, is the oldest bank in the city, having been established in February, 1866, and one of the first three banks established in Texas under the National banking act, passed in 1865. The other two are, the First National Bank of Galveston, established in January, 1866, and the First National Bank of San Antonio, established in April, 1866.

The First National Bank of Houston has been associated with every progressive movement made in the city, and from a small national bank in the early days of its organization, has become one of the largest, most substantial financial institutions in the State, offering a constructive service that is one of the greatest assets to commercial growth and development. This remarkable growth is in no small measure due to the loyalty of the officers and the absolute confidence in which they are held by friends and depositors.

The First National Bank owns its own home, a fine eight-story structure in the heart of the business district. The capital stock is two and one-half million dollars. In December, 1925, the surplus and undivided profits were over \$850,000.00, and deposits over \$32,000,000.00, and total assets of over thirty-eight millions. The list of officers and directors represents some of the most prominent and substantial business men of the city. The officers are: J. T. Scott, President; F. M. Law, Vice President; W. S. Cochran, Vice President; Sam R. Lawder, Vice President; O. W. Jackson, Cashier; H. L. Darton, Assistant Vice President; G. G. Timmins, H. B. Bringham, J. W. Hazard, W. A. Kirkland, H. T. McClung, D. B. Lacy, C. C. Hall, T. L. Powell and M. D. Jenkins, Assistant Cashiers. The directors are: J. T. Scott, F. M. Law, E. A. Peden, E. L. Neville, W. S. Cochran, Sam R. Lawder, F. A. Root and O. W. Jackson.

Mr. Scott was born in Madison County, Mississippi, the tenth of October, 1870, son of John T. Scott, who followed agricultural pursuits in that State, and Delitha Hamilton Scott, of a prominent Southern family. Mr. Scott attended the public schools of his native State, later attending the Houston High School and after his graduation there the Commercial College of Houston, where he was also a graduate. Following his graduation he was for six years bookkeeper for a wholesale drug company, now the Houston Drug Company. At the expiration of this time he entered upon his banking career.

The first of January, 1893, Mr. Scott went with the First National Bank of Houston, as bookkeeper, in 1898 becoming Assistant Cashier; in 1902, Cashier; in 1908, active Vice President, and in 1915, President, which office he still holds. Like most successful bankers, he came up from the ranks, and is familiar with every phase of banking, able to solve at a moment's notice any question affecting the general policy of the bank. Since becoming President he has devoted himself with characteristic

thoroughness and energy to the welfare of the bank, and, familiar with sound financial principles, his banking methods have greatly influenced the commercial activities of the city.

Not alone as a leader in local banking affairs is Mr. Scott known, but in the banking world of Southeast Texas his name stands for leadership. He was a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas for ten years, a member of the Board of Trustees of the William M. Rice Institute, and a director or officer in the following: Oriental Textile Mills, Houston Packing Company, Deep Water Oil Refineries, Great Southern Life Insurance Company, Merchants Compress Company and the Houston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade. He also served for several years as Chairman of the Harbor Board, and was active in building the Turning Basin. He was also a member of the Houston School Board, the Houston Expansion League, but resigned those last three offices in the fall of 1920.

Mr. Scott was married at Houston, Texas, the sixth of June, 1893, to Miss Martha Campbell, daughter of Dr. Farquar Campbell, who came to this city from Alabama just after the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one of the fine homes of the city, at 2416 San Jacinto Street, and are the parents of four children—a son, John T. Scott, Jr., a prominent young lawyer of Houston; a daughter, Mrs. James R. Bailey, wife of James R. Bailey, who is a well known Houston architect and builder; two daughters, Martha Campbell and Dorothy, are in college, Miss Martha attending Rice Institute, and Miss Dorothy in college at New York City. Mr. Scott is a member of various clubs, the Houston Club, the University Club, the Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club, the Lumberman's Club, and others counting him among their honored members. He serves on the Finance Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association and is Chairman of the Board of the Methodist Hospital, and Trustee and Treasurer of the Houston Art League. He is also Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the First Methodist Church, the largest church in point of membership in Southern Methodism.



EDGAR ODELL LOVETT, PH. D., LL. D., President of the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, has been a leading factor in the world of higher education in Texas for nearly a score of years, during which time he has built up the Rice Institute to its present position as one of the leading universities of the South. On the death of Houston's great philanthropist, the late William Marsh Rice, founder of this university, after whom the institution is named, and to which he donated his millions for the establishment of an institution for the advancement of education, it became necessary to find a man who was fitted by temperament, education, experience and executive ability, as well as youth, to build a great university. The man who was fitted to accept this responsibility was found in the person of Dr. Lovett. The history and progress of the Rice Institute under his guidance is too well known to the people of Texas to need reiteration. The magnificent university composed of buildings in beautiful modern architecture, attractively situated on the spacious campus on Main Boulevard in the southern section of Houston, give eloquent testimony of the wisdom and



Scott



forethought of their creators.

Dr. Lovett was born at Shreve, Wayne County, Ohio, April 14th, 1871. His parents were Zephania and Maria Elizabeth (Spreng) Lovett. On graduating from Shreve High School he entered Bethany College, West Virginia, from which he received the bachelor of arts degree in the class of 1890. Following his graduation he for two years taught mathematics in West Kentucky College. In 1892 he became instructor in astronomy at the University of Virginia. He continued his studies there, and received his M. A., and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Virginia in 1895. The following year he spent in Europe attending the Universities of Christiana and Leipzig, receiving the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Leipzig in 1896. In 1897 he returned to America and for a time lectured at the Johns Hopkins University, later at the Universities of Virginia and Chicago, and in September, 1897, became instructor in mathematics at Princeton University. From 1898 to 1900 he was assistant professor. From 1900 to 1905 he was professor of mathematics. From 1905 to 1908 he was professor and head of the department of astronomy. In 1898 the honorary degree LL.D., was conferred upon him by Drake University; in 1911 and in 1921 the same degree was conferred by Tulane University and Baylor University, respectively.

It was while professor and head of the department of astronomy at Princeton that he was selected and invited to accept the presidency of the Rice Institute, which was then in its inception. Realizing the importance of the task which awaited him, he prepared himself by an extensive tour, which took him around the world, visiting and studying the universities and colleges, both from an architectural and scientific standpoint, in foreign countries, as well as in the United States. He gathered a great fund of information of a practical nature which has been invaluable to him in the shaping of the destiny of the institution that has later been built under his guidance.

Dr. Lovett was married in 1897 in Mayfield, Kentucky, to Miss Mary Allen Hale, daughter of Henry Stephenson Hale, and Virginia Adelaide (Gregory) Hale of Mayfield. Her father was a colonel on the staff of the dashing General Nathan Bedford Forrest of the Army of the Confederacy. Mrs. Lovett is a highly cultured woman, thoroughly educated in music and art. She has been a constant inspiration and helpmeet to Dr. Lovett in the great work he has accomplished. She went with him on his extensive journey around the world, assisted him in his investigation and study of the universities and colleges while making his preparation to build the Rice Institute, and since coming to Houston has taken a prominent part in the development and improvement of the art and music interests of Houston. A more detailed account of her activities will be included in the following sketch. Dr. and Mrs. Lovett are the parents of three children: Adelaide, a graduate of the Rice Institute and of the University of Paris; Henry Malcolm Lovett, a graduate of the Rice Institute and of the Harvard law school, and Laurence Alexander Lovett, a pupil in the Hill School. Their daughter, Adelaide, is the wife of W. Browne Baker, son of the well known attorney and banker, Captain James A. Baker. Mr. and Mrs. W. Browne Baker have one child, W. Browne Baker, Jr.

Dr. Lovett holds membership in several American and foreign scientific societies, and has written various scientific articles on mathematical and astronomical subjects contributed to journals in this country and abroad. Dr. Lovett and his family have taken an active interest in the civic progress and social welfare of Houston, and have contributed liberally to the various activities for the betterment of this city. They hold membership in the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, Houston Country Club, University Club and the Christian Church.



RAWLINS M. COLQUITT, general agent for the Pan-American Life Insurance Company, of New Orleans, with home and business headquarters in Houston, has, in the nine years time that he has directed the business management of this old line company, become recognized as a factor in insurance circles of Texas. Mr. Colquitt came to Houston in 1916, to establish the Texas office of the Pan-American Life Insurance Company of New Orleans, and has since served this company as general State agent. It is largely due to his management that this company now has fourteen million dollars of life insurance in force in Texas, and is writing at the present time close to six million dollars of life insurance annually. Mr. Colquitt has a well organized agency, with offices in the Humble Building. He is one of the organizers and also vice president of the Bankers Health and Accident Association of Houston, a benefit organization of high standing. This company has a premium income of \$100,000 and in 1924 did \$23,000,000 in business, leading the entire field.

Rawlins M. Colquitt was born in Terrell, Kaufman County, Texas, the twenty-second of April, 1887, the son of O. B. Colquitt, former governor of Texas, and one of the leading men of the State for many years. He is a lawyer by profession but for the past few years has been active in the development of oil in the Southwest, with offices in Dallas. From 1901 until taking office as governor in 1910 he served on the railroad commission. He was elected to a second term as governor, leaving this office in January, 1915. In 1916 he was a candidate for the United States Senate. In the first primary he won by a large plurality, but lost in the second primary after various factions combined to defeat him. Rawlins M. Colquitt attended the schools of Terrell and Austin, later entering the University of Texas, where he took the A. B. degree, in 1909. Leaving college, he went with the Texas Central Railway, in the department of maintenance of right of way, remaining with that line for eight months. He then entered the insurance business, in 1910, located in Austin for a time, later going to New Orleans. Here he spent a short time with the Pan-American Life Insurance Company, of New Orleans. In 1916 he came to Houston to become general state agent for this company, which he has since successfully represented.

Rawlins M. Colquitt was married at San Antonio, Texas, the seventh of October, 1914, to Miss Josephine Heard, a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, the niece of, and reared by the late General John W. Heard, formerly adjutant general at Fort Sam Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Colquitt have one child, Rawlins M. Colquitt, Jr. Mr. Colquitt is a member of the Elks Lodge, and is one of the outstanding insurance men of Texas.

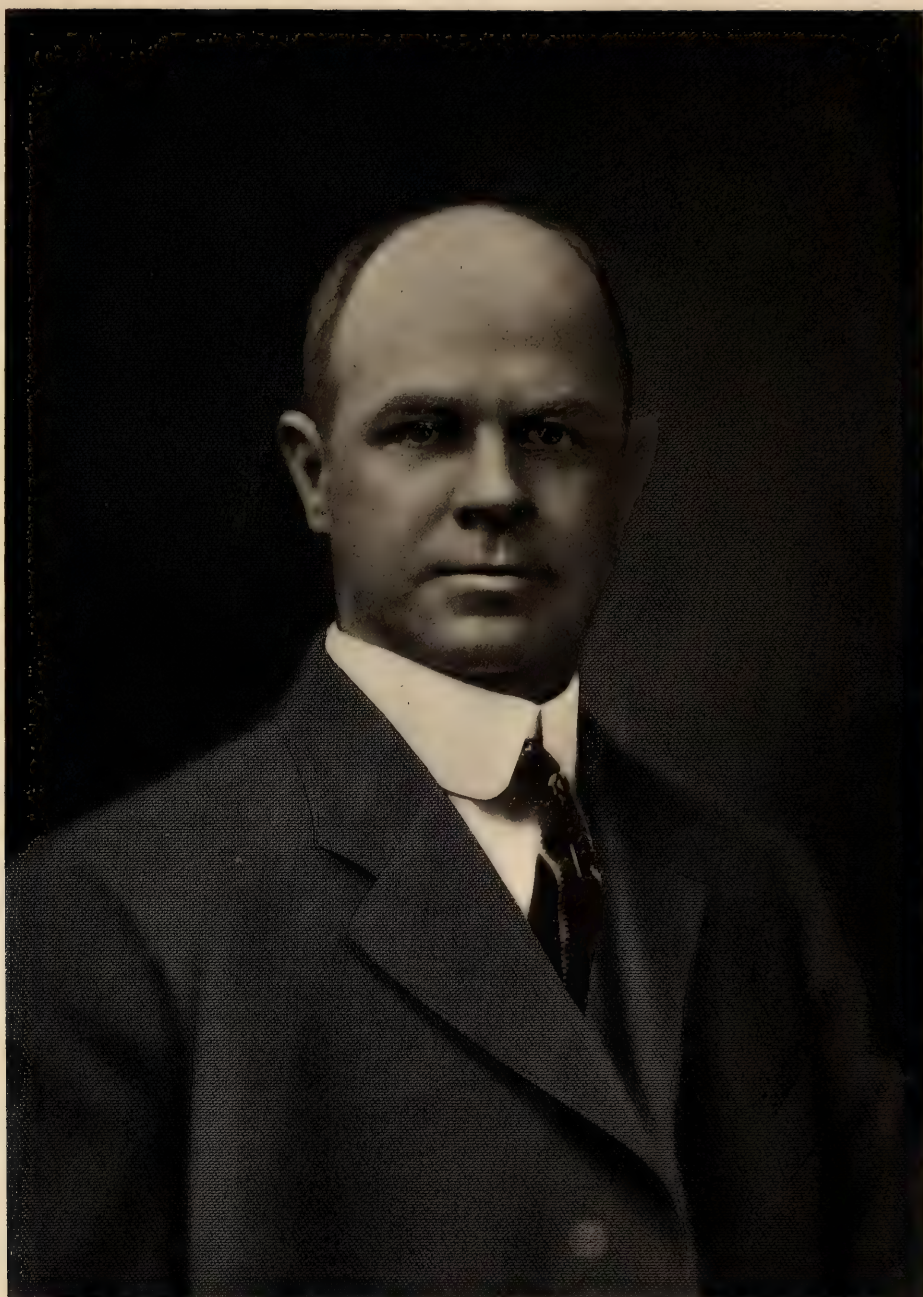


EDWARD ANDREW PEDEN, President of the Peden Iron and Steel Company, Houston, and one of the city's progressive citizens, has for more than thirty years been an active figure in the financial and hardware circles of the Southwest. The life of Mr. Peden has been singularly typical of the romance of American business, and more particularly as it has paralleled the wonderful expansion and development of Texas during the past thirty years. He was fifteen years of age when he came to Houston in 1883. He began his business career here as a clerk in the office of Inman and Company, Cotton Dealers. His close application to the details of his employer's business soon won for him the esteem and confidence of his superiors. He saved his earnings and made a small investment in Houston real estate; this with his savings enabled him, seven years later, to start the great wholesale establishment of the Peden Iron and Steel Company, and the company's slogan of "The Largest Supply House in the Southwest" was on the road to a reality.

The Peden Iron and Steel Company, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000.00, and an annual volume of sales aggregating more than \$10,000,000.00, started in an humble way back in the doubtful days of 1890 at 107 Main Street with a floor space of 50 by 100 feet and a capital stock of \$7,500.00. The founders of this great firm were E. A. Peden and R. P. Smith, his partner. This firm carried a limited amount of tinner's supplies, roofing material, nails, iron fencing and barbed wire. Mr. Peden's faith never waned and the business grew steadily from the very beginning. In 1891 Mr. Peden's father, Captain David Dantzler Peden, came to Houston from his Georgia home and became a member of the partnership. To the business Captain Peden brought \$7,500.00 in capital and a rich fund of experience. The name of the firm was then changed to Smith, Peden and Company. D. D. Peden, Jr., entered the firm in 1894 and during that same year, the Pedens purchased Mr. Smith's interest and the firm became known as Peden and Company. All interests were wholly in the hands of D. D. Peden, Sr., and his two sons, Edward Andrew and Dickey Dantzler, Jr., and entered into an era of prosperity with "Truth, Quality and Service," as their motto. In 1902 the corporation was formed with a capital stock of \$200,000.00. It took over the partnership assets and accepted subscriptions from friends for a limited number of shares of stock. Under the corporation, the firm name was changed to the Peden Iron and Steel Company. The forming of the corporation marked a greater forward step in the growth of the business. The company completed its new home on North San Jacinto Street the next year. This gave adequate warehouse room, combined with every modern facility for loading and unloading inbound and outbound shipments. In 1909 the capital stock was increased from \$200,000.00 to \$500,000.00 and the first branch house was opened in San Antonio. This branch was established in order to facilitate the handling of orders for customers in the West Texas territory, and in order to get the advantage of better freight rates that could be obtained by having shipments from Eastern points consigned directly to the San Antonio territory. The experiment proved successful, and today the San Antonio branch house occupies 100,000

square feet, or twenty times more space than was originally required to house the entire business in Houston at the time of its beginning. In 1911 the capital stock was increased to \$1,000,000. This achievement marked twenty-one years of continuous service. During all these years the Pedens never lost sight of the fact that a great business could be made possible in but one way, by gradual building; therefore the Peden Iron and Steel Company has always turned its earnings back into the business. The crowning achievement of thirty years came during the year 1920, when the Peden Iron and Steel Company announced that the business had grown to such proportions that the capital stock had been increased to \$2,500,000.00. This increase was not made through the issuing and selling of stock, but in conformity with the Peden policy of conserving the company's assets by turning surplus earnings back into the company, then issuing additional stock to cover these assets. Another branch house to be opened was established at Shreveport, La., in 1920, to better care for the oil field business of Louisiana and Arkansas. The business of this great firm has grown from annual sales in 1891 totaling \$138,000.00 to more than \$10,000,000.00, and their home from the small space at 107 Main Street to their magnificent building in the 700 block of North San Jacinto Street, completed in 1913 at a cost of more than \$200,000.00, and with a floor space of 300,000 square feet. Blanketing the Texas territory with warehouses located at the strategical trade centers of the State, this company is also shipping its goods into New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, and the Republic of Mexico. The future of the Peden Iron and Steel Company is one of unlimited possibilities for continued growth and service. Captain D. D. Peden died in 1912 and since that time E. A. Peden, President, and D. D. Peden, Jr., Vice-President and Treasurer, have been the directing heads of the corporation, assisted by the following officers of the company: John A. Harvin, Vice-President and Manager, and R. C. Terrell, Secretary.

Mr. Peden was born in Calhoun County, Georgia, in 1868. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Griffin, Georgia, where his parents had moved when he was five years of age. Later he entered the Sam Bailey Institute there, where his college preparatory training came to an end before completing the course. After leaving the Bailey Institute he studied diligently at home and through his own efforts obtained a liberal education which has served as a foundation for his success in business and positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellowmen. At the beginning of the war with Germany Mr. Peden was one of the first citizens of Texas to offer his services to the Government. In September, 1917, he was appointed Federal Food Administrator for Texas by Herbert Hoover. Under his able supervision, Texas made a record in food conservation that attracted the attention of the nation and won praises from Herbert Hoover. In December, 1918, Mr. Hoover selected Mr. Peden as one of his personal aides to accompany him to Paris in the work of food distribution to the Allies and subjugated nations of Europe. In March, 1919, at Mr. Hoover's request, Mr. Peden undertook one of the most stupendous tasks of his long period of war service, that of organizing the European Child Relief Bureau of the American Relief Association. Mr. Peden has steadfastly de-



E. A. PEDEN



clined to consider public office. In 1919 he was urged to become a candidate for the office of Governor, but positively refused to permit his name to be used. He was Chairman of the committee which during May, 1919, raised a fund of \$800,000.00 in Houston for the building of a permanent home for the Young Women's Christian Association. He was Chairman for Texas of the European Relief Council work which called for funds to help feed the starving children and war orphans of European countries. In 1924 he was Chairman of the committee that raised \$1,350,000 for the Presbyterian schools and colleges in Texas. Mr. Peden has served as President of the Chamber of Commerce of Houston, President of the Texas Hardware Jobbers Association, Trustee Houston Art League, and Daniel Baker College of Brownwood. Probably the greatest honor of his life was bestowed upon him in 1924, when the Houston Rotary Club awarded him a medal for rendering the most distinguished service to his community for that year. He is a Director in several corporations, including the First National Bank of Houston, one of the oldest and strongest financial institutions in the Southwest, Chairman and Trustee of the Deepwater Refining Company, President Goose Creek Oil Company, Director and Treasurer Ashbel Smith Land Company, and Trustee of the Rice Institute. He has greatly contributed of his time and means to the development of the Houston Ship Channel, and was a member of the Harbor Commission, of which for several years he served as Chairman. He is a member of the Houston Club, Houston and River Oaks Country Clubs, University Club and is an honorary member of the Rotary Club.

Mr. Peden was twice married. His first wife, Ione Allen, is deceased. In 1904 he married Miss Cora Root. He is the father of four children, Allen Vernon, Edward David, Ione Hortense, now Mrs. Bird-sall Masterson, and Stella Alexandra. Mr. Peden is a member of the Presbyterian Church, which has been the church of his ancestors for more than two centuries. Character, perseverance, foresight and the willingness to meet any emergency without regard to profit have been the dominant factors in the success of E. A. Peden, one of Houston's successful, progressive and public-spirited citizens.

FRED R. BREAU, since establishing his headquarters in Houston a number of years ago, has taken a leading part in wholesale and manufacturing lumber activities. Mr. Breau is the representative for South Texas for the Louisiana Red Cypress Company, the largest distributors of cypress lumber in Houston. Mr. Breau came to Houston in 1918, after sixteen years in the lumber business, and with this firm, in Louisiana, and has since maintained his offices in the Second National Bank Building. The Louisiana Red Cypress Company owns much timberland in Louisiana, operating eleven saw mills in that state. They manufacture cypress lumber exclusively, including shingles, railroad ties and bridge timbers, and sell over a thousand cars annually in Texas alone. They also handle lumber in wholesale lots, selling all kinds of lumber to an extensive trade territory. The officers of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company are J. F. Wigginton, president; Frederick Wilbert, first vice-president; H. B. Hewes, second vice-president and C. S. Williams, chairman of the board.

Mr. Breau was born at Franklin, Louisiana, in 1888, son of Emile and Josephine Breau. He received his education in the public schools of his native state, graduating from high school. After leaving school he went in the lumber business in Louisiana, and has worked in many different departments, gaining first-hand knowledge of every phase of this great industry. He went with the Louisiana Red Cypress Company in 1909, and has since been with that firm. He is regarded as one of the most reliable and efficient employees of this company, and since becoming the representative for this company in South Texas has been responsible for a material increase in the business handled in this section.

Mr. Breau was married at New Orleans, in 1914, to Miss Mary Alice Weaver, daughter of Charles Weaver, a native of Springfield, Missouri, and Lena Tinkler Weaver. Mr. and Mrs. Breau make their home in Houston at 1011 Kipling Street. They have three children, Helen R., Fred R., Junior, and Robert Allyn Breau.



JAMES RUSKIN BAILEY, well known Houston architect, has contributed his share to the upbuilding of Houston. To his credit may be found many of the beautiful residences of the city, as well as commercial and office structures. At this time he is architect for the Republic National Bank Building, a modern office building being erected on the corner of Main Street and Preston Avenue. Mr. Bailey maintains his offices at 1606 Main Street, where he erected an artistic little building, which he alone, with his force of employees, occupy.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bailey was born in Pittsburg in 1889. His father, J. P. Bailey, was a well known architect of Pittsburg. His mother was Miss Ida Shaw, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania family. Mr. Bailey received his preliminary education in the public schools of Pittsburg. Later he was a student of architecture in the Carnegie Technical School of Pittsburg.

Mr. Bailey began his business career as an architect in Pittsburg and remained there one year. In 1908 he came to Port Arthur with the Texas Company in the drafting department, and in 1909 he came to Houston, where for two years he followed his profession alone. In 1911 he formed a partnership in architecture with Joe Finger under the firm name of Finger & Bailey, which was continued for a period of eight years. He was with the Houston Land Company when they developed the Montrose Addition. In 1919 Mr. Bailey went with the Ford Motor Company as their agent at Seguin, where he remained for two years, when he returned to Houston and established the Bailey Motor Sales Company. Disposing of this business he returned to the profession for which he was educated.

Mr. Bailey was married in Houston in 1919 to Miss Margaret Scott, a daughter of John T. Scott, president of the First National Bank of Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey reside at No. 6 Waverly Court. Mr. Bailey is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is a member of the Houston Retail Auto Trades Association and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Methodist Church, and is identified with the movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Houston.



JESSE H. JONES, financier, banker, lumberman and city builder, is probably the outstanding citizen of Texas today. In Texas his name has been linked with an unusual amount of building activities. In Houston he has erected most of the major office buildings, but his operations in this field extends to Dallas, Fort Worth and New York. He is president of the National Bank of Commerce, and the Bankers Mortgage Company, two of the strong financial institutions of Houston. His interests extends to railroads, hotels, lumber and other enterprises of importance. Although his many business responsibilities are exacting of his time, yet he has not overlooked his duties as a citizen, and has taken a keen interest in civic, political and social affairs. He takes a live interest in good government, and stands high in the national council of the democratic party, which he has served in important capacities. Early in 1926, he was selected to head the centennial celebration of the liberation of Texas from Mexico. While this was a great honor as well as a recognition of the unusual executive ability of the recipient, yet it carries with it a gigantic task which no other than a patriotic Texan would accept.

The following biographical information concerning Mr. Jones was secured from the "History of Houston" published in 1912. He was born April 5th, 1874, in Robertson County, Tennessee, son of William H., and Ann (Holman) Jones. William H. Jones was a successful farmer and tobacco exporter. The Jones and Holman families were honored and respected citizens of Tennessee. At the age of twenty years, Jesse H. Jones left his father's farm, where his boyhood days were spent, and came to Texas, residing four years in Dallas, where he worked in his uncle's lumber yard. After the death of his uncle, M. T. Jones, he came to Houston and assumed the management of the M. T. Jones Lumber Company, which he operated successfully, and which was closed up in 1906. Since that time he has devoted his attention principally to the operation of real estate, building, lumber and banking. He is a member of various social and commercial clubs and organizations in Houston and New York and his church affiliation is Methodist.

Space allotted herein is insufficient to cover the subject, to which a complete volume could be easily devoted. Suffice it to say that Jesse H. Jones has won a lasting place in the hearts of his fellow citizens, as well as in the history of his adopted state.



N. E. MEADOR, whose name for over two decades has been of special significance in business and financial affairs at Houston, is one of a group of business men who take a large part in the commercial activities here. For years he has served as vice president and director of the National Bank of Commerce, one of the strongest banks in Texas. It was not until the Spring of 1925 that he became an active vice president of the bank, devoting his entire time to the direction of the affairs of this institution. The National Bank of Commerce has a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000, with deposits of over \$9,700,000. Mr. Meador is also vice president of the Bankers Mortgage Company, the largest banking house in Texas, handling an exclusive loan and real estate investment business. The Bankers Mortgage Com-

pany is the result of the merger of the Bankers Trust Company, established in 1909 with a capitalization of one million dollars, and the Texas Trust Company. The merger was effected in 1911, the consolidated institution becoming known as the Bankers Trust Company, and capitalized at two million dollars. In 1920 the name was changed to the Bankers Mortgage Company. The present capital is two million dollars, with a surplus fund of six hundred thousand, and total resources of over three million dollars.

Mr. Meador was instrumental in the organization of the Texas Trust Company, in 1909, and was vice president of that institution. When this company consolidated with the Bankers Trust Company he was elected vice president of the resulting institution. Mr. Meador came to Houston in 1904, at that time having lumber interests here, and was for the ensuing six years, until the organization of the Texas Trust Company, vice president of the South Texas Lumber Company. Prior to this he was for more than a decade active in the real estate, investment and lumber business, during this period making extensive loans with a total loss of less than a hundred dollars. Mr. Meador has taken an active part in the civic development of Houston, and has extensive interests here. He is president of the Rice Hotel, a director of the Houston Chronicle, and vice president of the Houston Hotel Association.

Mr. Meador was born at Atlanta, Georgia, the twenty-second of February, 1868, son of M. J. and Lucretia Gamble Meador. His father, a native of Georgia, was for many years a wholesale merchant there, until his death, which occurred when Mr. Meador was a child, two nad a half years old. His mother was a native of Alabama. Mr. Meador was educated in the Atlanta public schools. After finishing his education he came to Texas, in 1886, and located near Mexia. The first two years here he worked in a mercantile store. From 1892 until 1896, during President Cleveland's second administration, he was Postmaster at Mexia, during the latter part of this time, and for the ensuing eight years, he devoted to real estate, investment and lumber interests.

Mr. Meador was married at Mexia the eleventh of June, 1890, to Miss Annie Gibbs, daughter of Jasper Gibbs, a prominent business man of that city. Mrs. Meador's death occurred in 1922. She left besides her husband, three sons, Elliot, Eugene and Gibbs, to mourn her loss. Mr. Meador makes his home at the Rice Hotel. He is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the Lumberman's Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Houston.



ALBERT D. SIMPSON, well known banker and business man of Texas, has since coming to Houston been an active figure in the financial circles of this city. As vice president of the National Bank of Commerce he has had an important part in shaping the destinies of that institution. The National Bank of Commerce was organized in 1912 as a National Bank, under the present name. The capital stock was \$500,000.00 at the time of organization, which has not been changed and they now have a surplus of \$500,000.00. Mr. Simpson came with the National Bank of Commerce in January, 1918. He was made



JESSE H. JONES

assistant cashier in 1919, and in 1920 was made cashier. He continued in this position until 1922 when he was elected vice president. In 1912 the deposits of the National Bank of Commerce were \$800,000.00, in 1922 \$5,696,691.15 and on December 31, 1925, they had \$11,102,000.00 deposits. The National Bank of Commerce is known as a very conservative bank and the depositors are given better protection than most banks afford, having \$5,000,000.00 invested in government securities against about \$11,000,000.00 individual deposits. Other officers of the National Bank of Commerce are Jesse H. Jones, president, recognized as the city's leading citizen and one of the most progressive men in the Southwest. He has done much in the building up of Houston, and making it the thriving, progressive city that it is today. N. E. Meador, vice president; Sam Taub, vice president; W. W. Fondren, vice president; A. F. Fisher, cashier; I. C. Griffith, assistant vice president, and R. H. Doherty, assistant vice president and trust officer.

A native of Texas, Mr. Simpson was born in Burnet County in 1882. His father, Rev. R. H. Simpson, is a well known Methodist minister. His mother was Miss Maggie R. Moore, born in Texas, but her parents came to this State from Virginia. She is widely known as a charity and church worker. Mr. Simpson's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Marble Falls, graduating from the latter in 1897.

Mr. Simpson has had a wide and varied business career which began in 1897 when he was but fifteen years of age. For ten years—from 1897 to 1907—he was in the employ of M. H. Reed & Company, merchants of Marble Falls. In 1907 he accepted the position of head bookkeeper with John Orr, wholesale grocer, of Austin, but remained in this position but a short time. In the latter part of 1907 Mr. Simpson received his first banking experience with the First National Bank of Georgetown, where he acted as teller, but did the work of cashier. He remained with this bank until 1913 when he went with the Southwestern University of Georgetown as secretary of the university. He remained in this position until 1917 when he was made assistant to the president, Rev. C. M. Bishop. In August of 1917 he resigned this position and removed to Houston in order to accept a responsible and lucrative position with the Texas Company. He remained in this position until January, 1918, when he resigned in order to become associated with the National Bank of Commerce. Mr. Simpson was married at Marble Falls in 1905 to Miss Mamie V. Tate, a daughter of Hick L. Tate, a widely known ranch owner of Llano County. They have four children: Albert D., Jr.; Robert Tate, Rowena and H. L. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson reside at 401 Westmoreland. Mr. Simpson is a member of the American Bankers Association, and is treasurer of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He has served as chairman of the First District of Texas Bankers Association, chairman of the Houston Convention Bureau and director of the Bankers Mortgage Company. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Methodist Church. He is on the finance committee of the Board of Stewards of the church. Mr. Simpson is a hard worker for the success of the institution which he is associated with, and for the growth and progress of Houston.



BASSETT BLAKELY, pioneer cattle man and capitalist of South Texas, where during all his life he has been one of the most active of Texas' cattle men, and is well known not only in his own state but in others as well where for many years he has shipped train loads of cattle to be fattened. He is also well known to the Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis markets, where he ships thousands of head of fat cattle annually. Mr. Blakely is also one of Texas' most extensive individual cotton planters, during many seasons he has had twelve thousand acres planted to cotton and still raises cotton on upward of five thousand acres, together with other acreage in feed of different kinds. Mr. Blakely came to Houston in 1907 from Fort Bend County and while he maintains his home and residence here, he still owns and leases vast cattle ranches in Chambers, Fort Bend, Brazoria, and Duval counties. Of these ranches, Mr. Blakely owns in fee fifteen thousand acres, and leases about one hundred thousand acres, and has between ten thousand and fifteen thousand head of cattle, which are mostly of the Brahma breed. Mr. Blakely sends annually about ten thousand head of cattle to Kansas to be fattened for market.

A native Texan, Mr. Blakely was born in Fort Bend County December 9th, 1874. His father, T. M. Blakely (deceased since 1885), came from Montgomery, Alabama, to Fort Bend County, Texas, in the early days and was engaged in farming. His mother was Miss Louise Fannie Foster, a native of Fort Bend County and who died in 1918 at the advanced age of eighty-five years, was a daughter of Randolph Foster, who was one of the early Texas pioneers and was a close personal friend of David Crockett. He settled in Fort Bend County in 1824 when Texas was a wide expanse of open cattle ranges roamed by buffalo, deer, wild horses and cattle. Mr. Blakely's education was obtained in the public schools of Fort Bend County.

Mr. Blakely has been raised in an atmosphere of the cattle business, and began when a small boy to drive cattle. In those days there were no barbed wire fences and cattle were grazed on the open ranges, and horses were always hobbled when turned out to graze in order to be able to again catch them to be bridled and saddled as a mount for the cow boy. Mr. Blakely has always been financially interested in many of Houston's industries and enterprises. He is a director in the Kirby Petroleum Company and president of the Duval Ranch Company, a corporation which owns large ranch lands in Duval County, but Mr. Blakely personally owns the cattle on this extensive ranch. He also owned the land in fee on which the Blue Ridge oil field is located, and now owns the mineral rights of this land. Some production has already been found there, and with development, the Blue Ridge field is expected to become a real oil field. Mr. Blakely still owns the farm that was patented to his great-grandfather, John Foster, in 1824.

Mr. Blakely was married at Richmond, Texas, January 9th, 1898, to Miss Bonnie Dunlavey, a native of Fort Bend County and a daughter of M. B. Dunlavey (deceased), a pioneer cattle man and a member of an old and prominent Texas family. They have four children: Mrs. Browne B. Rice of Houston, Bassett Blakely, Jr., on cattle ranch in Duval County; Claire Louise, at home with parents and

Thomas Blakely at school in the University of Texas. The Blakely home is at 3502 Burlington Street. In social organizations, Mr. Blakely is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, and the Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. He has always been very active in the Cattle Men's Associations, and he was largely responsible for the Cattle Men's Convention being obtained for Houston in 1924. Mr. Blakely is truly a type of the old time stock man, possessing that spirit of hospitality so characteristic of the great Southwest, and he, as a native Texan, is essentially loyal to the customs and traditions of the Lone Star State.



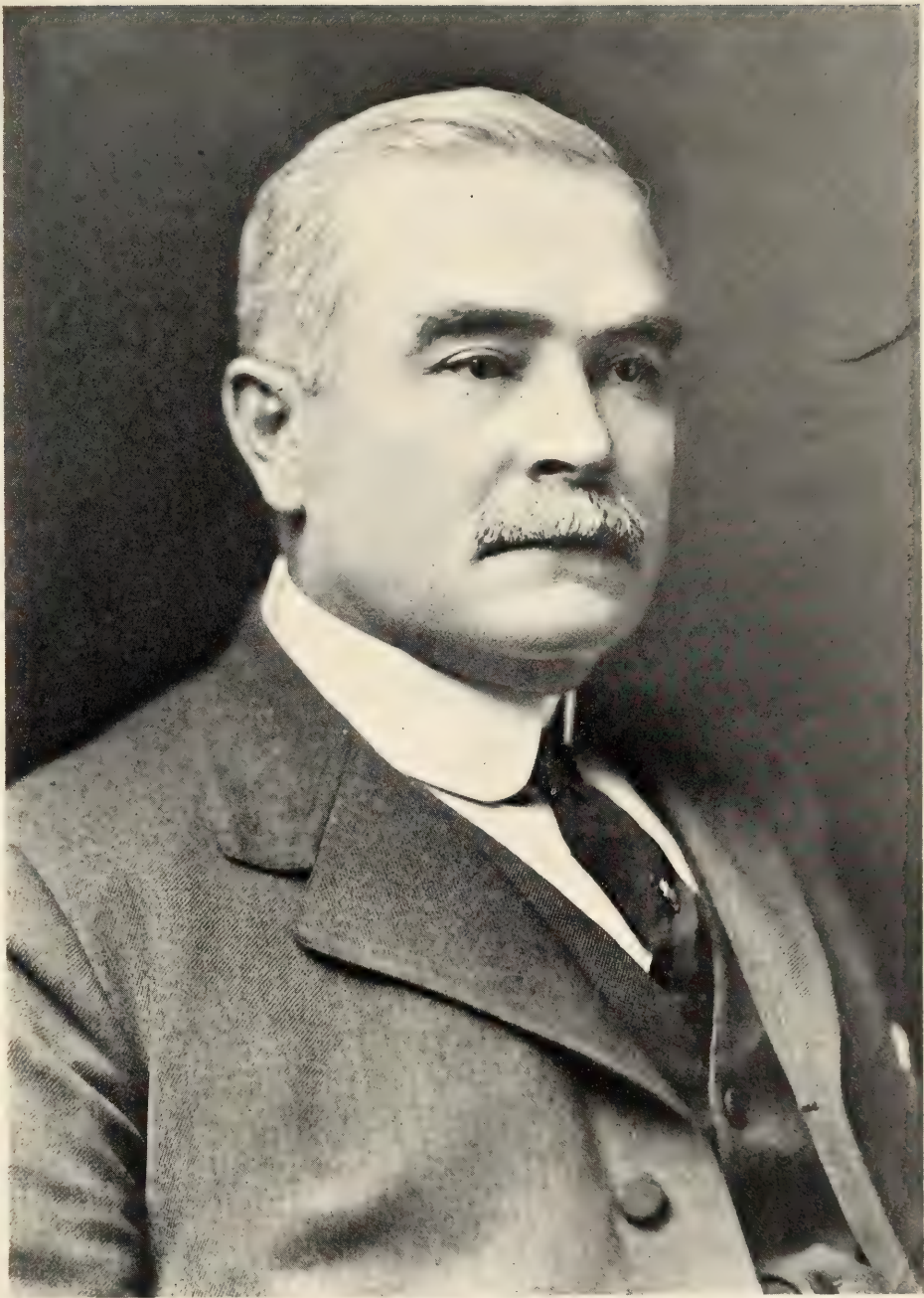
S. CULLINAN, pioneer oil man, capitalist and president of the American Republics Corporation, came to Corsicana, Texas, in 1897, from Washington, Pennsylvania, where, for many years, he had been engaged in the oil industry; thirteen of which was with the Standard Oil Company. The activity at Corsicana had just begun when Mr. Cullinan arrived in that field. The oil business at that time was something new in Texas and the citizens of the Lone Star State were slow to invest in something in which they had no experience and this Pennsylvanian convinced them of the practicability of developing the petroleum business in Texas. He organized the first pipe line and refinery company in Texas, known as J. S. Cullinan & Company, later the Corsicana Refining Company, the nucleus of the Magnolia Petroleum Company. Severing connection with the Corsicana enterprises he went to Beaumont in 1902, where he organized The Texas Company, of which he was president from its incorporation in 1903 to 1913, developing into one of the largest oil companies in Texas. Soon after retiring from The Texas Company he organized the American Republics Corporation, a holding company, today one of the important companies. The American Republics Corporation owns twenty-one subsidiaries, identified with oil and allied industries, operating in Texas and various states in developing, producing and transporting petroleum in their own tank cars and tank steamers, in the steel and other business, employing several thousand people, pay rolls in Texas and in the East amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars each year. The issued capital of the American Republics Corporation is \$30,000,000.00. The executive office of the American Republic Corporation is in New York, but Mr. Cullinan's private office is in Houston and he divides his time between the two cities. Establishing headquarters of The Texas Company in Houston in 1905, marked the beginning of Houston as the executive headquarters of the petroleum industry of the Southwest. Mr. Cullinan is a student of political science and political economy and as a patriotic American citizen, believes in old-fashioned constitutional government. At the time of the post-war period of unrest and more or less disorganized conditions of the country, he was fearless in stating his views and using his influence, time and money in arousing public sentiment. Today the thinking people of our State are taking a keener interest in civic and governmental affairs and the result will be felt in the future by the election to office of men who realize that our form of government must be governed by The Constitution of the United States. Mr. Cullinan has always stood for constitutional government, and

government by and for the people and so expresses himself unqualifiedly on any and all occasions.

Mr. Cullinan was born at Sharon, Pennsylvania, December 31st, 1860. His father, John Francis Cullinan, was a native of County Clare, Ireland. His mother, Mary Considine, was a native of the same county in Ireland, both came to America with their parents when quite young, and previous to their marriage lived in the State of Iowa. His education was obtained in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and shortly after leaving school he engaged in the oil business and has spent all his business life in some branch of that industry.

Mr. Cullinan is known as a leader of men and his ability to select men for his associates is one of the attributes for successful life. Many of the men today who are considered leaders in the industry in Texas owe their fortunes and fundamental training to him. In fact a large percentage of the men who hold responsible position as executives with leading oil companies of Texas secured the rudiments of their training in the oil business and business in general from him. When his associates and friends have passed away he has carried the widow's interests and taken care of the estates, and has in several cases made comfortable fortunes for the widows and fatherless children. He has done much good for others that has never been recorded or heaped. Mr. Cullinan is popular in oil circles, not only with executive but with the men who work in the fields. He is a man who takes a kindly interest in his fellowman and is always ready and willing to extend a helping hand to the man who wants to help himself. While he has never sought political office, he never allows the thought of good government to get entirely out of his mind's-eye, and through the fact that he has pioneered the oil development of Texas, his name will go into Texas History as one of the outstanding men of his day, not only in Texas, but in the United States.

Mr. Cullinan was married at Lima, Ohio, on April 14th, 1891, to Miss Lucie Halm, a member of a prominent Ohio family. They have four children living: Craig F. Cullinan, who following in his father's footsteps, has become successful in the oil business, and is vice president of the American Republics Corporation; Nina J., and Mary C. Cullinan and Margaret Cullinan Wray. Some years ago Mr. Cullinan built one of the most beautiful and artistic residences in Houston that today is one of the show places of the city. He is a member in the following: United States Chamber of Commerce (National Council); Board of Directors C. R. B. Educational Foundation; Houston Chamber of Commerce, of which he is ex-president; Houston Cotton Exchange, and Board of Trade; National Foreign Trade Council; National Rivers and Harbors Congress; American Academy of Political and Social Science; National Economic League; Pennsylvania Society of New York; American Asiatic Association; American Institute of Mining Metallurgical Engineers, and the National Association of Audubon Societies. He is a member of the following New York clubs: Travel, Lotus and Uptown. In Washington he is a member of the Congressional Country Club. In Houston he holds membership in the following social organizations: Houston Club and Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club, and the Beaumont Country Club of Beaumont.



J. H. Sullivan





A. FOUTS, pioneer Petroleum Refining man and for over thirty years engaged in that industry is the executive head of one of the leading refineries of South Texas. Mr.

Fouts is president of the Deep Water Oil Refineries, Inc., which he organized in 1919, and began operations in July, 1920. The board of directors are as follows: R. A. Fouts, E. A. Peden, F. M. Law, J. T. Scott, E. L. Neville, C. A. Barbour and R. A. Welch. This refinery has a capacity of one hundred thousand barrels of crude oil per month, and are manufacturers of lubricating oils exclusively. The company sells its products through independent jobbers, shipping to foreign trade in tankers and domestic trade in tank cars. The Deep Water Oil Refineries, Inc., has a capital stock of one million two hundred thousand dollars fully paid and does an annual business of two million dollars. Upward of one hundred people are in the organization, and they own one hundred and fifty tank cars. The officers of the Deep Water Oil Refineries, Inc., are located on the eighth floor of the First National Bank Building. The by-products are: gas, oil, and fuel oil, which are shipped not only to every part of the United States, but all over the world. The refining plant buildings are of concrete, steel and brick construction and through this advantage secure the low insurance rate of 66 cents per hundred, and is modern in every detail. With a view to future expansion, the Deep Water Oil Refineries, Inc., have purchased abundant acreage contiguous to their plant, which includes thirty-two acres on the ship channel. With new installations of special equipment in July, 1924, the company began the manufacture of an improved lubricating oil by virtue of the Schultze process of refining.

Mr. Fouts was born at Treadelphia, Ohio, February 3rd, 1870. His father, C. E. Fouts (deceased since 1881), was a native of Ohio, but his ancestors came from Virginia. He was a well known building contractor of Columbus. His mother was Miss Ella Woodward, a member of a prominent Ohio family. Mr. Fouts' education was obtained in the public and high schools of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Fouts has spent all his business life in the refining business. He first entered this field in 1891 with the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, with the marketing department at Columbus, and remained with this company until 1901. From 1901 to 1911, Mr. Fouts was an independent oil jobber with headquarters in Columbus. From 1911 to 1916 he operated the Wabash Refining Company at Robinson, Illinois. Mr. Fouts built this refinery and was president of the company. In 1916 he sold this refinery and during the same year he built the Red River Refining Company at Shreveport, Louisiana, and operated this refinery until 1919 when he came to Houston. Mr. Fouts was president and general manager of the Red River Refining Company while active, and is still director and secretary of this company.

Mr. Fouts was married at Marietta, Ohio, in 1898 to Miss Ida May Nixon, a native of Ohio and a daughter of E. W. Nixon, well known oil man of the Buckeye State. Mr. and Mrs. Fouts have two daughters; Mrs. J. L. Anning of Houston, whose husband is maintenance engineer at the plant of the Deep Water Oil Refineries, and Virginia, at home with her parents. Mr. Fouts is a member of the Glenbrook Country Club and the Congregational

Church. Mr. Fouts is optimistic as to the future of Houston, and believes that the thirty-foot ship channel makes Houston a great harbor and the leading city in the Southwest.



LOUIS F. TUFFLY, for two decades associated with important commercial activities at Houston, has attained a commendable reputation in the mercantile world and enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Tuffly is vice president and general manager of the firm of Krupp and Tuffly, Incorporated, retail shoe and hosiery dealers, a firm that dates back to the early days of Houston's history. The business was established by Mr. Tuffly's father, Louis John Tuffly, in 1884, in association with Mr. Krupp. They began in a small way, the years bringing increasing prosperity to the business, and a full measure of success. Louis F. Tuffly began in the store in 1904, as stock boy, working in all departments and acquiring an accurate knowledge of the operation of the entire establishment. In 1919, he was made manager, and vice president, the office he now holds. The firm of Krupp and Tuffly now operates one of the largest booteries in the Lone Star State and is the most completely stocked shoe store in South Texas. They have a hosiery department carrying a full line of hose of recognized quality, and feature all the newest shades. Their shoe styles show the modern tendencies, and are selected from the finest makes in the country, offering their many patrons distinctive styles and service. Krupp and Tuffly, Incorporated, occupy a modern three story building, the two upper floors being fifty by a hundred and fifty feet, and the lower floor thirty-three by one hundred feet. They have the finest fixtures, creating an atmosphere in harmony with the establishment, and employ fifty-two people in the operation of the business. Mrs. M. M. Tuffly, widow of the late Louis John Tuffly, is president of the corporation, Louis F. Tuffly, vice president and manager; T. M. Scoggins, Jr., secretary, and A. F. Kuhleman, treasurer.

Louis F. Tuffly is a native of Houston, in which city he was born the seventh of August, 1888, son of Louis John Tuffly, founder of the firm of Krupp and Tuffly, and one of the honored pioneers of Houston. He came to Texas in the early sixties and was thereafter prominently identified with the commercial and civic life of the city until his death, which occurred in 1907. Louis F. Tuffly's mother, was before her marriage, Miss Mattie M. Boulard of Galveston. Mr. Tuffly was educated in the Catholic Parochial schools of Houston, later attending St. Edward's College at Austin.

Mr. Tuffly was married at Houston, Texas, the fourth of June, 1912, to Miss Inez Smith, a native of Iowa, who was reared in Missouri. They make their home at 3820 Fannin Street, and have two children, Mary Ann and Louis Edward. Mr. Tuffly takes an active part in the civic life of his community and holds a place of responsibility in the mercantile world. He is president of the Retail Merchants Association, and a director of the National Shoe Retailers Association. He is a member of various clubs and civic organizations, belonging to the Country Club, the Houston Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Elks Club. Fraternity he is a Knight of Columbus, and head of the Fourth Degree.



COLONEL JONAS SHEARN RICE, president of the Union National Bank and for many years until recently the head of various other financial and business institutions, has long been the most popular banker of the city, and by virtue of business and social prominence and connections with the pioneer family that has done so much for Houston, would perhaps be almost universally regarded as the first citizen of the city. In August, 1905, Colonel Rice became president of the Union Bank and Trust Company, now the Union National Bank, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.00. On September 15th, 1922, the resources of this institution were \$19,245,051.35 and deposits \$16,125,516.69. The Union National Bank owns the building occupied by them, and known as the Union National Bank Building. The board of directors is made up of the leading business and professional men of Houston. Other officers of the Union National Bank are: Thomas C. Dunn, vice president; George Hamman, vice president; D. W. Cooley, vice president, and H. B. Finch, cashier. The title of Colonel, always used as a prefix to the name of J. S. Rice, was honorably earned. In 1874 he became a member of the Houston Light Guard and was prominent as adjutant in the First Regiment of Texas Militia organized after the close of the Civil War. He was captain of the Houston Light Guard when that company was the crack company of Texas and one of the best in the United States. He was adjutant general of the First Brigade on the staff of General F. W. James, and was chief of the personal staff for Governor Lawrence Sullivan Ross. Colonel Rice has been the recipient of many honors at the hands of Houston's citizenship, and many positions of trust from the chief executives of the State of Texas. He is ex-president of the Thalian Club, and was appointed by Governor T. M. Campbell as one of the San Jacinto Battleground Commissioners and has been active in the work of beautifying that historic battlefield, sacred to the hearts of all Texans. He was chosen as the king of the No-Tsu-Oh Carnival and his daughter, Miss Laura F. Rice, was queen of the same festival. In 1895 he was made financial agent of the Texas State penitentiary, which post he held until he was in 1899 appointed by Governor Sayers as superintendent of the Texas National Penal System. Colonel Rice held this position until 1902, when he resigned in order to devote his attention to the banking business in Houston.

A native Texan, Colonel Rice was born in Houston in 1855. His father, Frederick A. Rice, came to Houston from Massachusetts, in 1850, when Houston was a village, but at that early date was aspiring to greater things. The broad western plains stretched for hundreds of miles over an empire of open cattle ranges, and railroads were only in the minds of the early settlers, and Frederick A. Rice was one of the builders of the first railroad, the Houston and Texas Central. He remained in Houston and saw the village grow to a busy, thriving city and died here in 1901 at the age of seventy-one years. His mother was Miss Charlotte M. Baldwin, a daughter of Horace Baldwin, who was mayor of Houston during the days of the Republic, and who was a brother-in-law of A. C. Allen, one of the founders of Houston. Colonel Rice's forbears, both paternal and maternal, are of old Revolutionary stock

which came from the sturdy Scotch-Irish and English pioneers of Colonial days in America. His Great-grandfather Hall was one of those wounded at the Battle of Lexington in 1775, but despite that fact lived to reach the age of one hundred and two years; living most of that time in the State of Massachusetts, where he died. Colonel Rice is the eldest of a family of ten children—seven sons and three daughters. A younger brother, H. B. Rice, served the city of Houston with distinction as mayor for many years. His services to the city have become a part of the history of the city, and his name will be perpetually associated with the beneficial achievements of his administration. Two other brothers—W. M. and B. B. Rice—are prominent business men of Houston. Colonel Rice's education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, and the Texas Military Institute at Austin.

The business career of Colonel Rice has been uniformly brilliant and successful. Following his graduation at the Texas Military Institute, he became a railroad clerk in the office of the general passenger agent of the H. & T. C. R. R. In 1879 he became bookkeeper and teller of the National Exchange Bank of Houston. In 1881 he and a brother, William M. Rice, who is now one of the trustees of the Rice Institute, engaged in the sawmill business in Tyler County. From 1904 to 1909 he was one of the receivers of the Kirby Lumber Company, and was elected vice president of that company on its reorganization. Through the competent management of this company during the period it was in the hands of receivers brought it out of its difficulties. Colonel Rice has served in many important capacities, among them being: President of the Great Southern Life Insurance Company, chairman of the board of directors Bankers Trust Company, vice president of the J. S. & W. M. Rice Lumber Company, vice president of Houston Title and Guaranty Company, vice president Houston Land Corporation, and a director in the following: Guarantee Life Insurance Company, T. & B. V. Railroad Company, Southern Drug Company, R. M. Gordon & Company, Hogan-Allnoch Company, Houston Recreation and Community Service Association and many others. Colonel Rice was married at Waco in 1887 to Miss Mary J. Ross, a daughter of Colonel Pete F. Ross, "The hero of Corinth" and a niece of former Governor L. S. Ross, and a granddaughter of General James E. Harrison. Three children were born of this union—Misses Laura F., now Mrs. Richard Wayne Neff, and Lottie B. Rice, now Mrs. S. P. Farish, and Kate Rice, now the wife of Hugo V. Neuhaus. Colonel Rice is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in the local lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., and of the Houston Country Club, and is a Democrat of the "old school" and a staunch admirer of Woodrow Wilson. Colonel Rice has always been prominently identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Houston. He is loved by his associates and the public, and while not engaged actively in any work, is regarded as one of Houston's most popular, public-spirited, and progressive citizens whose life has been a success and a help to all who have been fortunate enough to know him.



J. S. Rice





FRANK ANDREWS, senior member of the firm of Andrews, Streetman, Logue and Mobley, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, has for thirty-six years practiced before the Texas bar. The firm of Andrews, Streetman, Logue and Mobley, with offices in the Union National Bank Building, is engaged in the general civil practice of law and is recognized as one of the leading law firms of South Texas, with eighteen lawyers in the organization. This well known firm does a great deal of corporation work, and are attorneys for the Gulf Coast Lines, the I-G. N. Railroad, Kirby Lumber Company, Kirby Petroleum Company, Union National Bank, San Jacinto Trust Company, Bankers' Mortgage Company, besides a large number of other business concerns in the city and in South Texas.

A native Texan, Mr. Andrews was born in Fayette County June 15th, 1864. His father, Rev. G. L. Andrews, was a pioneer settler and Baptist Minister of Texas. He came to the Lone Star State in 1850 from Georgia, where prior to his entering the Ministry, was engaged in the mercantile business. His mother was Miss Martha Sellers, a native of Colorado County, and a daughter of Robert Sellers, one of the early Texas pioneers, having settled in Texas in 1833. Mr. Andrews' early education was obtained in the public schools, and later he was a student of the Southwestern University of Georgetown, graduating from that institution in the class of 1885 with the A. B. degree. After his graduation, Mr. Andrews taught school for two years at Kempner, Lampasas County, and at Belton, Bell County, and during this period, he studied law at night and during his spare hours during the day. Mr. Andrews was admitted to the bar in May, 1887, and immediately established his office in Belton, and began the general practice of law. He continued his practice in Belton until 1891, when he was appointed Assistant Attorney General under Hon. Charles A. Culberson. He continued in this position until 1895, when he came to Houston and resumed his law practice. Mr. Andrews practiced his profession alone until 1902, when Hon. Thomas A. Ball became associated with him, and the firm was known as Andrews and Ball, which continued until Judge Streetman joined them in 1904 and the firm name changed to Andrews, Ball and Streetman. This firm continued until 1914, when Mr. Ball withdrew from the firm in order to enter the political race for Governor of Texas. The firm, shortly afterward became Andrews, Streetman, Burns and Logue. Mr. Burns died in 1918 and the firm name was changed to Andrews, Streetman, Logue and Mobley, which has continued. Mr. Andrews has been closely connected with the commercial interests of the city for many years, and is a director in the following organizations and industries of the city: The Union National Bank, Gulf Coast Lines, Bankers Mortgage Company, and Kirby Petroleum Company.

Mr. Andrews was married at Salado, Bell County, in 1891, to Miss Roxalee Smith, whose paternal ancestors were pioneer settlers and among the makers of early Texas history. Her father, James L. Smith, was prior to the Civil War, a Professor in Baylor University. He served in the Civil War, during which time he was made a captain. After the close of the war he became President of Salado College. Her grandfather, James Smith, was in many of the early battles and skirmishes in the early days of

Texas, among these being the bloody Dawson Massacre, in which many brave Texans lost their lives, but Mr. Smith escaped. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have two children, Edward and Forrest Leel. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Andrews is a member of the York Rite body of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Shriner of Ben Hur Temple, Austin, and is Past Potentate of this organization; the B. P. O. E., the University Club, Houston Club, Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club, the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association and the Harris County Bar Association. Mr. Andrews has always been active in the civic affairs of the city and in all educational matters, to which he gave his time and assistance. He has also been at all times interested in the progress and advancement of Houston.

Mr. Andrews was City Attorney of Belton while residing there. He was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee 1904-6. He was appointed special Supreme Court Judge in several cases.



LEWIS BUCKNER HIGHTOWER, pioneer resident of Beaumont, has as lawyer and jurist occupied a high place in the confidence of the people, and this faith he has never betrayed. At various times during his career, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century, he has been called upon to fill positions of public trust, and is now chief justice of the Ninth Court of Civil Appeals, and in this office has demonstrated his official and judicial ability, and his devotion to the best interests of his community. This court has under its jurisdiction some fifteen counties, and Judge Hightower finds the demands made on his time as chief justice exacting. Associated with him as judges in this court are Daniel Walker and William B. O'Quinn.

Judge Hightower was born in Montgomery County, Texas, the tenth of September, 1875. His father, Lewis Buckner Hightower, was prominent as an attorney, serving as district judge for thirty years, and representing his district in the state Legislature for one term. His mother was before her marriage Miss Jacque Moore. As a boy, Judge Hightower attended the public schools of Liberty County. He then entered the high school at Huntsville, and after graduating there entered the University of Texas, where he took his L. L. B. degree three years later. He was admitted to the bar in 1895, practicing at Conroe for four years, after which he came to Beaumont, in 1899, and has since made this city his home, steadily advancing in his career to a place among the foremost judges of the state. He was formerly a member of the firm of Lanier, Jackson and Hightower, and served as county and district attorney for one term, as district judge for eight years, and has been chief justice of the Ninth Court of Civil Appeals since 1916.

Judge Hightower was married at Beaumont, in 1900, to Miss Dora Votaw, daughter of Judge J. N. Votaw, pioneer attorney of Beaumont. Judge and Mrs. Hightower have a family of nine children, Jackson Votaw, Clarence Clark, Jane, Dora, Margaret, Gloria, L. B. Jr., Rosemary and John Benjamin. The family reside at 638 Sabine Pass. Judge Hightower takes an active interest in civic activities and is an honored resident of this city.



AMES M. WEST, President of the South Texas Lumber Company, and the West Lumber Company, of Houston, is known in the business and financial circles of this city as one of the leading lumber men of the Southwest. The West Lumber Company was established in 1900 in Houston by Mr. West and his associates and in 1910 they bought the South Texas Lumber Company. The West Lumber Company is a manufacturing company, incorporated for \$3,000,000.00, engaged in the manufacture of lumber only. The South Texas Lumber Company are wholesale and retail dealers and have twenty-four lumber yards in Texas, with a capital stock of \$1,400,000.00. Both companies employ more than fifteen hundred men. Other officers of the West Lumber Company are: C. B. Granbury, Vice-President; J. A. Platt, Vice-President, and T. H. Monroe, Secretary and Treasurer. The West lumber interests cut about 400,000 feet of lumber per day.

A native of Mississippi, Mr. West was born in Waynesboro in 1871. His father, Silas W. West, was a native of Alabama, and was engaged in farming. His mother was Miss Mattie Clark, a member of a prominent Mississippi family. Mr. West's parents came to Texas in 1880. His education was obtained in the public schools of Texas.

Mr. West started his business career in the drug business at Groveton, Texas, more as a pastime than as a business venture. Later he entered the lumber business at Westville, where he remained for several years before coming to Houston in 1905. The town of Westville in Trinity County is named for Mr. West. In addition to the lumber companies, Mr. West has many other interests. In 1922 he purchased the Beatty Building, and in the near future will add four more stories to this building, making it among the pretentious office buildings of Houston. Mr. West has had plans drawn for a twenty-story building, which he contemplates erecting on his corner at Main and Walker Street. He is President of the Fort Terrett Ranch Company, consisting of 120,000 acres of land and 10,000 head of cattle, situated in Culberson County. He is President of the South Texas Hardwood Manufacturing Company of Houston, President of the West Production Company, oil producers operating in the Gulf Coast fields. He is Director of the Second National Bank, a Director of the Joint Stock Land Bank of Houston, and a Director of the Reynolds West Lumber Company.

Mr. West was married in 1895 at Groveton to Miss Jessie Dudley, a native of Georgia. They have two children, J. H., Jr., and Weslie, both of whom are students at the Southwestern University at Georgetown. The West residence, one of the most beautiful in Houston, is located at 2106 Crawford Street. Mr. West is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. In social organizations Mr. West is a member of the Houston Club, Houston Country Club, Lumberman's Club, the Hoo-Hoos, and the Methodist Church. Mr. West is identified with and takes an active interest in all agencies working for the greater development and civic improvement of Houston. He has assisted in the organization of several large business concerns of South Texas, in which he is not now interested, among which is the Great Southern Life Insurance Company. He is a man who knows the secrets of big business from the viewpoint of experience and leadership. Mr. West

is one of the big business men of Texas and in his realm as a lumber director, few men are his equal.



C. HOYT has for a quarter of a century been associated with the lumber interests of Houston and South Texas, where he is President of the W. H. Norris Lumber Company, which company, with the stockholders and other various interests, own and operate twenty lumber yards in Southwest Texas. This company maintains offices at 709 First National Bank Building, and do both a wholesale and retail business. The W. H. Norris Lumber Company was organized in 1901 by Mr. W. H. Norris (deceased since April, 1911), who was prominent in the lumber industry of South Texas. Mr. Hoyt came into the company with Mr. Norris in 1898, when the business was conducted under the firm name of Norris and Beatty, and has been with these interests since that time. During the year 1898 Mr. Norris purchased Mr. Beatty's interest, and conducted the business alone, until it was incorporated in December, 1901. Mr. Hoyt became Secretary in 1902, and served in this capacity until after the death of Mr. Norris, in 1911, when he became President. The wholesale business of the W. H. Norris Lumber Company is handled from Houston, and the territory embraces Texas, Oklahoma and contiguous States. This company does no commission business, but buys and sells lumber and handle their own accounts. They also handle the output of the Channell Fence Company, Inc., of Lake Charles, Louisiana, manufacturers of combination wood and wire fence, selling the entire output. Fifteen people compose the organization of the W. H. Norris Lumber Company. George S. Jacob is Treasurer and Sales Manager of the company and W. E. Black of Lancaster is Secretary and Representative of the company in North Texas.

A native of Vermont, Mr. Hoyt was born in Westfield, June 15, 1878. His father, George R. Hoyt, was a well known merchant of Newport and Westfield. His mother was Miss Luella A. James, a member of a prominent Vermont family. His parents came to Texas in 1894, where they remained until 1898, when they removed to Los Angeles, Cal. His father died in Los Angeles in 1917 and his mother died there a year later. The public and high schools of Omaha, Nebraska, supplied the foundation for Mr. Hoyt's education, and a course of two years in a Houston Business College provided him with his business training. Mr. Hoyt was married in Waco in 1901 to Miss Mary Kate Riley, a native of Alabama and a daughter of Dr. B. F. Riley, a prominent Baptist Minister, who was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Houston from 1900 to 1907, and is now living in Birmingham, Alabama. They have two children, Noyce Clement Hoyt, Jr., a student of the Hill School of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and Dorothy Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt reside at 407 Marshall Avenue, Westmoreland. Mr. Hoyt is a Director in the Lumberman's Club, the Retail Lumberman's Association of Texas and the Houston Country Club. He is a member of the Hoo-Hoos, and a Past Director of the Houston Club. Mr. Hoyt has always been active in the business, social and community life of Houston, and gives liberally of his time to all projects tending to the welfare and advancement of this city, which he believes will very soon be the leading city in every way in the Southwest.



James West





CHARLES L. DESEL has for about a quarter of a century been an active figure in the business circles of Houston, where, from a small beginning, has been built up the largest Wholesale Produce Company of the Southwest. Mr. Desel is the president and general manager of the Desel-Boettcher Company, which he established in Houston in 1901 as the C. L. Desel Company and later changed to the present name. He began business here in a very modest way in a store with twenty-five hundred feet of floor space, but his business experienced a rapid growth, and soon much more room was necessary. Recently, the Desel-Boettcher Company constructed their present home, which is a splendid fireproof building of three floors and two hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet in size, with all modern conveniences and equipment. This firm does a great volume of business and deals in wholesale fruit, produce, poultry, eggs and other commodities in carload lots. They have six branch houses located at Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Victoria, Navasota, Lufkin and Palestine, Texas. They employ one hundred and fifty people; have thirty-five salesmen on the road, twenty of whom have Houston as headquarters. Other officers of the Desel-Boettcher Company are: F. A. Boettcher, vice president; L. H. Baskin, vice president and manager of the Corpus Christi branch of this firm; H. W. Shaffer, vice president and sales manager of the Southwest Texas District, and Alvin Beyer, purchasing agent.

A native Texan, Mr. Desel was born at Galveston, May 14th, 1869. His father, C. M. Desel, a native of South Carolina, came to Texas in 1859, where he was continuously engaged in farming and extensive planting in Brazoria and Galveston counties for the remainder of his life. His mother (now deceased) was Miss Mary O'Hear, also a native of South Carolina, where she was a member of a prominent family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Galveston, Texas. Mr. Desel began his business career for the George Seeligson Grocery Company of Galveston as a very young man, and remained with this well known firm for a period of six years and during this time worked in all the departments, and when he resigned in order to enter business for himself, he was at the head of the credit department. He then became an interested partner in W. J. Hughes & Company and remained in this business and firm from 1895 to 1901; the disastrous storm which swept the Island City in 1900 took with it Mr. Desel's all, and he came to Houston and in 1901 opened the business which has become a credit to Houston and the Southwest.

Mr. Desel was married at Saratoga, New York, on October 7th, 1903, to Miss Frances Cluett, a daughter of Fred H. Cluett, a member of a prominent family of Troy, New York. They have one child, Frances Cluett Desel, now a student at the Rice Institute of Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Desel reside at 3518 Main Street. Mr. Desel is a member of the Houston Country Club, is a director and treasurer of the Houston Y. M. C. A., a director of the Merchants' Exchange and a vestryman of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Desel has always been active in the business, social and general community life of Houston, and gives liberally of his time and means to all projects tending to the welfare and advancement of this city. He has at all times had great

faith in the future of Houston and has grown more optimistic each year and believes that with thirty feet of water in the channel, the bonds for which have been issued, will give to Houston a great harbor. Mr. Desel is an untiring worker for the progress and advancement of Houston, where he is known as one of the city's most public-spirited citizens, at the head of one of Houston's leading business houses.



AMES W. ROCKWELL has for the past decade been a factor in the lumber industry at Houston, and is firmly established as a lumberman who makes his influence felt in the commercial life here. Mr. Rockwell is assistant general manager of the lumber business of Rockwell Bros. & Co., one of the large lumber firms of the Lone Star State, maintaining general offices at Houston, in the Foster Building. A wholesale and jobbing house of the firm is located at Amarillo, under the name of Amarillo Sash and Door Company, and operated under the same management. Rockwell Bros. and Co. operate thirty retail yards in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, each yard carrying a complete line of lumber and builders' material.

Mr. Rockwell came to Houston as a boy, in 1898, later going in the lumber business with his father, and first located at Waxahachie, where he spent one year. From there he went to Amarillo, Texas, as manager of the Amarillo Sash and Door Company, spending one year there. He then returned to Houston and was in the office here for a year, at which time he again went to Waxahachie as manager of the yard there. At the expiration of this time the war intervened and Mr. Rockwell was in service until 1919, when he again returned to Houston and has since been in the general office here. He is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Rockwell enlisted in August, 1917, at the entrance of the United States in the World War. He was sent to Kelly Field, remaining there six weeks at which time he was commissioned second lieutenant, Air Service, and sent to Garden City, where he was in training three weeks, and after being commissioned first lieutenant was sent overseas, in December, 1917. While in France, where he spent twenty-two months, he was commissioned captain, returning to the states in July, 1919, and receiving his discharge in August of the same year, at Camp Travis. Captain Rockwell has three service chevrons. While in France he was at St. Jean de Monts, "Vendee" the last man to leave this field, a very prominent one during the war, and where were stationed one thousand men and one hundred and fifty planes. Captain Rockwell was in charge here for a part of the time he was overseas. He is now in the Reserve Officers Corps.

Mr. Rockwell was born at Cisco, Texas, in 1890, son of James Morton Rockwell, well known Texas lumberman, and Sarah Wade Richardson Rockwell. He was educated in the public schools at Houston, graduating from the high school, and attended the University of Texas three years.

Mr. Rockwell is an Elk, a Kappa Sigma, a member of the Houston Country Club, the Lumbermen's Club, the University Club, of which he has been a director, the Rotary Club, and was president of the ex-students of the University of Texas Alumni Association.



F. CARTER, for upwards of twenty-five years one of the vital forces of progress at Houston and head of one of the strongest banking institutions in this city, has during an active business career covering some forty years, starting as a young man without capital and pioneering in the lumber industry, risen to be one of the leading capitalists of Southeast Texas. While Mr. Carter's activities have included diverse businesses, perhaps one of the finest things he has done was the organization of the Lumbermen's National Bank in May, 1907 (the name later changed to the Second National Bank) of which institution he has been president since its organization in 1907. With his genius for financial affairs and his keen insight into commercial activities, Mr. Carter has developed this institution along conservative lines until it ranks as one of the leading banks in this section of the state. Capitalized in 1907 at \$400,000.00 and \$100,000.00 surplus, this has since been raised to \$1,000,000.00 capital, surplus \$500,000.00 and undivided profits \$300,000.00. The steady, assured prosperity of the institution is also reflected in the deposits, which in 1912 were \$3,500,000.00 and in 1925 \$13,500,000.00, with total resources of more than \$15,000,000.00. The officers of the Second National Bank are S. F. Carter, president; Guy M. Bryan, active vice president; C. S. E. Holland, active vice president; Hudson P. Ellis, active vice president; H. M. Garwood, vice president; William D. Cleveland, Jr., vice president; J. A. Fite, assistant vice president; L. R. Bryan, Jr., assistant vice president; H. J. Bernard, cashier; F. D. Ferrell, assistant cashier; H. M. Seydler, assistant cashier; Harvey A. Carey, auditor. The directorate is composed of a group of prominent business men of the city and is as follows: A. C. Abell, president Houston Co-operative Manufacturing Company; Jesse Andrews, Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, attorneys; Guy M. Bryan, active vice president; S. F. Carter, president; S. F. Carter, Jr., Fain Carter Home Building Company; W. L. Clayton, Anderson, Clayton and Company, cotton; William D. Cleveland, Jr., William D. Cleveland & Sons, wholesale grocers and cotton factors; Lynch Davidson, president Lynch Davidson and Company; T. K. Dixon, Kessler and Dixon, grocers; Hudson P. Ellis, active vice president and trust officer; O. F. Ewing, investments; J. A. Fite, assistant vice president; H. M. Garwood, Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, attorneys; Maurice L. Goldman, M. L. Goldman Company; C. S. E. Holland, active vice president; S. B. Houx, president American Construction Company; E. A. Hudson, president E. A. Hudson Furniture Company; John A. Hulen, president Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad Company; B. F. Louis, lawyer; Cyrus W. Scott, president Cyrus W. Scott Manufacturing Company; Thomas C. Spencer, president Spencer-Sauer Lumber Company; A. S. Vandervoort, manager Houston Building Company; H. K. Waddell, vice president Waddell's Housefurnishing Company; G. S. Waid, vice president Southern Pacific Lines; J. M. West, president West Lumber Company; E. R. Wicks, vice president and general manager Vaughn Lumber Company.

Mr. Carter was born in Alabama, the fourteenth of September, 1857, son of J. Q. A. and Mildred Richards Carter. His parents came to Texas when he was a year old, locating at Sherman where his

father was a merchant and one of the prominent business men of his time. Mr. Carter attended the Sherman public schools until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he left school and went to work. His first employment was setting type with the Sherman Courier and after five years on this paper he went to Galveston with the Galveston News where he spent four years. He then went to Beaumont as bookkeeper for a lumber company, and in this city laid the foundation for his fortune. Without capital or outside assistance, Mr. Carter secured his first interest in a lumber company and when he left Beaumont in 1892 to come to Houston he sold his interests in that city for twenty-five thousand dollars.

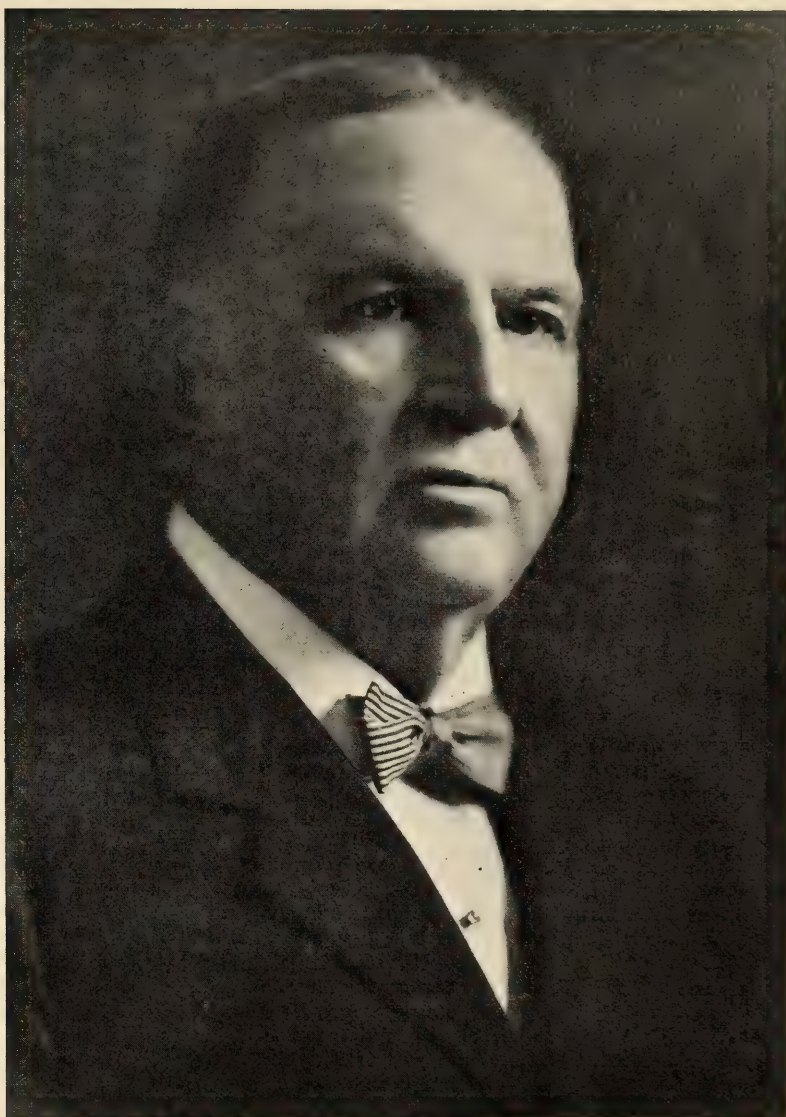
With this for his capital, Mr. Carter came to Houston and began on a somewhat larger scale his lumber operations, organizing the Emporia Lumber Company, which he sold fourteen years later for a million dollars. In 1906 Mr. Carter disposed of the last of his interests in the lumber industry, a year later organizing the Lumbermen's National Bank. In 1910 he built the sixteen story Carter Building, at that time the finest building in the South, and still one of the finest buildings of Houston and more modern than most. This building was constructed at a cost of a million dollars and was planned so that six additional floors could be added. Contract for the extra floors has been let and the building will have twenty-two floors by 1926. In 1923 Mr. Carter sold the building to the Second National Bank, of which he is president, and the name was changed to the Second National Bank Building. A photograph of the building enlarged to twenty-two stories appears on another page.

Mr. Carter has devoted his time not alone to his private interests, which are numerous, and among which are the American Maid Flour Mills, of which he is a substantial stockholder, the First Texas Joint Land Bank, of which he is a director, and others, but has at all times taken a keen interest in the progress of his community. He has stood ready at all times to give both of his services and his means for the development of his city, and many movements owe their successful outcome to the ready assistance of this splendid citizen.

Mr. Carter was married at Galveston the twenty-third of January, 1882, to Miss Carrie E. Banks, daughter of a pioneer Galveston family. They have a family of four children, namely, Mrs. Clara C. Roos, Mrs. Guy M. Bryan, S. F. Carter, Jr., and Mrs. E. L. Crain, and have ten grandchildren. Mr. Carter is a member of the Methodist Church and helped to build the new Methodist church here. He also takes an active interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. He is a member of the Houston Country Club and the Old River Club and fraternally is a Woodman of the World.



F. EWING has been a factor in the business and financial circles of Texas for many years prior to becoming Vice-President and Manager of the First Texas Joint Stock Land Bank of Houston in 1922. Mr. Ewing came to Texas and to Houston in August, 1911, and for more than a decade was active in the real estate and land business of the State. In 1924 he returned to his regular pursuits and is engaged in real estate and investments. He is still a director and a member of



S F Carter

the Executive Committee of this bank.

Mr. Ewing was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1868. His father, James M. Ewing, also a native of Pennsylvania, was during all his life engaged in farming in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His mother was Miss Nancy Robertson, born and reared in Pennsylvania, where she was a member of a well known family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and later attended college in the same county.

As a young man Mr. Ewing went to Iowa and for twelve years was engaged as a traveling salesman, covering Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska, during this period he made his headquarters in Sioux City, Iowa. At the end of this period, he entered the real estate business on a wholesale scale, which consisted of buying real estate and land in large blocks, when he saw a bargain offered. In this venture, he was joined by friends, and together they held this land in fee until the price advanced, when they would sell. They bought large tracts of land in Texas, as well as in other States and their business prospered. On one of his trips to Texas and to Houston, he saw the wonderful possibilities of the South Texas Metropolis and accordingly in 1911, he moved here and opened his real estate offices in the Scanlan Building, and continued in the wholesale real estate business until going with the First Texas Joint Stock Land Bank. Mr. Ewing is interested in many of Houston's enterprises, and is a Director of the Second National Bank, which is one of the strongest financial institutions of the city. Mr. Ewing was married in Houston, October 4, 1911, to Miss Willie Webb, a native Houstonian and a daughter of W. R. Webb, who has been a resident of Houston for more than thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing reside at 219 Hathaway Street. Mr. Ewing is a member of the Houston Club, and since 1912 he has served as an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. In Sioux City, Iowa, he served in a like capacity.

He never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for Houston and believes that the time is near at hand when it will be the Metropolis of the Southwest.



P. LADIN, during his decade of residence in Houston, has attained a commendable reputation for his activities in mercantile circles, and his operation of one of the most successful and largest women's exclusive ready-to-wear stores in the entire South. The Ladin Company, Inc., was established by Mr. Ladin in 1914, at Houston, and has met with a prosperity that reflects most creditably on the business policy of the management, and the character of the establishment. Mr. Ladin is president and general manager of the firm. Coming to Houston in 1913, where he began shortly after his arrival the operation of this shop, catering exclusively to women. At this time he had a small establishment with only 18x68 feet of floor space, but by offering only the highest class merchandise of feminine apparel and appealing to the better class trade, but not overlooking the masses, he has met with rapid success. He now occupies a modern, three-floor business establishment, well located in the heart of the city, and employing seventy-five salespeople, and executives. The store is equipped with the finest mahogany fixtures manufactured in Houston. Both store and fixtures having been built especially for Mr.

Ladin.

Mr. Ladin was born in Odessa, Russia, coming to the States in 1909, in which year he landed at Galveston. The following year he worked with Sanger Brothers in that city, giving up this position to go in business for himself in a small way. After a short time he saw greater business opportunities at Houston and came to this city in 1913.

Mr. Ladin was married at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss Eva Levenson, a native of that city. Their home at 2111 Baldwin Street, is one of Houston's many fine residences. They have four children: Frank, William, Max and Sydney. Mr. Ladin is a Mason, Temple Lodge No. 4, 32nd degree Scottish Rite, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine, and other social organization.



O. HARRIS, well known in the lumber circles of Houston, where he is proprietor of the Harris Lumber Company, has a wide experience in this line of work. Coming to Houston in 1915 he shortly after established the Republic Box Company, Inc., of Texas, and of which he was vice president and general manager until taking up his present work. The Harris Lumber Company are dealers in lumber, shingles, sash, building material, etc. They are located at 1915 Canal, and do a large volume of business each month.

Mr. Harris was born at Penfield, New York, in 1884, son of Robert and Harriett Ellen Harris. His father was an extensive land owner in that State. He was educated in the Minnesota public schools, graduated from high school, and then attending the Minnesota Academy for one year, going from there to the Minnesota State University for one year, finishing in 1905. He went with the Sanitary Can Company at Fairport, New York, remaining there three years, then came to New Orleans in 1910, where he engaged in business for five years. In 1915 he came to Houston and organized the Republic Box Company, Inc.

Mr. Harris was married at Houston in 1915 to Miss Alleen Paul, daughter of a real estate and property owner of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Harris make their home in Houston at 2201 Fannin Street. They have two children, R. O., Jr., and Alleen Carolyn. Mr. Harris is a member of the Park Place Country Club. Fraternally he is a Mason, Scottish Rite and a member of the Arabia Temple Shrine. He is also an Elk, with membership in the Memphis Lodge.



THE HOUSTON PRESS, a Scripps-Howard newspaper with an A. B. C. average of 27,759 daily circulation, consisting of four main editions, is issued every week day by the Houston Press Company. The Houston Press has full leased wire service of the United Press and Complete Newspaper Enterprise Association and Scripps Newspaper Alliance services. The Houston Press, located at 403-5 Capitol Avenue, was established in Houston in 1911. They have commodious offices and press rooms occupying over 17,600 square feet of floor space, and employ sixty people. Mr. Charles J. Lilley, well known newspaper man, is editor of the Houston Press; John H. Payne, business manager, and Ward C. Mayborn, general business manager, with headquarters in Fort Worth. G. B. Parker, editor-in-chief, has headquarters in Washington, D. C.



WILLIAM R. SCOTT, President of the Southern Pacific Lines of Texas and Louisiana, and one of the best known railroad executives of the country, has made his home at Houston for the past several years. Mr. Scott became President of the Southern Pacific Lines at the time the railroads were returned to their respective managements from federal control, during which period he was Federal Manager of the Southern Pacific Lines west of El Paso and south of Ashland, and of the Western Pacific. The Southern Pacific Lines represent the longest mainland railroad in the country, running from New Orleans, where the line connects with the Morgan Steamship Line, owned and operated by the Southern Pacific Company, to Portland, Oregon, a distance of thirty-three hundred miles. The employees of the company in Texas and Louisiana total around twenty-five to thirty thousand operatives, and as President of this line Mr. Scott has under his control approximately five thousand miles of railroad.

Mr. Scott has been identified with the railroad world for more than forty years, having entered railroad service in 1881. His first railroad work was firing a locomotive on the Santa Fe, and after several years of this occupation he was, in 1884, promoted to the position of engineer, which he held until 1891, when he was made traveling engineer on the same system. In August, 1898, he was appointed trainmaster on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Lines of that system, and about two years later was appointed division superintendent on the same line with headquarters at Cleburne, Texas. March the first, 1901, marked the date of his appointment as general superintendent of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, which position he held until August, 1903, when he became associated with the Southern Pacific in California on the Sacramento division. He was successively superintendent on the Salt Lake division with headquarters at Ogden, Utah, and on the Western division, with headquarters at Oakland Pier. In September, 1907, he was made general superintendent of the Northern district of the same system and during the same year was promoted to the office of assistant general manager, becoming general manager and vice president in February, 1914. On the assumption of federal control Mr. Scott was placed in charge of the Southern Pacific Lines west of El Paso and south of Ashland, and the Western Pacific Lines between San Francisco and Salt Lake City as federal manager, holding this office until the first of March, 1920, when the roads were returned to their respective managements, when he became President of the Southern Pacific Lines in Texas and Louisiana.

Mr. Scott was born at Richmond, in the province of Quebec, Canada, the eighteenth of November, 1860, son of Edward Scott and Helen (Stewart) Scott, both of whom were natives of Scotland. In 1870 the family removed to Kansas, and Mr. Scott spent his boyhood in Topeka, attending the schools there, and entering railroad work after finishing his education.

Mr. Scott was married at Newton, Kansas, the second of June, 1886, to Miss Kathryn Shields, a native of Scotland, and the daughter of A. Shields, who came to the United States, living at Newton, Kansas, for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have

two children—George A. Scott, who resides at Berkeley, California, where he engages in the contracting commissary business, and Mrs. J. H. Beamer of Oakland, California. Mr. Scott is a Mason, Knight Templar, and member of Arabia Temple Shrine, and belongs to the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, Bohemian Club, San Francisco; Claremont Country Club, Oakland, California; the Railway Executives' Association, and is a director of the American Railway Association and of the South Texas Commercial National Bank and President of the Rio Bravo Oil Company. He resides at the Rice Hotel.



OSCAR M. LONGNECKER, pioneer Houstonian and veteran railroad man of Texas, has been a prominent figure in the railroad world for many years, and is now treasurer of the Southern Pacific Lines of Texas. Mr. Longnecker came to Houston in 1883, and in October, 1898, went with the Southern Pacific Lines, as clerk. In June, 1902, he was made cashier, and during the period of federal control of railroads was made corporate treasurer, Southern Pacific Lines of Texas and Louisiana. When the period of federal control ended and the roads were returned to private ownership Mr. Longnecker was made assistant treasurer of the Southern Pacific Lines of Texas, and a short while later, the first of October, 1920, was made treasurer, which office he now holds. Offices are maintained in the Southern Pacific Building at Houston. Familiar with the operation of this line from the early days, Mr. Longnecker is especially qualified for his present position of responsibility, and has acquitted himself with credit in this position.

Oscar M. Longnecker was born at Dallas, Texas, the ninth of July, 1874, the son of Simon K. Longnecker, and Sallie (Cox) Longnecker. Simon K. Longnecker, a native of Ohio, came to Texas in the early fifties. He died in 1920 at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Longnecker, a native of Mississippi, died in 1901. Oscar M. Longnecker attended the public schools of Houston, to which place the family removed in 1883, and after finishing high school entered Conyington Business College of Houston. He began his career in a newspaper office, and was for some time with the Houston Post, where he worked with William P. Hobby. In 1898 he went with the Southern Pacific Lines, and has been continuously in railroad work since that time. Mr. Longnecker is a director of the Public National Bank of Houston, and one of its organizers, and is a director of the Rio Bravo Oil Company.

Mr. Longnecker was married at Houston, July 4th, 1901, to Miss Anette Eloise Davis, a native of Texas. They reside at 1718 La Branch Avenue, and have two children, Oscar M., Jr., attending the University of Texas, and Nelson Davis Longnecker. Mr. Longnecker is a member of the City and Country Club and the Houston Wholesale Credit Men's Association. He is one of the most prominent Masons in Texas, belonging to Holland Lodge, No. 1, Washington Chapter No. 2, Houston Council No. 1, Ruthven Commandery No. 2, Knight Templar, Scottish Rite, and charter member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is past grand high priest of Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas, past high priest, past master, past commander, and has held almost every office in the different branches of Masonry.



W. R. Smith





THOMAS W. BLAKE, while yet a young man, has had an interesting and eventful career in the lumber business which has extended over a period of almost a score of years. Mr. Blake is the organizer and president of the Thomas W. Blake Lumber Company with office at 1518 Second National Bank Building, Houston. This company was organized in February, 1922, and are wholesalers of yellow pine and West Coast products, railroad ties and piling, and is interested in a large sawmill in South Texas and handle all the products from this mill. In 1922, the same year of organization, the Thomas W. Blake Lumber Company did business to the amount of \$787,000.00, which is considered a remarkable record. They sell lumber and all the commodities which they handle all over the country and do a considerable volume of export business as well. They are now operating retail lumber yards at Mission, Francitas and Hearne, all in Texas, and all business of this company is transacted from the Houston office. Through his long experience in various parts of the United States, Mr. Blake has been shown conclusively that there is more lumber sold in Houston than any city in the South. S. W. Jones is secretary and treasurer of the Thomas W. Blake Lumber Company.

A native Texan, Mr. Blake was born at Mexia on July 8th, 1882. His father, J. W. Blake, also a native of the Lone Star State, is well known in banking circles where he had banks in Sherman, Dallas and Mexia; he is now residing in Houston. His mother was Miss Flora Ella Yelverton, a native of Calvert, Texas, and a member of a well known Central Texas family. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Mexia, Texas, and he later attended Austin College, Sherman, Texas, and graduated from this institution in the class of 1900. He then became a student at the A. & M. College and graduated from this college in the class of 1904 with the B. S. degree.

During the same year of his graduation from college, Mr. Blake became assistant to the financial agent of the state penitentiary and remained in this position for one year. He then entered the lumber business with the West Lumber Company as assistant mill superintendent, and later became superintendent of the mills owned by this company at Potomac and Benford, Texas respectively. From 1907 to 1911 he was northern sales agent for the West Lumber Company at Chicago. In 1911 he came to Houston as assistant sales manager for the same company in this territory and during that same year was made manager of the retail yards and manager of mill production. He remained in this position until January, 1922, when he organized his own company, which has met with wonderful success. Since coming to Houston in 1911, Mr. Blake has been closely connected with the commercial interests of the city and is vice president of the South Texas Hardwood Lumber Company and a director in many local enterprises. He is interested in educational matters, both in Houston and the state, and is chairman of the legislative committee of the A. & M. College. Mr. Blake was married at Amarillo, Texas, September 12th, 1910, to Miss Ellen Douglas Moseley, a native Texan and a daughter of Judge A. G. Moseley, a prominent lawyer of Denison, Texas, who formerly resided in St. Louis. They have one son,

Thomas W. Blake, Jr., twelve years of age. Mr. Blake is a member of the A. F. & A. M. with membership in Huntsville Blue Lodge No. 7, and is a Knight Templar of this order, also with Huntsville membership. He is a member of the University Club, the Lumbermans Club and is treasurer of the Lumberman's Association of Texas. He is a loyal member of St. Paul's Methodist Church. Mr. Blake is active in the business, social and general community life of Houston, and is interested in all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of his adopted city.



HARRY H. HEDGES, who came to Houston about fifteen years ago and established the roofing company which bears his name, has been a factor in the construction world here since that time, and has also been active in civic work, taking a leading part in many civic movements. Mr. Hedges is president and general manager of the Hedges Roofing Company, general roofing contractors, specializing in tar and gravel roofs, waterproofing, asphalt shingles and composition floors. The company has the exclusive sale rights in twenty-six Gulf Coast counties for the asphalt floor material produced by the Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company. The company has offices and plant at 1910 Runnells, and the officers are Harry H. Hedges, president; Sam R. Merrill, vice president; and C. H. Neblett, secretary and treasurer. The plant covers about 10,000 square feet of floor space, with some 6,000 square feet of open yard. Fifty experienced people are employed in the various departments. Since the establishment of this business, Mr. Hedges has roofed many buildings in Houston, including the First National and the State National Bank Buildings, the Scottish Rite Cathedral, the Bankers Mortgage, the Keystone, the Chamber of Commerce, the Houston Compress, the Majestic Theater, and the Houston Mill and Elevator Buildings, and a large number of other business buildings, and hundreds of homes, located in all parts of the city.

Harry H. Hedges was born at Lexington, Ohio, the twenty-first of February, 1884, the son of Moses B. Hedges, a native of Virginia, but who lived in various states during his lifetime. His death occurred in 1923. Mr. Hedges was educated in the schools of Ohio, beginning his business career in that state, in Marion, Ohio, where he was with a sheet metal manufacturing concern for several years. He then went with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company of Youngstown, Ohio, spending eight years with that company, and in May, 1914, came to Houston, beginning in the roofing contracting business, and has so continued to the present time.

Mr. Hedges was married in Houston, Texas, in 1916, to Miss Queen Mae Hawes, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Harry H. Hedges, Jr., and Charles Frederick Hedges. Mr. Hedges is a Mason, member of Gray Lodge, and belongs to the Salesmanship Club, the River Oaks Country Club, and is past president of the Rotary Club. He has been a very active member of the Rotary Club since coming to Houston, and served as vice president for some years before his election to the office of president. Mr. Hedges has sponsored various movements for the growth and development of Houston, and has contributed liberally toward the advancement of the city.



JUDGE H. M. GARWOOD, attorney at law, has for almost two score of years practiced before the Texas bar and is a recognized leader of the legal fraternity. Judge Garwood is a member of the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, one of the leading law firms of the South, with twenty-three lawyers in their organization. Judge Garwood came to Houston in 1902 from La Grange, Texas, but had spent the greater part of his life in Bastrop, Texas, before coming to Houston. For many years, he has looked after railroad practice personally, and the firm are attorneys for the Stone and Webster interests in Texas, all of the Southern Pacific Railway lines in Texas, several gas and electric companies, South Texas Commercial National Bank, Second National Bank, Sinclair Companies and many manufacturing and mercantile establishments. Judge Garwood has been identified with many of the most prominent cases that have come before the courts of the country. Numbered among these is the Houston East and West Texas Railway Company vs. United States, and was known as the Shreveport case. Judge Garwood represented the plaintiff, and it was decided that the Interstate Commerce Commission has the power to control purely intrastate rates made by a State Railroad Commission only when they effected a discrimination against interstate commerce. He also represented the plaintiff in Galveston, Houston and San Antonio Railroad vs. State of Texas, which the Supreme Court of the United States held that tax on gross receipts of a railroad was invalid as imposing a burden on interstate commerce. These cases attracted attention throughout the country, and the decisions rendered was of much importance to the railroads of the country.

A native Texan, Judge Garwood was born at Bastrop, Bastrop County, January 11th, 1864. His father, Calvin B. Garwood, a native of Ohio, came to Texas about 1845, and was among the pioneer settlers of the Lone Star State. He was for many years engaged in the mercantile business on a large scale in Bastrop and served several terms as district clerk. His mother was Miss Frances B. Walker, a member of a well known family of Tennessee. Judge Garwood's early education was obtained in the private schools of Bastrop, Texas, and later he entered the University of the South, at Sewanee, and graduated from that institution with the B. S. degree. He has also had conferred the D. C. L. honorary degree from the University of the South. Judge Garwood studied law in the office of Governor Joseph D. Sayers, and in November, 1885, was admitted to the bar by examination, when he immediately established his office in Bastrop, Texas, and continued the practice of his profession there for a period of fifteen years. He then removed to La Grange, Texas, and practiced law there for two years, and came to Houston in 1902, where for two years he practiced his profession alone. In 1904, he came into the law firm known as Baker, Botts, Baker and Lovett, which was changed at that time to Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood. Judge Garwood has been the recipient of many positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellow men. He has served in both houses of the Legislature, being a member of the House from 1886 to 1888 and a member of the Senate from 1890 to 1892. During the period he served his people in the Legislature, he fathered many measures that

stand as a monument to his service for the good of the people of the Lone Star State. Judge Garwood served with distinction as county judge of Bastrop County from 1888 to 1890, and served as regent of the State University for several years. He has been closely connected with the commercial interests of the city for many years and is vice president of the Second National Bank. He was personally active in all government campaigns during the World War. Judge Garwood has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1890 to Miss Hettie Page (deceased since 1917) a native of Alabama. Of this union, three children were born, Calvin B., attorney, a graduate of the law department at the University of Texas, and now practicing with his father's firm; St. John, a graduate of the Harvard law school, and also practicing with the firm, and Louise, at home. His second marriage was in Houston, March 24th, 1921, to Miss Huberta Nunn, a native of Corsicana, Texas, and a member of a well known Navarro County family. Judge Garwood is a member of the A. F. and A. F. and is a Knight Templar of that Order. He also holds membership in the college fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega, the Texas Bar Association, of which organization he is a past president; Local Bar Association; a life member of the American Law Institute, and a member of the council of that organization; Houston Country Club; and the Houston Club. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Judge Garwood takes an active interest in all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston, and takes much pride in the civic activities of his adopted city.



JUDGE SAM STREETMAN, Attorney at Law, has practiced before the Bar of Texas for more than thirty years, and has attained marked distinction in the legal profession. Judge Streetman is a member of the law firm of Andrews, Streetman, Logue and Mobley, which is recognized as one of the strongest law firms in the State, with nineteen well-known lawyers in the organization. This firm are Attorneys for the Kirby Lumber Company, the Gulf Coast Lines, Houston Belt and Terminal Railway Company, Union National Bank, Bankers Mortgage Company, Humble Oil and Refining Company, and many other large corporations in the State. The office of this law firm is located on the 11th and 12th floors of the Union National Bank Building.

A native Texan, Judge Streetman was born at Cameron January 14th, 1870. His father, W. B. Streetman (deceased) was among the pioneer settlers of Texas, having removed to this State in 1852, and was, for many years, engaged in the merchandising business at Cameron. His mother was Miss Louisa Greer, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of George Greer, who came to Texas in 1836, and was in the historic battle of San Jacinto. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Cameron, and he later attended the Southwestern University at Georgetown, graduating from that institution in the class of 1888, with the M. A. Degree. After leaving school, Judge Streetman read law in the office of Judge T. S. Henderson at Cameron, and was admitted to the Bar in April, 1889, and immediately established his office in Cameron, and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1902, with



A. M. Garwood



the exception of two years, when he served as County Judge of Milam County, from 1894 to 1896. From 1902 to 1904 Judge Streetman served as Associate Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals at Austin. In 1904 he came to Houston, and has continued the practice of his profession here since that time. He was first associated with Hon. Thomas H. Ball and Frank Andrews, and the firm was known as Andrews, Ball and Streetman. This firm was the beginning of the present firm, which is among the best known law firms in the State. Judge Streetman has been prominently identified with many of the most important cases that have come before the Courts of Texas during the past thirty years. Numbered among the recent important cases which was handled by this firm was: James A. Baker, Receiver of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, vs. Pierce Oil Corporation. Judgment for Plaintiff was rendered for more than \$2,000,000.00. Judge Streetman's firm represented the Plaintiff and won this judgment, which is probably one of the largest judgments ever rendered in Texas.

Judge Streetman was married in Cameron, December 8th, 1892, to Miss Flora McIver, a daughter of Col. E. J. McIver, who was a prominent educator of Alabama, and came to Texas in 1883. He served in the Confederate Army from Alabama. They have four children—Mrs. H. A. Clarke; Sam Streetman, Jr., who is a well-known Accountant of Houston, a graduate of Princeton, and who served two years in the service during the World War; Estelle, a graduate of the Rice Institute, Houston, and W. M. Streetman, who is a graduate of Princeton and Harvard Law school, and now associated with the firm. Judge Streetman has two grand-daughters, Flora McIver Clarke and Estelle Lindsey. Judge Streetman is connected with many of the commercial enterprises of the city, and is a director of the Bankers Mortgage Company. He takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the good of Houston and is chairman of the County-City Hospital Board, and a member of the Houston Foundation. Judge Streetman is a member of the A. F. and A. M., is a Knight Templar of that Order and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the University Club, Houston Launch Club, Houston Country Club and the Houston Club. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. The Streetman summer residence is located on Galveston Bay, where he takes a keen interest in hunting, boating and fishing; devoting all his spare time to these pleasures. Judge Streetman is optimistic as to the future of Houston, and believes that the time is not far distant when she will be the leading city of the Southwest, and states that there are now more office buildings under contract than have been built in ten years. Judge Streetman has been the recipient of many positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellow men, which he filled to the satisfaction of the people, and his career as a lawyer has been uniformly successful, and, besides being one of the country's leading attorneys, he is one of the ranking orators.

per as the city has prospered and taking an active part in every movement for civic development. Mr. Westheimer owns the Sid Westheimer Funeral Home, the largest and finest establishment in Houston, which he established in 1894 and has operated continuously since. Mr. Westheimer has recently completed a new funeral home, a fine building of concrete construction, with three floors and provision for the addition of six or seven floors should business conditions call for further expansion. The Westheimer home is perfectly equipped and appointed, every provision being made for the conduction of funerals of the highest class, and catering to those who appreciate refinement of service and courtesousness.

Mr. Westheimer also operates one of the finest stock farms in Texas, located on the H. E. and W. T. railroad tracks and comprising six hundred acres of fenced farming land. This stock farm is stocked with the highest bred Jersey cattle, a herd of two hundred, all registered, and including many prize winners. A hundred and eighty acres of the land is under cultivation. This farm, which Mr. Westheimer has operated since 1905, is one of the beauty spots of Harris County and South Texas. Every modern equipment has been provided, with fine concrete farm houses and barns, elevators, electric lighting plant, and other special equipment. A half a mile of shell road has been built on the farm.

Mr. Westheimer is one of the largest tax payers in Houston and owns much city business and residence property, in addition to his fine business establishment and the stock farm just out of the city. The Westheimer Building, which he built in 1912, is a four story concrete building, fifty-one by one hundred and four feet, with four floors, and provision for adding several more.

Mr. Westheimer was born in Germany, the fourth of March, 1860, and studied in the schools of his native country and later, alone, after coming to the United States. He came to Houston from Germany at the age of fourteen years to join his uncle, M. L. Westheimer, who had come here in 1859 and was one of the oldest settlers of the city and for whom Westheimer Road is named. Mr. Westheimer went to work in a flour mill, shortly after his arrival in 1874, and was injured some six months later, an accident which still leaves him with a slight limp. After his recovery, he went in a grocery store, as clerk, following this work until 1880. In that year, he began buying cattle and cotton, shipping seven cars of cattle and cotton to Houston on the first train that went out of Nacogdoches, Texas, for Houston. On September 1st, 1883, he went in the transfer and livery business, later turning his interest in this business over to his brother who operated it until his retirement in 1923. Mr. Westheimer established the Sid Westheimer Undertaking and Embalming Establishment in 1894, and has since been active in the operation of this business.

Mr. Westheimer was married at Martin, Texas, the nineteenth of May, 1902, to Miss Lola Spiers, a native of Bandera County. Their home, at 3704 Montrose, at the corner of Oxford Avenue, was recently built at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars and is one of the finest residences in Houston. Mr. Westheimer belongs to many of the clubs and civic organizations of the city, and is a highly honored and respected citizen.



SID WESTHEIMER, pioneer resident of Houston and veteran funeral director, has been for almost half a century identified with business activities in this city, pros-

LYNCH DAVIDSON, retired Lieutenant Governor of Texas, and author of the widely known "Lynch Davidson Plan" for the permanent rehabilitation of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, chairman of the Board of Managers of the State Railroad, former member of both Houses of the Texas Legislature, and one of the largest lumber manufacturers and retailers of the Southwest, is truly one of the most widely known, progressive and helpful citizens of the Lone Star State. In 1897 he moved to Houston and organized the Continental Lumber Company. Later he also organized the Mardex Lumber Company, a lumber manufacturing concern owning large timber land properties, sawmills and railroad in Polk County, Texas, and the Southland Lumber Company, a retail yard business operating twenty-five lumber yards in Texas and Oklahoma. In 1921 all of these companies representing the interests of Mr. Davidson, were consolidated in one corporation, Lynch Davidson and Company, with an investment of more than \$2,000,000.00. During the World War Governor Davidson was very active in war work, and it was during these activities that he became impressed with the need of business men of ability and vision in affairs of government, and his election to the State Legislature in 1918 marked the beginning of a meteoric rise in public life and affairs. Before the expiration of his term, he was elected to the State Senate; and then as Lieutenant Governor, defeating the incumbent for his second term, a thing unprecedented in Texas politics. He retired voluntarily in January, 1923, with a record of never having been defeated for office. During the period he served in the House and Senate, he championed many measures for the good of the people and the State, among them being a vast amount of constructive work done; the salvaging and saving for Texas of more than \$1,000,000.00 on its erstwhile dilapidated State Railroad; the treating of the drainage problem intelligently; the appropriation to rural schools, which was to the limit of the State's financial ability and the helping hand reached out to the farmer in an effort to eradicate the pink boll worm by legislation and appropriation. During this period, a penitentiary program was outlined, that had it been followed would have been helpful in the solution of problems with which Texas has been afflicted for many years. As Lieutenant Governor, he served with uniform courtesy, impartiality, general good humor and fairness combined with wide comprehension of the business and proceedings of the legislative department of the government and the problems affecting the general welfare of the people. One of his last acts in the office of Lieutenant Governor was to refer the Senate to the question of saving the State from losses in the penitentiary system and to give their attention to practical matters. His work to rehabilitate the "Orient" Railroad was done in behalf of the people of Texas, and immediately in behalf of those along the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, and ultimately in behalf of the people of the whole United States in the continuance of the operation of this line of railroad.

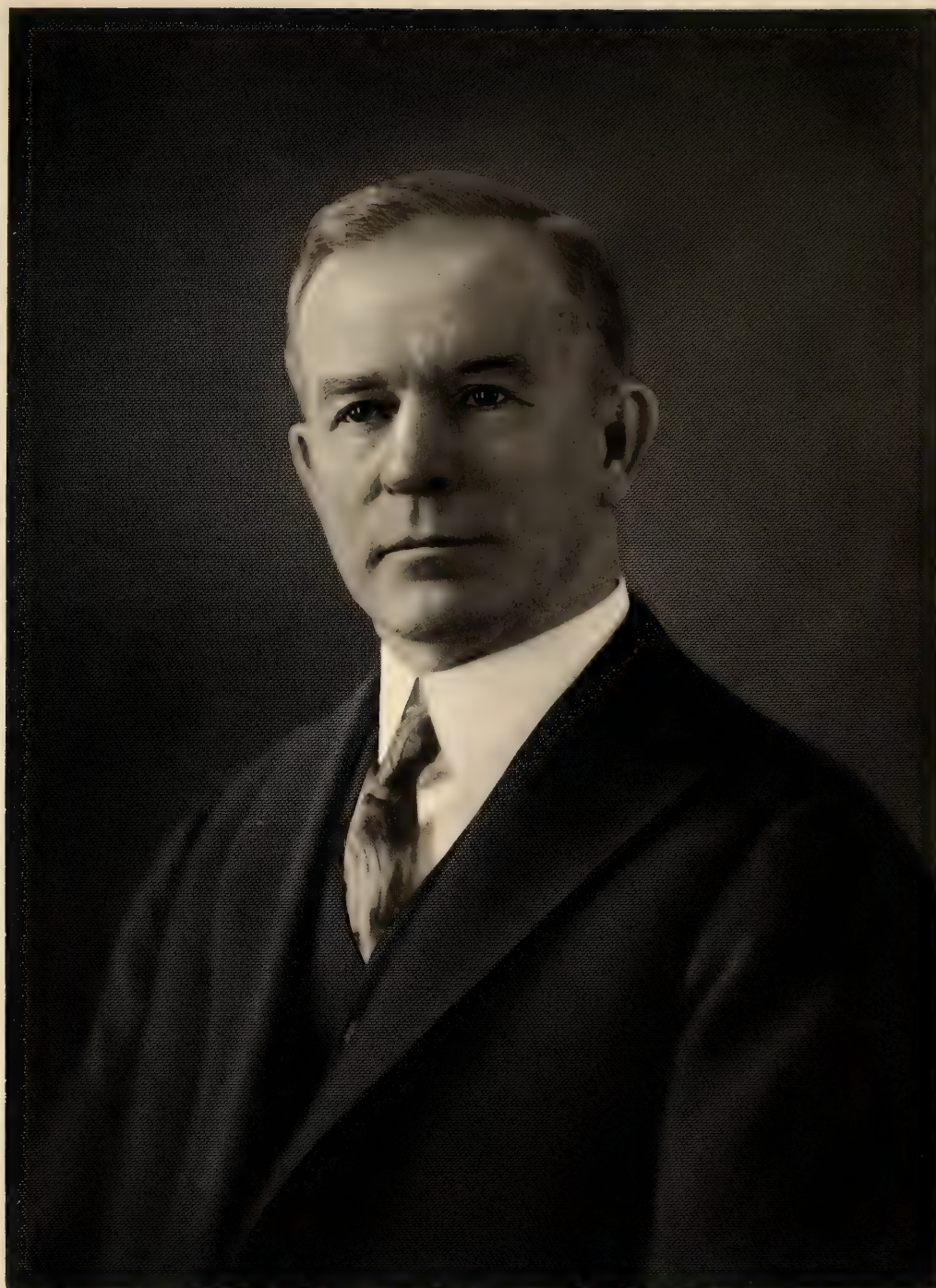
A native of Louisiana, Governor Davidson was born at Boyce January 3, 1873. His parents removed to Groesbeck, Texas, when Governor Davidson was an infant and his father, Lieutenant Neal Davidson, died there when Governor Davidson was five

years of age. His mother (deceased since January, 1923), was Miss Laura Cecelia Lynch. She was born in Washington County, Texas, in 1847. Her father, Capt. Joseph Penn Lynch, came to Texas from Kentucky in 1810 when he was seventeen years of age, and was one of the Texas patriots, having engaged in the fight for the independence of Texas at San Jacinto April 21, 1836. Her two brothers, William and Joseph Lynch, enlisted in the Confederate Army in Terry's State Rangers in April, 1861. Both fought throughout the four years of the war between the States with excellent records. She was educated at Fairfield Seminary, in Freestone County, one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the South. Mrs. Davidson resided up to a few years prior to her death at Groesbeck, where she always maintained her home. In the success of her son, Lynch Davidson, she enjoyed the pleasure and satisfaction which can come only to a mother. Governor Davidson's maternal and paternal grandparents were among the very early settlers in Texas and endured all the privations and hardships of the pioneers. Governor Davidson spent his childhood and early school days at Groesbeck, where he finished high school when fifteen years of age.

After finishing high school, Governor Davidson immediately embarked on his career as a lumberman by securing a place as a "roustabout" in a sawmill at Groveton to aid in the support of his widowed mother. After having learned the fundamentals, he graduated into the selling end of the lumber trade, and when twenty-three years of age he opened his own business at Laredo, which was the beginning of the great lumber director, known throughout the ends of this State.

Governor Davidson was married to Miss Katie Calvert in June, 1897. They have three daughters, Mrs. Marion Davidson Smyth, and Misses Lois and Katie Lynch Davidson. He is a member of the Houston Club, Houston Country Club, Lumbermen's Club, Kiwanis Club and the B. P. O. E., and the religion of the Methodist faith. Never tiring in his efforts to assist his State and people, he is advocating the solution of the problem of prison operation in Texas and achievement of the humanitarian purposes of penal incarceration by the rehabilitation of the State Iron Foundry at Rusk. Governor Davidson is a member of the Methodist Church, which faith comes to him as a direct heritage from many generations of Methodist forbears, both paternal and maternal. Having tasted poverty in his earlier years, Governor Davidson is in sympathy with those who toil. Having risen from the ranks, he has the deepest interest in the man who aspires to better his condition, and he is always ready and willing to render helpful service to his fellowman. Governor Davidson expects to arrange his business affairs and return to politics in 1926, as a candidate for the Governorship of Texas, where he is regarded as one of his State's most popular, progressive and public-spirited citizens.

WILLIAM ALBERT CHILDRESS, manager and treasurer of the Hermann Hospital Estate, is well and favorably known in the business circles of Houston, where prior to his appointment to this responsible position, was for a period of forty years engaged in the fire insurance business in the state of Texas. The Hermann Hospital, located in the picturesque Hermann Park, is one of the finest and most complete institu-



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tions of its kind to be found south of St. Louis. The construction of this superb building, representing an investment of \$1,250,000.00 was started in March, 1923 and completed in 1925. The Hermann Hospital contains two hundred and seventy-five beds, complete and modern operating rooms, wards, sun rooms and porches for convalescents, making it the last word in modern hospitals. Mr. Childress' office is conveniently located at 807 Stewart Building, where all business relating to the Hermann Hospital Estate is transacted.

Mr. Childress was born in Mobile, Alabama, in 1857. His father, James L. Childress, was a large plantation owner and extensive cotton planter of Alabama. His mother was Miss Susanne Bruin, a member of a well known Florida family. Mr. Childress' parents removed to New Orleans when he was ten years of age and his education was obtained in the public and high schools of that historic city. Mr. Childress began his business career when fifteen years of age in the railroad business with the Morgan line. He remained in this line of work until he was twenty years of age, when he entered the cotton business in Houston, Texas. In 1879 he entered the insurance business and in 1880 the insurance firm of Childress and Taylor was organized. Mr. Childress was special agent of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company for the states of Texas and Arkansas from 1887 to 1893. He then resigned and gave his whole time to local insurance business. From 1899 to 1903 he traveled in Texas for the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1920 he was appointed trustee and manager of the Hermann Hospital Estate.

Mr. Childress was married in Houston in 1880 to Mrs. Stella Blanchard Clapp. They have two daughters, Mrs. R. V. Sanders of Dallas and Mrs. Minnie Childress Morris of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Childress reside at 1007 Truxillo Street.

Mr. Childress is a member of both York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity and holds membership in the Houston Country Club and the Conopus Club. Mr. Childress considers the future of Houston to be one of unlimited possibilities for continued growth and progress and that it is destined to soon become the leading city in the Southwest.



ALBERT S. DIXON for around two decades has taken an active part in the industrial development of Houston, where he has built up a successful grain enterprise and has figured as one of the sterling citizens. Mr. Dixon is a member of the firm of E. S. Dixon and Company, a partnership business, with his father, A. P. Dixon, now retired, as senior member of the firm. The business was established in 1908 and has since been one of the leading manufacturers of all kinds of mixed feeds in this section. The Dixon Company manufactures the Economy Brand of mixed feeds, putting out under this well known brand of all kinds of dairy feed, chicken feed and other stock feeds. They operate a wholesale and retail business and concentrate their trade in Houston and adjoining territory, shipping only a small percentage of their output any great distance. They have a large and modern mill and their business, growing steadily since its establishment almost two decades ago, is one of the largest of its kind in the city. They also have

a wholesale and retail hay business and supply many of the smaller dealers as well as a number of individual customers, with this commodity. The business is located at 125 Harvard Avenue at the Houston & Texas Central tracks.

Elbert S. Dixon was born in Fannin County, Texas, the thirteenth of September, 1879, son of A. P. and Annie C. (Ferrell) Dixon, both of whom now make their home in Houston. His father, also a native of Fannin County and a member of one of the real pioneer families of the Lone Star State, was for years, until moving to Houston in 1905, a farmer in Fannin and Hunt Counties. After coming to Houston he, with his son, organized the grain business, which his son, the subject of this sketch, now operates, beginning in a small way and gradually expanding until the firm of E. S. Dixon and Company is one of the largest grain houses in Harris County. Elbert S. Dixon was educated in the public schools of Hunt County and having been reared to agricultural pursuits, was himself a farmer for several years at the beginning of his career. He then went in the grain business, on a salary, in North Texas, and with the exception of two years in the oil business was in that business until coming to Houston in 1905. He first went in this business here on a salary until establishing the mill in 1908, which he has since operated.

Mr. Dixon makes his home at 198 Harvard Avenue, and takes an active interest in the constructive development of the city. Fraternally he is a member of the T. P. A. He also belongs to the Houston Chamber of Commerce and is active in the work of this organization.



HARLES J. UNICE, Houston oil operator, has been engaged in the oil business for more than ten years, and is one of the best known independent operators of the Southeast Texas oil fraternity. Mr. Unice has his offices in Houston, in the Kress Building, directing his interests from here, and has producing wells in many of the proven fields of the state, including wells at Wortham, and also in the Eldorado district of Southern Arkansas. Mr. Unice is at present concentrating his efforts on the Humble field, where he owns valuable leases, and has recently brought in a promising well in that field. Mr. Unice entered the oil business in 1914 and has been very active since that time. In 1916 he came to Houston, and has maintained his headquarters here since, although he has spent much of his time in the various fields in which he is interested.

Charles J. Unice was born in Syria, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Unice, natives of Syria. The family came to the United States in 1900, and Mr. Unice finished his education, begun in the schools of Syria, in this country. He spent several years as a commercial traveler, and also engaged in business as a manufacturer's broker. At one time he was in the packing house business in Beaumont, spending a number of years in that city, and in 1914 entered the oil business.

Mr. Unice was married at Brooklyn, New York, on the 11th of March, 1920, to Miss Lulu Teen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Teen, natives of Syria. Mr. and Mrs. Unice reside at 703 Avondale Avenue, and have two children, Minerva, and C. J. Unice, Jr., who were born in Houston. Mr. Unice is an Elk, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

ROY MONTGOMERY FARRAR, President of the Union National Bank, has been the executive head of that financial institution since November 8th, 1924, when he succeeded J. S. Rice, who at that time became chairman of the board of directors. The Union National Bank is one of the strongest institutions in Texas, with a capital of a million dollars, surplus and undivided profits of over a million and total resources of more than twenty millions. The Union National Bank was organized as the Union Bank and Trust Company in 1906 and became the Union National Bank in 1910, and has enjoyed a substantial and continuous growth. The officers of the Union National Bank are: J. S. Rice, chairman of the board; R. M. Farrar, president; Geo. Hamman, vice president; H. B. Finch, vice president; A. L. Carter, vice president; B. B. Gilmer, vice president; C. G. Pillot, vice president; T. J. Caldwell, vice president; C. A. Dwyer, cashier; Edw. H. Andrews, assistant vice president. The directors are: Jas. Anderson, Edw. H. Andrews, Frank Andrews, R. H. Baker, J. S. Bonner, A. L. Bowers, R. E. Brooks, T. J. Caldwell, J. J. Carroll, A. L. Carter, C. L. Carter, W. T. Carter, Jr., Geo. R. Christie, T. C. Dunn, C. A. Dwyer, S. P. Farish, R. M. Farrar, H. B. Finch, Wm. Giles, B. B. Gilmer, Geo. Hamman, G. A. Kelley, Haskel Levy, Fred. R. Lummis, C. L. Neuhaus, W. O. Neuhaus, C. G. Pillot, Norman V. Pillot, R. D. Randolph, J. W. Reynolds, J. S. Rice, W. S. Rice, W. M. Rice, H. C. Schuhmacher, R. W. Wier.

R. M. Farrar is probably best known throughout Texas as a lumber man, in which business he had been engaged for two score years. He is president of the Farrar Lumber Company, Inc., with retail yards throughout the state.

R. M. Farrar was born at St. Louis, Missouri, December 16th, 1870, son of John H. Farrar and Sarah Rose Farrar. Mr. Farrar was educated in the St. Louis public schools, coming to Houston in 1887, where he entered the lumber business. He worked at various departments of the lumber business from that time until 1902, when with Jesse H. Jones he established the South Texas Lumber Company, which he operated for ten years. In 1912 he organized the Farrar Lumber Company which has established yards throughout the State of Texas. Mr. Farrar devoted his time principally to the lumber business until November, 1915, when he became president of the National Bank of Commerce of Houston, retiring from that institution in 1921 and became president of the Union National Bank in November, 1924. Mr. Farrar has always taken an active interest in matters pertaining to the civic and commercial progress of Houston. He is particularly interested in the harbor development work, served as a member of the port boards for eleven years, retiring in 1925. He was president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce in 1915-6 and is again president at this date. He has been a director for six years of the Houston branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Mr. Farrar was married at Waxahachie, the thirtieth of April, 1906, to Miss Margaret Campbell, daughter of the late Rev. James Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar are the parents of three children, Ellen, Margaret and Ruth. Mr. Farrar is a member of the Lumberman's Club, Houston Club and the Houston Country Club, and the St. Pauls Methodist

Church, and may be accredited with a commendable position in the civic, commercial and social activities of Houston.

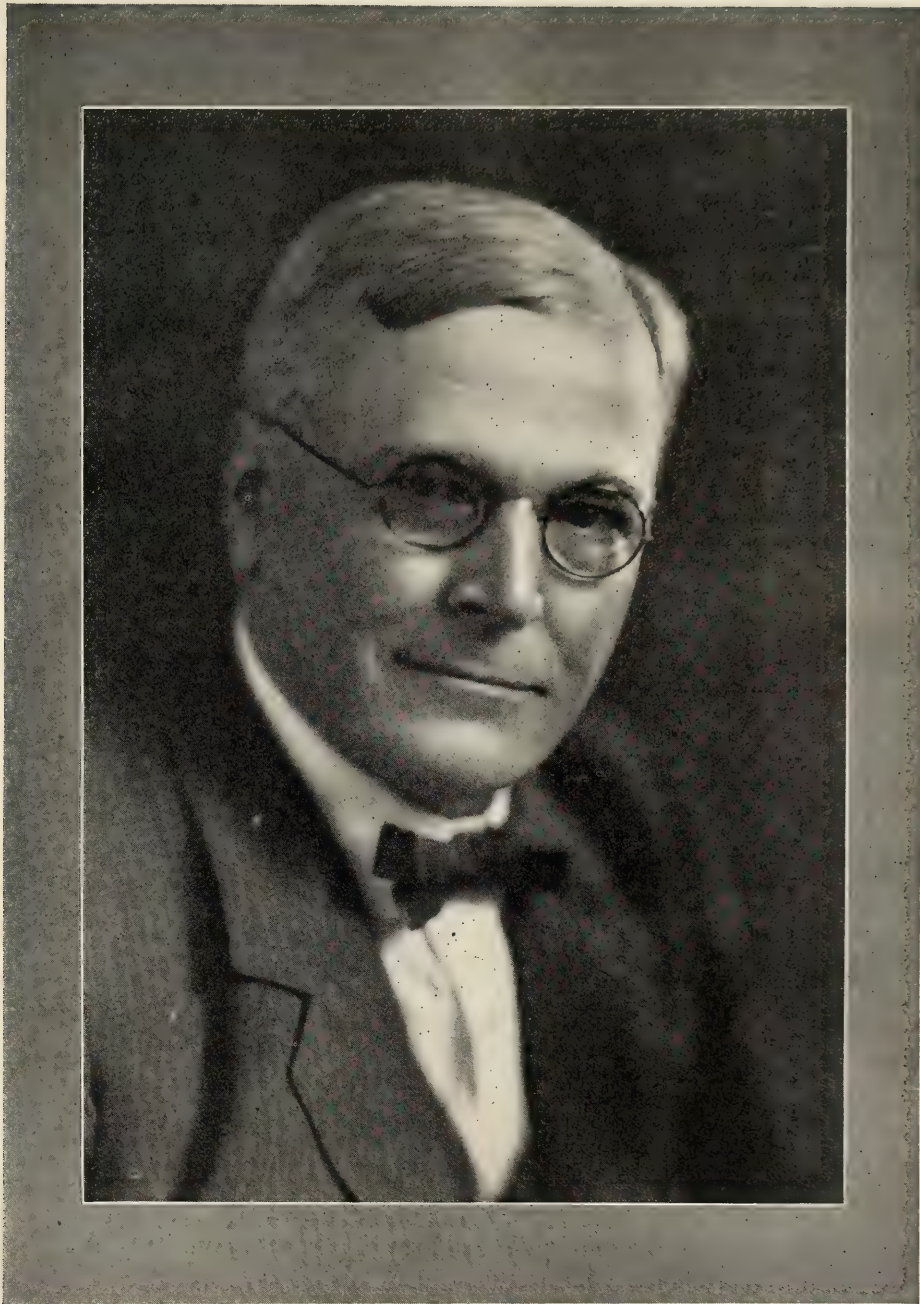


PHILIP HARDCASTLE, pioneer resident of Houston, and for upwards of forty years a vital force of progress, has at the head of the Texas Lamp & Oil Company, Incorporated, been active in mercantile circles, directing his attention toward the highest standards of merchandising, and the civic improvement of his community. In 1900 Mr. Hardcastle, after two decades spent with the Pierce Oil Corporation, took over the Texas Lamp and Oil Company, established by the Pierce Corporation in 1879, with which he has since been connected and is now president, treasurer and general manager. The Texas Lamp & Oil Company, located at 809 and 811 Prairie Avenue, occupies a modern three story building, fifty by one hundred feet, and they have in addition a warehouse ninety by one hundred feet, located on the International and Great Northern tracks. The business has kept pace with the development and growth of the city, for over four decades supplying a constantly growing patronage with household utilities of all kinds, furnishing everything but the furniture. They also handle an extensive line of hotel, restaurant, kitchen and dining room supplies. The Texas Lamp & Oil Company sells both wholesale and retail, employing sixteen men in the house and two on the road. Mr. Hardcastle is president, treasurer and manager, Dr. Horace C. Feagin, vice president, but not active in the business, and A. J. Buford, active secretary.

Mr. Hardcastle, as a boy, worked for the Western Union Telegraph and Telephone Company, and later with the Morgan Lines, Railroad and Texas Transportation Company. In 1880, then but seventeen, he began with the Pierce Oil Corporation, as clerk, working for the house he now owns. In 1900, at which time he had worked his way up to assistant manager, he, with several others, bought the business, becoming vice president, and in 1916 president. His career represents an achievement, gained entirely by his own efforts, and genius for forging ahead. Mr. Hardcastle has for many years been a leader in civic movements, neglecting no opportunity that would result in the good of his community. He has given freely of his time and means in every worthy cause, and is regarded as one of the builders of the city.

Mr. Hardcastle was born in Nashville, Tennessee, the twenty-eighth of April, 1863, son of P. F. Hardcastle, who, with his family came to Texas in 1873, living in this state the rest of his life. Mr. Hardcastle began his education in the public schools of Tennessee, and later, after the removal of the family to Texas, continued in the schools here for several years, at which time he went to work.

Mr. Hardcastle was married in Houston, Texas, to Miss Grace Miley, a native of Ohio. They have two children, a son, Frank M. Hardcastle, who is married and has one child, Jessie, and Anita, wife of Dr. Horace C. Feagin, well known Houston physician, and who has one child, James Hill Feagin. Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle make their home at 1306 Hadley Avenue. Mr. Hardcastle belongs to the various civic organizations that have taken part, and are taking part, in the development of Houston, and is a leader in this work.



P. M. Lewis



EDWARD J. HUSSION for two decades has taken a leading part in the industrial activities at Houston, where he is recognized as a printer of unusual success and experience. The Standard Printing and Lithographing Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Hussion is President and Manager, dates back to the early days of Houston's history. The business was established in 1876 and has been in continuous operation. In 1906 it was taken over by the present men. At this time the business reorganized and has since made rapid strides of progress. The Standard Printing and Lithographing Company is engaged in general printing, handling all classes of this and lithographing work. They also make fine steel engravings. The work done is of superior quality, and their extensive patronage is largely due to the appreciation shown by the public of this class of work. Their plant, located at 1207 Capitol Avenue, is equipped with the most modern machinery, with every provision made for handling the highest class of work, and is the result of years of careful planning. The plant has twenty-two thousand feet of floor space, and employs one hundred trained operators. A sales force of seven men cover the entire of Southeast Texas.

Edward J. Hussion was born at Galveston, Texas, the twenty-second day of January, 1875, son of Thomas Hussion, a native of Ireland, who came to Texas in 1860 and later served in the Confederate Army. He was a merchant at Galveston for many years. Mr. Hussion was educated in the public schools at Galveston and first entered the printing industry in that city. In 1901 he came to Houston, engaging in the printing business until 1906, when he reorganized the plant of the Standard Printing and Lithographing Company, and entered the new firm as Secretary. In 1909 he became President and Manager, which position he now holds.

Mr. Hussion was married at Galveston in 1899, to Miss Z. Jenkins, a native of West Columbia, and now deceased. They had one child, Mrs. Lee Francis, of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Hussion makes his home at the Houston Club. He is a member of the Houston Country Club and the Knights of Columbus.

PAGE HARRIS came to Houston in 1912, where he has since been associated with the National Lumber and Creosoting Company as vice president, and is active in the operation of this company. Mr. Harris has been an executive of this company for eleven years, prior to which he was for many years connected with the Texas and Pacific Railroad as general superintendent with headquarters in New Orleans and later in Dallas. The National Lumber and Creosoting Company was established in Texarkana, Texas, more than a quarter of a century ago by Mr. John T. Logan, and they now have offices at Texarkana, Texas, St. Louis and Kansas City, with plants located at Houston, Texarkana and Kansas City, where they are manufacturers of cross ties, poles and fence posts. Each of these plants occupy a space of about fifty acres of ground, for the purpose of manufacturing and storing, and from seventy-five to one hundred men are employed at each plant. The product of this company is sold to railroads, electric and interurban lines and highways, but is mostly sold to railroads, and sixty million board feet are sold from each of these plants annually. They oper-

ate in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri in timber and ties, and own vast quantities of timber in these states, and also purchase timber from various sources. The Houston office of the National Lumber and Creosoting Company is located at 1114 Union National Bank Building, and the other officers of this company are John T. Logan, Texarkana, president; F. W. Offenhauser, Texarkana, vice president; George E. Rex, Kansas City, vice president, and E. W. Mead of Texarkana, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Harris was born in Lawrence, Kansas, May 10th, 1868, son of W. A. Harris, deceased. W. A. Harris was a prominent business man and politician in that state and served terms as congressman and United States senator. Page Harris was married to Miss Sallie Binkley of Sherman, Texas, May 5th, 1893. Her father, Rev. J. M. Binkley, served as presiding elder in the Methodist church for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have three children, Mary, now Mrs. J. W. Northrup; Monroe, of Phoenix, Arizona, and Page, Junior.

Mr. Harris is a member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN E. HOOVER, marine surveyor and appraiser of Houston, has become well known in shipping circles since entering this business here several years ago. Mr. Hoover surveys vessels or floating equipment of any nature and reports on their suitability for insurance risk, and also surveys damaged vessels and makes recommendations for repairs to place them in a seaworthy condition. He also surveys cargoes to determine the nature and extent of damage done and make adjustments for cargo consignees and underwriters. He has his offices in the Cotton Exchange Building, and prior to coming to Houston in 1923 to establish this business Mr. Hoover was with the United States Shipping Board and also with the United States Salvage Association, Inc., of New York, acting as their district surveyor for Texas, a position that gave him a wide experience as surveyor and appraiser.

John E. Hoover was born in Pennsylvania on the twenty-first of August, 1867, son of the late Thomas Hoover and Mrs. Elizabeth (Kerstetter) Hoover, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the schools of Pennsylvania, and began his business career in that State. Mr. Hoover has spent many years in the Philippines, serving seven years in the Army Transport Service, where he procured a chief engineer's license of ocean-going vessels, later he served in the government service as electrician and later as mechanical engineer, and still later as hull and boiler inspector of the Steamboat Inspection Service. He left this service to go into business as independent marine surveyor and appraiser. He was surveyor to Lloyd's agents and official admeasurer to the Eastern Asiatic Conference Pool, returned to the U. S. A., where he joined and served with the Shipping Board to the close of the war. He served an enlistment during the Spanish-American War, volunteering with the Eighteenth Regiment of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later joining the Seventeenth Regulars at the time of the Philippine insurrection.

Mr. Hoover resides in Houston at the Hamford Apartments, on the corner of Dallas and Main Streets, and is a Mason, thirty-second degree, and member of the Shrine.



GENERAL JACOB F. WOLTERS, attorney at law, has for more than thirty years practiced his profession in the courts of Texas and is a beacon light of the legal profession. General Wolters is the head of the law firm of Wolters, Blanchard, Woodul and Wolters, one of the leading firms of South Texas, and has been identified with many of the most important cases which have come before the courts of the state and many which have attracted a national interest. This firm represents the Pullman Company, the Texas Company, the Houston Chronicle, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in five counties, and various other companies, and individuals of note. While this firm is engaged in a general practice in the state and federal courts, it does not try ordinary criminal cases unless a friend or client is involved. As a noteworthy case of this character may be mentioned the case of Henry L. Ransom, who was a famous Ranger captain and at the time of this incident was a plain clothes man. In 1911, Mayor Rice brought Captain Ransom to Houston to clean up the town, and this act incensed and incurred the enmity of J. B. Brockman, who at that time was a prominent criminal lawyer of Houston and widely known throughout the state, and out of this bitter feeling, Brockman was killed by the Ranger captain and the firm of Lane, Wolters and Storey represented Captain Ransom and the result was an acquittal. This case probably was watched with more intense interest than any similar case ever tried before the courts of Texas, not only by the citizenship, but by the public at large. Another case in which General Wolters' firm was counsel was for the ex parte De La Fuente. De La Fuente was a Mexican citizen and was arrested for offense against neutrality laws. Held: Since the fifth amendment to the federal constitution guaranteeing to an individual immunity against being deprived of his liberty without due process of law and the fourth amendment declaring that warrants shall not be issued except on probable cause supported by oath and sixth amendment guaranteeing to accused a speedy trial, etc., are applicable to aliens sojourning in the United States as well as citizens and that the president in time of peace has no right to use the military forces for arrest of aliens temporarily residing in the United States and to imprison him indefinitely without trial while officers of the government are trying to secure evidence against the alien for violating neutrality laws. De La Fuente was a Mexican citizen and at this time revolution was taking place in Mexico. He had been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Sam Houston.

As a military man, General Wolters has rendered invaluable service to his city, state and country. He enlisted in the Texas National Guard in 1890 and was a private in this organization from that time to 1896 and in 1898 he was made first lieutenant, and in 1911 he became a lieutenant colonel. In 1918 General Wolters was made a brigadier general and organized a cavalry brigade. The officers were ordered to the Central Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, and here he qualified as a brigadier general. With the signing of the armistice, he remained a part of the National Guard. He is now commander of the 56th Cavalry Brigade with units in Texas and New Mexico. All his officers have a rating of average or above and all have seen serv-

ice either domestic or abroad. There are 2,100 men and officers in this organization. As to the local service that General Wolters has rendered in Texas, may be mentioned that in June, 1919, the governor declared martial law at Longview and he served there with his troops. In September of the same year, the governor declared martial law at Corpus Christi, and General Wolters was sent with his troops to Aransas and San Patricio Counties, keeping order and protecting property there. From June 7th to October 8th, 1920, he commanded under martial law at Galveston during the loneshoremen's strike, with 1,020 men and officers. When the general and his troops first arrived at the Island City, the citizenship was resentful of occupation, but before the troops had gone from the city, there occurred some very large fires at the wharves that were kept under control and were prevented from doing much damage, by the Texas troops, and this so changed the sentiment of the citizens that when they retired each man and officer were given a medal, and General Wolters was given a silver cup on which was inscribed, "An Unpleasant Duty Well Performed." Out of this performance of duty by General Wolters grew the case: United States ex rel. McMasters vs. Wolters et al, as brigadier general of Texas Militia in charge of martial law at Galveston. General Wolters ordered that the provost martial take charge of police station, city hall, the office of the city judge and all records, etc. and directing that all persons charged with violations of city ordinances be tried by provost martial. This case came up on account of the arrest of McMaster for speeding and he objected to the jurisdiction of the court and demanded a trial by jury. The trial by jury was denied and he was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.00 and commanded to jail on failure to pay this fine. This decision is rendered on petition for writ of Habeas Corpus. Held: Under authority conferred on the governor by law to call out militia to enforce laws in case of riot, etc., whether such conditions exist is solely for the governor to determine and his decision is not reviewable by the courts. A governor having such authority and having proclaimed martial law in a city, it was held that he had power to suspend the officers of the city for failure and refusal to execute the laws and to institute a military court to take the place of a municipal court whose officers were suspended. From January 12th to March 1st, 1921, General Wolters was in command of the troops at Mexia when martial law was proclaimed there, and when that center of the Texas oil area was in state of lawlessness. In 1911 he managed the anti-prohibition campaign in Texas and out of this grew the suit: Ex Parte Wolters. General Wolters was adjudged in contempt of the House of Representatives at a special session of the Legislature for refusing to answer questions by the committee of that body as to matters pertaining to the prohibition election in which he was an anti-prohibition campaign leader. The date of the election was July 22nd, 1911, and the campaign was lost for the prohibition side. Held: That at a special session of the Legislature, where it appoints a committee to investigate a matter not submitted to them, and to undertake to punish a witness for contempt in refusing to answer questions, the entire proceedings being beyond the legislative power and so, powerless to pro-



James F. Holtus



nounce judgment punishing witness for contempt. The Legislature had been called for other purposes by the governor and General Wolters refused to give the names of those who contributed to the campaign fund, but gave the amount, and added that the campaign was conducted according to law.

A native Texan, General Wolters was born in Austin County, September 2nd, 1871. His father, T. H. Wolters (deceased since 1917), also a native of the Lone Star State, was a well known farmer and business man and was for many years connected with the feed inspection department of the A. and M. College. Jacob Wolters, the father of T. H. Wolters, came to Austin County, Texas, in 1834, and served in Sam Houston's army. He was selected to carry a message from Sam Houston at San Felipe de Austin to the people of Nacogdoches, namely that in the event of Sam Houston's defeat at San Jacinto, they should fall back gradually and draw the Mexican army across the Sabine River into Louisiana, where United States cavalry were stationed to protect them. He was selected to carry this message because he could speak only German at that time and so, in the event of capture by Mexicans, he could not have been forced to divulge this message. This assignment, however, prevented Jacob Wolters from serving in the great battle of San Jacinto.

General Wolters' mother was Miss Margaret Wink. Her father came to Austin County, Texas, in 1848. General Wolters' early education was obtained in the public school at Schulenburg, Texas, and later he attended Add-Ran Christian University, now the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, Texas. General Wolters studied law in the office of Phelps and Willrich at La Grange, and was admitted to the bar in 1892, before he was twenty-one years of age, and during the same year in which he was admitted to the bar, he was elected county attorney of Fayette County, and served one term, but did not stand for re-election. After leaving the office of county attorney, General Wolters became a member of the law firm of Phelps and Wolters, and continued the general practice of law until 1897, when he became a member of the 25th Legislature. He then entered the Spanish-American War as a lieutenant of cavalry and served throughout this war. After returning home, he resumed the practice of law under the firm name of Wolters and Lane, at La Grange, where he continued his practice until 1905, when he came to Houston with the firm of Lane, Wolters and Storey. Mr. Lane died in 1916 but was the firm name remained the same until 1919, when the present firm was formed.

General Wolters was married in Columbus, Texas, April 25th, 1892, to Miss Sallie Drane, a native Texan and a daughter of Robert Drane, a native of Mississippi and a member of an old colonial family. They have two children, Theodore Drane, an actor of note in stock in Chicago and environs, and Russell F. Wolters, an attorney and associated with his father. General Wolters is a member of the York Rite body of the Masonic fraternity, and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the University Club, Houston Club, Houston Country Club, American Bar Association and the State and Houston Bar Associations. General Wolters is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and in August, 1921, the president of the United States appointed him brigadier general of the

Officers Reserve Corps. General Wolters is a leading lawyer of the state and has had unusual success as a military officer in charge of Texas troops. He is fearless when he believes that he is right, and the courts have maintained his stand in every case. In the Galveston case and the De La Fuente case he paved the way and cleared up some new law in Texas and in the United States as these are regarded as test cases of the different classes. His greatest service to his country, however, was at the very beginning of the United States part in the World War when he used to good advantage his oratorical ability and personal influence throughout the state in making speeches on the duties of citizenship in time of war. He centered his labors in communities populated by Texans of German extraction, where he was indeed successful in making for a better feeling among all the citizens in these districts. He made a great patriotic address before a joint session of the Legislature, which, being published by the press generally, had untold influence.

Houston is proud in having General Wolters as a citizen, and he is regarded as one of the most progressive and public spirited men of the city, always doing something for the advancement of the southern metropolis.



PL. MICHAEL knows the poster advertising as few people know it, and this knowledge has been developed by more than fifteen years experience in this business. As President and General Manager of the Houston Poster Advertising Company, Inc., he has been a factor in building up a profitable business. This company was established and incorporated in 1907 and are engaged in an exclusive poster advertising business and employ fifteen people. The company does almost all of this line of work within a radius of seventy-five miles of Houston. Other officers of the Houston Poster Advertising Company, Inc., are B. H. Brown, Vice-President, and L. W. Case, Secretary and Treasurer.

A native Texan, Mr. Michael was born at Galveston May 4, 1892. His father, M. C. Michael, (deceased since 1908) lived for many years in Galveston, where he was well known in the business circles. Mr. Michael's education was obtained in the public schools of New York State.

Mr. Michael has spent his entire business life in poster advertising, which he began in New York State when a boy. He worked in different States as a helper in order to thoroughly learn the business, coming with this plant in 1910 and later, when the firm was reorganized, he was made President and General Manager. Mr. Michael has been closely connected with the commercial interests of the city for many years and is Vice President of the Texas Advertising Company and is President of the New-Mex Poster Advertising Company. Mr. Michael was married in Houston in 1910 to Miss Adelle Sparks, a member of a well known family of Kansas City, Missouri. They have one son, James, nine years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Michael reside at 3806 Mt. Vernon Street. In fraternal, social and commercial organizations Mr. Michael is a member of the B. P. O. E., Rotary Club, Advertising Club and Salesmanship Club. Mr. Michael has great faith in the future of Houston and expects the city to continue its steady, consistent growth and is looking forward to an era of great business prosperity in all lines.



KENNETH E. WOMACK has been active in the cotton circles of Houston for more than twenty-eight years, and is recognized as one of the leading cotton men of the South. Mr. Womack is a member of the firm of Sanders and Company, a co-partnership. John W. Sanders, the other member of the firm, who has been one of the outstanding cotton men of the state, is now practically retired from active business pursuits, and Mr. Womack has entire charge of the business, which has offices and sample rooms on the fifteenth floor of the Cotton Exchange. Mr. Womack was one of the organizers of the company in 1905, and today is one of the leading cotton companies of Houston and Texas. They export about 250,000 bales of cotton annually to various European countries, and handle Texas and Oklahoma cotton only, which they ship through the Houston ship channel. Forty people are employed by the company.

A native Texan, Mr. Womack was born at Caldwell, July 22nd, 1879. His father, M. L. Womack, was for many years a prominent business man of Caldwell, but has retired from active business pursuits. His mother was Miss Mary Finucane, a member of a prominent Mississippi family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Caldwell, Texas. Mr. Womack has been engaged in the cotton and cotton seed products business all his business life. He came to Houston in 1897 and from that time to 1901, he was associated with I. W. Walker and Company, cotton seed products. From 1901 to 1905, he was associated with Mr. J. W. Sanders and became a partner in Sanders and Company in 1905. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Womack has been closely connected with the business and commercial interests of the city, and is a director in the following: South Texas Commercial National Bank, Trinity Saw Mill Company, Houston Lighting and Power Company and the Shippers Compress Company and is interested in various other enterprises.

Mr. Womack was married in Houston, May 17th, 1911, to Miss Alma Miller, a daughter of Charles Miller, who came to Houston from Tennessee in 1866 and is among the large planters of the state; he resides in Houston. They have one son, Kenneth E. Womack Jr. Mr. Womack is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, River Oaks Country Club, of which he is president, the Texas Cotton Association, and is an ex-president of the Houston Cotton Exchange, one of the leading organizations of its kind in the United States. It was organized in 1874. Many prominent Houston Cotton men have served as president of the Houston Cotton Exchange, which has grown to be one of the leading organizations of Texas since Houston has become the largest cotton market in the world, with more cotton physically handled than in any other place. The city is still growing very fast as a cotton market and with the new Cotton Exchange Building, completed in 1924, adequate office and sample room space is available to new firms desiring to enter the Houston market. This building is sixteen stories in height and was constructed at a cost of \$1,600,000.00. Mr. J. W. Sanders was chairman of the building committee of the Houston Cotton Exchange that erected the building. In Mr. Womack's opinion, Houston will become by 1930 the largest city in Texas. He believes the cotton industry, with the deep water shipping facilities, is

helping greatly in the growth of the city, as it has become the cotton concentration center for export and particularly for the cotton raised in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.



JOSEPH H. CHEW has for almost a score of years been a factor in the cotton, business and financial circles of Houston where he is a partner in the firm of Sanders and Company, cotton merchants and exporters, with offices on the fifteenth floor of the Cotton Exchange Building. This firm was organized in 1907 and is one of the largest cotton firms in the state and each year ship about 250,000 bales of cotton to all points in Europe where cotton is used. They employ twenty-two people in their Houston office. Associated with Mr. Chew in the cotton business of Sanders and Company are J. W. Sanders, Kenneth E. Womack and William J. Schmitz, all well known in the business and financial circles of Houston and South Texas.

A native Texan, Mr. Chew was born at the historic town of Jefferson May 10th, 1881. His father, W. B. Chew, a native of Kentucky, came to Texas in the early seventies and settled at Jefferson and was for many years associated with the Red River Steamship Company. In 1881, he came to Houston and became a member of the well known firm of Carson, Sewall and Company, wholesale grocers and cotton dealers, and later became president of the Commercial National Bank of Houston and remained at the head of this institution for a period of twenty years, and after the consolidation of this bank into the South Texas Commercial National Bank, he remained as executive head of the new organization until 1918, when he retired from active business of all kinds, and is making his home at the Rice Hotel, in Houston. His mother was Miss Virgilia Schluter, a native of Jefferson and a member of a prominent East Texas family. His education was obtained in Hills School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the class of 1900. After leaving college, Mr. Chew immediately entered the cotton business in Houston with the well known firm of Inman, Nelms and Company and remained with this firm for three years and then became associated with Jesse H. Jones in the loan business and remained in this work for five years. He then went with the firm of W. B. Chew and Company, wholesale grocers and cotton factors, but remained with this firm five years, when he became associated with the cotton firm of Sanders and Company, where he has since remained. Mr. Chew is interested in many of Houston's industries and financial institutions and is a director of the National Bank of Commerce and many other of the city's larger institutions.

Mr. Chew was married in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1903 to Miss Rebecca Donelson, a member of a well known family of Birmingham. They have one daughter, Virgilia Rebecca Chew. Mr. and Mrs. Chew reside at Inwood Drive, River Oaks Addition. In social organizations of Houston, Mr. Chew holds membership in the Houston Country Club and the River Oaks Country Club. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Chew has always been interested in all matters having to do with the civic improvement, advancement and progress of Houston, which he believes will soon become the leading city of the Southwest.



K. E. WOMACK



FRANK M. BURKHEAD, for many years one of the leading business men, bankers and farmers of Marlin, Texas, came to Houston in 1918 and has been interested in the manufacturing business here since that time. Mr. Burkhead is president and general manager of the Burkhead Manufacturing Company, Inc., of this city, which was organized in November, 1923. After having their large, modern plant constructed, this firm started manufacturing in March, 1924, and have been operating since that time, with from sixty to seventy-five employees on the pay roll. The Burkhead Manufacturing Company, Inc., is engaged in the manufacture of sheet metal containers—such as oil cans, lard cans, lard drums, coffee cans and all classes of sheet metal products. The splendid new building of this company, which was constructed especially for this purpose, occupies a lot one hundred feet square, and the equipment is the last word in up-to-date manufacturing machinery. Railroad switch trackage of the plant is on the Houston East and West Texas Railroad, and this plant is considered the finest of its type in the Southwest. Other officers of this company are: N. D. Naman, vice-president (inactive) and Andrew E. Rutter, secretary and treasurer. The foregoing officers, with T. A. Cheenes, capitalist, Marlin, and Geo. H. Carter, prominent attorney, Marlin, make up the board of directors. The plant and offices of the Burkhead Manufacturing Company, Inc., are located on Harrington Street at the corner of Moffitt Street in the Fifth Ward of this city. Prior to locating in Houston, Mr. Burkhead had lived practically all his life in Falls County, Texas, where he was engaged in farming on a large scale and still owns his farming interests there. For many years he lived in Marlin, the county seat of Falls County, where he was very active in the business and financial circles. He was active vice-president of the Marlin National Bank, and had a large interest in the light and power plant and many other business concerns there. He was also a real leader in all civic movements of Marlin and gave liberally of his time and means toward all projects for the advancement and improvement of his city.

A native Texan, Mr. Burkhead was born at Sherman on November 19th, 1873. His father, S. E. Burkhead, a native of North Carolina, came to Texas about 1870, and since that time has been active in educational work and as a minister. He is well known throughout the state, where he is highly esteemed. S. E. Burkhead is now a resident of Houston, Texas. His mother was Miss Sarah Simpson, a native of Missouri and a member of a prominent family of that state. His early education was obtained in the public schools at various places in Texas, after which he became a student of the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, where he pursued a straight academic course. He later attended the Metropolitan Business College at Dallas, after which he took up the various business projects in which he has been successful.

Mr. Burkhead was married at Dallas in 1899 to Miss Annie Clarkson, a native of Falls County, Texas. They have one daughter, Marjorie Clarkson Burkhead, who is at home in Houston with her parents. Miss Burkhead has attended Rice Institute, also college for girls at Ashville, North Carolina, and in New Jersey, and is regarded as one

of Houston's most accomplished young ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Burkhead reside at 3708 Mount Vernon Street. Mr. Burkhead is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge No. 152 at Marlin, Texas, and has attained to the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite body of this order, and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple of Houston. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is Past Chancellor of this organization of Marlin, where he is a member of the Elks Club and is Past Exalted Ruler of this order at that place. During his residence at Marlin, he was District Deputy of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Burkhead is a veteran of the Spanish-American War. His church affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Since locating in Houston, Mr. Burkhead has become well known in the business circles of this city, where he is known as one of the progressive citizens of the Southwestern metropolis.



S. BROUSSARD of Houston, Texas, has for almost a decade been associated with the business interests of Galveston County, Texas, and now of Houston, Texas, where he is the owner of the Investment Company which bears his name. Prior to engaging in his present business Mr. Broussard was for more than five years one of Houston's stock and bond dealers. He has been active in the real estate and stock and bond business practically all his life. Mr. Broussard was one of the builders of Texas City, and one of the founders of the Board of Trade there and served this organization in the past as Secretary and Treasurer. He also promoted several additions adjoining Texas City, and for many years was one of the leaders in the building activities there. He assisted in several of Texas City's leading enterprises. He is also a stockholder in some of Houston's leading enterprises, and has land and oil connections in the Gulf Coast territory.

A native Texan, Mr. Broussard was born at Navasota, on January 22nd, 1884. His father, D. L. Broussard (now deceased), was a native of Marseilles, France, and became one of the business men of Grimes County, after locating in America and at Navasota, Texas. His mother, Mrs. Margaret (Dunn) Broussard, was a native of Ireland. His education was obtained in the schools of the Lone Star State.

Mr. Broussard was married at Galveston, Texas, on April 15th, 1906, to Miss Edna Balcke, a daughter of Charles Balcke (now deceased), who was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and became one of Galveston's business men. Her mother, Mrs. Mary (Vordenbaumen) Balcke, was also a native of Germany and a member of a prominent family of the Fatherland. They have one child, Elma Frances Broussard, a student of Baylor College, Belton, Texas. Mr. Broussard is a member of the Houston Turnverein, and an associate member of the Texas Bankers' Association. He attends the Christian Church.

Mr. Broussard is a comparatively young man and he is a consistent booster for this portion of the State, believing that many industries are yet in their infancy here and that Houston is destined to lead the Southwest in the many activities that go to make a great city. Mr. Broussard is a conservative business man.



MARCELLUS ELLIOTT FOSTER, whose name is of special significance in the newspaper world, as an editor has been a factor in shaping public opinion favorable to civic growth and development, and as a business executive has taken high place among the business leaders of Houston. Mr. Foster is editor and principal owner of the Houston Chronicle, the leading newspaper of Houston, which he launched about twenty-five years ago, and which now has one of the largest circulations of any Texas newspaper, the Sunday edition running well over eighty-five thousand copies. Mr. Foster is that rare combination of news-assembler, writer and business executive, and has not only built a great newspaper, but has built as its home one of the finest newspaper buildings in the South. This building, the Chronicle Building, an imposing ten story building, to which has been added a six story annex, provides an environment in keeping with the paper, and is a distinct asset to the business center of Houston. Recently the Chronicle acquired the Chamber of Commerce Building Company property, and so today owns a goodly part of the block in which its building is located, namely 125 feet on Travis, 250 feet on Texas, 125 feet on Milam and 50 feet on Prairie.

The Houston Chronicle, although one of the youngest of the big daily newspapers in Texas, leads in local and state influence, and with possibly one or two exceptions, in circulation as well. The Houston Chronicle was established by Mr. Foster in 1901, the first issue appearing on the fourteenth day of October of that year. Since that time the paper has enjoyed an enviable success, and has had a far reaching effect in moulding and shaping public opinion. The Chronicle has been the advocate of many important measures, among them prohibition and woman suffrage during the early days, and waged a vigorous campaign against the Ku Klux Klan more recently. One of the most notable victories to be achieved by this paper, and one at the time deemed almost impossible, was the defeat of the Manchester bond issue, a victory won in opposition to many of the organizations and interests of Houston, and an instance suggestive of its power in Houston. As an editor, Mr. Foster has shown a discrimination and vigorosity that has placed him among the nation's biggest men, and one of the great editors and publishers of his time. He has a fine sense of newspaper ethics, a policy of square dealing, and an unselfish devotion to his paper and the interests of Houston, that has resulted in the outstanding success of the Chronicle and has inspired the saying, "As goes the Chronicle, so goes Houston." As an executive Mr. Foster has successfully built up a great newspaper organization and has given careful thought to providing for the employees of his organization. His was the first newspaper in Texas to insure its employees, and has been the first in practically every other progressive movement. Mr. Foster has other interests in Houston, including real estate holdings, and is a director in the National Bank of Commerce of Houston.

Mr. Foster was born at Pembroke, Kentucky, the twenty-ninth of November, 1870, the son of Marcellus Aurelius and Mariella (Fitzhugh) Foster. His father served with distinction in the Civil War as captain in the Confederate Army. As a child of three Mr. Foster was brought to Texas, the family

locating at Huntsville, where he attended the local schools, later graduating from Sam Houston Normal Institute in 1890, after which he spent one year at the University of Texas. Mr. Foster began his newspaper career as printer's devil on the Huntsville Item, also serving as compositor and general utility man, this however being prior to his graduation from Sam Houston Normal. After finishing his education he went to Houston, beginning as cub reporter on the Houston Post, of which paper he later became financial editor, then Sunday editor, and still later managing editor, probably the youngest managing editor on any paper of like importance in the country. He left the Post to launch the Chronicle, and has since been editor and owner of that paper.

Mr. Foster was married the ninth of March, 1919, to Miss Claire Collier, daughter of John T. Collier of Meridian, Mississippi. He has two children, Zadie Lee, and Madora Foster. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Elks, the Houston Club, Houston Country Club, the Glenbrook Country Club and the Ad League. He is a past president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, and in 1923 was elected president of the Texas Editorial Association. M. E. Foster is ever alert to the best interests of his city, and his influence is felt in every matter going to the betterment of his city or state.



ABBOTT COCKRELL, veteran druggist of Houston, has for more than three decades maintained a prestige in drug trade activities in this city, devoting his energies to the building up of a business that ranks as one of the biggest in the city, and taking an active part in the advancement of his community. Mr. Cockrell established the Cockrell Drug Store in 1892, gradually building up from a small retail business of that first year to a volume of business that made it first in the city. The business was incorporated in 1919. The Cockrell Drug Company, doing a wholesale business, today is located at 509 Preston Avenue. Abbott Cockrell is president.

Mr. Cockrell was born at West Point, Mississippi, in 1869, son of Alex G. Cockrell, a native of Alabama, who came to Texas as a young man, first locating at Houston, later going to Crockett, then to Huntsville and then back to Houston. He was for forty-five years engaged in the mercantile business in this state. His mother, prior to her marriage was Miss Sarah Kone, a native of North Carolina.

Mr. Cockrell was educated in the public schools of Crockett, Huntsville and Houston, and entered Tulane University. Graduating from that institution he returned to Houston and for a short time was with the George W. Heyer Drug Company. He then established his business and from his retail line he has launched into the wholesale field.

Mr. Cockrell was married at San Antonio, Texas, April, 1906, to Miss Edwina Duncan, a native of New Orleans. She was educated at St. Mary's College at San Antonio, Forest Park University and the Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell reside at 3803 Main Street. Mr. Cockrell is a member of the Elks Club, the Houston Club, River Oaks Country Club and the State Pharmaceutical Association.



W. L. Foster





FA. BOETTCHER came to Houston in 1903 and the following year formed a partnership with Mr. Charles L. Desel under the firm name of Desel-Boettcher Company of which he has since been active vice president and this company has become the largest wholesale produce company in the Southwest. This large firm was established by Mr. Desel in 1901 and in 1904 Mr. Boettcher came into it as active vice president and their business has grown from a very small beginning to immense proportions, requiring the services of more than one hundred experienced people. In 1910 this firm completed their splendid, fireproof building of three floors and with a space on each floor of more than thirty-one thousand square feet, with all modern conveniences and one of the largest and best equipped sanitary cold storage plants in the state. In addition to this large plant in Houston, the firm of Desel-Boettcher have six branch houses located at Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Victoria, Lufkin, Navasota and Palestine, Texas. They have thirty-five salesmen on the road, twenty of whom are out of the Houston establishment. This firm handles fruit, produce, poultry, eggs and other commodities in car load lots and sells at wholesale only. Other officers of the Desel-Boettcher Company and who have contributed to the success of this large establishment are Charles L. Desel, president and general manager; L. H. Baskin, vice president and manager of the Corpus Christi branch house of this firm; H. W. Schaffer, vice president and sales manager Southwest Texas district, and Alvin Byers, purchasing agent and vice president. Mr. Fred Autry is secretary-treasurer.

A native Texan, Mr. Boettcher was born in Colorado County, March 6th, 1863. His father, F. Boettcher (deceased since 1894), a native of Germany, came to the United States with his parents when ten years of age, where he grew to manhood in South Texas and during all his business life was engaged in the merchandising business in Colorado and Fayette Counties, where he was regarded as one of the staunch and progressive citizens. His mother was Miss Albertine Greeven, a native of Germany, and his father met her in the land of their nativity on one of his visits there, when quite a young man and later returned to the fatherland, and they were married by the United States consular officer in Brussels, Belgium, after which they immediately came to the United States. Mr. Boettcher's education was obtained in the public schools of Colorado County and in Viersen, Germany. He was one of twelve children, seven girls and five boys, all of whom are living and with the exception of one who lives in Oklahoma, they are all residents of the Lone Star State.

After Mr. Boettcher had finished school, he entered his father's mercantile establishment at Weimar, Colorado County, where he remained until 1882, when he went to Galveston and became associated with a large cotton firm there, and remained in the cotton business until 1885. At this time, his father gave him an interest in the firm at Weimar, Texas, and he returned there with his father until his father's death in 1894, after which he and his brother continued to conduct the business until 1903, when he left his brother in charge, and came to Houston and entered the produce business under the name of Boettcher Produce Company. He continued this

business until June 19th, 1904, when he consolidated his business with that of Mr. Desel's and formed a partnership, and has been active in the business since that time as vice president. Mr. Boettcher was married in Houston, December 27th, 1887 to Miss Sophie Reichardt, a member of a prominent and pioneer family of Houston. They have three children, Marie, now the wife of W. T. Peckenpaugh of Houston; Fred C. Boettcher, captain of the Rice Institute football team of 1923, and Dorothy, at home with her parents. Mr. Boettcher is a member of the Glenbrook Country Club and the Turnverein Club. Mr. Boettcher has always been prominently identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Houston, and is confident that its wonderful opportunities will cause it to become the leading city of the Southwest.



HOUSTON LIGHTING AND POWER COMPANY, one of the largest public utilities in the South, was first organized and incorporated in 1906 under the laws of the state of Texas. Since that time it has continuously and successfully supplied the electrical requirements of the community it serves.

The Company operates without competition in the city of Houston, which includes Houston Heights and Brunner. Its field of operations extends to Magnolia Park, Harrisburg and other suburbs adjacent to Houston. The Company's plant is of brick and concrete construction and has a capacity of 72,500 kilowatts. The most modern equipment and machinery is used to supply the needs of the city. A large force of skilled electricians is employed to maintain and operate the plant. Its distribution system is very extensive, consisting of approximately five hundred miles of overhead and about fifty miles of underground lines conveying electrical energy through more than forty-five thousand meters. Owing to the rapid growth of Houston and the adjacent territory, the Company found it necessary to revise all its previous estimates. The revised estimates indicated the need for additional facilities and so construction for an immense power plant was begun March 1st, 1923. The site of this plant is on the ship channel and is conceded by engineers to be one of the best arranged plants in the country. The plant will be completed about September 1st, 1924 and because of its size will take care of the community's needs for some time to come.

The Company employs approximately 750 people, many of whom own stock in it which they can purchase either on the all cash or partial payment plan. In addition to the employee stock holders there are about fifteen hundred citizens of Harris County who also own stock. The company's stock is considered as a safe, sound investment and among the best of its kind offered to the investing public.

For the past nine years, the Company has been under the active management of Mr. S. R. Bertron, Jr., who is vice president and general manager. Mr. E. B. Parker is president and Mr. R. S. Dauncy secretary and treasurer. The directorate is composed of the following well known business men: Mr. A. S. Greiner, Mr. Abe Wagner, Mr. Denton Cooley, Mr. Kenneth Womack, Mr. E. A. Peden, Mr. Ben Reisner, Judge T. W. Ford, Mr. R. W. Weir, and Mr. Ralph Feagin.



K. MORROW has been identified with the Standard Rice Company since its establishment in Houston, and as president of the company has piloted its growth and development. The Standard Rice Company was established and incorporated in 1902 with a capital stock of \$100,000.00 and its business has grown steadily, and the capital stock increased to the present capital of \$1,500,000.00. The Standard Rice Company is the largest company of its kind and handles about one-eighth of the entire rice crop of the United States, owning besides the large Houston establishment, rice mills at Stuttgart, Arkansas, Crowley, Louisiana, and Memphis, Tennessee, with eastern sales offices in New York and Philadelphia. The combined capacity of the four mills runs upward from ten thousand bags daily. The Houston plant covers an area of ten acres, and the elevator capacity is four hundred thousand bushels, and one hundred people are employed at this plant. The elevator capacity and the number of employees are practically the same at the other three mills. The Standard Rice Company are manufacturers and sellers of the well known White House brand of rice, put out in attractive one-pound packages. In addition to their large domestic trade, they do a large foreign business. The other officers of this company are R. E. Paine, vice president, E. W. Gruendler, treasurer, and F. A. Farda, secretary.

A native Texan, Mr. Morrow was born in Lavaca County in 1867. His parents, W. H. Morrow and Martha (McCown) Morrow, came to Texas from Virginia, and were among the pioneer settlers of the Lone Star State. Mr. Morrow's education was obtained in the public schools of Lavaca County. Soon after leaving school, he started his business career in farming and in the mercantile store of W. F. Upton, one of the big men of Texas, and for whom Upton County is named. He remained with Mr. Upton for five years and then went to Sugarland and engaged in the sugar refining business with the Ed H. Cunningham Refining Company. He remained with this company for twelve years, beginning with them as a bookkeeper. He was advanced during this period to the position of general manager. In 1899, Mr. Morrow came to Houston and engaged in the wholesale grocery line, doing business under the name of Kirkland and Morrow. He remained in this line until 1907, when he sold the wholesale grocery concern to the Schumacher Company.

Mr. Morrow was married in Houston in 1900 to Miss Josephine Burton, a daughter of Charles Burton, who was for many years general manager of the H. and T. C. Railroad, and later general manager of the T. and N. O. Railroad, and had the distinction of bringing the first locomotive to Texas, which was purchased by and used on the first railroad operated in the state, the Houston and Texas Central. They have two children, Josephine, a graduate of Columbia University, New York, and W. Kyle Morrow, Jr., a student in the Houston schools. Mr. Morrow is interested in other enterprises and industries of Houston, and is a director in the Houston Land and Trust Company. In fraternal and social organizations he is a member of the A. F. and A. M., a Knight Templar and a Shriner of Arabia Temple, of which he is a life member, the Elks Lodge, the Houston Club, the Houston

and River Oaks Country Clubs. Mr. Morrow has always been active in the business, social and general community life of Houston, and gives liberally of his time to all projects tending to the welfare and advancement of this city.



W. SHELOR, veteran automobile dealer of the Lone Star State, and well known in Houston automotive circles as distributor for Dodge Brothers cars, has since coming to this city several years ago attained an enviable reputation for his activities in this important industry. Mr. Shelor is President and General Manager of the Shelor Motor Company, Incorporated, distributors for Dodge Brothers cars in the Houston territory. This firm is the result of a reorganization of the Dodge dealership, established in Houston in 1914, and taken over by Mr. Shelor the first of March, 1921. Since assuming the management of the business Mr. Shelor has materially built up the organization, and has done much to popularize this car, his sales showing an annual increase that is very gratifying. All departments are in charge of capable men, the service department especially being well managed and satisfactorily, with facilities for servicing Dodge cars now in use. A force of ten salesmen look after the selling end of the business, with a total employment of forty men. The sales rooms occupy a well arranged building at 520 Louisiana Street, where some twenty thousand square feet of floor space affords adequate room for the attractive display of cars. The repair, parts and service departments are on Silver Street, where an additional twenty thousand square feet of floor room insures the routing of cars with a minimum of delay. In addition to Mr. Shelor as President, the officers of the Shelor Motor Company are A. J. Harris, Vice-President and Sales Manager, and R. W. Bush, Secretary.

Mr. Shelor was born at Calhoun, Georgia, in 1876, son of R. J. Shelor, a native of South Carolina, who has for many years been a farmer in Georgia, and is now retired, living on his farm there. His mother, before her marriage, Miss Emma Bruce, is also a native of South Carolina. Mr. Shelor was educated in the public schools of Calhoun, and after finishing there took a business course. He then went to Arizona, where he was for five years Private Secretary to a large mine owner. He then came to Dallas as Branch Manager for the American Multigraph Company, a position he held for four years. He then became Branch Manager for the United States Motor Company, at Dallas, holding this position until 1913. In that year he became District Representative for Dodge Brothers and began to organize Dodge Brothers dealerships all over Texas. When he resigned this position to take over the Houston dealership, he had established one hundred and sixty-five dealerships in Texas.

Mr. Shelor was married at Dallas, the first of June, 1918, to Miss Alice Lynn Harris, a native of the Lone Star State. They have one child, Alice Lynn, and make their home at 1501 Marshall Street. Mr. Shelor is a Mason, Blue Lodge No. 761, Dallas, Thirty-Second degree Scottish Rite, and a member of Hella Temple, Dallas. He has recently taken out a demit to transfer to Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. He also belongs to various social and civic organizations, such as the Houston Club, the River Oaks Country Club and the Kiwanis Club. He is also a Director of the Better Business Bureau.



Mr. H. H. Monro.



J. SETTEGAST, JR., cattle man, real estate owner, capitalist and native Houstonian, has spent practically all of his life here, where he is known as one of the city's most progressive and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Settegast has been active in the business life of Houston for many years and is identified with many of the city's enterprises. Mr. Settegast, with his brothers and sisters, built the Stratford Hotel, which they own, with a great deal of other city property. He built the Hermann Building on Travis Street and another building of the same name, located at Main and Dallas Streets. Mr. Settegast is President of the Houston Car Wheel Machine Company, manufacturers of car wheels, and are engaged in a general jobbing business. Mr. Settegast is Secretary and Treasurer of the Tel Electric Company of Houston. The Binz building is owned by Mr. Settegast's wife, Melange Binz Settegast, and A. J. Binz.

Mr. Settegast was born in Houston, January 15th, 1875. His father, W. J. Settegast, was a pioneer cattle man and real estate owner of Houston and Harris County. His mother was Miss Annie Scholibo, a member of a well known Houston family. Mr. Settegast's early education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, after which he attended college for three months. When he was fifteen years of age his father's health failed and he was forced to return to Houston and assist in looking after his father's affairs, and in 1897 he opened a livery stable, which was his first business venture alone. In 1901 he disposed of this business, and entered the real estate business and other lines of endeavor, with office in the Binz building, and since that time has been interested in the business enterprises of Houston. During Mayor Campbell's administration Mr. Settegast was Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and built the beautiful Main Street Boulevard and Street, which is one hundred and twenty feet wide out of the city, and in order to do this it was necessary to have a law passed through legislative proceedings to condemn one hundred and twenty feet wide streets. At this time Mr. Settegast is advocating that streets and roads be one hundred and twenty feet wide in order to take care of future traffic. Mr. Settegast has been active in the civil affairs of Houston all his life, and during the World War he was a member of the Exemption Board, and was active in all drives for the good of the government, and was a tireless worker throughout the entire period of the World War. His offices are located at 325-6 Binz building, and is a constant worker for the interests which he represents.

Mr. Settegast was married in Houston, June 20th, 1898, to Miss Melange Binz, a native Texan and a daughter of Jacob Binz, pioneer Texan and real estate owner of Houston and the builder of the Binz building, one of the first office buildings to be erected in Houston. They have one son, B. J. Settegast. Mr. and Mrs. Settegast reside at 2512 Brazos Street. In fraternal, social and technical organizations Mr. Settegast is a member of the B. P. O. E., Houston Club, Chamber of Commerce, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, in which organization he was until recently a director. Having been born in Houston and lived practically all his life here, Mr. Settegast is in a position to note

and appreciate the many changes that have taken place in the city of his nativity during this period of time. It is not a difficult matter for him to recall the early days of Houston when it was a village on the banks of Buffalo Bayou, and to note the periods down to the busy, thriving city of today with the world's commerce brought to her doors by ocean-going vessels, and believes that the end is not in sight; that Houston will soon become the great metropolis of the Southwest. This has been Mr. Settegast's sentiments in reference to the future of Houston for many years, and his faith has never faltered, but has grown stronger each year, until now it is plain to be seen that Houston is destined to become the industrial and financial center of the Southwest within the next few years.



THOMAS E. SWANN, who has recently become a resident of Houston, has since his arrival in this city been identified with musical merchandising as the distributor for Victor Talking Machines. Mr. Swann is President and General Manager of the T. E. Swann Company, Victor Distributors, doing a wholesale business exclusively. This company was established in Houston in 1912 as the Talking Machine Company of Texas, and later, in 1921, when Mr. Swann assumed control, became known as the T. E. Swann Company. The firm has charge of Victor distribution in Texas and Louisiana, with a force of twenty employees, and four men on the road making monthly trips to the Victor dealers in these States. They occupy a modern business building, at Wood and Willow Streets, a two-story, fireproof structure, with more than twenty thousand square feet of floor space. The Swann Company carries complete stocks of all the Victor machines and handles an exceptionally large volume of business annually. The officers of the T. E. Swann Company are T. E. Swann, President, E. S. Swann, Vice-President, L. M. Willis, Treasurer and W. B. Callaway, Secretary.

Mr. Swann was formerly in the furniture business, beginning in a small way, and later opening stores in all the principal cities of Central and East Texas. The firm, known as the Swann Furniture Company, Incorporated, operated stores in Tyler, Marshall, Palestine, Crockett, Austin and Corsicana. The company is still in force, and Mr. Swann is interested in the store at Tyler. In 1914 he became interested in the Victor distribution, buying an interest in his present business, then the Talking Machine Company of Texas. In 1919 the business was moved to Austin but a year later was brought back to Houston, as offering greater facilities as a shipping point on account of the water frontage afforded by the Houston Deep Water Channel.

Mr. Swann was born at Tyler, Texas, the eighteenth of August, 1875, son of Thomas R. Swann, who came to Texas in 1855, and until his death was a factor in the cotton industry. His mother, before her marriage, Miss Alisica Evans, in a native of Georgia. Mr. Swann began his education in the public schools of his native city, and after graduating from the high school there attended the University of Texas. He began his business career in the furniture business in Tyler.

Mr. Swann was married at Tyler, Texas, to Miss Carrie Rowland, a native of that city. They make their home at the Rice Hotel. Mr. Swann is a member of the Houston Country Club.

JUDGE R. E. BROOKS, capitalist, oil operator, lawyer, is one of Houston's leading citizens and business men. Judge Brooks maintains offices at 310 Humble Building, and while retired, is now busier than ever before. With others, Judge Brooks was active in the organization of the Texas Fuel Company, in December, 1901, that in 1902 became The Texas Company. For many years he served as director and treasurer of the company. With others he was also one of the organizers of the Producers Company, of which he was president until 1917, when it was taken over by The Texas Company. In 1920 he retired from The Texas Company to look after his personal affairs. Since coming to Houston, Judge Brooks has become interested in many of the city's financial and commercial organizations. He is a director in the Union National Bank, and has been with this institution since its organization, and became a director of the Guardian Trust Company a few months after its organization.

A native Texan, Judge Brooks was born in Bastrop County, August second, 1864. His father, C. W. Brooks, came to Texas from Alabama in 1852. His mother was prior to her marriage, Miss Elizabeth Burleson, who was born in 1835 in Bastrop County, Texas, and was the youngest sister of General Edward Burleson, who fought in the Battle of San Jacinto. His mother lived in the time in Texas when Indian raids were frequent and disastrous and three of her brothers were killed by the Indians. She belonged to the real pioneer families who came into the wilderness of Texas in order to pave the way for the modern methods of living which we are enjoying today, and endured all the privations and hardships incident to coming here at that early date. Judge Brooks' education was obtained in the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, and he graduated from this institution in the class of 1883, with the degree of A. B. and in 1884 received from this university the degree of A. M. Soon after leaving college Judge Brooks began the study of law in a law office, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, and he immediately began the practice of his profession in Williamson County, and remained there until 1895, when he was appointed district judge, which included the counties of Travis and Williamson. He was twice elected to succeed himself in this office, and resigned in 1901, in order to enter the oil business, first at Spindle Top and then went with The Texas Company, and continued with this company until 1920, when he retired.

Judge Brooks was married at Georgetown, Texas, November 28th, 1889, to Miss Fannie Booty, a member of a prominent Texas family. They have two children: R. E. Brooks, Jr., who is prominently identified with the oil industry in South Texas, and a daughter, Edwina Brooks. Another son, Clarence Brooks, died at the Camp Pike Arkansas officers training school, during the influenza epidemic of the World War. Judge Brooks takes an active interest in the civic affairs of Houston and often makes addresses and writes for the press in the interest of Houston. He believes that Houston, with an unlimited trade territory, and low freight rates, will soon become the leading city of the Southwest. Judge Brooks is regarded as a keen business man, with a brilliant mind, and no man in Houston is more highly honored and respected.

GENERAL JOHN A. HULEN has for more than fifteen years been well known as a popular railroad official in the State, but is probably better known in military circles, where he has been active for more than thirty years. In 1919 General Hulen was made President and Receiver of the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railway Company, and has continued in this official capacity with office at 301 Union Station, Houston. This railroad consists of 303 miles of its own tracks, which with the leased lines amounts to 368 miles in operation. Six hundred people make up the organization. Terminal points of the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad are located at Houston, Fort Worth and Cleburne. Ten trains are operated daily, consisting of six freight and four passenger trains between Waxahachie, Cleburne, Teague and Houston.

General Hulen was born at Centralia, Missouri, September 9, 1871. His father, Harvey Hulen, now retired from active business pursuits, was a school teacher in the early days, and is now residing at Chickasha, Oklahoma, and is seventy-eight years of age. His mother was Miss Fannie Morter, a member of a prominent Virginia family. His parents came to Texas in 1873 and first located at McKinney, Collin County, where they remained for two years and moved to Gainesville in 1874. General Hulen's early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Gainesville, where he graduated from the latter in 1888. He then attended Staunton Military Academy, at Staunton, Virginia, and later was a student of Mornaduke Military Academy in Missouri. In 1891, General Hulen began his business career in the real estate business in Gainesville, also represented two capitalists in lending money and also had an insurance business in connection. With the exception of the time he spent in war service, up to 1903, he was in business in Gainesville. General Hulen came into military service in 1891 as First Lieutenant of a local military company at Gainesville, and in 1893 he was Captain of Troop B, Texas Cavalry, and in 1896 was made a Major in Texas Cavalry and in 1898 was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and served as such in the Spanish-American War, in command of troops at the border. From 1899 to 1901 he was Captain of the 33rd United States Volunteer Infantry in the Philippine Islands. From 1903 to 1907 General Hulen was Adjutant General of Texas, and from 1907 to 1916 he was on the inactive list. In 1916 he was appointed Brigadier General, and served for one year in command of Texas troops on the border, and in 1917 was appointed Brigadier General of the United States Army, and went to France with the 36th Division, and was discharged in 1919. In 1920 General Hulen was appointed Major General of Texas National Guard, and assigned to command the 36th Division, he having organized the Texas quota of the 36th Division in 1917, which consisted of nine thousand men during peace time. Staff Headquarters of the 36th Division is maintained in the Mason Building, Houston, in charge of a staff officer, who gives his entire time to the military matters of this Division. In 1907 General Hulen came to Houston as Passenger Agent for the Frisco Railroad, and continued in this position for one year, when he was made Commercial Agent of the Rock Island and Frisco Railroad, which position he held until 1910, when he came with the present company. He was General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Trinity



R. E. Brown



and Brazos Valley Railroad Co. from 1910 to 1919, when he was made Receiver and President at the same time. Since coming to Houston, Gen. Hulen has been closely identified with the commercial interests of the city, and is a Director in the Second National Bank, is a Director and Vice-President of the Houston Belt and Terminal Company; is President of the Galveston Terminal Company and is Traffic Manager of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad, and is today the Commander and Major General of the famous 36th Division, of whom all Texas is proud.

General Hulen was married in Gainesville February 14, 1893, to Miss Frankie Race, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of James A. Race (deceased), who was a prominent Texas educator and for many years Superintendent of the Gainesville Public Schools. General Hulen is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and is a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite of that order, and is a Shriner of Hella Temple, Dallas. He is also a member of the University Club, Houston Country Club, Houston Club, and the Fort Worth Club. He is State Commander Military Order of Foreign Wars; is a member of the American Legion and various railroad organizations. General Hulen is popular with all classes in Houston. His friends throughout the state, and in the military circles are legion, and he is beloved by every member of the gallant 36th Division. He is a firm believer in the future of Houston, which in his opinion, will within ten or fifteen years have a population of not less than one half million, and is destined to soon become the largest shipping center on the Gulf of Mexico.

ROBERT R. DENNIS, although one of the younger members of the business fraternity of Houston, is at the head of one of the leading insurance concerns of the city and has been successful in building up a large and profitable business. Mr. Dennis heads the R. R. Dennis and Company, general insurance, with office at 401 Great Southern Life Building, and are local agents for the London Guaranty Accident Insurance Company, State of Pennsylvania and the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

A native Houstonian, Mr. Dennis was born February 5th, 1898. His father, E. L. Dennis, was one of Houston's pioneer business men, where for many years he had been prominently identified with the real estate and loan business of this city. His mother was Miss Susan R. Kelly, a member of a well known family of Virginia. His early education was obtained in the Houston public schools, and he later attended Eastman College of Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a commercial course and has the distinction of having finished a double course at this institution in the shortest time in the history of that college. After leaving college, he returned to Houston and became associated with his father in handling the insurance on all the buildings and homes, built, bought or sold for his father's company, which amounted to a great volume of business.

At this time, 1912, Mr. Dennis left Houston to represent extensive mining interests in New Mexico, Arizona, West Texas and old Mexico. He remained in this line of business for six years, returning to Houston in 1918 when he became a participant in the World War by enlisting in April of that year in

the Kansas, Missouri and Arizona Division, which was the 89th Division and the 353rd Regiment. He went overseas and was in St. Mihiel and the Argonne offensives and was later made sergeant in the Intelligence personnel.

Mr. Dennis was married in Houston June, 1920, to Miss Nezzell Christie, a daughter of George R. Christie of Houston, who is one of the most prominent insurance men of the South. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born in May, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis reside at 816 Holman Street. Mr. Dennis is a member of the A. F. and A. M. of the Royal Arch degree and a member of Chapter 19 of this order. He is also a member of the River Oaks Country Club and the Lumbermen's Club. He is a consistent member of the Christian Science Church. Although Mr. Dennis is quite a young man, he is active among the business men of Houston. Mr. Dennis is popular in both the business and social circles. He is a man of very pleasing personality, gracious, yet dignified withal, and is regarded as one of the leaders among the younger business element of the South Texas metropolis.

SA. BROWN, president and manager of the Houston Paper Stock Company, Inc., has been a resident of Houston for three score years, and is a pioneer in the paper stock business in Texas, this plant being the first of its kind to be established in the state. Mr. Brown began in the paper stock business in 1912, and since that time has done a rapidly increasing business. He buys and ships paper mill supplies and wiping rags, and is also the manufacturer of the Silver Brand of wiping cloths, a product in which he has a large trade. In addition he buys waste paper and rags, which are graded and sold to paper mills throughout the country. Mr. Brown began in a small way, with one press, and shipping one car a week, and at that time did not grade his stock. But the business, meeting as it did an established trade need, grew rapidly, and the plant now has four baling presses and ships three cars of waste paper and rags per day. The plant is located at 1601-1603 Silver Street, where a building of some thirty-thousand feet of floor space is occupied, and employs about fifty-five people. The officers of the company, in addition to Mr. Brown, the president, are A. B. Letellier, vice president; D. T. Cushing, treasurer, and M. L. Wuescher, secretary. Mr. Brown is also secretary and treasurer of the Silver Realty Company, owners of the real estate upon which the Paper Stock Company plant is located.

S. A. Brown was born at Kennebunkport, Maine, on the twentieth of August, 1860, son of Warren Brown and Phoebe (Hawkins) Brown, the former a native of Maine, the latter of Rhode Island. Mr. Brown attended the schools of Maine and came to Houston in 1880. He was a traveling salesman operating in Texas for many years, leaving that work in 1912 to establish his present business.

Mr. Brown was married at Victoria, Texas, in 1892, to Miss Bettie Thompson, a native of Victoria, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Brown reside at 4503 Roseland Street, and have one child, Gladys, now Mrs. Carroll A. Lewis of Houston. Mr. Brown is a Knight of Pythias, a U. C. T., a member of the Rotary Club the Chamber of Commerce, the Traffic Club of Houston, and the Glenbrook Country Club.



WILLIAM ASHTON VINSON, one of Texas' best known attorneys, has for a quarter of a century been a recognized leader in the legal circles of the state. Mr. Vinson was admitted to the bar in 1898 and has been engaged in a general practice of law since that time; the past fourteen years of this time in Houston. He is the senior member of the well known law firm of Vinson, Elkins, Sweeton and Weems, one of the strongest law firms in South Texas. This firm are general attorneys for the Humphreys Oil Company and allied interests, the Beaumont and Great Northern Railroad, Rock Creek Lumber Company, Thompson Brothers Lumber Company, Thompson and Ford Lumber Company, Thompson and Tucker Lumber Company, Gulf Bitulithic Company and the Grogan Manufacturing Company. They are attorneys for the Vacuum Oil Company, Prairie Oil and Gas Company, Prairie Pipe Line Company and the Pure Oil Company. The firm are general counsel for the Great Southern Life Insurance Company.

A native of South Carolina, Mr. Vinson was born at White Oak in 1874. His father, John Vinson (deceased since 1919) came to Sherman, Texas, from South Carolina in 1887 and was for many years engaged in business there. His mother (deceased since 1895) was Miss Mary Elizabeth Brice, a member of a prominent South Carolina family. Mr. Vinson's brother, Dr. Robert E. Vinson, was for many years president of the University of Texas, having resigned this position in the early part of the year 1923 to accept the presidency of the Western Reserve University at Cumberland, Ohio. Mr. Vinson's education was obtained in public and private schools, and later was a student of Austin College, graduating from that institution in the class of 1896 with the A. B. degree. His knowledge of law was obtained by study in the law office of Judge W. W. Wilkins of Sherman.

In 1909 Mr. Vinson came to Houston and was associated with the well known law firm of Lane, Wolters and Storey, and remained with this firm until January 1st, 1915, when he associated himself with E. W. Townes under the name of Townes and Vinson. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Townes in 1917, and in September of that year, Mr. Vinson was joined by J. A. Elkins, and the firm name since January, 1925, has been Vinson, Elkins, Sweeton and Weems. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Vinson has been closely connected with the commercial interests of the city. He is interested in many industries and corporations. Among them are the following, in which he is a director: Thompson Brothers Lumber Company, Thompson and Tucker Lumber Company, Thompson and Ford Lumber Company, the Houston County Timber Company, and the Trinity River Lumber Company. Mr. Vinson is the owner of some of the best real estate in the city. He and Mr. Elkins are owners of the Garden Court Apartment, one of the finest in the city, and occupies a quarter of a city block, and is splendidly located in the choicest portion of the city for residences or apartments. They built this apartment, which is modern in every detail. Mr. Vinson was married in Sherman in 1900 to Miss Ethel Turner, a daughter of Judge A. C. Turner, a prominent attorney of Sherman, who served Grayson County as both county attorney and county judge. They have three children, Virginia, Julia and Martha Brice.

Mr. Vinson is a member of the York Rite body of the A. F. and A. M. and a Shriner of Arabia Temple, the college fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega, American Petroleum Institute, American Bar Association, Texas Bar Association, Houston Bar Association, Houston Country Club, Houston Club, University Club and the Lumberman's Club. Mr. Vinson is interested in all matters having as their object the civic improvement and betterment of Houston, and he expects the city to continue its steady, consistent growth and is looking forward to an era of great prosperity in all lines.



A. BALDWIN, senior member of the firm of Baldwin and Cargill Company, wholesale dealers in fruit and produce, is one of Houston's oldest and best known business men. This firm of Baldwin and Cargill was established in Houston in 1895 at the present location and is the oldest active wholesale produce company of Houston, and has established the remarkable record of conducting their business in the same location for a period of twenty-eight years. This firm does a large volume of business in this part of the state, employing twenty-five experienced people in their Houston establishment and have eight men on the road. Mr. T. A. Cargill, well known in the business circles of Houston and South Texas, is an active partner in this large wholesale fruit and produce business, which during this long period has been located at 102 Main Street.

Mr. Baldwin was born at Rochester, New York, in 1863. Both his parents were also natives of New York State and are now deceased. Mr. Baldwin's early education was obtained in the public schools of Rochester, New York, where he graduated from high school, after which he attended Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, a preparatory school of Rochester, and still later was a student of a Rochester Business College.

As a young man, Mr. Baldwin came to Galveston, Texas, and for eighteen months was engaged in educational work in the Island City, when he went to Dallas and was for one year a phonograph salesman, and later came to Houston in this line of endeavor, and after a few months, with Mr. Cargill, opened their present business in a small way, but it has grown to be one of the largest establishments of its kind in Texas. Mr. Baldwin is interested in many of Houston's financial and industrial institutions, and is vice-president and director of Port Houston Land and Townsite Company, and is chairman of the Board of the Drainage Commission of the Chamber of Commerce and many other activities for the growth of Houston. Mr. Baldwin was married at Galveston, November 18th, 1890, to Miss Lillian Mary Mitchell, a native of Galveston and a sister of J. E. Mitchell, well known resident of Galveston. They have one son, Mitchell A. Baldwin, twenty-seven years of age, and one of the leading young business men of the city and is associated with the firm of Baldwin and Cargill Company. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin reside at 4120 Bute Street. In social organizations, Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Houston Country Club and the River Oaks Country Club. Mr. Baldwin has always been active in the business, social and general community life of Houston and gives liberally of his time and means to all projects tending to the welfare, progress and advancement of this city.



Mr. A. Vinson



AUGUST BOYSEN is the business manager of Boysen's, a high class refreshment and lunch garden which was established in Houston in 1919 and which caters to high class trade only. This is a partnership with Mr. Boysen's brother, Randolph Boysen, and his sister, Miss Alice Boysen, and is one of the most complete organizations of its kind in Texas. They have a garden space of one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and fifty feet, and their dining room can seat two hundred and fifty people with comfort. Boysen's, which is located at 2120 McKinney Avenue, also does a large auto service business by using the Boysen's auto service table, which has been patented and manufactured by Mr. Boysen. They have a large business and their cafe and garden is open from 11 o'clock a. m. to 1 a. m. and employ a large number of expert waiters and cooks in order to give their patrons the best service possible. The hot chicken tamales served here helped to make the place famous and the fried chicken sandwiches and the special ice creams found here also contributed to its success. Boysen's is conducted on a business and systematic basis. Mr. Randolph Boysen has charge of the service and Miss Alice Boysen has charge of the preparation of the food and is in complete charge of the kitchen. Miss Boysen attended the Houston schools after which she was a student of the Mechanics Institute of Rochester, New York. After her graduation from this institution, she took charge of the Y. W. C. A. cafeteria at Baltimore, where she remained for one year when she returned to Houston and joined her brothers in opening and conducting this splendid business. They have won their reputation for fine food and high class service and when the people of Houston want a real meal they go to Boysen's and this reputation has spread abroad and people from other towns go to Boysen's also.

A native Texan, Mr. Boysen was born at Galveston April 5th, 1889. His father, August Boysen, came to Galveston from Germany as a young man and remained in the Island City until the disastrous storm of 1900, when he removed to Houston, where he has since resided and is retired from active business pursuits and is well known in the city. His mother was Miss Julia Howard, a native of Galveston, where she was a member of a pioneer family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, where he has resided practically all his life. He opened his present business in 1919 and in 1921 patented the Boysen's auto service table, which for a time was manufactured in Chicago, but is now manufactured in Houston and is sold all over the United States. This patent auto serving table takes the place of a table and six chairs, and has proven very satisfactory to the users and is a time saver for the shops as well as the customers and is a great convenience to both. There has been a great demand for this device and Mr. Boysen has sold them in every portion of the country.

In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Boysen is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Houston Club and the Kiwanis Club. He has great faith in the future of Houston and believes that this city will soon take its place as the center of the South's activities along all lines.

MAJOR FRANK C. CLEMENS, who has spent practically all his life in the city of Houston, has a business career covering three decades, having devoted his energies toward the development of the printing industry and for the past twenty-four years has operated the most modern printing plant here. The Cargill Company, Inc., of which Major Clemens is president and general manager, was established in 1901 and since that time has been recognized as one of the progressive representatives of the printer's art in the city. The years have been marked by a consistent expansion and the firm has kept pace with the many developments made in this line and much new equipment has been added with constant expansion as the reputation of the work done by the Cargill Company became more widely known. The Cargill Company handles office supplies, files, safes and office furniture, does fine printing and engraving, their special attention being given to this department. They have the only lithographing plant in Houston, in this department stressing the finest workmanship and turning out the highest class of work. In 1925 they moved into their new and up-to-date plant, corner Brazos Street and Capitol Avenue, covering seven lots. One hundred trained people are employed here. They also have three men on the road and handle a large volume of out-of-town business. The other officers of the firm are Herman C. Malsch, vice president; J. B. Cadwell secretary and treasurer; P. T. Pearce, sales and advertising manager, and John H. Johnson, store manager.

Frank C. Clemens has been associated with the Cargill Company since its organization in 1901, when he entered the firm as general all-around man, secretary and treasurer. He enlisted as a private in the United States Army, 1915, and was commissioned lieutenant, captain and later major, serving with the Eighty-seventh and Eleventh Divisions during the World War in France. In 1919 he was discharged, ranking as major in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and returned to Houston, later purchasing a controlling interest in the Cargill Company.

Major Clemens was born at Houston, in 1878, son of the Rev. J. J. Clemens, a native of England, but for a long time a resident of Houston where he was known and loved by all. His mother, before her marriage Sue S. Scott, was a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Major Clemens was married at Baltimore, Maryland, the seventh of November, 1919, to Miss Helen Louise Gawlis, a native of that city. They have since made their home in Houston at 506 West Main and have two children, J. J., named for his grandfather, and Helen Louise.

Mr. Clemens has always taken a keen interest in athletics and The Cargill Company baseball team, of which he is captain and catcher, have won many championships. In matters pertaining to his vocation, he has been accorded a position of leadership and at this time is serving as a member of the executive board of the Southeastern Master Printers Federation of Nashville, and as a member of the executive committee of the Southwest School of Printing of Dallas. His name is also found on the rolls of the Kiwanis, Elks, Houston, Houston Country and other clubs.



AMUEL BAILEY HOUX is a name that stands for achievement in the business world in general, and in construction circles in particular. President and Treasurer of the American Construction Company, the largest construction company in the Lone Star State, Mr. Houx occupies a place of highest standing in commercial and civic Houston, and his name carries a prestige that is an asset to the community with which it is connected. Mr. Houx is the type of builder who, by reason of ideals, early environment, and training, is qualified to stand at the head of an enterprise of such significance in the civic development of the city.

Mr. Houx came to Houston in 1908, and has since that time taken a prominent part in the development of this city. The American Construction Company, of which he is President and Treasurer, is the largest of such construction companies in the State, and the keynote of building activity in the Southwest has hinged on the many important buildings that this company has constructed. They have in Houston such buildings as the Gulf Building, the Majestic Theatre, the Peden Iron and Steel Company's warehouses, the Bankers' Mortgage Building, the Goggan Building, the Chamber of Commerce Building, Union Station, the Scottish Rite Cathedral, the State National Bank Building, the Herman Hospital, Wharf and Warehouse No. 4, on the Ship Channel, as monuments to their activity. They also constructed Camp Logan and Ellington Field, an undertaking of almost gigantic scope, and representing five million dollars worth of construction. In Dallas they had charge of the construction of many important buildings, the Southwestern Life Building, the Cotton Exchange Building, the North Dallas High School and others. And in other Texas cities some of the most imposing structures have been built by this company, such as the Johnson County Court House, at Cleburne, the Harris County Court House, at Houston, the Littlefield Building, at Austin, the El Paso High School, at El Paso, a structure representing the outlay of a million and a half dollars, and being the finest high school in the State. In Port Arthur they constructed the Gulf Refining Building, the new high school and two public school buildings, in Fort Worth the Westbrook Hotel represents their activities in that city. In San Antonio they built the general shops of the International and Great Northern Railway, and in Galveston the Sealy Hospital and the new Union Station. This company employs over one thousand men in the various branches, and has every facility for forwarding their construction work, using the most modern equipment, and caring for every item of the construction. In addition to Mr. Houx, the officers are O. S. Van De Mark and J. E. McMahon, Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Houx's birthplace was in the town of Warrensburg, in Missouri, on the fifth day of June, 1878. His parents, James Henry and Mary Everett Wilson Houx, were for many years residents of that city. The original Houx family in America were French Huguenots and settled in Kentucky. Members of the family later moved to Missouri, where they were pioneers. It was in this State that J. H. Houx was born in 1827. The Wilson family was from Virginia. Mary Everett Wilson Houx was born there in 1837. In 1841 she came with her

family to Missouri. Mr. Houx's early education was in the public schools of his native city, and after graduating from the high school there he attended the Warrensburg State Normal School, later going to the University of Missouri. During his vacations, in the years from 1898 to 1900, Mr. Houx was with the Engineering Corps of the Mississippi River Commission, and was acquiring at first hand a good working foundation of the construction business. After his graduation he went with the engineering department of the Ritter and Mott Company, of Chicago, and was with that firm from 1902 until 1906. From 1906 until 1908 he was General Superintendent for the W. J. Oliver Company, of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1908 he came to Houston and organized the American Construction Company, acting as Vice-President until 1913, when he was made President, a position he has since held. He is also a Director of the Second National Bank.

Mr. Houx was married at Chicago, Ill., the fourteenth of October, 1908, to Miss Louise Patterson, daughter of Don Rush Patterson, of Chicago, General Coal Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway. They have two daughters, Betty and Roberta. Mr. and Mrs. Houx make their home at 3318 Mount Vernon Avenue, Houston, Texas. Mr. Houx takes an active part in the social life of his community. He is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, and the University Club. He belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, is President of the Houston Builders Exchange, Director of the First Texas Joint Stock Land Bank, and a Director of the Associate General Contractors of America. Mr. Houx's hobbies are golfing and fishing. The entrance of Mr. Houx into the business world of Houston has meant much to this city, for it can be truthfully said that he has had charge of more construction of importance than any other man in this section. And in these construction activities it is significant that above any personal gain he has placed civic worth, visualizing a great city of the future, and then building. A man of purpose and a personality that impresses itself on all with whom he is associated, he has organized and operated successfully an enterprise that places his name among those of Houston's greatest, and this city is proud to accord him that honor.



BENJAMIN C. ALLIN came to Houston in September, 1917, as Captain 108th Engineers, U. S. A., and later was transferred to the staff of the Commanding General of Camp Logan and served in that capacity until he was discharged in March, 1919, and on April 1st, of that year was appointed to the position of the Director of the Port of Houston, and has remained in this position since that time. Although by the ordinances of the city of Houston creating this position, the incumbent must be an engineer by profession, the duties are many and varied; among these are channel improvements, channel maintenance, expenditures, permits, statistics, port records, tariffs, contracts, advertising and collections from port charges, warehouses, compresses, railroads and rentals of various kinds. In other words the duties are equivalent to those of general manager, including the supervision of all the activities of the port except the auditing and the legal work, all under the direction of the Port Commissioner. During his term of office Mr. Allen has achieved much. His first



S. B. Hunt



task was to obtain permission to dump dirt from dredges on private land along the channel, and to get the dredges back to work, the Government having taken all the dredges away during the World War. Conditions of all kinds were bad, the channel was foul, and most of the city docks were in use by the Government to store air service equipment, and it was first necessary to get this material moved and the docks completely cleared, which work was not completed until the end of nine months. Wharf No. 1 was the only one in use at that time and no foreign shipping was being done. In October, 1919, Daniel Ripley succeeded in getting the Government Shipping Board to allow a ship loaded with cotton to move from Houston. The ship, *Merry Mount*, in November, 1919, took the first cotton shipment out of the Port of Houston, and two more shipments followed this during the next two months. Following this the Shipping Board declared an embargo on the Port of Houston, declaring that the channel was not safe. After some delay and much negotiation the ship, *Montgomery*, was allowed to come in, having first been insured for \$1,000,000. Mr. Allin, at this time arranged a conference between the cotton agents and the Harrison and Leyland Ship Line at the Cotton Exchange at Houston, and the officials present agreed to co-operate with this line if the ships would enter the Port of Houston. This was done, resulting in competition which caused the Shipping Board thereafter to be generous in furnishing ships with which to load cotton at this port. Throughout this period, organization of a permanent nature was going on. The port at that time made no charges for use of the wharves, but Capt. Allin urged the assessing of them and accomplished this purpose without the abatement of any of the port's business. Through his negotiations at that time several steamship lines were brought in to this port, this in turn, through competition, bringing others. One specific case which might be mentioned was his fight for Pacific Coast business against Galveston, and during this fight he made a trip to the Pacific Coast ports, with the result that in a short time ships were coming into the Port of Houston at regular intervals. The *Osage* was the first boat to establish regular service between Pacific Coast ports and Houston. Capt. Allin had mechanical conveyors installed for the purpose of unloading coffee cargoes. This commodity, which was shipped from South America, had previously been handled almost entirely at New Orleans. During the years 1923 and 1924, three-fourths of all the cotton seed shipped from Texas for export was handled through the Port of Houston. Capt. Allin is a director of the American Association of Port Authorities, and has always been a believer in efficient publicity to bring success to the port's facilities. He laid out the plans for the new improvements in the port, which were later approved by the Chief of Engineers and Captain Chambers of the United States Government, one distinctive feature of which is the railroad trackage arrangement serving the wharves, a new design and an improvement over that existing at other ports in the country. Capt. Allin wrote a meritorious article on Coffee Handling at the Port of Houston, which was published in the *World Ports Magazine*, of the Association of American Port Authorities. Capt. Allin had quite an interesting career before locating at Houston, and has traveled and adven-

tured in almost every country of the Globe. He was Captain of the Illinois State National Guard, and helped to organize the 108th Engineers, and after the beginning of the World War, he was called into service on July 25th, 1917, and served throughout the war. He also served the United States Government in an Engineering and Exploring capacity in the Philippines, and wrote a dictionary of the Vesayan dialect, which is spoken by more natives than any other dialect in the Philippines, but up to that time they had no English dictionary of this dialect. Capt. Allin was for several years associated with the United States Steel Corporation, was Engineer for the Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and was in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad when called into military service. The Commissioners of the Port of Houston are: E. A. Peden, Chairman; R. S. Sterling, D. S. Cage, R. M. Farrar and R. J. Cummins, all prominently identified with the financial and business interests of the city of Houston.

Capt. Allin was born in Chicago, November 14th, 1886, and comes of a family noted for bravery and love of their country. His father, Benj. C. Allin, was a member of an old Kentucky family, and removed to Chicago after the great fire in that city. His great-grandfather, Thomas Allin, was a Major in the Revolutionary War, and laid out the towns of Harrisburg and Lexington, Kentucky. He became County Clerk and descendants have held that office since that time, except that at the present time the descendant, B. C. Allin, holds the position of County Judge, which is perhaps without a parallel in the country for the same public service of one family. His great-grandfather (maternal) Winthrop Sargent, was the first Governor of the State of Mississippi. The children of Capt. Allin are eligible Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution on thirteen counts—six on the mother's side and seven on the father's side of their family. Capt. Allin's education was obtained in the public schools of Chicago, the University High School and later he attended the University of Chicago.

Captain Allin was married in Chicago on May 24th, 1913, to Miss Dorothy May Newell, a daughter of Walter Newell, who is widely known in the railroad circles of the West, and is Assistant Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad. They have two children, Benj. C. Allin 3rd, aged ten years, and Dorothy Jean, eight years of age. Captain Allin is a member of the A. F. and A. M., having joined this order at Manila, P. I., in Lodge *Perla del Oriente* of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and all work was done in the Spanish language. He is a charter member of Brotherhood Blue Lodge No. 986 of Chicago, and of the Oriental Consistory of Chicago, and also a member of Arabia Temple Shrine of Houston. He is a member of the University Club of Houston, the Old River Club of this city and Adventurers Club of Chicago. He is a consistent member of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Houston. Since coming to Houston, Capt. Allin has become interested in many of the city's financial and industrial institutions and is interested in all civic matters having to do with the progress and advancement of this city. He is popular in the business and social circles and is regarded as one of the city's most progressive citizens. Capt. Allin is enthusiastic as to the future of Houston and the wonderful additions that have been brought to this city through the deep water.



DON HALL has for a number of years been held in high esteem for his work in the up-building of his community, and his activities in the civic and business life at Houston, where he is well known as an engineer and constructor. Mr. Hall does a general contracting business and now has under construction upwards of three million dollars worth of buildings. Among the larger contracts he has handled here are the Cotton Exchange Building, a sixteen-story structure, the Art Museum, the Police and Fire Station, the Keystone Building, a modern ten-story structure, Houston Post-Dispatch Building, Medical Arts Building, Warwick Apartment Building, the new Y. W. C. A., the South Texas Commercial National Bank Building, the Southern Pacific Shops, the Crown Oil Refinery and many other buildings, warehouses, etc. Mr. Hall is one of the leading, as well as one of the largest contractors in Houston, and undertakes construction projects of any magnitude. He maintains offices in the Cotton Exchange.

Mr. Hall has been actively engaged in construction work since 1908, when he returned from college to Houston and went with the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, remaining with this firm until 1917. In 1921 he went into business for himself.

Mr. Hall was born at Florence, Texas, the sixth of October, 1885, son of the late R. M. Hall, State Land Commissioner of Texas for many years, well known lawyer and at one time a candidate for Governor. The Hall family is well known as pioneers in Texas. Captain Leigh Hall, brother of R. M. Hall, served with honor as Captain of the Texas Rangers. O. Henry, of short story fame, first came to Texas with Dr. James K. Hall, grandfather of Don Hall, and later was employed in R. M. Hall's office at Austin. His mother is Mrs. Bettie Hughes Hall. Her father, Reece Hughes, came to Texas in 1836 from Alabama, coming to the latter State from Virginia. Hughes Springs, Texas, was named for him. He owned and operated one of the earliest iron foundries and owned twenty thousand acres of land in Texas. Judge Wm. P. McLean of Fort Worth is a brother of Bettie Hughes Hall. Mr. Hall was educated in the public schools of Austin and Houston, and after graduating from high school entered the University of Texas, where he spent three years. He then entered Cornell University, where he was graduated after two years, with the Mechanical Engineer degree, in 1908. He then returned to Houston and entered upon his career as an engineer and constructor.

Mr. Hall was married in Houston in 1915 to Miss Virginia Dorrance, daughter of John M. and Ada Knapp Dorrance. Mr. Dorrance is a well known cotton man and banker of this city. They have three children, John Dorrance Hall; Bettie Hughes Hall and Don Hall, Jr. They have one of the most attractive residences in the city at No. 4 Courtland Place. Mr. Hall is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, the Houston Club, the University Club, the Houston Country Club, the Cornell Society of Engineers of New York, and the Kiwanis Club.



L. PIERSON, JR., whose activities for two decades have identified him with the garment manufacturing industry in the Lone Star State, has, since establishing his business headquarters at Houston, found this city ripe in business advantages. Mr. Pierson is vice president

and general manager of the A. L. Pierson Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, a firm established at Galveston, in 1883, by A. L. Pierson, Sr., now retired. The plant began operations with three employees, since that time developing rapidly along progressive lines, and at the present time has a force of over two hundred employees. In November, 1921, the jobbing department of the firm was moved to Houston, and in January, 1923, the factory was also moved to this city, occupying a modern, fire-proof factory building at 418 Washington Avenue, affording over fifty thousand square feet of floor space. The building, which is five stories and a basement, provides adequate space for the efficient conduction of the extensive business, the factory being a daylight plant, with every provision for the comfort of the employees. The firm manufactures all classes of men's work clothes, overalls, etc. and also does a large jobbing business in dry goods. Eight men represent the firm on the road, covering South Texas and Southwest Louisiana.

The A. L. Pierson Manufacturing Company, Inc. has more than doubled their output since 1918, and is now operating one of the largest garment manufacturing plants in the state. The fifth floor of the big daylight plant is devoted to the cutting rooms and the reserve stock department. Here garments are cut from cloth laid out three hundred and sixty thicknesses, and the length for nine complete suits of overalls, cutting two hundred and seventy dozen overalls or seersucker shirts in one day. The cut garments are sent to the fourth floor where they are sewed, one hundred and thirty-five power machines being operated on this floor, machines that are the last word in garment sewing machines. Here are also two button hole machines, installed at a cost of \$1500 each, and the only two of their kind in the South. The plant is operated in a most efficient manner, there being little or no waste, a use having been devised for even the tiny scraps of cloth.

Mr. Pierson has been familiar with this business since boyhood, much of his time when out of school having been spent here. At the age of twenty, he went in the plant permanently and worked in every department, gaining a first hand knowledge of every operation. In 1913 he was made an official of the company, and in 1918, at the time the business was incorporated, he was made vice president and general manager. His father, A. L. Pierson, of Galveston, is president, and Walter Pierson, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Pierson was born at Galveston, the tenth of December, 1883, son of A. L. Pierson, founder of the Pierson Manufacturing Company, and who came to this country, locating at Galveston, from Sweden, at the age of nineteen. His mother, Miss Marguerite Williams, prior to her marriage to Mr. Pierson, Sr., was a native of Galveston, and is now deceased. Mr. Pierson was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after finishing his education entered the Pierson Manufacturing Company, with which he has since been connected.

Mr. Pierson was married at Galveston, in 1916, to Miss Rosine C. Glasser, a native of that city. They have two children, A. L. the third, and George Lionel. The family live at 619 West Alabama. Mr. Pierson is a member of the Salesmanship Club, and is a Blue Lodge Mason, Galveston No. 6, Scottish Rite and a member of El Mina Temple Shrine at Galveston.



Don Hall





WH. RANKIN, whose name for more than a decade has been of significance in auditing circles at Houston, has been a factor in the commercial life here, and is one of the most expert certified accountants in the city, being a certified Public Accountant of Texas, 1916. Mr. Rankin is a member of the firm of the Rankin Audit Company, which he established in 1912. This firm maintains offices in the Union National Bank Building, and is one of the foremost firms of certified public accountants in Houston. They have a regular line of commercial work, and handle a large volume of income tax, city and county work. Their service is especially appreciated by the business men of the City, and is managed in accordance with the most modern and approved principles. Mr. Rankin is especially well equipped to conduct a business of this class and has made accounting a special study for many years. He is progressive, especially active in civic work, and has established a large clientele among the business men of Houston. Associated with him is V. G. Gillingham, a Certified Public Accountant of New Hampshire. A staff of six trained accountants is also permanently maintained.

The Rankin Audit Company specialize in income tax matters and have connections in Washington and New York, which enable them to get quick action and consideration from the Treasury department because of the direct contact that is obtained.

In addition to being a certified Public Accountant Mr. Rankin is a member of the American Society of C. P. A.'s, and Mr. Gillingham is a member of the American Institute of Accountants. Mr. Gillingham has had wide experience in his profession in different sections of the country, and is one of the biggest assets of the company.

Mr. Rankin was born at Hempstead, Texas, the fifth of July, 1883, son of H. W. and Lou Adele Minnock Rankin. His father, a native of the Lone Star State, and a prominent business man of Hempstead, is a member of a well-known pioneer Texas family. Mr. Rankin attended the public schools of Hempstead, later going to Allen Academy, at Bryan, after which he entered the University of Texas, where he graduated in 1900. He returned to Hempstead, and until 1907 made his headquarters in that city. He then came to Houston, as accountant for the Southern Pacific Lines, and, until 1912, held that position. He resigned to organize his present business, and has been actively engaged in auditing work since the establishment of the Rankin Audit Company, in 1912.

Mr. Rankin is a popular member of many clubs and civic organizations at Houston, among them the Houston Club, the University Club, the Salesmanship Club, and the Rotary Club, of which he is Past Military Sergeant-at-Arms. His record in the business world has been creditable in all lines, and he is regarded as one of the most progressive, as well as most competent representatives of the auditing business.



E. ROGERS for more than a decade has been a factor in the grain industry at Houston, where his activities have brought him in touch with many phases of this enterprise and its development along lines most consistent with progress. The business, established by

Mr. Rogers in 1911, was started in a small way. Since that time it has grown to be one of the largest businesses of its kind in the state. Mr. Rogers has a keen insight into the many-sided phases of the grain industry, and this has been no small factor in his success. The business occupies a modern two-story brick building at 609 Preston Avenue, where the retail trade is handled, and affording fifty by one hundred and twenty-eight feet of floor space. In addition, a large warehouse is also maintained with railroad frontage. Mr. Rogers directs his attention principally to a retail trade, but also has some wholesale business. He stocks all kinds of grain, hay, mill feeds, stock feeds, chicken feeds and other grain products.

Mr. Rogers was born in Falls County, in 1881, the son of J. E. Rogers, whose death occurred in 1881, and Ella E. Cloy Rogers. Mr. Rogers was educated in Falls County, attending rural schools, but had only a meagre opportunity to secure an education and early left school. His first years after leaving school were spent on the farm, and later in Houston, where he was for some years with the Wells Fargo Express Company. In 1911 he started his present business. Mr. Rogers' career represents the achievement of success over difficulties, and has been entirely of his own making. He is the sole owner of the business, president of the Southland Gin Company, and a half owner of the Burress and Rogers Ice Company.



JOHN RUHL has probably done more in assisting and encouraging development of the fig industry in Texas than any other one man in the state today. Mr. Ruhl is the owner of the John Ruhl Fig Company, preserver and grower of figs, and is president of the Friendswood Orchards Company, which is about forty-five minutes by auto from Houston. While figs have been grown for family use in the coast country for fifty years or more the planting of the commercial fig orchards is a matter of recent years only and the question of the profitableness of fig culture is one concerning which a large number of people are showing an increasing interest. Statistics gathered from among the fig growers of that portion of the State near Friendswood show big profits and with the preserving plants eager to contract for a period of years from one to five at six and one-half cents a pound for all figs grown, this industry is growing rapidly. The John Ruhl Fig Company at Friendswood, Texas, has a modern fig preserving plant of large capacity and is equipped with all machinery of the newest type and is complete in every detail. Thirty to forty people are employed in the plant. This preserving plant was moved from another point in South Texas, as the John Ruhl Fig Company considered the Friendswood section superior to any other for the raising of Magnolia figs. The preserved figs are packed in special glass jars in the following sizes, 5 oz., 13½ oz., 19 oz. and 30 oz., and for the grocery and hotel trade in tins of 1-lb., 2-lb. and 10-lb. sizes and the demand is always greater than the supply.

Mr. Ruhl believes that the Gulf Coast region of Texas will in time surpass the fruit growing sections of California and all that is needed for this is for the public to become acquainted with the wonderful opportunities that are offered in the soil and climate of the South Texas region.



F. LOUIS, attorney at law, has since coming to Houston in 1900, been identified with many of the most prominent cases which have come before the courts of South Texas.

Mr. Louis is engaged in a general civil practice, and represents a large number of important interests in Texas and Houston. He is attorney for the American Maid Flour Mills, Mrs. Niels Esperson interests, and had been attorney for Niels Esperson, one of the leading men of Houston and one of the builders of the city for many years before his death; the Reed Roller Bit Company and many others. During Mr. Louis' practice in Houston he has been associated as follows: Bullitt and Louis, Louis and Masterson; Louis, Campbell and Nicolson, but in January, 1923, he resumed the practice of his profession alone, with offices at 1001 Union National Bank Building.

A native Texan, Mr. Louis was born in Brenham, Washington County, September 6th, 1875. His father, L. Louis (deceased) was a native of Louisiana and was for many years engaged in the mercantile business in New Orleans and Brenham, and later at Marlin. His mother (now deceased) was Miss Bertha Levin, a member of a prominent Louisiana family. While attending the University of Texas, Mr. Louis took both a literary and law course. Taking Bachelor of Literature degree when graduating from this institution in the class of 1895, continuing his law studies the following year at the University and at the end thereof was admitted to the Bar, and established his home and office in Marlin, where he engaged in the practice of his profession in the firm of Patrick and Louis, and came to Houston in 1900. Mr. Louis has been closely connected with the commercial interests of the city for many years, and has various interests here, being a director in the following: Second National Bank, American Maid Flour Mills, Reed Roller Bit Company, The Ludowici-Celadon Company, and the Moores Bluff Corporation. Mr. Louis has never offered for political office, but has been the recipient of positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellow men, among them being the following: Served as City Attorney of Marlin, City Solicitor of Houston and has served as Special Judge on many occasions.

Mr. Louis was married in Chicago, July 12th, 1922, to Miss Lillian Grotte, a member of a well known Omaha family. Mr. and Mrs. Louis are the parents of one son, B. F. Louis, Jr. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Louis holds membership in the following: B. P. O. E., American Bar Association, State Bar Association, Harris County Bar Association, University Club, Houston Country Club and is a Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Louis considers that Houston has the most promising future of any city of its size in the United States, and is in favor of all harbor developments being made at once, rather than doing a small amount of improvement at intervals, as this development means everything to the future Metropolis of the Southwest.



ARTHUR LEFEVRE, whose efforts as editor of one of the leading publications of the Lone Star State have been extensive and important, has since coming to Houston around a decade ago been a factor in the life of this city, and has won the highest esteem of all who know him. Mr. Lefevre is founder and editor

of the *Texaco Star*, a monthly magazine, with a circulation of more than thirty-two thousand copies, going to The Texas Company organization throughout the world, including employees, stockholders and friends. The *Texaco Star* is a twenty-four to thirty-two page magazine, gotten up in high class form, and artistically put out. It is well edited, typographically correct, and beautifully illustrated in color, and is among the foremost magazines of its kind in the world, issued by a corporation for its employees and friends. All articles are written by the officers and employees of the various departments, concerning topics of interest, and serving to bring together the members of the great Texas Company organization, located in the four corners of the globe. Each issue of the magazine is eagerly looked forward to, both by the employees and officers in America, and those in the foreign offices. The success of this publication has been largely due to the enthusiasm with which it was launched, and has since been edited by Mr. Lefevre.

Arthur Lefevre was born at Baltimore, Maryland, the fourth of June, 1863, the son of the Reverend Jacob Amos Lefevre, and Catherine Louisa (Saurwein) Lefevre. He graduated from Baltimore City College in 1882, and entered the University of Virginia the following fall, studying civil engineering there until 1885. His degree C. E. was later conferred by the University of Texas. In 1890 he removed to Texas, and taught in Ball High School, at Galveston, from 1890 until 1892. He then became superintendent of the schools at Gonzales, where he remained until 1894, when he became instructor in mathematics at the University of Texas. In 1899 he resigned that position to become superintendent of the schools at Victoria, Texas, and after holding that position two years, resigned to become state superintendent of public instruction, to which position he was appointed in 1901 by Governor Sayers, to fill a vacancy, and to which he was elected in November, 1902. When his term of office expired he returned to Victoria, where he was superintendent of schools until 1908, when he accepted the superintendency of the Dallas schools. In 1911 he became secretary for research of the organization for the Enlargement by the State of Texas, of Its Institutions of Higher Education. He held that position until 1913, when he came to Houston, and went with The Texas Company, immediately afterward founding the *Texaco Star*, which he has since edited. Mr. Lefevre was a frequent contributor to educational journals, and is the author of "Number and Its Algebra," published in 1896, and of "Organization and Administration of Institutions of Higher Education," published in 1913. The foregoing data, taken largely from "Who's Who in America", gives a comprehensive sketch of Mr. Lefevre's life, and brings us up to the time he became editor of the *Texaco Star*.

Mr. Lefevre was married at Baltimore, Maryland, the first of November, 1887, to Miss Adela Beale Yerby, of that city. Mr. Lefevre is a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church. He is an Ex-Regent of the College of Industrial Arts, at Denton; a Fellow of the Texas Academy of Science, a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity, and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. A man of high intellectual attainments, his influence has been along lines of progress and development.



B. F. Lewis





WILLIAM W. WALLACE gave up the study of law for a career in the lumber business and for many years has been actively engaged in that industry and is the general sales manager of the following lumber companies, which are numbered among the largest in the state: West Lumber Company, Reynolds-West Lumber Company, South Texas Lumber Company and the South Texas Hardwood Company. Mr. Wallace has been associated with these lumber companies since 1921 and his general sales office is located at 629 West Building, Houston, and all branch offices of these companies are supervised and controlled from the Houston headquarters. About one hundred and eighty million feet of lumber are handled through Mr. Wallace's office each year for the wholesale department, and he also purchases all lumber and materials for all retail departments, which amounts to more than \$1,500,000.00 annually. The South Texas Lumber Company operates twenty-five lumber yards in Texas. The West Lumber Company are manufacturers of southern pine and southern hardwoods, and all the mills of this company are located in Texas. The South Texas Hardwood Company are engaged in the manufacture of hardwood only in Texas, and the Reynolds-West Lumber Company are manufacturers of Mississippi timber and are located at Burnside, Mississippi, making all the lumber used by these companies Texas products except the mill at Burnside, Mississippi. Mr. Wallace has a certain supervision over about one hundred employees. There are about three thousand employees in the West organization.

A native Texan, Mr. Wallace was born in the ancient, historic town of San Augustine, December 17th, 1884. His father, B. R. Wallace, a native of Virginia, at the age of sixteen years joined the Confederate forces, and after close of the Civil War, located at San Augustine. His mother was Miss Nora Krouch, a native of San Augustine, Texas, and a member of a pioneer Texas family. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of San Augustine, after which he attended a commercial college and began the study of law. He started work in the lumber business after much time had been spent in his study of law, but it is the opinion of his friends that the loss of a good lawyer meant the gain of one of the best informed lumber men in Texas. After about six years spent in the various branches of the lumber industry with the Tremont Lumber Company at Rochelle, Louisiana, Mr. Wallace became secretary and manager of this company. He also served as sales manager of the Trinity County Lumber Company for two years. When the sales department of the Trinity County and Tremont Lumber Companies were merged, he became secretary and sales manager of these two companies, holding this position for five years. He then became vice president of the Vaughan Lumber Company for a period of one and one-half years and resigned this position to take up his present work.

Mr. Wallace was married at Conroe, Texas, in 1909 to Miss Lola Ball, a native Texan and a member of a well known family of Cass County. They have one son, William W. Wallace, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace reside at 1505 Sul Ross Avenue. Mr. Wallace is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Chapter and Council, River Oaks Country Club, Salesmanship Club,

the Lumbermen's Club, and the Methodist Church. He is popular in both the business and social circles of Houston, is a golf enthusiast, and is deeply interested in the progress and advancement of Houston, where he is a factor in the lumber business and one of the city's progressive and public spirited citizens.



THOMAS M. MURRAY has in the several years of his residence at Houston given many evidences of his real interest in the development of this city, and is one of the leading builders of distinctive homes in Houston. Mr. Murray has his office in the Second National Bank Building, operating under his own name, and makes a specialty of constructing fine homes, although from time to time he handles some commercial work. He is the modern type of builder who believes, and truly, that the contractor holds a very important position, one of trust and responsibility, and his many activities in the building world give evidence of how well he has lived up to this belief. Mr. Murray has built upwards of three score beautiful and distinctive homes in Houston, homes of which the owners are proud, and which add much to the beauty of Houston and its reputation as a city of home owners. Mr. Murray has also received a number of commissions in adjacent territory, and in every case the quality of construction work, and the care with which these homes are built, make the title, "home builder", very fitting as applied to him. A feature of his work is his interesting plan of offering deferred payments, making it possible for many who could not otherwise enjoy one of these distinctive homes to become home owners of whom Houston is proud. Mr. Murray keeps a force of around forty men busy on his various contracts, and gives all work his personal supervision.

Mr. Murray was born at Newport, Tennessee, the eleventh of November, 1893, son of J. G. and Pauline M. Murray. His father has been for many years a farmer and landowner of Tennessee, and is well known there. Mr. Murray attended the public schools of his native state as a boy, and later graduated from high school there. He then entered Mooney Preparatory School, where he attended three years, after which he went to Vanderbilt University, finishing there in 1914. He then went to Nashville, making that city his home until enlisting in service in October, 1917. He was in the aviation service as aerial gunner, spending most of his time during the war period at Ellington Field. He was discharged, as lieutenant, the eighth of January, 1919, after which he came to Houston.

Mr. Murray was married the 24th of November, 1923, at Houston, to Miss Iva Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Murray make their home at 1316 Castle Court Boulevard, in Houston, and take an active part in social and civic affairs. Mr. Murray is a Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a member of the Houston Club, the University Club, the Builders Exchange and the Texas branch of Associated General Contractors of America. He is familiar with every phase of the building industry, a man of outstanding business principles, and interested in the welfare of his city. His associates in the business world are looking forward with interest to his advancement in the construction world, and regard him as one of the coming men of the day.



M. LAW, whose name has for the past decade been associated with the largest financial institutions at Houston, is prominently identified with commercial and industrial enterprises of importance, and is firmly established as a banker whose influence is felt in every walk of life. Mr. Law came to Houston from Beaumont, in 1915, as senior vice president of the First National Bank of Houston. This bank, one of the oldest in the State, was established in February, 1866, and has, since that time, rendered conservative banking service to the community, at all times directed in a safe, efficient, progressive manner, and rapidly taking first place in the financial affairs of the State. The First National Bank of Houston is capitalized at two and one-half million dollars, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$890,682.41. The deposits on September 28, 1925, were \$34,940,663.42 and total assets were \$41,163,910.83. The officers are John T. Scott, president; F. M. Law, senior vice president; W. S. Cochran, vice president; Sam R. Lawder, vice president; O. W. Jackson, cashier; H. L. Darton, assistant vice president, and G. G. Timmins, H. B. Bringham, J. W. Hazard, and W. A. Kirkland, assistant cashiers. The directors are: J. T. Scott, F. M. Law, E. A. Peden, E. L. Neville, F. A. Root, W. S. Cochran, Sam R. Lawder, and O. W. Jackson.

While perhaps best known as a banker Mr. Law has many and varied interests, any one of which would place him in the rank of sterling business men and citizens who have at heart the best interests of Houston. He is vice president of the Deep Water Oil Refineries, giving to the direction of this vast industry the same interested attention that has won his success in the field of finance. Mr. Law is also deeply interested in the civic development of his city, and is one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Houston Country Club. He is a director on three hospital boards, the Baptist Hospital, the Municipal Hospital and the Tuberculosis Hospital. He is president of the Board of Directors of A. and M. College and former president of the Alumni Association of A. and M.

Mr. Law was born at Bryan, Texas, the third of January, 1877, son of Dr. F. M. and Mary Jane (Howell) Law. His father, a well known Baptist minister, was president of the Baptist General Convention and president of the Board of Trustees of Baylor College. He came to the Lone Star State from South Carolina, in 1865, and lived at Houston, Giddings, and later Bryan. Mr. Law's mother was also a native of South Carolina. He began his education in the public schools of Bryan, and graduated from the high school there in 1890. He then went to A. and M. College, graduating from this institution in 1895, with the degree of B. S. He then went to the University of Texas for one year, specializing in law. In 1897 Mr. Law began his banking career in the First National Bank of Bryan, his first position in this bank being that of bookkeeper. In 1905 he was made assistant cashier, and in 1908 he went to Beaumont as cashier of the First National Bank of Beaumont, remaining there until 1915 at which time he came to Houston as vice president of the First National Bank of Houston. Mr. Law is a former president of the Texas Bankers Association and is at present a member

of the executive council and of the administrative committee of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Law was married at Galveston, the twentieth of April, 1898, to Miss Frances Mann, daughter of Col. Walter L. Mann, of Galveston, a prominent attorney, and a colonel in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Law make their home at the Beaconsfield Apartments. They have two children, a son, F. M., Jr., who is practicing law in the city of Washington, D. C., and a daughter, Elizabeth, who attends St. Timothy School near Baltimore. Mr. Law is a prominent Mason, a charter member of the Blue Lodge at Houston, Galveston Scottish Rite, and belongs to Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. He is an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. He belongs to the Sigma Chi fraternity, and is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club and the University Club.



S. COCHRAN has since 1898 given his time to the banking profession, and during his service of more than a quarter of a century, he has attained prominence and leadership in his realm. Mr. Cochran is active vice president of the First National Bank of Houston, which is one of the oldest as well as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the State, having been organized in 1866 by Mr. B. A. Shepherd and Mr. T. M. Bagby. The bank has a capital stock of \$2,500,000.00 and a surplus fund and undivided profits of over \$350,000.00, and deposits on Jan. 1, 1926, of over \$32,000,000.00. Other officers of the First National Bank of Houston are J. T. Scott, president; F. M. Law and Sam R. Lawder, vice presidents, and O. W. Jackson, cashier.

A native Houstonian, Mr. Cochran was born August 14th, 1879. His father, O. L. Cochran, a native of Tennessee, was brought to Texas by his parents when four years of age and was reared in Houston, and lived here all his life, where he was prominent in all activities for the good of his city. He was postmaster of Houston during the Civil War, and for a period of forty-five years was engaged in the insurance and cotton business in this city, and was president of the First National Bank at the time of his death, December, 1916, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Cochran was one of the builders of the South Texas Metropolis and his faith in this city not only endured but became stronger with his years. His mother was Miss Mary A. Shepherd, a native of Houston and a daughter of Mr. B. A. Shepherd, one of the founders of the financial institution, which stands as a monument to his sound business judgment, the First National Bank, of which he was vice president and director until his death. Mr. Cochran's early education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, after which he attended Preparatory College at Asheville, North Carolina. He returned to Houston in 1898 and entered the employ of the First National Bank in September of that year as runner and collector. He continued in this position until 1902, when he was made assistant cashier and director, which positions he held until 1908 when he was made cashier. He continued in the capacity of cashier until 1921 when he was made vice president, and has been active in this official position since that time. Being a man of business capacity, Mr. Cochran has been drawn into many other large enterprises, and in addition to his bank-



F. M. Law



ing interests he is a director in the following: Houston Land and Trust Company, Peden Iron and Steel Company, Houston Drug Company and the Southern Brass and Manufacturing Company. He is also president of the Republic Box Company and is interested in various other business concerns of the city.

Mr. Cochran was married in Houston September 19th, 1908, to Miss Annie Martin, a native of Houston and a daughter of C. B. Martin, a member of a pioneer Texas family and for many years a prominent attorney of Houston. They have two children—Jane and W. S. Cochran, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran reside at 4004 Brandt Street, Montrose. In social organizations Mr. Cochran is a member of the Houston Country, Houston Yacht, Houston Launch and the River Oaks Country Clubs. He is a member of the second generation of prominent Houston families who took a leading part in the upbuilding of his city, which he believes will soon become the metropolis of the entire Southwest.



CHARLES L. TARLTON, Houston, Texas, is one of the oldest and best known insurance adjusters of Texas, having been engaged in this field of activity since 1906. Mr. Tarlton is the owner of the Tarlton Adjustment Company of this city, having removed this business from Fort Worth to Houston in 1913. He attends to insurance adjustments in all portions of Texas, Louisiana and other States, also in the Republic of Mexico, doing work in this line for all companies desiring his expert judgment. He began in this line of endeavor at Fort Worth, and his firm was known there as Massie and Tarlton, where for a few years after starting his business he had partners, but for the past several years has been alone. The office of the Tarlton Adjustment Company is located at 1602 Second National Bank Building. Mr. Tarlton started his career in the business world on steamboats plying from New Orleans up the Mississippi, stopping at the various points for passengers and freight. He remained in this work for nine years. After leaving the steamboat business he removed to Hillsboro, Texas, where he worked in the office of his uncle, B. D. Tarlton, one of the best known lawyers and statesmen of the Lone Star State, and studied law under the able tutelage of his uncle, but gave up law and in 1889 entered the fire insurance business. He continued in this business at Hillsboro until 1906, when he removed to Fort Worth, and started his present work of insurance adjusting.

Mr. Tarlton was born in St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana. His father, John B. Tarlton, was a native of Sumpter County, South Carolina. He removed to Louisiana as a young man, and entered the Civil War from this State, serving throughout this conflict. His mother was Miss Lelia De La Houssaye, a native of Franklin, Louisiana, and a member of a prominent family of that old Southern town. Both parents are deceased; his mother having died when Mr. Tarlton was a mere boy. His education was obtained at St. Charles College, of Louisiana, and he attended this institution for a period of four years.

Mr. Tarlton was married at Hillsboro, Texas, on December 23, 1890, to Miss Margaret Ross Parshall, a native of Tennessee, but was brought to Texas when a child by her parents and was reared and

educated in Hill and Bosque Counties. They have one son, Charles Lawrence Tarlton, born on October 12, 1891. His early education was obtained in the public and high school of Hillsboro and Fort Worth, Texas, where he graduated from the latter and then entered the University of Texas and graduated from that institution in the class of 1916 with the L. L. B. degree. He entered the army of the World War and was assigned to the 90th Division, and was made a First Lieutenant of a machine gun company. He went overseas with his Division and saw active service at the front, and was made a Captain in France. After the signing of the armistice and returning to the United States after his discharge, he entered the law office of Samuels and Brown, Fort Worth, one of the leading firms of lawyers in Fort Worth, in 1919, and is still associated with this firm and has become well known in the legal circles of North Texas. He married Miss Vaulta Marie Storts, a native of Fort Worth, and a member of a well known family there. Mr. and Mrs. Tarlton reside at the Bender Hotel, and have made this hostelry their home for almost ten years. Mr. Tarlton finds time to devote to the civic improvement and advancement of his city, and is active in all matters pertaining to the betterment of Houston, where he is regarded as one of the city's most progressive and useful citizens.



HILIP BATTELSTEIN came to Houston, Texas, in 1897 and opened a small tailor shop in this city, from which has grown one of the leading men's clothing and tailoring establishments of Texas. Mr. Battelstein is president and general manager of Battelstein, Inc., which is regarded as the highest class men's clothing store of South Texas. Associated with Mr. Battelstein in the business, which was incorporated on February 1st, 1924, are his sons—A. M. Battelstein and Harry I. Battelstein, who are vice-president and secretary and treasurer, respectively, and all are active in the business. The other son, Ben D., is also active in the business. During 1924, the firm moved into their splendid new home on Main Street, which is thirty-four by one hundred and twenty feet in size. The fixtures, the finest manufactured in Houston, are of light oak and form an attractive setting for the splendid stock which this firm displays. All suits are made in the shop by tailors who are artists in their line, turning out workmanship of the highest class. Forty-two people are employed, all of whom are experienced in their particular lines. Mr. Battelstein started in the tailoring business when thirteen years of age and has spent his entire life in this work, and is regarded as one of the best tailors and executives in the country, and his men are tailors of real merit. He was reared in an atmosphere of the tailoring business; his father being a tailor in Europe, and he learned the trade while serving in his father's shop. He came to the United States alone, and first settled in Chicago, where he continued his work as a tailor. He later removed to St. Louis, where he worked in tailoring establishments for the sum of three dollars per week. He later opened a small shop in St. Louis, where he remained until coming to Houston. In his first shop in this city he did all his own tailoring, but his reputation as a tailor soon became known, and he has enlarged his place many times since then. Until 1920 Mr.

Battelstein was exclusively in the tailoring line. At that time, when his son, A. M., came in with him, they put in a men's ready-to-wear department, and in 1924 they added men's hats and men's furnishing goods. His sons are all experienced in this line, and they have added to the popularity of the establishment. Orders come to them from all portions of Texas and contiguous states.

Mr. Battelstein was born in Europe on October 10th, 1869. His education was obtained in the schools of Europe.

He was married at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Annie Dorish, a native of Europe also. They have five children—Mollie, now the wife of D. Brand of this city; Tillie, at home with parents; A. M., Harry I. and Ben D. Battelstein. Mr. Battelstein is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Holland Lodge No. 1, of Houston, and has attained to the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite body of this order, and is also a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is a member of various civic organizations of Houston and gives liberally of his time and means to further any project for the progress and advancement of Houston. Mr. Battelstein is a highly respected merchant, esteemed alike by customer and competitor. He wisely built his institution on a foundation that will endure.

C M. MALONE has for more than a decade been identified with financial enterprises of commercial importance at Houston, giving his energies largely to affairs that have important bearing on the prosperity and development of the city. The Guardian Trust Company, of which Mr. Malone was one of the organizers, and vice president, was established in February, 1917, incorporated under State banking laws with a capital stock of \$200,000.00 and a surplus of \$50,000.00. Since its organization the Guardian Trust Company has demonstrated its constructive service, measuring this service by a steady growth, and is now capitalized for \$300,000.00, with a surplus and undivided profit of \$450,000.00. While handling a commercial banking business the Guardian Trust Company gives especial attention to the management of estates, investments for estates and individuals, and acting as trustee under corporate mortgages, handling the largest volume of business of this class of any institution in the city. The real estate department of the Guardian Trust Company has proven itself foremost in civic development, and has put on the market for its clients such additions as Mandell, Oak Court, Lancaster, Edgemont, Winlow Place, Palmer Place and Riverside Terrace, each of these several beautiful residence additions representing an investment running in to the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The officers of the Guardian Trust Company are: James A. Baker, president; Edwin B. Parker, first vice president; C. M. Malone, vice president; F. A. Heitmann, vice president; Ennis Cargill, vice president; W. Browne Baker, vice president; I. F. Reed, vice president; L. B. Duquette, vice president, and Norman Sterling, treasurer. The directors are: M. D. Anderson, James A. Baker, James A. Baker, Jr.; R. E. Brooks, R. L. Blaffer, Ennis Cargill, W. T. Carter, Jr., J. M. Dorrance, E. L. Crain, M. M. Graves, F. A. Heitmann, James P. Houston, G. A. Kelley, Haskell Levy, S. P. Farish, C. M. Malone, Edwin B. Parker, W. A. Parish, John S. Radford,

W. M. Rice, H. C. Schuhmacher, R. A. Welch, Walter H. Walne, and E. A. Peden. The company has leased and will occupy space in the basement, main floor and mezzanine floor of the Niels Esperson Building.

Mr. Malone was born at San Angelo, Texas, the eleventh of August, 1885, son of William Malone, a native of San Marcos, Texas, and who resides in Houston. The Malone family came to Austin from Georgia in 1852. His mother, prior to her marriage Miss Julia McLeod, is a native of Houston. His great-grandfather, Archibald Wynns, an attorney, came to Houston in 1836, and his grandmother was born here. The old family homestead is now the Glenwood Cemetery. After leaving school he went with a railroad, working in various departments, and at the time of his resignation in 1910 was serving as auditor of the Houston Belt and Terminal Railroad. When Mr. Malone left this company, he went with the Bankers Trust Company, remaining with this institution as secretary until 1917 when he resigned to assist in the organization of the Guardian Trust Company. He has since been vice president of the latter institution.

THOMAS KEHOE, of the firm of Kehoe and Company, cotton merchants and exporters, has devoted his business life to the cotton industry and for almost two score of years has been an important figure in the commercial circles of Houston. This company was organized in 1921 and since that time has been shipping approximately 25,000 bales of cotton annually, and six people are employed in the office of this firm. Associated with Mr. Kehoe in the cotton business are F. W. Michaux and C. F. Jewett, both well known in the cotton and financial circles of Houston. The cotton firm of Kehoe and Company have their offices conveniently located at 924 Cotton Exchange Building, Houston.

A native Texan, Mr. Kehoe was born in Houston September 12th, 1868. His father, John Kehoe, a native of Ireland, came to America and settled in Houston in 1857, where, prior to the Civil War, he was associated with various business concerns. At the beginning of the Civil War, he left Houston and served throughout this conflict, from 1861 to 1865, under General McGruder and after the close of the war returned to Houston and resided here until his death. His mother was Catherine (Collins) Kehoe, also of Ireland. She came to America and to Houston in 1858, was married here and all children were born in this city. Mr. Kehoe's education was obtained in the public and private schools of Houston.

Mr. Kehoe started his business life as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company and remained in this capacity for a period of six months and then entered the employ of Inman and Company, cotton merchants, as office boy, and remained in the employ of this company and worked himself up with them, and was with this firm under several reorganizations, until the firm became Nelms, Kehoe and Nelms. He was associated with that firm for several years and then organized the present company, which has been very successful and their business is growing each year.

Mr. Kehoe was married in Houston, November 26th, 1890, to Miss Susie M. Carson, a native of Louisiana and a member of a well known family



L. M. Mahon



of that state. They have seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe reside at 425 Hawthorne Avenue. Mr. Kehoe is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is a Master of the 4th degree of the Southern District of Texas, and for six years was Grand Knight of Houston Council No. 803. He is also a member of the Houston Cotton Exchange and an honorary member of the Houston Turnverein. He is a consistent member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kehoe is closely associated with the business interests of the city and is a director of the Public National Bank. He has always taken an active interest in all civic matters of the city, and gives of his time and means to any project having as its object the progress, development and advancement of his home city. Mr. Kehoe became an authority on cotton and has been selected to give instructions in the grading and stapling of cotton at the Texas A. & M. College.



CHARLES A. ZILKER has for thirty-three years been engaged in the ice business in Houston and is probably the best known ice dealer and manufacturer in the city. Mr. Casperson is secretary and manager of the Crystal Ice and Fuel Company, and has had an important part in shaping the destinies of this company. Mr. Casperson came to Houston in 1890 and this company was organized during the same year and is one of the oldest ice companies in Houston. They sell at both wholesale and retail, in car lots, and do a large business in the re-icing of cars, also sell coal. The Crystal Ice and Fuel Company has a daily capacity of one hundred and fifteen tons, and is a modern plant in every respect with fine equipment and machinery. From twenty-five to thirty people are employed by this company and they do an immense business. Mr. Charles A. Zilker is president of the Crystal Ice and Fuel Company and all of the company is owned by the immediate family. Mr. Casperson is also president of the Texas Ice and Fuel Company, another of Houston's large ice plants.

Mr. Casperson was born in Denmark, October 11th, 1856. His father, John Casperson, was a farmer and large landowner in Denmark. His mother, Mrs. Anna Casperson, was a member of a prominent family in Denmark and is still active at the age of ninety-five years. His early education was obtained in the schools of Denmark and he came to America in 1876 and his later education was obtained in the school of practical experience.

Mr. Casperson has had a wide and varied business career, which he began in farming near Chicago where he remained for two years. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was for three years engaged in railroad work and then went to Indiana where he sold wagon spokes for a period of three years. After this he went to Illinois where he was for three years engaged in the lumber business and later returned to Indiana where he engaged in the plate glass business and remained in this line of endeavor for six years. In 1890 he came to Houston and engaged in the ice business and has remained here since that time.

Mr. Casperson was married in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1886 to Miss Annie Zilker, a daughter of Antone Zilker, a well known builder, contractor and cabinet maker. They have four children, Charles A. Casperson, thirty-six years of age; Andrew J., aged thirty years; Mrs. Annie D. Brown, thirty-four years

of age, and Mrs. Gertrude Beaman, aged twenty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Casperson reside at 304 Avondale Street. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Casperson is a member of the B. P. O. E., Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., Turnverein and the Houston Saengerbund. Mr. Casperson has great faith in the future of Houston, and has always been active in all projects having to do with the progress and advancement of this city, which he believes will soon become the metropolis of the Southwest.



ROBERT W. HENDERSON has been a prominent figure in the cotton business of Houston since he established himself here in 1914, where he is the owner of the Henderson Cotton Company, cotton merchants and exporters. When first entering business here, Mr. Henderson was President of the Collins Cotton Company, a corporation which was organized about ten years ago, but in 1919 Mr. Henderson purchased the interests of his associates, together with warehouses, re-conditioning plant and the good will of the former company. The buildings of the Henderson Cotton Company occupy a space two hundred feet by six hundred and twenty-five feet and have a storage capacity of from 800 to 1,000 bales of cotton. This firm handles about 12,000 bales cotton annually and employ thirty people.

A native Texan, Mr. Henderson was born at Milford, Ellis County, November 8, 1888. His father, W. E. Henderson, came to Texas from Mississippi in the early 80's and settled at Milford, where he was an extensive planter and large land owner. His mother was Miss Frances Wilson, a member of a well known family of Mississippi. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Corsicana, Texas, where soon after leaving high school, he began his business career in the cotton business, and has continued in this line of endeavor. Before engaging in the cotton industry for himself Mr. Henderson learned the details of the business and the intimate knowledge which he has of cotton, its cultivation, gathering and preparation for the market, has given him an advantage in carrying his business on successfully and has given the patrons of the Henderson Cotton Company much confidence in his ability. After leaving Corsicana, Mr. Henderson located in Galveston, where he remained for eighteen months and then came to Houston and organized the Collins Cotton Company, of which he was President, and remained the executive head of this company until 1919 when he took over this company, and the name at that time was changed to the Henderson Cotton Company.

Mr. Henderson was married at Corsicana in 1916 to Miss Lois Jackson, a native of the Lone Star State, and a daughter of the late J. D. Jackson, a well known banker of Corsicana. They have one daughter, Lois Douglas Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson reside at No. 5 West 11th Place. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Houston Cotton Exchange, and the River Oaks Country Club. Mr. Henderson has spent his entire business life in the cotton industry, which extends over a period of more than twenty years. He quickly identified himself with the building up of Houston after taking up his residence here and he has always taken a keen interest in the progress of the city, which he believes will soon become the Metropolis of the Southwest.

GEORGE FRANCIS HOWARD has for the past several years been actively identified with banking affairs at Houston, prior to that having served as Secretary of State under Governor Hobby. Mr. Howard organized the San Jacinto Trust Company at Houston, the twelfth of April, 1920, and has since that time been President of this institution. Capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars at the time of its incorporation, under State banking laws, the San Jacinto Trust Company has under the capable management of Mr. Howard tripled the original capital and raised its surplus fund from ten thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. The San Jacinto Trust Company does a general banking business, handling all classes of deposits and banking transactions, and in addition acts in all trust capacities, as Executor, Administrator and Trustee. The total resources of this institution are over three million dollars and it is recognized as one of the strong, capably managed banking houses of the city. In April, 1922, the bank moved from the fifth floor of the Union National Bank Building to their present location in the Humble Building, since that time more than doubling the deposits handled, and have sold over four million dollars of mortgage loans on Houston city property. The bank has recently added a department to handle municipal bonds. The San Jacinto Trust Company also handles subdivisions, making a feature of home owning, building and placing homes on the markets. They have fifty-four employees in the organization.

The officers of the San Jacinto Trust Company are: George F. Howard, President; R. W. Wier, Vice-President; Underwood Nazro, Vice-President; J. S. Pyeatt, Vice-President; Harry P. Radcliff, Vice-President; E. C. Barkley, Vice-President and Cashier; C. I. Thomason, Assistant Cashier; Harry Walker, Assistant Cashier; A. R. Dearborn, Manager Real Estate Department; R. E. Williams, Manager of the Bond Department, and Andrews, Streetman, Logue and Mobley, Counsel. The Directors are: B. F. Bonner, Lumberman; E. C. Barkley, George F. Howard, Benjamin Clayton, Anderson-Clayton Cotton Company; John G. Logue, Andrews, Streetman, Logue and Mobley, Attorneys; J. R. Neal, Vice-President Cheek-Neal Coffee Company; J. S. Pyeatt, President Gulf Coast Lines; R. W. Wier, President Wier Long Leaf Lumber Company; Harry P. Radcliff, capitalist, and Underwood Nazro, Vice-President Gulf Refining Company.

Mr. Howard was born at Palestine, Texas, the nineteenth of August, 1889, son of A. R. and Georgia Granger Howard. His father came to Texas from Philadelphia, in 1871, locating at Palestine, where for fifty-one years he has been with the International and Great Northern Railroad, of which he is now Treasurer. His mother is a native of Texas, having been born at Houston. Mr. Howard attended the public schools of Palestine, graduating from the high school there in 1907, then going to the Rensselaer Institute at Troy, New York, for a year. The two following years he was at the University of Texas, and from 1911 until 1917 practiced law with the firm of Townes, Vincent and Howard, at Houston. The next year he returned to the University of Texas, where he took the L. L. B. degree in 1918, and at the same time serving as Secretary of State under Governor Hobby. Returning to Hous-

ton Mr. Howard organized the San Jacinto Trust Company. He is also Vice-President and Treasurer of the Gulf and Northern Railroad Company, a Director of the Empire Electrical Supply Company, wholesale dealers in electrical supplies and one-half owner of the Gasow-Howard Motor Company, Ford and Lincoln dealers, Beaumont, and owner of the Bonner Motor Company, Ford dealers.

Mr. Howard was married at Houston, the fourth of November, 1914, to Miss Garland Bonner, daughter of B. F. Bonner. Mr. and Mrs. Howard live at 2801 Main Street, and have one son, Frank Bonner Howard. They attend the Episcopal Church. Mr. Howard is a member of the Phi Delta Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities, the Houston Country Club and the University Club.



A. PAINE, with twenty years of experience in the sale of machinery, saw the possibilities of such a business in South Texas came to Houston in 1898 and his business has had a steady growth from the beginning. Mr. Paine is conducting his business under the firm name of H. A. Paine Company, with office at 502 Houston Land and Trust Company Building. H. A. Paine Company sells steam boilers, engines of all kinds, irrigation machinery, power plants, a complete line of dredging machinery, steam shovels, hoisting engines, etc. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Paine's business sagacity has been in demand for numerous other business enterprises, and in civic and municipal endeavor. Associated with Mr. Paine in his business is his son—H. A. Paine, Jr., and W. T. Alliger.

Mr. Paine was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1857. His father, Warren Paine, was before coming to Texas in 1871, engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Lansing, Michigan. His mother was Miss Harriett Ketchum.

His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Bryan, Texas, later he attended the A. and M. College, and was one of the first one hundred students to attend college there one year. After leaving college, Mr. Paine began his business career in the collection department of the Singer Manufacturing Company, succeeding his father to this position, where he remained for three years. In 1881, he engaged in the machinery business at Waco, conducted along the same lines as his present Houston business. He was for six years a member of the firm of Paine, Chatham and Company at Waco, and came to Houston in 1898 and entered his present business. Mr. Paine has been closely connected with the commercial interests of Houston for many years, and among these interests he is vice president and a director in the Houston National Bank.

Mr. Paine was married at Marlin, Texas, in 1880, to Miss Ella Sanders, a daughter of Henry Sanders, a well known cattle man and ranch owner of Falls County. They have four children: Mrs. W. L. Edmundson of Houston, Mrs. George Lopez of San Antonio, H. A. Paine, Jr., associated with his father in business, and Otis W. Paine with the Houston National Bank. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Paine is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Rotarians. Mr. Paine has always been active in the business, social and general community life of Houston, and gives liberally of his time and means to all projects tending to the welfare and advancement of this city.



GEORGE F. HOWARD



ROBERT D. GAMBILL, for more than a quarter of a century has been a resident of Houston, and besides being a factor in lumber circles and taking an active interest in industrial development, has taken pride in the development of Houston. Mr. Gambill is employed by the Jones Lumber Company, Incorporated, one of the large lumber enterprises of this section. He came to Houston in 1898, for Mr. Jesse H. Jones, at that time of Kentucky, to look after the Jones interests, for Mr. Jones' uncle, M. T. Jones, the founder of the M. T. Jones Lumber Company, and a veteran lumberman. He worked in various capacities for the M. T. Jones Lumber Company, all over Texas, in the retail yards, for three years. He then went with the South Texas Lumber Company, a Jones interest, and held positions from manager of the retail yard to traveling auditor, until 1919, when he became secretary-treasurer and manager of the Jones Lumber Company. This company, formerly the Jesse Jones Lumber Company, is one of the largest retail lumber yards in Houston, and is located in the 2800 block on McKinney Avenue. A force of eighty employees are in the Houston yard, and the volume of business handled annually is very large.

Robert D. Gambill was born in the southern part of Kentucky, the first day of September, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and after leaving school and since coming to Texas has been with the Jones interests.

Mr. Gambill resides at 1819 McGowen Avenue, at Houston, and is a member of the Elks Club and the Lumbermen's Club. He is known throughout the Lone Star State as a veteran lumberman, who has taken an active part in the development of this industry. As a citizen, he is interested in the highest development and welfare of his city, and takes an interest in all movements directed toward civic advancement.

CA. YOUNG, in charge of the Standardization work for the American Petroleum Institution, is well known in the business circles of Texas. In 1922 Mr. Young came to Houston to assume the management of the Houston branch of the Lucey Manufacturing Corporation, with whom he was associated at the time of taking up his present work.

Mr. Young was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1888, in which state his father was engaged in the lumber and grain business. He was educated in his native city, graduating from the high school there, after which he turned his attention to engineering construction. He was associated with the Lucey Manufacturing Corporation for fifteen years before taking up his present work.

Mr. Young is well known in mining and metallurgical circles and is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, and the American Petroleum Institute. He is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club and the Elks. During the recent war he was, at the outbreak of hostilities, in Roumania in charge of the Lucey interests. He joined Herbert Hoover, and was elected Director in Holland of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, serving from 1914 until 1916 and was awarded the medal of the Legion of Honor of France, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium in recognition of his service.

HERBERT H. OREM, secretary Houston-Galveston Typothetae, has devoted his entire life to the printing business and is now directing his efforts toward the betterment of the printing industry in Texas. The Houston-Galveston Typothetae was established in 1919 and has a membership of twenty-five in Houston and seven members in Galveston, and the purpose of this organization is to assist master printing houses in the advancement of the printing industry. This organization helps in all departments—industrial, engineering and the office end of the business. Mr. Orem has a better understanding of printing cost systems than any other man in Texas, and is a recognized authority on same, and he is a real engineer of the printing industry, and has perfected a credit system for the printers of Houston and Galveston, which is regarded as one of the best things in this line that has ever been perfected. The office of the secretary of the Houston-Galveston Typothetae is at 417 Mason Building, Houston.

Mr. Orem was born in Henry County, Missouri, on March 27th, 1879. His father, Samuel B. Orem, a native of Pennsylvania, spent many years of his life in Missouri, where he retired from active business pursuits and came to Houston, where he remained until his death. His mother (now deceased) was Miss Eliza E. Darby, a member of a well known family of New York. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native state, where he learned the printer's trade as a boy, and afterward went to Kansas City and Springfield, Missouri, and worked at his trade as a printer, until he came to Houston. Mr. Orem was considered a very fast linotype operator and Houston was paying a large scale of wages for piece work, and in 1901 Mr. Orem came here and went with the Houston Post as operator, where he remained for four months and then went with Miller and Bauerfrind, where he remained as a printer for six months, when he purchased an interest in the company and the business was conducted under the name of Miller and Orem, until 1908, when the business was incorporated and the name changed to Miller and Orem Typesetting Company, Inc. and Mr. Orem was at the head of this company until 1917, when he joined the Y. M. C. A. service and was stationed at Camp Logan, Houston, for some time and then went to France, where he remained until after the close of the World War. When Mr. Orem returned to Houston, this branch of the United Typothetae of America was organized, and he was selected as secretary in 1919 and has continued in this position since that time, and not being able to give his time and attention longer to the Miller and Orem Typesetting Company, this company was dissolved in 1921.

Mr. Orem was married in Springfield, Missouri, in 1900 to Miss Luda M. Bosworth, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Henry L. Bosworth (deceased) who was well known in the business circles of Missouri. They have three children, Henry B., William D. and Arthur B. Mr. and Mrs. Orem reside at 1204 Welch Street. Mr. Orem is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in Holland Lodge No. 1 of Houston and has attained to the 18th degree in the Scottish Rite body of this order. He is a staunch and consistent member of the Baptist Church and is active in the work of this denomination.

MEN OF TEXAS

THOMAS P. LEE, vice president and director of the American Republics Corporation, is numbered among the outstanding men of the petroleum industry in this country today. For about forty years he has been identified with some phase of this great business, beginning as a humble apprentice in the fields, and rising to the position of an executive of a corporation whose subsidiaries touch every department and ramification of the oil business. These subsidiaries are engaged in prospecting, producing, refining and transportation of oil by pipe line, tank cars and ships; they manufacture ships, tank cars and oil tools. In short, the American Republics Corporation probably holds the unique position of having the most complete organization engaged in this important field of endeavor. There are twenty-one subsidiaries of the American Republics Corporation, namely: American Petroleum Company, Federal Petroleum Company, Fidelity Securities Company, Intracoastal Towing & Transportation Company, Papoose Oil Company, Pennsylvania Petroleum Company, Pennsylvania Car Company, Pennsylvania Shipyards, Inc., Pennsylvania Tank Car Company, Pennsylvania Tank Line, Penstock Construction Company, Petroleum Coal & Iron Company, Petroleum Community Store Company, Petroleum Export Association, Inc., Petroleum Iron Works Company of Ohio, Petroleum Iron Works Company of Pennsylvania, Petroleum Land Company, Petroleum Protective Association, Inc., Petroleum Supply Company, Pueblo Oil Company, Republic Production Company.

Thomas P. Lee was born in Petroleum, West Virginia, March 19th, 1871, the son of Alexander and Martha Jane (Mount) Lee. He was educated in the public schools of West Virginia, and at the age of sixteen began work in the oil fields of West Virginia and later Ohio, where he secured a thorough training in field operations. He came to Texas in 1903, going with The Texas Company, that had been organized but a year or two before, and was just getting started. He remained with The Texas Company until 1913, during which period he took an active part in its growth and development, and at the time he left the company he was general superintendent of productions. He then in association with Messrs. J. S. Cullinan, Will C. Hogg, James L. Autry and E. F. Woodward organized the Farmers Petroleum Company, of which he became president. This company during its life played an important part in the development of oil in Texas. In 1916 Mr. Lee with his associates organized the American Republics Corporation, in which he has since been active.

Mr. Lee has various other interests in Houston, and elsewhere, and is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Houston, and of the Citizens National Bank of Sour Lake. He is president of the Petroleum Building Company, who are now erecting a two million dollar, twenty-one-story office building at the corner of Austin Street and Texas Avenue Houston. About one-half of the building will be occupied by Mr. Lee's companies, and eventually all of the space may be required by them.

On July 14th, 1892, Mr. Lee was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mann of Pennsylvania. To this union one daughter, Mabel, now Mrs. T. F. Rothwell, was born. Mr. T. F. Rothwell is with

the Yount Lee Oil Company of Beaumont and is one of the leading oil men of that section. Mrs. Elizabeth Mann Lee died June 21, 1895. On April 24th, 1900, Mr. Lee was united in marriage with Miss Essie Mabel Horton of Savannah, Georgia. To this union five daughters were born, namely, Maude, wife of Mr. Brandon Janes, president of Main Motor Company, Pierce-Arrow dealers; Ethel, the wife of Mr. H. E. L. Toombs, vice president of the Main Motor Company; Maxine, the wife of Mr. W. W. Kyle, Jr., clothing merchant of Beaumont; Thelma and Marjorie. His grandchildren are, Elizabeth and Virginia May Rothwell, Barbara and Brandon Janes, Jr., and H. E. L. Toombs, Jr. The Lee family residence on Montrose Boulevard, Houston, is among the most beautiful in the city and is one of the show places here. Mr. Lee is a member of the Houston Country, River Oaks Country and Houston Clubs of Houston, and the Lotos Club of New York, the A. F. and A. M., the Shrine and the I. O. O. F. He is an outdoor type of man, and enjoys golfing, hunting and fishing. In politics he is a Republican, and takes a live interest in good government, both State and National. While he has not sought office for himself, he was nominated for governor of Texas in 1924, but declined the nomination; he is a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, is prominent in National Republican affairs and has attended several of the Republican National Conventions. As chairman of the Texas delegations he cast the ballot that nominated Dawes as vice president.

In writing the history of the oil industry of Texas, the name of Thomas P. Lee is recorded as one of its pioneers, as a man who has done much to make Houston an oil center, and a great commercial center generally. He is a man who is known and respected by the oil fraternity in general and known as a generous, kindly gentleman who has not only achieved success for himself, but who has contributed greatly to the success of his associates and friends.

OSCAR F. HOLCOMBE, for around two decades has been associated with commercial and civic activities at Houston, and as mayor of Houston has brought to bear in the directing of the municipal affairs of the city the characteristic energy that has significantly marked his business career, and his administration has been marked by a remarkable advancement in public improvements. The improvements made under his administration among other things have included the extension of water and sewer mains, the paving of residence and business streets, the building of needed school houses with the best of modern facilities and all departments of the municipal government have been thoroughly systematized. One of the most important achievements of Mayor Holcombe, however, was in securing the enactment of a state law to put on the harbor commission so that Harris County has to pay a just proportion of taxes instead of the city of Houston alone.

Oscar F. Holcombe was born at Mobile, Alabama, the thirty-first of December, 1888, the son of Robert S. Holcombe, a lawyer of Mobile and San Antonio, to which city he moved in 1891, and where his death occurred in 1899, and Sarah King (Harrill) Holcombe. Mr. Holcombe was educated in the public schools of San Antonio, coming to Houston in



Ernest J. Williams at 2000

J.B. Ly



1904. His first five years here, up until 1909, were spent in the planing mill business, and the period from 1909 until 1912 as general sales agent for a sash and door concern. In 1912 he entered the construction business, organizing the firm of Denman, Holcombe & Company, a firm which made a specialty of school houses, building modern school houses all over the state, and which has to its credit more school house construction than any firm in the state. When Mr. Holcombe was elected mayor of Houston he sold his interest in the construction business, giving his entire time to the duties of this office, only retaining the position of vice president of the Denman Lumber Company of Mount Pleasant.

Mr. Holcombe was married at Houston, in 1912, to Miss Mary Gray Miller of Alabama, and the daughter of A. B. Miller, who later came to Texas and engaged in the cattle business in Missouri County. Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe reside at 3005 Brazos Street and have one child, Elizabeth Adelaide. Mr. Holcombe belongs to the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Salesmanship Club, the Conopus Club, and fraternally is a Knight of Pythias. As mayor of Houston, Mr. Holcombe has made an excellent record, conducting the municipal affairs of the city in a way which has won the hearty approval and co-operation of the citizenship, and to him Houston is indebted for many material things which vitally affect the future growth of the city.



CHARLES H. HURLOCK of Houston, Texas, has since 1907 been identified with the real estate business of this city and has had a share in the vast development which has taken place in the metropolis of South Texas. Mr. Hurlock is the president of the Hurlock Realty Company, with offices in the Queen Theatre Building. This is one of the leading real estate firms of Houston, handling all classes of realty—business property, homes, unimproved property and subdivisions. The Hurlock Realty Company has built many of the high class homes here and are owners of leases on several of the office buildings of the city. Besides being managers of the Queen Theatre Building, the company manages other business and apartment buildings. Associated with Mr. Hurlock in the management of the Hurlock Realty Company, is his brother, Mr. Maurice H. Hurlock, vice president and a leader in the business and real estate circles of Houston.

A native Texan, Mr. Hurlock was born at Dallas on February 25th, 1889. His father, Sam Houston Hurlock, was for many years a prominent figure in the real estate circles of Dallas, Texas, where he was also a leader in the financial life of that North Texas city as an investment broker. Sam Houston Hurlock has retired from active business and is living in Houston. The mother of Charles H. Hurlock, Mrs. Frances (Haynes) Hurlock, was a member of a well known family of North Texas. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Dallas, being a graduate of one of the last named institutions. After leaving school he entered the employ of R. G. Dunn and Company at Dallas, remaining with this company for a period of five years and it was during this time that he received a liberal business education. After his employment by R. G. Dunn and Company, he came

to Houston and entered actively into the real estate business. A few years later his father and brothers came to Houston and engaged with him in the real estate business. In 1918 his father retired from the firm.

Mr. Hurlock was married at Houston on November 12th, 1910, to Miss Lillian McGaffey, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of Otis McGaffey, who is a large property owner of this city, but now retired from active business pursuits and who makes his home at Kerrville, Texas, a part of the time. They have two children—Charles H. Hurlock, Jr., and Kathryn. Mr. and Mrs. Hurlock reside at 1702 Richmond Avenue. Mr. Hurlock is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Kiwanis Club and other organizations of this city, in all of which he takes an active interest. He has since locating here, taken a keen interest in educational matters, having served as president of the Houston School Board during 1922 and 1923, and has always been identified with the civic and political life of Houston, where he is regarded as one of the city's most enterprising citizens.



HOWARD R. HUGHES, JR., president and sole owner of the Hughes Tool Company, has recently taken his place among the business men of Houston. The Hughes Tool Company is one of the largest industrial concerns of Texas, manufacturing patent rotary drill bits for oil, gas and water wells, and mining; also valves and fittings for refineries, pipe lines, and drilling. Hughes simplex rock bits, Hughes disc bits, Hughes acme tool joints, milling tools, taps, weight indicators, and other special rotary tools are known all over the world and are in use wherever hard drilling is encountered. The Hughes rock bit enables the well-driller to drill with a rotary method through hard rock, and to reach hitherto inaccessible wells of oil and other minerals. The plant of the company in Houston is modern in every way, and is located in beautiful grounds where everything possible is done for the comfort and health of the seven hundred and twenty-five employees. The company maintains repair shops in Oklahoma City and Los Angeles, and an export office in New York. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.00 and the annual sales approximately \$5,000,000.00. Other officers of the Hughes Tool Company are: Frank Andrews, vice president; Colonel R. C. Kuldell, general manager; and C. S. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. These, with Mr. Hughes and H. W. Fletcher, chief engineer, make up the board of directors.

Howard R. Hughes, Jr., was born in Houston, December 24th, 1904, son of Howard R. and Alene Gano Hughes. Howard R. Hughes was the founder of the Hughes Tool Company, and one of the outstanding men identified with the oil industry of Texas. He died in 1924. A sketch of his life will be found in this volume. Mrs. Alene Gano Hughes was a native of Kentucky, reared in Dallas, and a daughter of a well known lawyer of that city. Her death occurred in 1922. Howard R. Hughes, Jr., finished his education at Rice Institute. When his father died he inherited the Hughes Tool Company. His disabilities as a minor were then removed by order of the court, and he took over the management of the company.

MEN OF TEXAS



S. FARISH, pioneer oil man and for more than a score of years engaged in that industry, is the executive head of one of the largest oil companies in the state. Mr. Farish is president of the Humble Oil and Refining Company and of which he was one of the organizers. The Humble Oil and Refining Company was organized March 1st, 1917, by the present board of directors, and was incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000,000.00, shares with a par value of \$100.00 each, \$3,715,000.00 par value of the original stock was paid for by the transfer of various properties to the company of an estimated value of \$7,430,000.00 and \$285,000.00 par value of the original issue was paid for in cash at par. There has been three charter amendments by which the capital stock was increased to a par value of \$25,000,000.00. This increased stock was divided into two classes and offered for sale to stockholders on the following basis: Each stock holder was given the right to subscribe for and purchase at par 1-4 shares of the new stock for each share already owned, and was given the further right to subscribe for and purchase at \$250.00 three-fourths of a share of the new stock for each share already owned. In actual figures, the result of this increase was the issuance of \$16,800,000.00 par value of increased stock for a cash return of \$26,271,090.00. The Humble Oil and Refining Company own two refineries, one at Baytown on the ship channel and one located at Burkburnett, and the Humble Building in Houston which occupies one-half block, and is nine stories in height. About seventy-five per cent of the office space in the Humble Building is occupied by the Humble Oil and Refining Company. There are about five thousand people in the organization of this company, and maintain seventy oil stations in Texas. Their Texas business is about 24,000,000 barrels of oil per year, and the value of sales is about \$65,000,000.00 annually. The chief sales of this company are in crude oil, and they manufacture a full line of oil products, the bulk of these being lubricating oil. By a charter amendment filed in the office of the secretary of the state of the State of Texas, December 19th, 1922, the capital stock of the Humble Oil and Refining Company was increased from a par value of \$25,000,000.00 to a par value of \$43,750,000.00, an increase of \$18,750,000.00 par value, and by appropriate action of the board of directors of the company, this increased capital stock was declared and distributed among the stock holders as a stock dividend. The directors of the Humble Oil and Refining Company are R. S. Sterling, W. S. Farish, R. L. Blaffer, H. C. Weiss, F. P. Sterling, W. W. Fondren, James Anderson, E. E. Townes, L. A. Carlton, C. B. Goddard, J. S. Bonner, all of Houston, Texas, and the foregoing were also the organizers of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, whose predecessor was the Humble Oil Company, which was organized in 1911 and the personnel was practically the same as that of the present company.

Mr. Farish was born at Meyersville, Mississippi, February 23rd, 1881. His father, W. S. Farish (deceased) was also a native of Mississippi and was a prominent lawyer of that state. His mother was Miss Kate Power, a member of a well known Mississippi family. His education was obtained in the University of Mississippi, where he graduated in the class of 1901 with the LL. B. Degree. During the

same year of his graduation from college, Mr. Farish came to Beaumont, Texas, and entered the oil business, where he remained until 1905 when he came to Houston, and operated in the Humble field and was very successful. In 1917 when the Humble Oil and Refining Company was organized, he put into the company valuable properties, in which he was interested and became a director and vice president from the beginning of the operation of the new company. Since coming to Houston, he has become interested in a financial way in many of the city's industries and manufactories, and is a director of the Cyrus W. Scott Manufacturing Company and of the Houston Land and Trust Company, and others.

During the World War he was a member of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, and took an active part in the various patriotic campaigns.

Mr. Farish was married in Houston June 1st, 1911, to Miss Libbie Rice, a native of Houston and a daughter of Dave Rice, a well known cotton man of Houston and a member of the pioneer Rice family, the name being synonymous with Houston, where they have been one of the leading families for several generations. They have two children—W. S. Farish, Jr., ten years of age and Martha Botts, aged four years. The Farish home is located at 4416 Montrose Boulevard. Mr. Farish is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, and the National Petroleum Institute, and is one of the founders of this organization and is a director. In the past, he has served as president of the South Texas Independent Oil Producers Association, and president of the Texas and Louisiana Oil Association. Mr. Farish worked his way up in the oil world and like practically all of the other really big oil men, he had his struggles in the early days. His experience was gained in the Texas oil fields, and today, he is considered one of the leading oil men of the United States. Mr. Farish is popular in the oil circles of South Texas and with the members of his organization and all its employees, and as an executive of one of the leading oil companies of the state, Mr. Farish will in the future play an important part in his field of activity.

STEPHEN P. FARISH, president of the Navarro Oil Company and president of the F. W. C. Royalty Corporation, president of the Emsco Screen Pipe Company and president of the Reed Roller Bit Company, has been actively identified with the oil industry of South Texas for nearly twenty years. The Navarro Oil Company was organized in March, 1925, with a capital stock of \$750,000.00. The officers of the company are Stephen P. Farish, president; E. E. Watts, vice president and treasurer; J. A. Collins, vice president; A. W. Crosby, vice president and O. V. Brooks, secretary. The company operates extensively in the South Texas and Central Texas oil fields, and although one of the youngest companies, they are one of the most active and successful producing companies in the oil fields of South and Central Texas. The F. W. C. Royalty Corporation is capitalized at \$480,000.00, and has the same officers as the Navarro Oil Company. Prior to the organization of the Navarro Oil Company Mr. Farish was for many years a member of the firm of Farish-Watts-Collins, drilling contractors, one of the largest contracting firms in South



W. F. Farish



Texas. They had at times as many as twenty-one rotary rigs in service, and drilled for the Humble Oil and Refining Company, Gulf Company, Texas Company and many other oil companies operating in South and Central Texas.

Mr. Farish was born in Issaquena County, Mississippi, in May, 1891. His parents were W. S. Farish and Katherine (Power) Farish, both natives of Mississippi. Mr. Farish received his early education in the public schools of Natchez, Mississippi, and later attended Sewanee Military Academy, the University of the South, where he was a student in engineering. In 1908 Mr. Farish came to Texas and remained for about nine months, and again in 1910 for several months, and in 1911 came to Houston, and has been active since that time in the various Texas Oil Fields, with the Humble Oil and Refining Company and allied interests in the producing departments, and became an experienced driller with both Cable and Rotary rigs. At the time he left the Humble Oil and Refining Company he was in charge of the producing department of the northern division of the Humble Company, which included North Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Mr. Farish was married in Houston November 7, 1922, to Miss Lottie Baldwin Rice, a native of Houston and a daughter of J. S. Rice, leading banker and citizen of Houston, and grandniece of Wm. Rice, founder of Rice Institute, and a member of one of the state's oldest and most esteemed families. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Farish is a member of college fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, River Oaks Country Club, Houston Riding and Polo Club, and the Episcopal Church.



CAPTAIN J. LEWIS THOMPSON, known throughout the yellow pine belt for his connection with the lumber manufacturing industry, has more recently given his energies to the banking business, organizing and directing the Public National Bank of Houston with the same enthusiastic devotion that for twenty-five years he gave to the lumber business. Organized the first of December, 1921, with Captain Thompson as President, the Public National Bank has since that time contributed constructive banking service, largely instrumental in furthering civic development, and ranks as one of the strong financial institutions of Houston. Captain Thompson was largely responsible for the organization of the bank, and has since the organization been in larger measure responsible for its success. He has a genius for handling financial affairs, and this, combined with his indefatigable efforts, and his reputation of steel clad integrity and dependability, has placed the Public National Bank in the position accorded it in the financial world.

The Public National Bank is capitalized at \$300,000.00, with a surplus fund of over \$30,000.00, deposits of two and one-half millions, and total resources of nearly \$3,000,000.00. The officers and directors are men prominent in this section for their business ability. The officers are: Captain J. Lewis Thompson, President; Carter Stewart, Active Vice-President and Cashier; J. H. Tallichet and J. W. Carter, Vice-Presidents. The directorate is composed of the officers and the following: J. A. Collins, Dr. A. Philo Howard, Thomas Kehoe, Oscar Longnecker, John

McClellan, H. O. Schneider, Carter Stewart, J. H. Studdert, Dr. M. B. Stokes, O. L. White, Chas E. Bennett A. H. Black, J. W. Carter, R. D. Farish, J. M. King and C. A. Thanheiser. The bank has recently erected an eight-story modern building at the corner of Main and Preston at a cost of half a million dollars.

For a quarter of a century Captain J. Lewis Thompson was one of the biggest lumber manufacturers of the South, a leader in the industry, and President of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association. Then came the World War, and although Captain Thompson was far beyond the draft age, he settled his business affairs and recruited from the mill and lumber districts an entire company of husky young soldiers. He then offered himself and his boys to the United States Army. There followed a period of training at Camp Bowie, a few months later, in June, 1918, his company, with himself as Captain, was sent overseas. They took part in the San Mihiel drive, saw service in the Argonne Forest and on the Epernay front, and on the Marne. It is characteristic of Captain Thompson that when offered a Major's stripes to join a forestry regiment he declined firmly, saying, "that it was fighting men he had recruited." The company returned in June, 1919, with a splendid record for distinguished service, and was demobilized in July of that year.

Captain Thompson was born in Rusk County, Texas, the fourteenth of February, 1875. His father, J. M. Thompson, was one of the pioneer lumber men of Texas, and prominent in the early days of our State. He came here in 1833 with Sam Houston, from Georgia. Captain Thompson's mother, prior to her marriage, Miss Emma Holt, was a native of Tennessee, her people being prominently identified with that State, and the battle of Franklin was fought on her father's farm. Captain Thompson attended Dr. Alexander's Private School, at Kilgore, Texas, and later Austin College, at Sherman, Texas. He left school in 1891 and went in the lumber business, meeting with phenomenal success, and organized at various times during the twenty-five years he spent in this industry the following firms: Thompson Brothers Lumber Company; Thompson-Ford Lumber Company; Texas Long Leaf Lumber Company and the Rock Creek Lumber Company. He still retains his interest in these businesses, but is not active in them. Captain Thompson also served two terms in the State Legislature, having a seat in the Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Legislatures.

Captain Thompson was married at Sherman, the twenty-first of June, 1898, to Miss Helen Kerr, who is a sister of the wife of Dr. Vinson, President of the University of Texas. Her father, John S. Kerr, of Sherman, is a noted authority on horticulture. Captain and Mrs. Thompson have two sons, Lewis, who was a Major in the Artillery at Princeton, and graduated with honors in the class of 1923 at that institution, and is now with the Chemical National Bank of New York, and Ben, a senior in the University of Virginia, Captain of the La Crosse and member of the football team.

Captain Thompson is Lieutenant Colonel in the Reserve Corps, Major in the National Guard, Inspector General of the 36th Division, and belongs to the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the University Club, and the Lumberman's Club. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.



THOMAS J. DONOGHUE, pioneer oil man, has had an experience which extends over every phase of the oil industry; he was one of the organizers of the Texas Company and is the only present official who has been with this company since its organization. Mr. Donoghue is the leading executive of this company in Texas and is a director and a member of the executive committee. The Texas Company, organized in 1902, is not only one of the major oil corporations of the entire United States, but is also one of the largest capitalized corporations in any line of business operating successfully under a charter from the state of Texas and is, in fact, what the charter implies—a Texas Company. The capital stock of the Texas Company is \$164,450,000.00 and a surplus of \$94,476,396.00 in 1922. Payment of stock and cash dividends by the Texas Company have amounted to \$116,787,000.00 since the company's organization. The cash dividend declarations ranged from a ten per cent cash payment of \$165,000.00 in 1903 to a 12 per cent payment of \$19,734,000.00 in 1922. The Texas Company has appropriated \$10,000,000.00 to extend its refineries in 1923. Twenty-seven thousand people are in the organization of the Texas Company; about ten thousand of whom are in Texas. The payroll of the Texas Company amounts to \$100,000.00 per day. The daily production of this company, exclusive of their Mexican production, is about sixty thousand barrels. The Texas Company have eight large refineries, three of which are located in Texas. They own two thousand miles of pipe line and about eight hundred oil stations. The Texas Company has done a great deal for Texas and in turn Texas has done a great deal for the Texas Company. Their magnificent building erected in Houston is one of the finest buildings in South Texas, is thirteen stories in height and is occupied entirely by the Texas Company. Mr. Amos L. Beaty, New York, is president of the Texas Company and E. C. Lufkin is chairman of the board.

Mr. Donoghue was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, May 13th, 1869. His father, C. C. Donoghue, a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the early refiners of that state. His mother was Miss Catherine M. Goodwin, a member of a pioneer Pennsylvania family. Mr. Donoghue was educated in the schools of Titusville and Bradford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Donoghue was born in an atmosphere of the oil industry. His father being in the refining business, it was only natural that he should enter this line of endeavor and when fifteen years of age he entered the employ of the Standard Oil at Bradford, Pennsylvania, and was in the pipe line and purchasing departments of this company until 1901 when he came to Corsicana, Texas, with J. S. Cullinan and he remained at Corsicana for one year. In 1902 he went to Beaumont and was one of the organizers of the Texas Company there and in 1908, the offices and headquarters were moved to Houston.

Mr. Donoghue was married at Bradford, Pennsylvania, December 15th, 1896, to Miss Mary E. Sullivan, a member of a well known Pennsylvania family. They have three children, Francis J. and Gerald T., who are away at college, and Mary Catherine, with parents. Mr. and Mrs. Donoghue reside at 17 Courtland Place. Mr. Donoghue has interests in various commercial enterprises in Houston and is a director

in several of the subsidiaries of the Texas Company. Mr. Donoghue is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club and the Houston Chamber of Commerce and has served as a director in this organization. He takes an active part in all movements having as their object the progress and advancement of Houston, where he is regarded as one of the city's most public-spirited citizens.



WILLIAM N. SANGSTER came to Houston, Texas, from Phoenix, Arizona, in 1917, as assistant general auditor of the Kirby Lumber Company, remaining in this position until 1921, when he was made assistant general manager. The Kirby Lumber Company, of which John H. Kirby, one of the developers of the lumber industry of Texas, is president, is one of the largest lumber companies in the United States. Thousands of people are employed in various capacities of the many branches of this organization. Many millions of dollars are invested in Texas by the Kirby Lumber Company in timber and mills, the finished product of which is shipped to practically every section of the United States, and to European markets. Mr. Sangster started his career in the business world with the Santa Fe Railroad, when a very young man, and from 1905 to 1913 he was in the service of this company as traveling auditor and his territory at various times extended from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to San Francisco, California. He was later made secretary of the Arizona State Corporation Commission with headquarters at Phoenix, Arizona. He remained in this position until he came to Houston and with the Kirby Lumber Company.

Mr. Sangster was born at St. Andrews, Quebec, Canada, on January 16th, 1887, but was brought to the United States by his parents when five years of age. His parents, George Sangster and Jane (Lindsay) Sangster, were both natives of Canada, where they were members of well known families. They now reside in Ormstown, Quebec, Canada. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Monticello, Indiana, where he graduated from the latter school.

Mr. Sangster was married at Denver, Colorado, on November 3rd, 1915, to Miss Gertrude Gardner, a native of Illinois and a member of a well known and pioneer family of that state. They have one son—William N. Sangster, Jr., four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Sangster reside at 3415 Audubon Place. Mr. Sangster is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Blue Lodge of Houston and has attained the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite bodies of this Order and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple, Houston. He is also a member of the River Oaks Country Club and other of the city's social and civic organizations. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Sangster has taken an active interest in the business and social life of this city, and has made a host of friends here. As assistant general manager of the Kirby Lumber Company he has established a commendable record in lumber circles, and has had much to do with the success of this company during the period he has been connected with it. He takes a keen interest in the civic affairs of Houston and is ready at all times to give of his time and means to any project having as its object the progress and advancement of this city.



J. J. Durroughne





ROLLIN H. SPENCER, for two decades, has been allied with the implement and vehicle business at Houston, attaining the reputation of a merchant of experience with success in his line. He devotes his energies not alone to his private business interests, but to the advancement of his community. In 1907 Mr. Spencer established the South Texas Implement and Machinery Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. This firm, one of the largest in the city, has made a continuous record of growth along progressive lines, and, by the application of Mr. Spencer's business ideals, has become known as a firm at all times reliable and pleasant to deal with. The firm are dealers and distributors for farm implements, wagons, engines, road and building contractors' machinery, such as road graders, road maintainers, tractors, gasoline engines, oil engines, ditchers, excavators, spring wagons, buggies, harness and scales. They also specialize in Fordson equipment for both farming and industrial purposes. The South Texas Implement and Machinery Company sells to the wholesale and retail trade, maintaining, also, a branch at Beaumont, and covers the entire southern part of the State. They are located on North San Jacinto Street, at North Wood, the plant having more than a hundred thousand square feet of floor space. Twenty-five employees in the house, and three salesmen on the road are required to take care of the business of the company. N. B. Pelton is vice-president of the company, J. T. Evants, secretary, and J. D. Spencer, treasurer. The show rooms are located at 601-7 Preston Avenue.

Prior to the establishment of the South Texas Implement and Machinery Company, Mr. Spencer had been for more than a decade connected with the implement business, first at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and, later, at Houston, with the International Harvester Company. He has been active in civic development, serving as County Commissioner, Precinct No. 1, appointed in 1919, to which he was elected in 1920 and re-elected in 1922. Since assuming this office Mr. Spencer has been responsible for four hundred miles of fine roads in his precinct. Mr. Spencer is a director of the Joint Stock Land Bank, and director of the Gibraltar Savings and Building Association, and the Houston Agricultural Credit Association.

Mr. Spencer was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, the fifteenth of October, 1875, son of W. Q. Spencer, now retired, and who came to Texas in 1905. Mr. Spencer was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, graduating from the High School there. He then attended Stanford University, graduating with the A. B. Degree, class of 1898. He has since been identified with the implement business.

Mr. Spencer was married at Council Bluff, Iowa, in 1903, to Miss Flora Besley, a native of Illinois, and raised in Iowa. They make their home in Houston, 3703 Travis Street, and have three children, William, Winifred and Jean.



J. SMITH for the past decade has been identified with the life and progress of the busy city of Houston, taking an important part in the development of the butter manufacturing industry and produce business. The Texas Creamery Company, of which Mr. Smith is President and General Manager, was established by him

in 1914, with a small plant, affording only three thousand square feet of floor space, and four employees. The decade of progress that has marked the time since its organization, has seen this business develop and expand until it is the largest plant of its kind in the State. The Texas Creamery Company occupies a modern, four-story brick building, with one hundred thousand square feet of floor space, equipped with the most modern machinery, and employing a hundred people in its operation. They make 'butter only, their brand, "Morning Glory," finding an extensive market, and being recognized for its superior quality. They use pure cream only in the manufacture of "Morning Glory" butter, and put on the market a full carload daily. The plant is valued at over five hundred thousand dollars. He has a modern cold storage plant, with thirty thousand square feet of floor space. Mr. Smith ships butter and eggs to points throughout South Texas, Louisiana, Old Mexico, Cuba and South America.

Mr. Smith was born at Winfield, Kansas, in 1888, the son of William A. and Kathryn Smith. His father is engaged in the creamery and produce business in Kansas, and after graduating from the high school at his native city, Mr. Smith began with his father and spent a number of years in association with him in this business. He came to Texas, in 1914, and organized the present company.

Mr. Smith was married in Kansas in 1910, to Miss Amelia Eastman, daughter of an implement dealer of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have made their home in Houston since Mr. Smith's business activities have been centered here, and live at 606 Hathaway Street. They have three children, A. J., Junior, Vincent and Leota.



P. SWISHER, for a number of years identified with the implement trade in the Lone Star State, became a citizen of Houston several years ago, and since his arrival in this city has been a factor in implement merchandising. The Houston Implement Company, Incorporated, was established in 1921 with Mr. Swisher as President, and A. H. Wiggins, Treasurer, Secretary and Manager. The firm, located at 525 Preston Avenue, occupies two floors of a modern building, fifty by one hundred feet. They handle all classes of farm implements, tractors and farming tools. An extensive trade has been built up, dependability being a feature of the stock of the Houston Implement Company. The firm employs three salesmen.

Mr. Swisher was born in Denton County, Texas, in 1876, son of A. P. Swisher, a native of Mississippi. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and after finishing his education entered the implement trade as a salesman for the P. and O. Company, of Dallas, traveling throughout the State, and the adjoining States of New Mexico and Louisiana. After eleven years with this firm Mr. Swisher removed to Houston, and with A. H. Wiggins, established a business of his own.

Mr. Swisher was married at Denton, Texas, in 1900, to Miss Ermine Gotcher, daughter of Dr. W. A. Gotcher, well known physician of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Swisher are now making their home in Houston, at 2020 McGowan Avenue. They have four children, a daughter, Garland, a son, H. P., Junior, a son, Jack, and a daughter, Helen. Mr. Swisher is a Knight of Pythias and a Dokey.



L. NOBLE, well known throughout Texas came to Houston from Palestine in 1908 and has since that time been associated with the Texas Company, of which he is vice president and director. Prior to becoming associated with the Texas Company, Mr. Noble had for more than a score of years been connected with the Texas and Pacific Railroad and the International and Great Northern Railroad; the last eleven years of this time was in an official capacity. A year after Mr. Noble entered the employ of the Texas Company he was made manager of sales in the fuel oil department. In 1912 he was made vice president, handling the railway sales of fuel oil, etc. In 1922 Mr. Noble's headquarters were moved to New York, where he was in charge of railway traffic sales, but he retained Houston as his home, and on January 15th, 1923, his headquarters were transferred back to Houston, handling every field of work of the company. The Texas Company is not only one of the major oil corporations of the entire United States, but is also one of the largest capitalized corporations in any line of business operating successfully under a charter from the State of Texas, and is, in fact, what the charter implies, a Texas Company. The capital stock of the Texas Company is \$164,450,000.00 and surplus of \$94,476,396.00 in 1922. The company was organized in 1902, and since that time their payment of cash and stock dividends have amounted to \$116,787,000.00.

Mr. Noble was born in Lawrence, Kansas, November 26th, 1868. His father, George Noble, a native of Pennsylvania, was engaged in the railroad business all his life, chiefly as a builder and an executive. He came to Marshall, Texas, in 1873. He built the Texas and Pacific Railroad from Eagle Ford to El Paso, and from Texarkana via Paris to Fort Worth. He was general superintendent of the Texas and Pacific at the time of his death in 1886. His mother was Miss Harriett M. Coulter, a member of a well known Pennsylvania family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Marshall, Texas, and Lawrence, Kansas, and the University of Kansas. In 1885 he left college and engaged in railroad work. In 1886, he entered the employ of the Texas and Pacific Railroad at Dallas as a clerk in the auditor's office and remained in this capacity until December of the same year, when he entered the office of superintendent of transportation. In 1892 he was made chief clerk to the general manager, where he remained until 1897 when he went with the International and Great Northern as assistant superintendent. This title was later changed to assistant general manager. He remained in this position until 1908, when he resigned from this company and came with the Texas Company.

Mr. Noble was married at Dallas, September 21st, 1892, to Miss Penelope G. Mann, a native of Indiana, but reared in Texas by her grandfather, Col. John A. Mann, who came to Texas in 1878 and settled in Dallas. They are the parents of seven children; five of whom are living: George L., Jr., secretary Houston Production Company; Lawrence E., in sales department of The Texas Company; Eloise at college; John E. and Penelope at school in Houston. The deceased children are: Edith, their eldest child and Mary, the fourth child. Mr. Noble is active in the various civic affairs of Houston, and in republican political affairs. During President Harding's cam-

paign, he was chairman of the republican finance committee. In fraternal, social and commercial organizations, Mr. Noble is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, University Club, Houston Club, Houston Country Club, Chamber of Commerce, Mid Continent Oil and Gas Association, the Petroleum Institute, and of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Noble predicts that Houston is destined to become the industrial and financial center of the Southwest within the next decade, and that it has the enterprise to attain this supreme position.



RAIG BELK has been engaged in the insurance business in Houston for almost a score of years, and with his associates has succeeded in building up one of the largest and strongest insurance firms of this city. Mr. Belk is a member of the well known insurance firm of Rice and Belk, with offices on the third floor of the Chronicle Building. This firm represents some of the oldest and largest insurance companies of the country and write all classes of insurance—fire, tornado, etc. Prior to becoming a member of the present firm, Mr. Belk was the executive head of Belk and Company, General Insurance, which he had organized in 1906. In 1913 the present firm was organized; the other member being Mr. Brown B. Rice, a member of one of Houston's pioneer families, who figured prominently in making this city what it now is, and who for many years has been active in the business and social circles of Houston. Mr. Belk was born in Houston and graduated from Houston High School in 1900. That same year he entered the law office of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, one of the best known and strongest law firms of the Lone Star State. He remained with this law firm for seven years, and left, in order to organize an insurance agency in 1906.

Mr. Belk was born at Houston, Texas, on August 15th, 1881. His father, Thomas Jefferson Belk, a native of Alabama, was for many years a contractor in Texas. His mother was Miss Mary Grinstead, a member of a prominent Mississippi family. Both parents are now deceased. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Houston, where he graduated from the latter in the class of 1900.

Mr. Belk was married in Houston on February 19th, 1914, to Miss Mary Parker, (deceased since May 5th, 1923), a native of Texas and a daughter of Chas. D. Parker. Mr. Belk has two children, Mary P. Belk and Craig Belk, Jr. The Belk home, which is one of the most beautiful in Houston, is located at 1303 Bissonette Street. Mr. Belk is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and is a life member of Arabia Temple of Houston. He is also a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club and the Turnverein Club. He is a member of the Texas Association of Insurance Agents, and is a former President of this organization, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association, and is well known throughout the State as well as nationally. Mr. Belk has always been an enthusiastic worker for the Insurance Agents Association and his hard work and sound advice have contributed much to the success of this organization. Mr. Belk is ambitious for his city and his business and is an ardent worker for the success of both, and is regarded as one of Houston's most progressive business men.



W. H. Moore





L. ROBERTSON, president of the Houston Base Ball Association, came to Houston, Texas, in 1911. Born in Detroit, Michigan, October 19th, 1885. Married Miss Betty Stoner on August 3rd, 1912, in Houston.

Mr. Robertson is very much interested in boys' welfare work in Houston, and is the head of the Knot Hole Gang, a boys' organization, the expressed purpose of the movement being the reaching out to the boys in the City, by giving them free admission to the games under conditions and supervision which would be helpful to them.

Mr. Robertson is also a director of the Newboys' Club, a branch of the Y. M. C. A. activities in the City.



FRANK CONRAD BERING is one of the best known business men in Houston and South Texas, where for thirty-two years he has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Bering Manufacturing Company; he also acts as credit man for the company. The Bering Manufacturing Company is one of the oldest institutions in the State, having been established in 1858 by A. Bering and Brother. In 1890, Mr. A. Bering bought the interest of his brother, and at that time the business was incorporated and A. C., T. C., and Frank Conrad Bering were taken in as partners in the positions they now hold. In 1875 the Company bought their present location, which consists of five acres, and they have more than two hundred thousand square feet of floor space, and ninety people are employed by this company. The Bering Manufacturing Company are manufacturers and jobbers of lumber, and makers of sash, doors, blinds and any and all wood construction that is used in building. The office of the company is located at 2005 Canal Street. The Bering Manufacturing Company sell lumber at both wholesale and retail. Other officers of the company are A. C. Bering, President, who was born in Houston in 1856, and has lived in Houston and been connected with the A. B. Bering and Brother and the present company all his life. The Vice President of the Bering Manufacturing Company is Mr. T. C. Bering, who was born in Houston in 1862. As a youth, he attended the Houston schools and later was a student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, for two years and graduated from that institution in the class of 1882. After leaving college he became associated with A. B. Bering and Brother and has been in the company since that time.

A native Texan, Mr. Bering was born in Houston in 1858. His parents, Conrad Bering and Cathryn Bering, were among the pioneer settlers of Texas and of Houston, and the members of this family have continued this business since its establishment in 1858. Mr. Bering's early education was obtained in private schools, after which he attended Baldwin University for one year. Later he had special tutoring at night in bookkeeping and other studies that would, in the future be useful in his business success.

Mr. Bering started his business career in the employ of Capt. Henry Scherfius, who was engaged in the sale of farm implements and was also Mayor of Houston. His next place was with R. Cotter and Company, wholesale and retail drug establishment, as a bookkeeper, where he remained for one year. When Mr. Bering reached the age of twenty-one

years, he purchased a grocery business which he conducted for four years, and during the next four years was engaged in the dry goods business. In 1890, Mr. Bering came in the present business.

Mr. Bering was married in Houston in 1903 to Miss Katie Landram, a native of Virginia. They have one daughter, Florence Katherine, fifteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Bering reside at 3402 Fannin Street. Since Mr. Bering's birth in Houston in 1858, many changes have been wrought. Houston was at that time an ambitious village, and Texas a pioneer State. The broad western plains stretched for hundreds of miles over an empire of open cattle ranges. Today, Mr. Bering lives in the transformed, progressive, thriving, busy city, with the world's commerce brought to her very doors by ocean-going vessels, and as Houston has grown and prospered, so has the Bering Manufacturing Company in proportion. Mr. Bering has always been prominently identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Houston, and believes the time is near at hand when she will become the great metropolis of the Southwest.



HAROLD REIN, one of the younger element of progressive and forceful business men who are factors in the commercial life at Houston, has spent his entire business career in the printing business, for the last seven years operating one of the highest class printing plants in the city. The Rein Printing Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Rein is president, was established in 1916, operating as a partnership until the first of January, 1923, when the business was incorporated. Mr. Rein specializes in the finest class of printing, giving attention to color work and the preparation of pamphlets and catalogues. He also devotes especial attention to direct mail advertising and fine book-binding. The imprint of the Rein Printing Company, Inc., is a recognized mark of quality, and this corporation has the distinction of being the highest class printing plant in Houston, or Southeast Texas. The plant, located at the corner of McKinney and Caroline Streets, occupies a modern building, eighty-six by one hundred feet, and equipped throughout with the finest and most modern equipment. In addition to the operatives the firm also employs three salesmen. The officers are: Harold Rein, President; Donald Rein, Vice-President and Manager; Carroll Blanchard, Secretary, and Ernest Derr, Treasurer.

Harold Rein was born in Illinois, the eleventh of April, 1885, son of the late Chas. M. and Esther Teague Rein. Chas M. Rein was, for many years, identified with the publishing business, coming to Houston in 1905, and in that year founding the Rein Printing Company, later known as the State Printing Company, and still later the Rein & Sons Printing Company. Mr. Harold Rein was educated in the Orange public schools, and, after leaving school, was associated with his father in the printing business. Prior to this active association he spent much of his time, after school and during vacation, in the printery, and became thoroughly conversant with every phase of the business. In 1916 he established the present business.

Mr. Rein was married at Houston in December, 1920, to Miss Ruth Weikerth, daughter of Captain Joe Weikerth, pioneer resident of Houston. They have one son, Harold J. Rein, Junior.



F P. STERLING is one of the pioneers of the oil industry in Texas, having engaged in this field of activity soon after the discovery of oil in South Texas. As Vice-President of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, he is in charge of production in South Louisiana and South Texas, which amounts to about 24,000 barrels daily. Mr. Sterling was one of the organizers and a Vice-President of the Humble Oil Company, which was organized in 1911, and when the Humble Oil and Refining Company was organized, he again was made a Vice-President and a Director. The Humble Oil Company had, at one time, 14,000 barrels oil per day before reorganization; their production being in the Coastal fields. They later branched out, and obtained a 14,000-barrel well in Sour Lake and this well flowed 1,000,000 barrels of oil, after which it was placed on the pump and has pumped 1,250,000 barrels since it ceased to flow, and has for many years been producing 100 barrels per day. This well was known as the Hardin County No. 14, and is the record oil well of the State of Texas. It came in on December 5, 1915, and is now owned and operated by the Humble Oil and Refining Company.

A native Texan, Mr. Sterling was born in Chambers County, October 26, 1869, and is one of a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. His father, Captain Benjamin Franklin Sterling, a Veteran of the Civil War, was born in Mississippi in 1831 and died in Houston, Texas, in 1917, he having removed to Houston from Chambers County, where he was a farmer and business man for many years. Mr. Sterling's mother, Mary Jane Bryan, was born in Liberty County, Texas, in 1838 and died in Chambers County in 1888. The Bryan family is one of the oldest families of Texas, a member of which fought at the Battle of San Jacinto. Both parents were of Scotch-Irish descent and their American ancestors were among the early settlers in Virginia. His opportunities for securing an education were limited, and the liberal education which he obtained in later years was through self help, and Mr. Sterling is today a well read and well educated man.

Mr. Sterling's business career began in 1903, when he entered the wholesale and retail grain business at Sour Lake with R. S. Sterling and Company, and remained in this line of endeavor until 1914, but during all of this period, he was engaged in the oil business, but was not active until 1914. Since coming to Houston in 1914, Mr. Sterling has been closely associated with the business and financial interests of the city, where he is Vice-President of the Sterling Investment Company, and associated with other of the city's financial and industrial institutions. He is also a Director in the following institutions: Humble State Bank, Saratoga State Bank, Hull State Bank, First Capital State Bank of West Columbia and the Dayton and Goose Creek Railroad. Mr. Sterling was married at Saratoga, September 20, 1907, to Miss Isla Carroll, a native of Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas. Her father, C. L. Carroll, also a native of the Lone Star State, was for many years engaged in farming. She is a niece of the Rev. B. H. Carroll, celebrated Minister of Texas. They have two children, Lewis B. and Isla Carroll Sterling, both of whom are attending school. Mr. Sterling is a member of the American Petroleum Institute, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, Houston Country Club, Kiwanis Club, Campus Club and the South End Christian Church. The Humble Oil and Refin-

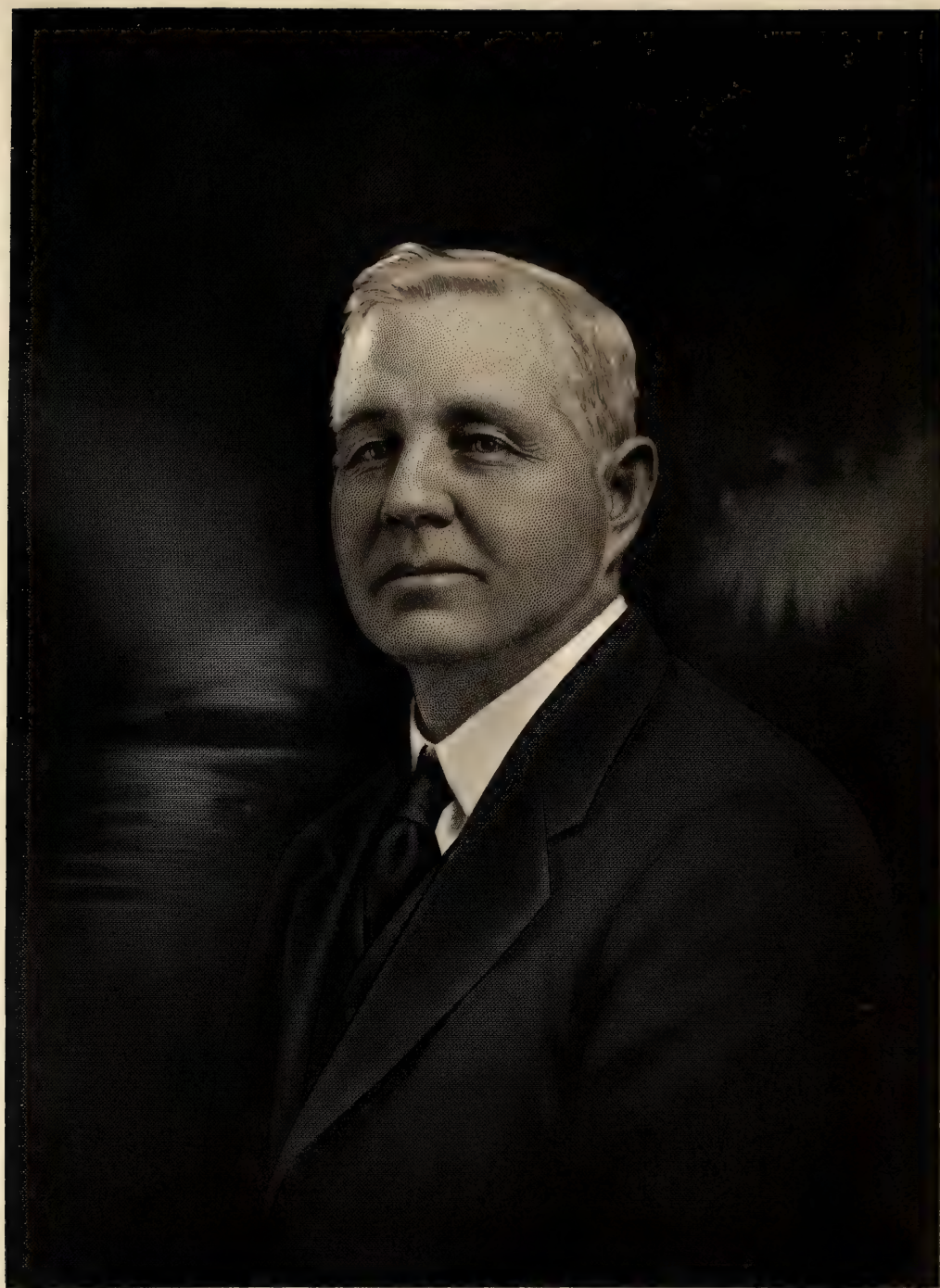
ing Company has aided greatly in making Houston an oil city. Its large payroll and investments in Houston and in Texas make for it one of the leading concerns of its kind in the State, and has the good wishes of the citizens here because of the fine personnel of its officers and people. Mr. Sterling is strictly a home man and has never sought any political honors, but is a good citizen, taking a keen interest in the progress of Houston, where he quickly identified himself with the building up of the city after taking up his residence here. Mr. Sterling is optimistic as to the future of Houston and believes that it has the brightset prospects of any city of the Lone Star State. He is popular with his associates, his men and the citizenship of Houston and the State where by hard work and close attention to his duties and the details of his business, has become an efficient oil man and executive, and has accomplished results for his company, his city and the State of Texas.



L OYAL L. NELMS is well known in the business circles of Houston, where, prior to organizing the Brazelton, Wessendorff and Nelms, Inc., of which he is president, he was for seven years associated with the Peden Iron and Steel Company. The Brazelton, Wessendorff and Nelms, Inc., was established in June, 1922, and are wholesale dealers in tools, equipment and supplies of all kinds for machine and garage equipment. In their store, located at 317 Preston Avenue, they have a floor space fifty-two by one hundred and twenty-five feet. This company employs twenty people in their store, and have five men on the road, who cover the lower half of the State. Their business has increased one hundred per cent since its establishment. They are exclusive agents for Thor Pneumatic and Electric Drills, Simonds Hack Saw Blades, Precision grinding wheels, Rego Welding apparatus and Manley Garage Equipment. Other officers of the Brazelton, Wessendorff and Nelms, Inc., are T. B. Wessendorff, of Richmond, Texas, vice president, and L. E. Brazelton, secretary and reasurer. Mr. Brazelton was for thirteen years with the Bering-Cortes Hardware Company in the capacity of sales manager.

A native Texan, Mr. Nelms was born in Fannin County in 1889. His father, T. R. Nelms, also a native of Fannin County, has been engaged all his business life in the mercantile business in Fannin and Grayson Counties; he is now a resident of Denison, Texas. Mr. Nelms' education was obtained in the public schools of Denison and Sherman, Texas.

Mr. Nelms developed a liking for tools and machinery and when sixteen years of age, started in this business at Dallas, where he remained for a period of ten years from 1905 to 1915, during which time he had devoted his every moment to the study and practical application of the business and mastered it. In 1915, he came to Houston and became associated with the Peden Iron and Steel Company, where he remained until 1922, when he resigned his position with this firm, in order to organize the present company. Mr. Nelms was married at Colorado, Texas, in 1912, to Miss Exa McLure, a native of Arkansas, but reared and educated at Colorado, Texas. They have three children—Thomas McLure, Frances Ann and Exa Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Nelms reside at 1405 Kipling Avenue. Mr. Nelms has great faith in the future of Houston.



F. P. Sterling





BENJAMIN B. RICE, in addition to being a member of one of Houston's distinguished and pioneer families, is one of the best known business men in Houston, where he is connected with many of the city's enterprises and industries, and for the past thirty years has been vice-president and general manager of the Merchants and Planters Oil Company. This plant, occupying an area of twenty-five acres of ground, and employing two hundred people, was established in 1890, and is one of the largest plants of its kind in the entire State. The Merchants and Planters Oil Company are manufacturers of cotton-seed products, lard substitute and lard compound, of which they make ten million pounds annually. They are the manufacturers of the well-known "Polar White" brand of lard compound. They also manufacture cotton seed cake, hulls, linters and soap stock, all of which they sell at wholesale only. The Merchants and Planters Oil Company have a refinery, in connection with their plant, and are purchasers of large quantities of crude oil, which is refined in their plant for use in their own products, and for sale as refined oil. Other business enterprises with which Mr. Rice is connected is the wood and coal business of which he is the Senior member under the firm name of Rice and Coles, which is the largest retail business of its kind in the city. He is secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees of the Rice Institute, and devotes a great deal of his time to this institution, which was founded by his uncle, William Marsh Rice. This great institution has a working capital of ten million dollars, and has back of it a valuation of thirteen million dollars, making it the largest endowed school in the entire South. Mr. Rice is vice-president of the Grant Locomotive Works, which is one of the big industrial institutions of Houston, and is engaged principally in the re-building of locomotives and the buying, selling and repairing of locomotives. He is president of the Rice-Land Lumber Company, one of the big lumber concerns of Houston and South Texas.

A native Texan, Mr. Rice was born at Houston in 1872, and was the sixth son of a family of ten children—seven boys and three girls. His father, F. A. Rice (deceased since 1901) was one of the early settlers of Texas; coming to this State from Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1850. He was a pioneer merchant and planter of the Brazos River Valley. Later, he was, for many years, treasurer of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and, still later, was engaged in the banking business in Houston, and was one of the original trustees of the Rice Institute. His mother was Miss Charlotte M. Baldwin, a daughter of Horace Baldwin, who was Mayor of Houston during the days of the Republic, and was a brother-in-law of A. C. Allen, one of the founders of Houston. Her paternal ancestors were the founders of Baldwinville, New York. Mr. Rice's family is of old Revolutionary stock, sprung from the sturdy Scotch-Irish and English pioneers of Colonial days in America. His great-grandfather Hall was one of the wounded at the Battle of Lexington in 1775, but despite the fact that he received this wound, he lived to reach the age of one hundred and two years, dying in Massachusetts at that age. Mr. Rice's four brothers, J. S., H. B., W. M. and David, are prominent

business men of Houston, where H. Baldwin Rice served the city with distinction as Mayor for several years. Mr. Rice was educated in the Houston schools and the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. After leaving college, Mr. Rice was for several years associated with the wholesale grocery firm of Carson, Sewall and Company. In 1893, he severed his connection with this firm, and entered his present business.

Mr. Rice was married in Houston in 1900 to Miss Mary Calder, a native of Fort Bend County, and a daughter of John Calder, a prominent citizen of that County. They have four children: Calder, George Porter, Lillie and Mary Calder. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Rice is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Houston Country Club and the University Club. He is a staunch and consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Rice has lived practically all of his life in Houston, and has seen this city grow from a small village to the thriving, busy, commercial city of today, and considers that no city in the South has the bright prospects for the future that Houston has. He has always been active in the business, social and civic life of Houston, and in the midst of his private work, Mr. Rice finds opportunity to give his time and assistance to all movements tending to the welfare and advancement of his city, where he is regarded as one of its most progressive and public-spirited citizens.



MAX H. NATHAN, for upwards of 14 years, has been one of the vital forces of progress in mercantile circles at Houston, and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens. Nathans, Incorporated, of which Mr. Nathan is president and manager, was established in December, 1917, and incorporated a year later, at which time Mr. Nathan was made president; Lawrence Sochat, Vice-President, and Seymour Nathan, Secretary and Treasurer. Nathans carries a line of men's clothing, hats and furnishings, most of the goods being sold under the company's name, the Nathan guarantee being sufficient to recommend their garments and furnishings to men who appreciate the best of clothing. The company occupies a modern retail establishment at the corner of Main Street and Capital Avenue. They have 15 employees. Mr. Nathan has given especial attention to store arrangement, and has the most expensive fixtures. He also pays attention to his displays, and the Nathan's windows have the distinction of showing the best in men's clothing.

Mr. Nathan was born in Europe in 1886, and came to the United States at the age of 17 years. He landed at Galveston in 1904, working in a mercantile establishment there as clerk until 1909. He came to Houston in that year and started in business for himself, opening a shop in the Brazos Hotel. This he ran until 1916, when he opened at his present location, 620 Main Street.

Mr. Nathan was married at Galveston, Texas, in January, 1908, to Miss Rebecca Sakowitz, a native of Galveston. They make their home at Houston, at 4801 San Jacinto Street, and have three children; Dorris, Charles David and Leah. Mr. Nathan is a member of the Retail Clothiers Association of Texas. Fraternally he is a mason, being affiliated with Holland Lodge No. 1, Galveston and Arabia Temple Shrine.



L. BLAFFER, pioneer oil man and vice-president and treasurer Humble Oil and Refining Company, came to Beaumont, Texas, in 1902, from New Orleans, where he had been engaged in the coal business, supplying the Southern Pacific Railroad and American Sugar Refinery with this fuel. He was connected indirectly with the Southern Pacific Railroad in Beaumont, furnishing them with crude oil as fuel instead of coal, prior to the organizing of the Rio Bravo Oil Company, in which Company the Southern Pacific Railroad was largely interested. Mr. Blaffer resigned from the Southern Pacific during the latter part of 1902 and became associated with Mr. W. S. Farish, who is now the president of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and operated in Spindle Top and all the Coastal fields. He and Mr. Farish continued their operations together until the organizing of the Humble Oil and Refining Company in 1917, Mr. Blaffer being one of the organizers of this company. He and Mr. Farish at that time had considerable production, and they with others put in their holdings to make the company, there being \$3,715,000.00 par value of the original stock paid for by the transfer of various properties to the company of an estimated value of \$7,204,142.06. Mr. Blaffer has been vice-president and treasurer of the Humble Oil and Refining Company since its organization in 1917, and with the knowledge and experience which he brought to the company, makes him a valuable executive to the company, a great asset to Texas and to Houston on account of the vast amount of development accomplished, the large investments made on the strength of their faith in Texas and Houston, which amounts, in Texas alone to more than \$100,000,000.00. The pay-roll of this community at this time amounts to more than \$9,000,000.00 annually, which is by far the largest in the state, and is a factor in the business institutions of the entire state when put into circulation. Last, but by no means least of the great things accomplished by the Humble Oil and Refining Company, is the contented employees of this company, and the Humble spirit that permeates the Humble Building—that of courteous service to all.

Mr. Blaffer was born in New Orleans on August 5th, 1875. His father, J. A. Blaffer, was engaged in the brick, lumber and banking business in New Orleans and was a leader in the business and financial circles of the Crescent City. His mother was Miss Clementine Amelia Schneider, born in Louisiana, but her parents were from Alsace-Lorraine. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of New Orleans, after which he attended Tulane University, finishing from that institution in the class of 1897. Mr. Blaffer then engaged in the coal business in New Orleans and remained in that business until 1902 when he came to Beaumont, Texas, and engaged in the oil business. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Blaffer has been closely connected with the commercial and financial interests of the city. He is a director in the South Texas Commercial National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions in South Texas, and a director in the Gaurdian Trust Company and is interested in many of the city's commercial and industrial enterprises.

Mr. Blaffer was married at Lampasas, Texas,

on April 22nd, 1909, to Miss Sarah T. Campbell, a daughter of W. T. Campbell, (deceased) who was one of the best known oil men in the state; was one of the originators of the Texas Company and the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate, and many other companies of that time. They have three children—John Hepburn, Sarah Jane and Cecil Amelia. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Blaffer is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the University Club, Houston Club, and Houston Country Club, and the Episcopal Church. Mr. Blaffer is a type of the true Southern gentleman, courteous and kind to all with whom he comes in contact. He is recognized as a capable executive, and had a creditable part in the rapid rise of the Humble Oil and Refining Company to the position of one of the leading oil companies in the United States.

Mr. Blaffer has great faith in the future of Houston and believes that the ship channel will assure it a rapid industrial and commercial growth, and that the time is near at hand when this city will become the great metropolis of the Southwest.



A. KING, although a comparatively recent addition to the oil fraternity of Houston and South Texas and one of the younger oil men of the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast fields, is well known as an oil executive. Mr. King is vice president of the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, and has charge of the interests of this company in the Gulf Coast territory. This company was active in the development of the Orange, Blue Ridge and Damon Mound fields in the Gulf Coast, and has producing wells in these fields, where they are still operating. The Sinclair Oil and Gas Company are large buyers of oil in West Columbia and other fields, and this, with their own production, makes them one of the leading companies in this section. They have maintained offices in Houston since 1917, and Mr. King was made vice president of the company in 1922, when he came to Houston, and has charge of the organization here, consisting of about one hundred and ninety-seven people. Mr. King has been associated with the Sinclair interests since 1916; serving as attorney for the Sinclair Pipe Line Company until made vice president of the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company.

Mr. King was born in Franklin County, Georgia, in 1881. His father, C. L. King, was a large land owner and planter of that state. His mother was Miss Julia Vaught, a member of a prominent Georgia family. Mr. King's early education was obtained in the Young Harris College, a preparatory school, after which he attended the University of Georgia, graduating from that institution in the class of 1905 with the L. L. B. degree. That year he established his home and office in Hazlehurst, Georgia, and began the practice of his profession, where he remained for six years. In 1911, he removed to Oklahoma City, where he was engaged in the general practice of law until 1916, when he became associated with the Sinclair oil interests.

Mr. King was married in Cochran, Georgia, February 6, 1907, to Miss Josephine E. Kelsey, a native of Georgia and a daughter of W. F. Kelsey, a prominent Georgia attorney. They have three children, William K, Julia Elizabeth and H. A. King, Jr. He is a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the American Petroleum Institution, the Houston Country Club and the Methodist Church.



P. S. Deppier





CAPTAIN CHARLES CROTTY has for the past two decades been identified with engineering activities in and around Houston, and has been a prime factor in harbor development operations during this time, his work in this field winning recognition, both from an engineering and civic standpoint. Captain Crotty was appointed Assistant Port Director of the Harris County Navigation District, in April, 1920, and has held that responsible position since that time. All harbor development work is being carried forward co-operatively, the United States Government, Harris County and the city of Houston working together toward this end, and Captain Crotty has under his direction construction work, the harbor and terminals.

Captain Crotty first became connected with the development of the Houston Ship Channel in 1904, when he came here for the United States Government, as inspector of dredging operations. He was resident engineer in charge of the work from 1912 until 1917, in which year he entered active military service. After the war he returned to Houston, as Supervisor of all floating plants in Galveston engineering district, until 1920, when he was appointed Assistant Port Director, the position he now holds.

Captain Crotty was born in Manchester, England, the seventeenth of June, 1876, the son of James Crotty, who came to the United States in 1881, bringing his family with him, and located at Kerrville. His death occurred in April, 1923. Captain Crotty was reared at Kerrville, attending the public schools there, and later entered military service. He was with the First Engineering Expedition, Third U. S. V. Engineers, in Cuba, during the Spanish-American War, and with the Second Engineering Expedition, First Battalion, U. S. Engineers, U. S. A., Sergeant Companies A and D, in the Philippines. Leaving service he worked for the United States Government on various engineering projects until coming to Houston. At the beginning of the World War, Captain Crotty again entered active military service, and was commissioned Captain, Engineers, U. S. A., in April, 1917, and assigned to the 23rd Engineers, and was with them until June 24, 1918, when he was put in charge of harbor operations at Base No. 1, in France, where he remained until the close of the war. He was discharged in August, 1919, returning to Texas, where he has since been active in harbor development work.

Captain Crotty was married at San Marcos, the twenty-second of June, 1904, to Miss Zoe Parsons, a member of a pioneer Texas family. Captain and Mrs. Crotty reside at 1404 Nebraska Avenue. Captain Crotty is President of the Engineers Club of Houston, a member of the Civitan Club, a Veteran of Foreign Wars, and belongs to the American Society of Military Engineers. Fraternally he is a Woodman of the World, having been a member of that lodge since 1896, and a Mason, Rising Star Blue Lodge, No. 429, Scottish Rite No. 140, at Galveston. An authority in harbor work, it would be hard to estimate what he has done for Houston through his work in developing the harbor. He is a thoroughly public spirited citizen, interested primarily in harbor development, but also in the advancement of Houston along every line, and has done much to promote the welfare of this city.



MINOR STEWART, as President of the Houston Title Guaranty Company, heads an organization that has probably passed on more land titles than any other Guaranty Company in the State. The Houston Title Guaranty Company was organized in 1908, and was purchased by Mr. Stewart and his associates in 1909, Mr. Stewart coming here from Galveston at that time. Mr. Stewart was one of the organizers of the Stewart Title Guaranty Company, with offices now established in Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Galveston and Dallas. Other officers of the Houston Title Guaranty Company are: J. E. Rice, Vice-President, and J. B. Simmons, Secretary, and their offices are located at 215 Title Guaranty Building.

A native Texan, Mr. Stewart was born at Galveston, February 16th, 1878. His father, Judge William H. Stewart, came to Texas from Maryland about 1844, and settled at Gonzales, but, after a few years, came to Galveston, and, during the 70's was a member of the Texas State Legislature, and was District Judge from 1876 to 1913, and was known throughout the State during his time as one of the leading attorneys of the Lone Star State, and was a man of sterling qualities, loved by those who knew him, esteemed by all who had the honor of his acquaintance, and was ever ready to contribute his material aid and time toward the up-building of his city and State. His mother was Miss Mary Waller, a native of Virginia, and met Judge William H. Stewart while he was in the Southern Army, a member of Hood's Brigade. She afterward came to Texas and was married here. Mr. Stewart's education was obtained in the public schools of Galveston, and, after leaving school, he started his present business in the Island City, with his brother, Maco Stewart, and remained there until 1909, when he came to Houston, and has made this city his home since that time.

Mr. Stewart has been twice married. His first marriage was in Galveston, in 1907, to Miss Laura V. Wassan, and his two children, Minor Stewart, Jr., and Lewis Hart, are of this marriage. He was married a second time in Houston, in 1922, to Miss Mary I. Baird. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart reside at 303 Hadley Avenue. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Masonic Fraternity to the 32nd degree, and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He also holds membership in the Houston Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Houston Club and the Houston Country Club, and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1909 he organized and became president of the Houston Real Estate Exchange. In addition to the Houston Title Guaranty Company, Mr. Stewart is President and joint owner of the Houston Security Corporation, and is interested in many of the city's financial and industrial institutions. He is a member of the law firm of Maco and Minor Stewart, who specialize in land law. Mr. Stewart has been engaged in the business of guaranteeing land titles for a period of twenty-five years, sixteen of which have been spent in Houston, and he is regarded as one of the best-posted men and competent executives in this line of endeavor in the State. He is identified with and takes an active interest in all agencies working for the greater development of Houston, and believes that this city will soon become the Metropolis of the entire Southwest.



F. WOODWARD is truly a pioneer in the oil industry, having thirty-three years of continuous service to his credit, which began when he was a small boy, and through his own efforts has become the chief executive of one of the state's large oil companies. Mr. Woodward is president of the Republic Production Company, which was organized in 1916, and originally operated as Farmers Petroleum Company for about three years, and then became Republic Production Company in 1916, at which time this company took over a one-half interest in mineral rights to 900,000 acres of land located in East and South Texas. There was no production on any of this land at that time. At the time that the Farmers Petroleum Company was closed out, the production and property of this company was sold to the Republic Production Company. The Republic Production Company has developed the Hull field since 1916, where they have a daily production of about five thousand barrels; they also own production in North Texas amounting to upward of eight hundred barrels per day. Subsidiaries of the Republic Production Company are the Federal Petroleum Company, which operates in Louisiana and Arkansas with a production of two hundred barrels net per day, and the Papoose Oil Company, of which Mr. Woodward is a director, operates in Oklahoma with about one thousand barrels net per day. The American Petroleum Company is the Pipe Line Company of the Republic Production Company. One hundred and eighty-five people are employed in these companies.

Mr. Woodward was born at Podunk, New York, on February 23rd, 1879. His father, W. W. Woodward, now residing in Houston, is a native of New York and a pioneer oil man of Titusville, Pennsylvania, where in the early days he hauled his oil to market in wagons. He is now retired from active business, after having spent his entire life in the oil industry. His mother was Miss Ida May La Grange, a member of a well known New York family. Mr. Woodward's education was obtained in the Goodwill Hill public schools in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Woodward is truly an example of a man who has spent his entire life in the oil business, as he entered this industry at an early age and when he had reached the age of eleven years, he went to work pumping wells for the Carter Oil Company in Pennsylvania, and worked his way up, and has served in every branch of the oil business except the refining end. He was for eleven years with the Producers Oil Company in the coastal fields and in 1905 was made assistant superintendent of the Southern Division for this company and covered the territory extending from El Paso to New Orleans. He has worked in the oil fields of Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Mr. Woodward is interested in many of Houston's industries and enterprises and is vice president of the Texas Sporting Goods Company, a director in the Fidelity Trust Company and a director in the Federal Petroleum Company. In 1914, he was one of the organizers of the Farmers Petroleum Company, became superintendent, and in 1921 became president of the Republic Production Company.

In 1901 he was married at Woodsfield, Ohio, to Miss Bessie McGarry a native of Ohio and a daughter of J. B. McGarry, a well known lumberman and extensive farmer of Ohio. They have one son, H. E.

Woodward, who was educated at the Rice Institute; since 1920 he has been engaged in the oil business. The Woodward residence is located at 1605 Boulevard. In social and commercial organizations Mr. Woodward holds membership in the Houston Country Club, Houston Gun Club, Gulf Coast Oil Producers Association and the Mid Continent Oil and Gas Association. His favorite sport is trap shooting, in which avocation he ranks among the ten or fifteen best marksmen in the United States. Mr. Woodward is enthusiastic as to the future of Houston, and believes that this city is the logical oil center of the Southwest. Most of the largest companies have offices here, while others are moving here each year. In his opinion, the many oil companies who are operating in the state at the present time and those who have operated here in the past, have done more to put Texas and Houston on the map than all the other state's industries combined. With the many advantages that Houston has over other cities in the state, there is no reason why she should not, in the very near future, take her place as the leading city in the entire Southwest.



L. DARTON came to Houston from New Orleans in September, 1921, as the manager of the Texas office of the Federal International Banking Company. In February, 1925, he went with the First National Bank as Assistant Vice-President and head of the department of finance export shipments here, a service offering millions of dollars of Houston capital for financing export shipments of Texas products. The net effect of backing Houston's exporters with home capital has greatly strengthened the port's position as front rank contender for supremacy in cotton exporting, and has stimulated activity in the exportation of many other staple commodities as well. Mr. Darton entered the banking business in 1911, and became assistant to the examiner of the San Francisco Clearing House Banks, remaining there until 1914. In this year he went with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and was later made auditor of the Liberty Loan Bond Department, remaining with this institution until the thirty-first of December, 1917. He then went to New York with the American Foreign Banking Corporation, an affiliation of the Chase National Bank, and in 1920 was made manager of their Port au Prince, Haiti, branch. Mr. Darton is especially well equipped to fill this position, as his experience in this field embraces everything from loans to Haitian firms on coffee, cotton and campeche, to making disbursements for the United States Government, including the buying and selling of foreign exchange.

Mr. Darton was born in Washington, D. C., in 1894 and educated in the public schools of New York and graduated from Lowell High School of San Francisco, and is also a graduate of the American Institute of Banking. His banking career, beginning in San Francisco, has since taken him to various cities of this country, and the West Indies, gaining considerable experience in domestic and foreign banking conditions and constructive banking service, from his travels.

Mr. Darton makes his home at the Warrington Apartments. He is a member of the Houston Club, and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He attends Christ Episcopal Church.



J. H. Woodward.





DAVID MARK DULLER, consulting engineer, with office in the Second National Bank Building, Houston, has since coming to this city in 1905 been engaged in some of the largest and most important engineering projects in Texas and Louisiana. Mr. Duller does much work for large manufacturing plants in various parts of the United States, in general and special construction of their own materials, but does mostly special work. He does much work also for oil refineries, subdivisions, special construction, surveying and transporting. Mr. Duller is regarded as one of the best men in his line and covers many subjects.

Mr. Duller was born at Blue Island, Illinois, September 29th, 1876. His father, Alfred M. Duller, was one of the best known lawyers of his day and is now retired from active practice. His mother was Miss Sylvia Wattles, a member of a well known Illinois family. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Iowa, after which he entered Ellsworth College at Iowa Falls and remained for four years a student of this institution and graduated with the degree of B. A. Following his graduation, Mr. Duller came to Louisiana and entered engineering work with the rice drainage projects of that state, where he remained from 1898 to 1904, when he came to Houston and was chief engineer for a large company of Kansas City, who had six large irrigation canals in Texas and Louisiana for rice. Later, the Southern Pacific Railroad retained him to make a complete survey and a mammoth map showing all wells, drainage and irrigation canals in Texas and Louisiana. Since completing this work, Mr. Duller has been engaged in general and special engineering work in Houston, but is called to practically all portions of the United States for special work. Mr. Duller served throughout the World War. In May, 1917, he enlisted in the training camp at Leon Springs and was sent to Fort Leavenworth. He has the distinction of being one of sixteen men who were selected out of twelve hundred engineers to be commissioned a major. He was then assigned to Camp Custer with the 310th Engineers of the 85th Division, and remained there for nine months and was then sent to France. Mr. Duller was in command of his regiment after their arrival in France and was with the Fifth Engineering Corps, first army at Saint Mihiel, and was in all of this battle and then moved to Argonne Forest, and was in this battle until the end. Before going to Argonne and during a heavy rain and firing, he received by special messenger the commission of lieutenant colonel. He then took his regiment into Germany, the Seventh Corps of Engineers in the Army of Occupation and was there until March 14th, 1919. He was then assigned to special duty in various parts of France for the A. E. F. The Pershing Stadium was about one-fourth completed when France turned it over to the A. E. F. to be financed and completed and this duty was assigned to Mr. Duller to re-check all plans and blue prints and supervise the details of completion. He also had many other big assignments, and returned to America July 1st, 1919, and was discharged July 19th, 1919.

Mr. Duller organized the Boy Scout movement in Houston in 1910, starting with sixteen boys. The Houston troop has now a roster of one thousand. Mr. Duller is now scout commissioner for this divi-

sion and enjoys the distinction of knowing more boys than any other man in Houston.

Mr. Duller has two sons—Nelson M. Duller, who has been three years in the army as a marine, and Tyler O. Duller, who is a draughtsman and chemist. Mr. Duller is a member of the Scottish Rite body of the Masonic fraternity and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the Kiwanis, Houston Engineering Club and the Society of American Military Engineers. Mr. Duller is very popular in the business circles of Houston and of South Texas, where he is regarded as one of the best men in his line in this part of the country.



D. GRAF, District Sales Manager of the Houston Branch of the largest manufacturers of Commercial Bodies in the world, has been one of the vital forces in the manufacturing business in this city since his arrival here in 1918. The Houston plant of the Martin-Parry Corporation of Texas, was established in June, 1921, at which time Mr. Graf came with the corporation as Manager. The Martin-Parry Corporation operates three factories, at York, Pennsylvania, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Lumberton, Mississippi, the Houston branch making the fourth in this great manufacturing business, and in addition they have thirty-three assembling plants. The company owns vast timber interests in Mississippi, operating their own mills, dry kilns, etc. They manufacture commercial bodies for automobiles, especially Fords, Chevrolets and Overlands, and carry thirty-eight models in stock at all times. They also carry complete line of steel dump bodies for one and two-ton trucks. The Houston plant, located at McKinney and Milby Streets, has a modern, fire-proof building, one story, and affording ten thousand square feet of floor space, employing six men. F. M. Small, of York, Pennsylvania, is President of the company, and George Hall, of York, Pennsylvania, Vice-President.

Mr. Graf was born at Amboy, Indiana, in 1891, son of Henry and Mary Graf. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. After finishing his education at Cincinnati, Ohio, he began his business career in the automobile service business in 1912. He was for many years with the Southern Motor Manufacturing Association of Houston as foreman of the service department. He left this firm in 1921 to take his present position as Manager of the Martin Parry Corporation of Houston.

Mr. Graf entered military service at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 16, 1917, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. From there he was transferred to Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, and assigned to the 64th Infantry. Still later he was transferred to Camp Stanley, where he was commissioned Lieutenant, and then sent to Camp Gordon, at Atlanta, Georgia, and from there to Camp Hancock, where he was discharged in February, 1919. He is now a Reserve Officer.

Mr. Graf was married at Augusta, Ga., in 1918, to Miss Grace Sampson of Houston, whose father has been for many years a Conductor with the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Mr. and Mrs. Graf make their home at 6741 Avenue J. Early in his business career Mr. Graf studied embalming and obtained the State license of Indiana in this work. He is a member of the Masonic order, Eastgate Blue Lodge.

MILLS BENNETT is the organizer and executive head of three oil companies operating in various fields in South, Central and North Texas, namely: the Bennett Petroleum Corporation, a holding company of securities, the Mills Bennett Production Company, engaged in the development and production of oil; the Swiftsure Petroleum Company, which company engaged in the manufacturing of fuel oil and gasoline and the carrying on of a general terminal and storage business.

The Swiftsure Petroleum Company has invested capital in permanent assets, at this writing, in excess of one million dollars. This company is also engaged in the general import and export business and does a large bunkering business with ships touching the ports of Houston, Texas City, and Galveston.

The directors of the Swiftsure Petroleum Company are Alexander Smith, chairman of the Board of Peabody, Houghteling Co., of New York and Chicago; Colonel H. B. Moore of Texas City, Texas; E. G. Goforth, B. T. McNeil and Mills Bennett of Houston. The officers are Mills Bennett, president; E. G. Goforth, vice president; B. T. McNeil, vice president and secretary; Chas. R. Ogilvie, treasurer.

The Swiftsure Petroleum Company also owns the entire plant of the Terminal Oil & Refining Company, a refinery located at Texas City, Texas, and owns the controlling interest in the Liberty Pipe Line Company.

Mr. Bennett is a native of Texas, was born in Caldwell, Burleson County, June 1st, 1882. His father, John Greenville Bennett, deceased since 1896, was also a native Texan, and born in the historic town of Old Washington, the first capital of Texas. Mr. Bennett's father was a pioneer railroad man, and an employee of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, one of the first railroads built in Texas. His mother was Miss Carolina Mills, of Millican, Texas. She was born on a plantation on the Brazos River near Millican. She attended Old Independence College near Old Washington, now Baylor College of Waco, Texas. Her father was Wm. G. Mills, who came to Texas from Georgia in the early days and settled on a plantation located at Allen Farm Station on the Brazos River, Washington County.

Mr. Bennett's education was obtained in the public schools of Dublin, Texas. After leaving school, and while yet a boy, he entered the railroad work in a clerical capacity at Dublin, Texas, moving to Houston at the age of twenty-one years when he served as a rate clerk in the Southern Pacific offices until the age of twenty-five. He was then engaged in various commercial pursuits in Houston until 1914, when he started in the oil business as manager of Vinton Pipe Line Company at Vinton, Louisiana, and later built a small pipe line at Goose Creek. Since that time he has been engaged in the producing, handling, refining and marketing of oil.

In social and commercial organizations he is a member of the Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club, Houston Club, American Petroleum Institute and Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. He has had an interesting career in the oil business and is deeply interested in the development of Houston and South Texas. He is popular in social, commercial and oil circles.

FREDERICK B. RAWCLIFFE, for the past several years an executive of one of the large lumber enterprises of Texas, and a vital force for progress in lumber circles in the Lone Star State, has been actively identified with the life of Houston. Mr. Rawcliffe is vice president and treasurer of the Kirby Lumber Company, an enterprise established by John H. Kirby, and incorporated for ten million dollars. The Kirby Lumber Company is the largest lumber company in the Lone Star State, and furnishes employment to a force of seven thousand people. The products of the Kirby mills are known all over the world, and have a world-wide distribution. John H. Kirby, the directing head of the Kirby Lumber Company, and one of the most progressive business men in the Lone Star State, has been vitally interested in many lines of public development, and has had one of the most interesting careers in the history of the lumber industry. The directorate of the Kirby Lumber Company includes, in addition to Mr. Kirby, as president, and Mr. Rawcliffe, as vice president and treasurer, J. W. Link, vice president, and Robert F. Ford, secretary.

Mr. Rawcliffe is also interested in various of the Kirby enterprises, and is vice president and treasurer of the Kirby Petroleum Company, one of the large oil companies of Houston; treasurer of the Kirby Investment Company, a corporation with extensive real estate investments in both Dallas and Harris counties, and president of the Turning Basin Development Company, which company handles development of real estate in the Turning Basin district.

J. Frederick B. Rawcliffe was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, the eleventh of October, 1886. His father, J. W. Rawcliffe, a native of that State, and for many years a prominent business man there, is now retired. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Lucretia Sterling, was born and reared at Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. Rawcliffe began his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, later attending private schools and academies. Finishing his elementary and high school work, he entered Pennsylvania Military College, graduating in civil engineering in 1908. Until his enlistment, at the entrance of the United States in the World War, Mr. Rawcliffe was engaged in civil engineering work. He enlisted, as lieutenant, in 1917, with the Seventh Division, 79th Field Artillery, regular army, and spent one year overseas. Returning to the States he was discharged as captain from Camp Dix, New Jersey. Shortly afterward he came to Houston, where he was made vice president of the Kirby Lumber Company, and elected to other offices with the various Kirby interests.

Mr. Rawcliffe was married at Houston, in 1921, to Miss Bess Kirby, daughter of John H. Kirby, president of the Kirby Lumber Company and other Kirby enterprises. Mr. Kirby is one of the best known business men of the Lone Star State, and is known to lumbermen everywhere. He is regarded as one of the most patriotic, unselfish citizens Texas has produced, and has held many offices of high honor, significant of the esteem in which he is held by his associates. Mr. and Mrs. Rawcliffe are among the most popular members of the Houston social set, and take an active part in the various social events. They have a fine home at 911



Miles Bennett



Lovett Avenue. Mr. Rawcliffe is a member of the Houston Club, and the Houston Country Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. Mr. Rawcliffe is vitally interested in all that concerns the welfare and prosperity of Houston, and takes an active part in all development work. He is a man of great ability as an executive, a constructive thinker, and has a sound business policy and his present place in the commercial world at Houston is one of primary importance.

ABBOTT EDMOND ARMSTRONG has played an active part in the industrial and commercial life of Houston for more than twelve years and although still a very young man has come to be recognized as one of the leaders of the industrial center located along the Houston Ship Channel.

Mr. Armstrong holds the position of superintendent of the Clinton Compress Company, owners of the large cotton compress located at Clinton, a few miles below Houston on the water front. The plant at Clinton is one of the largest and most modern on the ship channel and is thoroughly complete in every detail. It has a frontage of twelve hundred feet along the ship channel and has a storage capacity of twenty thousand bales. Much inland grown cotton is concentrated at this plant for compressing and loading for shipment to foreign markets. Every known precaution is taken to guard against fire or other interruption of service and the four long cotton sheds each have concrete floors. The total space covered by the plant is approximately thirty acres. The presses have a daily capacity of eighteen hundred bales, and plans have been drawn for the construction in 1924 of large docks that will take care of the largest freight steamers now calling at Houston.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Galveston on December 12, 1894, and is a son of J. and Camille (Macera) Armstrong. His father is a well known building contractor and is now located in Houston.

Mr. Armstrong studied in the public and high schools of Galveston, and in 1911, when seventeen years of age, came to Houston where he obtained his first experience in cotton compress work. He was connected with W. D. Cleveland and Company for two years and then was with Sanders and Company for a time. In 1916 he became connected with the Shippers Compress Company and has handled every branch of the business for this concern, including construction of plants, operation of presses, etc., and knows every detail incident to the handling of cotton. In 1922 he was made superintendent of the local plant and has been in charge of its operation since that time.

In October, 1917, Mr. Armstrong entered the United States Army and was assigned to duty with the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Logan. He remained in the army for a year and one month, receiving his discharge in November, 1918, as quartermaster sergeant.

Mr. Armstrong was married in Houston in 1917 to Miss Marguerite Maury, daughter of A. J. Maury, retired business man and Civil War veteran, now over eighty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have one daughter, Camille. The family home is a beautiful modern place, situated near the cotton compress.

Mr. Armstrong has made a close study of the cotton compress business and is regarded by his associates as an expert in this line of work. He is quiet and unassuming but a man of splendid personality and one who enjoys the hearty co-operation of his employees and associates in business.



D. LIVINGSTON of Houston, Texas, has had a wide and varied business career, which was started in the insurance business soon after he left school in 1896. Mr. Livingston came to Houston in 1918 as district manager of the United States National Life and Casualty Company of Chicago, and has built up a very large business in Southeast Texas for this company. Thirty people are employed in the Houston office of this insurance company, which is located at 329 Kress Building, and they write industrial, health and accident insurance and have perhaps the longest list of policy holders in this city. Twelve agencies report directly to the Houston office. Mr. Livingston started his career in the insurance business in Central Ohio, where he remained for two years, after which he became associated with a large manufacturing plant at Ashland, Ohio, as bookkeeper, and remained in this position for a period of two years. He then entered the employ of the Erie Railroad, in the transportation department, and worked practically all along the line of this railroad. He resigned his position in order to come to Dallas, Texas, where from 1914 to 1916 he was cashier of a large film distributing house of that North Texas city. He then returned to Ohio, where he became associated with the United States National Life and Casualty Company, with Cleveland as his headquarters. He was later sent to Akron, Ohio, as assistant manager of the office there, where he remained until coming to Houston in charge of the office of the company in this city. He is popular in the business circles here and has made many friends for himself and the company he represents.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Livingston was born at Ashland, on September 7th, 1876. His father, H. M. Livingston, (now deceased) was also a native of Ohio, and was engaged in the commission business in that state all his life, and was well known and highly esteemed as a citizen and business man. His mother, also born in Ohio, was Miss Mary D. Davis, a member of a well known family of that state, where she still resides. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Ashland, Ohio, after which he became a student of Savannah Academy. He later attended Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, where he first pursued an academic course and later took a full business course at this well known college.

Mr. Livingston was married at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 12th, 1913, to Miss Cora B. Craft, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was a member of a pioneer family. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston reside at 1608 Fannin Street. Since locating in Houston Mr. Livingston has identified himself with the business and social life of this city, and has become interested in many of the enterprises here, which he considers has a very bright future. He believes that Houston, with her deep water facilities, low freight rates, and the great number of manufacturing and educational features, is destined to soon lead the entire Southwest.



JOHN THOMAS CROTTY came to Houston in 1904 and brought with him a knowledge of the practical equipment to be used in the development of oil and gas fields. Mr. Crotty is president of the Republic Supply Company, dealers in all kinds of oil and gas well equipment for drilling, producing and conserving oil and gas. This company was established in 1910 and is the largest oil well supply house in Texas with headquarters in Texas, which is the home office. Besides the large stocks carried in Houston, the Republic Supply Company has nine branch houses in the state and employ three hundred people. Their trade territory is mostly in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. They carry a large and complete line, large stocks always on hand, and do an immense business. Other officers of the Republic Supply Company are J. R. Covington, treasurer, and A. B. Judd, secretary, and their offices are located in the Second National Bank Building.

Mr. Crotty was born at Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, New York, December 21st, 1877. His father, M. L. Crotty, was well known in the business circles of Dunkirk. His mother was Miss Mary Mangan, a member of a well known family of New York state. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Albany, New York. With a desire to learn every phase of the oil business, Mr. Crotty went to the oil fields of West Virginia in order to learn more of the business in general, and to get a practical experience from the operating and producing end, and since that time has handled every branch of drilling and production used in the oil industry.

A short time before coming to Texas in 1904, he became interested in the oil well supply business, and after looking over the Texas field and realizing the necessity for a large and complete supply house, organized the John T. Crotty Company, which was successful and built up a large business. In 1910, the company was taken over by the present company of which Mr. Crotty is president, and under his careful supervision the Republic Supply Company has continued to grow until it is one of the leading supply companies of the Southwest.

Mr. Crotty was married in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 16th, 1903 to Miss Regina Padden, a member of a well known West Virginia family. They have three children, John William, ten years of age; Frank Bernard, aged eight years, and Elizabeth Jane, five years old. The Crotty home is at Shady Side. In social organizations, Mr. Crotty is a member of the Houston Country Club and the Houston Club. Since coming to Houston in 1904, Mr. Crotty has noted many changes in the city and the great development which has taken place in the South Texas territory. He is optimistic as to the future of Houston and believes the time is near at hand when it will be the leading city of the Southwest. Mr. Crotty is very loyal to the city of his adoption and never lets an opportunity pass to tell of the wonderful South Texas country and of the future that he believes is in store for this metropolis.



M. KENNERLY has, through a career of thirty years as a Texas lawyer, won a place of leadership among the legal fraternity. Mr. Kennerly is the senior member of the law firm of Kennerly, Williams, Lee and Hill. He

came to Houston from Giddings in 1897 and since that time has established a large clientele, which includes many large corporations, among which are the Houston Oil Company of Texas, Receiver R. B. Creager of the Irrigation Company in the Rio Grande Valley, the People's State Bank and many others. The firm devotes a great deal of time to work in oil and land litigation. They are also engaged in trial work for the Federal Petroleum Company and the Republic Production Company. Among the leading cases in which Mr. Kennerly has been a prominent figure was: State of Texas vs. Houston Oil Company of Texas, attacked by state on titles to cancel patent to about 88,000 acres of land in Texas. This resulted in a victory for Mr. Kennerly, although the Texas Legislature had authorized the employment of special counsel, and was vigorously fought by the state. This case attracted a great deal of attention, not alone in Texas, but throughout the country.

A native Texan, Mr. Kennerly was born in Lee County in 1874. His father, Joshua H. Kennerly, also a native of the Lone Star State, was born in what is now Washington County in 1831, when the broad western plains stretched for hundreds of miles over an empire of open cattle ranges and Indian attacks on the white settlers were frequent and often disastrous. His grandfather, Everton Kennerly, was truly one of the very early pioneers of the state, having removed to Texas from Tennessee in 1829. His mother was Miss Hannah Hunton, a member of a well known Arkansas family. Mr. Kennerly's literary education was obtained in the public schools of Giddings, and his legal education was secured through private study. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 when nineteen years of age, when he established his office in Giddings and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1897, with the exception of seven months practice in Houston. From 1903 to 1907 he was referee in bankruptcy in Houston. Mr. Kennerly is prominent in the Republican circles of Texas and served as permanent chairman of the Republican convention in Fort Worth, in 1922, and was active in the effort to put Peddy's name on the Republican ticket. He is president of the Baptist Hospital, at Houston.

Mr. Kennerly was married in Giddings, Texas, in 1895, to Miss Evelina Meineke, a native of Grimes County, deceased since March 28th, 1922. Two sons were born of this union; Irl F. Kennerly, attorney with his father, and Thomas Everton, a student of the law department of the University of Texas. On June 27, 1923, Mr. Kennerly was united in marriage with Miss Lula B. Reynolds, a native of Bexar County. Miss Reynolds has resided many years in Houston, and was educated in the University of Texas. The Kennerly home is at 1523 Heights Boulevard. Mr. Kennerly is a member of the Houston Club, the Harris County Bar Association, of which he is ex-president, and the State Bar Association. He is a staunch and consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Kennerly has always been interested in all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston, which he believes is destined to become the leading city of the Southwest. He has won substantial recognition of his legal attainments, and through his devotion to professional duties, Mr. Kennerly is well known as a careful, painstaking and conscientious lawyer.



John D. Crotty





CLYDE V. BROWN, owner of the Brown Manufacturing Company at Houston, has been a resident of this city for a score of years, during which time he has engaged in manufacturing activities. The Brown Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of screens, was established in 1911 and is located at 3619 Commerce Street, in a building with ten thousand square feet of floor space owned by Mr. Brown. The company also acts as agents for weather strips and metal screens, and does an extensive business in that line. A force of from eighteen to twenty-five employees is maintained. In addition to the plant at Houston, Mr. Brown also operates a similar plant at San Antonio, manufacturing an extensive line of screens in that plant, which he opened in 1921. Mr. Brown is also on the Advisory Board of the Houston Building and Loan Association, the pioneer building association at Houston, and one that has taken an active part in encouraging home ownership for many years.

Clyde V. Brown was born at Henderson, Texas, the twenty-seventh of July, 1881, son of W. M. Brown and Mary (Johnson) Brown. Mr. Brown, Sr., a native of Mississippi, has served as a Methodist minister for many years, but is now retired. Mrs. Brown is a native Texan. Clyde V. Brown was educated in the schools of Texas and since leaving school has engaged in business in this state, coming to Houston in 1906 to enter the business world here.

Mr. Brown was married at Henderson, Texas, in 1904, to Miss Nettie Thompson, daughter of W. A. B. Thompson, and Cornelia (Lewis) Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant and farmer of Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Brown reside in Houston at 813 Boundary Street, and have two children, Homer Brown, who is associated with his father in the Brown Manufacturing Company, and Lanelle Brown. Mr. Brown belongs to the Builders' Exchange and the Methodist Church.



FRANK J. BECKER planned and constructed the American Maid Flour Mills, the only plant of its kind in Houston, of which he was Vice President and General Manager until his removal to Dallas. Mr. Becker was raised in an atmosphere of the mill and elevator business, and has devoted more than forty years of his life to this industry.

Mr. Becker was born in Henderson, Illinois, in 1862. His father, Lothar Becker (deceased since 1889), was a pioneer miller in the early days of Illinois. In 1876 he removed to Galveston and built the Galveston Flour Mills. Later he organized the Reymershoffer Corporation, known as the Texas Star Flour Mills, a corporation with a capitalization of \$25,000.00 and in 1884 he retired from active business pursuits and was succeeded by his son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Becker's mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Mary Agnes Smith, a member of a prominent Illinois family. Mr. Becker's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Henderson, Illinois, and at Knox College, graduating from this institution in 1879. In the same year that Mr. Becker finished his college training he came to Texas and entered the flour mill with his father in Galveston, where he remained until 1918. Houston capitalists having arranged for the financing of a flour mill in their city, induced

Mr. Becker to come to Houston to undertake its construction, which he did successfully as is evidenced by the increasing business of the firm.

Mr. Becker was married at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1884 to Miss Addie Virginia Barde, a member of a pioneer Missouri family. They have one son, Louis F. Becker of Dallas.



D. BUTLER was prompted originally to move to Houston by reason of the superior advantages offered by the schools of the city and has never regretted that his interest in the welfare of his children caused him to come here. A resident of the city for nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Butler is one of Houston's solid, substantial business men and has prospered and developed his business as the city has grown and expanded.

Mr. Butler is engaged in the real estate and loan business and has offices at 709½ Congress Avenue. Coming to Houston in 1900 he worked for the Southern Pacific Railway Company for a year and then was connected with the local street car system for three years, leaving the street railway company when the employees went on strike in 1904. He then went to work for the Capital Realty Company and in 1906 was made manager of the business. In 1910 he purchased a half interest in the business and has continued to operate the loan department under this name. This is one of the oldest loan offices in Houston, making a specialty of chattel mortgage loans. The business was originally established as Kay and Company and operated under this name for twenty-five years, being succeeded by the Capital Realty Company in 1902.

The real estate department of Mr. Butler's business is handled as the McCarrey Land Company. He is now confining his attention entirely in the real estate line to handling his own properties and making loans on real estate and developing suburban additions.

Mr. Butler is a native of Texas and was born on June 14th, 1871, in Shelby County, a son of Rev. G. W. Butler, farmer and Baptist minister. His father came to Texas in 1857 from Bowling Green, Kentucky. His maternal grandfather, Allen Bryan, a native of Selma, Alabama, located in Shelby County in the early days and secured two leagues and labor of land, totaling 4,440 acres, extending from where Timpson now stands to the Sabine River.

Mr. Butler was educated in the public schools of Tenaha and at Woods Post Office in Shelby County, and later attended Baylor University at Waco where he was a class mate of Governor Pat Neff.

On June 1, 1892, he was married at Tenaha to Miss Minnie Stanley, daughter of a pioneer family who came to Texas from Alabama and Kentucky in the fifties. They have four children, Marguerite, now Mrs. Marguerite Miller of Springfield, Missouri; Louis C., of Trinity, Texas, and Misses Minnie Maurice and Fannie May. The family home is at 3810 San Jacinto Street.

Mr. Butler is a thorough-going business man, conservative, and a great believer in Houston and its future. He takes an active interest in civic affairs and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He predicts a population of half a million for Houston during the coming decade.



R. WADDELL, president of the Waddell House Furnishing Company, Inc. of Houston is one of the most efficient and progressive furniture dealers in the Southwest where he has devoted the energy and skill of his entire life to the furniture business. This company has one of the largest and finest establishments of the kind in the state, occupying a commodious building six stories in height, built and owned by it with a floor space of 100,000 square feet. In addition to the large and complete stock of furniture, the Waddell Company have a large Drapery Manufacturing Plant in the building, where draperies of all kinds are made for the stock and to order for their customers. They also operate a mattress factory at the corner of Sampson and Walker Streets, which occupies a space 75 by 125 feet, where one of the most popular mattresses on the market is manufactured. The Waddell House Furnishing Company's pay rolls carry from one hundred to one hundred and ten people. This large furniture company, located at 1102-4-6-8-10 Prairie Avenue at the corner of Fannin Street, was established in 1882 by Mr. Waddell's father, the late H. Waddell, under the name of H. Waddell, and was continued under this name until incorporated in 1911. The annual volume of business exceeds \$1,250,000. Other officers of the Waddell House Furnishing Company, Inc. are H. K. Waddell, vice president; Harold Wilson, secretary and treasurer, and G. A. Rick, manager.

A native Texan, Mr. Waddell was born in Houston June 25, 1874. His father, H. Waddell, founder of the Waddell Furniture Company, was of Scotch-Irish parentage. Before coming to Houston, he resided in Galveston and the great storm which swept the Island City caused him to move to Houston in 1874. He was active in the business until his death. Mr. Waddell's preliminary education was obtained in the public schools, and later he studied in different colleges and academies of Europe.

Mr. Waddell began in his father's furniture store as a boy, where he remained, learning all phases of the furniture business, and after the death of his father was made president of the concern. Mr. Waddell's executive skill has been developed by having spent all of his life in the atmosphere of the furniture business and he knows furniture as few men know it. He was married at Liberty in 1910 to Miss Louise Bamford, a native of Houston and a member of a well known Texas family. They have two children, M. R. Jr., and Mary Louise. The Waddell home is at 2403 San Jacinto Street. Mr. Waddell is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 4 of Temple; the Scottish Rite Consistory No. 1 of Galveston, and a member of the Scottish Rite body of Houston to the 18th degree, and a Shriner of Arabia Temple, of which he is treasurer. For many years he has been active in the Scottish Rite work in Houston and Galveston and has been rewarded with the degree of K. C. C. H. Other organizations of which he is a member are the Glenbrook Country Club, Houston Launch Club and the Turnverein. Mr. Waddell has seen Houston grow from the town on the banks of the murky Buffalo Bayou to the thriving, commercial deep-water city of today. He has always been prominently identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Houston and has an abiding faith in the future of his city.



JOHN WILLIS SLAUGHTER, well known in educational circles throughout the country, is a member of the faculty of the Rice Institute, where for several years he has been lecturer in civics and philanthropy. In addition to the Lectureship at the Rice Institute, Mr. Slaughter is Director of the Houston Foundation. He is internationally known, having lived and worked in many parts of America and Europe, as a man of the very highest educational attainments. He came to the Rice Institute in 1919 and two years later assumed his post with the Houston Foundation. He is also Secretary of the City Planning Commission and is President of the Houston Safety Council, and is Executive Secretary of the Community Chest.

Mr. Slaughter was born at Camp Hill, Alabama, January 10, 1878. His father, George M. Slaughter, was a large land owner and cotton planter of Alabama. His mother was Miss Catherine Jarrell, a member of a prominent Alabama family. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Alabama, and under private tutors. Later, he attended Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois, for three years and graduated from this institution with the degree of A. B. He then entered the University of Michigan, where he remained for three years and graduated with the Ph. D. degree. Since his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1901 Mr. Slaughter has devoted himself almost entirely to educational work. Leaving the University of Michigan he went to Clark University at Worcester, Massachusetts, and worked for two years with G. Stanley Hall. At the end of this time he became head of the Department of Psychology in the University of Cincinnati. After one year there he returned to Clark University as a teacher. Twelve months later he went to the University of London as Lecturer and remained there for seven years. During this time he was Secretary of the Sociological Society under the Presidency of Viscount James Bryce, who was subsequently made Ambassador to this country. Associated with him in this work also were Lord Avebury and Arthur Balfour. Mr. Slaughter left London to engage in business in South America and stayed there three years. The World War brought him back to the United States, where he became a member of the Council of National Defense with headquarters in New York City. After the war, Mr. Slaughter came to the Rice Institute, Houston, where he has since remained, and at the time of the resignation of Dr. R. E. Vinson, as President of the University of Texas, he was most favorably considered for this place.

Mr. Slaughter was married in Dallas, Texas, to Miss Margaret Perkins, a daughter of Judge E. B. Perkins, a prominent lawyer of Dallas and General Attorney for the Cotton Belt Railroad. They have one daughter, Betsy. Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter reside at No. 4 West 11th Place. Mr. Slaughter holds membership in the University Club and is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. There are very few men in Texas who have had the vast experience in travel that Mr. Slaughter has enjoyed, a part of which was for pleasure and a part when he toured the country lecturing. He has contributed some very valuable articles on scientific subjects to the various magazines of the country, and to several educational publications for publishers in New York City.



M. R. Waddell





THOMAS H. MONROE, for a decade a factor in the lumber business at Houston, has during his association with the West interests made a creditable record along all lines and is considered one of the best informed and most progressive lumbermen in the city. Mr. Monroe is secretary and treasurer of the South Texas Hardwood Company, the South Texas Lumber Company, the West Lumber Company, the Fort Terrett Ranch, the West Production Company, the Trinity Valley and Northern Railway Company and the West Building Company. He has his office in the West Building, and since assuming this responsible position in September, 1914, Mr. Monroe has devoted himself with indefatigable energy to the affairs of these organizations, and has materially assisted in building them up. During this time he has performed many services not usually in the scope of the duties of the secretary and treasurer, and has established the reputation of a business man of keen insight and responsibility. J. M. West, one of the best known lumbermen of the Lone Star State is president of all the above mentioned organizations, with the exception of the South Texas Hardwood Company.

Thomas H. Monroe is a native son of the Lone Star State, his birthplace being the town of Iola, in Grimes County, on the fourth of December, 1890. His father, John Monroe, was born in Scotland, coming from his native country to America, and Texas, in 1863. He was a cotton gin man at Iola for a number of years and is now retired and living at Houston. His mother, before her marriage Miss Mary De Young, a native of Maryland, and whose people came here from France, came to Texas in 1880. Mr. Monroe came to Houston as a child, in 1895, and was educated in the schools of this city. After finishing his education he went with the Southern Pacific Railway, and was with that line, in the auditors' department, until 1909. He then went with the Thompson-Tucker Lumber Company, as bookkeeper, remaining with that firm for two years, after which he spent two years at Maryville, Louisiana, with the American Lumber Company. Returning to Houston in September, 1914, he entered his present position as secretary and treasurer of the South Texas Hardwood Company, the South Texas Lumber Company, the West Lumber Company, the Fort Terrett Ranch Company, the West Production Company, the Trinity Valley & Northern Railway Company and the West Building Company. Mr. Monroe is also secretary and treasurer of the Southwestern Construction Company, a newly organized company, established the latter part of 1922.

Mr. Monroe was married at Houston, Texas, the twelfth of April, 1912, to Miss Willie E. O'Bannon, daughter of Joseph O'Bannon, a native of Ireland, who came to Texas in the early eighties and was a cattleman in East Texas. Mrs. Monroe was born at Groveton. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe have an attractive home at 1308 Branard Street. They have one daughter, Ione H. The family attend the Methodist Church and are popular members of various social and civic organizations. Mr. Monroe belongs to the Kiwanis Club, the Lumbermans Club, the Glenbrook Country Club, and the River Oaks Country Club. Although one of the younger men in the lumber business Mr. Monroe has made a record for progress and real business ability that has attracted

attention to his career, and he is well known among lumbermen. The finest type of citizen, a man who is a real booster for his city, Mr. Monroe is actively interested in civic development, and has done much for Houston in this line.



R. BRITTON, City Commissioner of the Street and Bridge Departments of Houston, is particularly fitted for the responsible position he holds, having prior to his election to this office, been for more than twelve years one of the leading road builders of Texas. Mr. Britton was elected to this office in 1923, and entered office April 16th, 1923, and Mr. Britton is the only new member of the board since 1920, as the other members have been re-elected to their respective offices. The office of City Commissioner of the Street and Bridge Department is considered one of the most important offices of the city, and while Mr. Britton does not always agree with other members of the board, his administration has been successful and has met with the approval of the citizens of Houston. One hundred and seventy-five people are employed in Mr. Britton's departments, and these people range from skilled artisans to common labor.

Mr. Britton was born in the eastern portion of the state of North Carolina on February 21st, 1879. His father, W. H. Britton (deceased) was also a native of North Carolina, and was well known in the business circles of his native state. His mother was Miss Margaret Carson, a member of a prominent family of North Carolina (now deceased). His education was obtained in the public schools of his native state. Mr. Britton's brother, Mr. J. L. Britton, came to Houston and saw the wonderful opportunities to be found in the Lone Star State and when nineteen years of age, Mr. Britton joined his brother here, and they formed a partnership, selling city property under the name of J. L. Britton and Company. He later entered the road contracting business on a large scale, having charge of the promotional work of one of the largest road building companies in the state. His activities in this connection carried him all over the state, but he continued his headquarters in Houston and continued in this line of endeavor for a period of twelve years, and was known as an authority on the various types of construction. Mr. Britton continued in the road building business until he was elected to his present office, when he sold all his interests in road construction and has devoted his entire time and attention to the Houston streets and bridges.

Mr. Britton was married in Houston, February 18th, 1907, to Miss Mary L. Straley, a native of Wisconsin. They have one son, W. R. Britton, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Britton reside at 308 Welch Street. Mr. Britton is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in Houston Lodge, No. 1189, and has attained to the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite Body of this order, having taken to the 18th in Houston and the remainder in Galveston. He is also a member of Arabia Temple Shrine, a Charter Member of Houston Blue Lodge No. 1189, and a member of the Houston Chapter of the Eastern Star. Under the supervision of Mr. Britton, as Commissioner, the streets and bridges of the city of Houston are being made to reflect the progressive spirit of those having this important work in charge, and it is his purpose and intention to have the streets of Houston second to none in the entire country.

EA. HUDSON, President and General Manager of the E. A. Hudson Furniture Company, Inc., is one of the best known furniture men in the State, where for thirty-five years he has been engaged in the furniture business; the past thirty years of this time has been spent in Houston. The Hudson Furniture Company, a closed corporation, located at the corner of Rusk and Milam Streets, began business in Houston in 1893 in a store with floor space of fifty by sixty feet. They now have a magnificent establishment which covers a space of 100 by 100 feet and four floors, and is recognized as one of the finest furniture houses in the State. They carry a large and complete stock, from the ordinary furniture within the reach of all, to the highest priced period furniture of rich magnificence. They also have a warehouse which occupies one half a block on the G. H. & S. A. Railroad tracks. The Hudson Furniture Company carry thirty-two employees on their payrolls. The capital and surplus is about \$300,000, with an annual business of about one half a million.

A native of Georgia, Mr. Hudson was born in Athens in 1869. His father, Thomas F. Hudson, a native Georgian, was a well known citizen of Athens. The Hudson family originally came from England to Virginia and later one of the grandfathers of Mr. Hudson moved to Georgia, where he was one of the pioneers. The Hudson River there was named for the family. Thomas F. Hudson was a planter and one of the leading men of his section of the State. Three brothers of Mr. E. A. Hudson also reside in Texas and all are highly successful physicians, namely: Dr. C. D. of Waco; Dr. H. H. of McGregor, and Dr. C. L. of Tyler.

His mother was Miss Anna Yerbey, a member of a prominent Georgia family. Mr. Hudson's education was obtained in the public schools of Georgia. His entire business life has been devoted to the furniture business, in which he is a recognized authority. He came to Texas in 1888 when nineteen years of age and entered the employ of the Stowers Furniture Company of Waco, where he remained for fifteen months. He then went to Tyler in January, 1890, and engaged in the furniture business under the firm name of Kingsbury and Hudson, which was continued for a period of three years. He then came to Houston in 1893, where in addition to his large furniture interests, he is connected with many other enterprises, and is a director in the Second National Bank of Houston. For the past two years he has been President of the Boy Scouts of Houston, and has for many years been a member of the Board of Directors of this organization. Mr. Hudson was for a period of ten years a member of the Houston Light Guard, of which he now is a Trustee. He volunteered and served in the Spanish-American War. Mr. Hudson was married in Houston in 1914 to Miss Nobie Curtis, a member of a well known Texas family. Her father, A. Y. Curtis, was engaged in the dry goods business in Texas for over forty years, a part of which time he was a member of the firm of Mistrot and Curtis at Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have three children, Thomas Alfred, Jean and Richard Curtis. The Hudson home is located at 2316 Austin Street. Mr. Hudson is a member of Gray Lodge, Houston, of the Masonic fraternity, and 32nd Degree Scottish Rite of that order, a K. C. C. H. and a Shriner of Arabia Temple,

of which he is a member of the Finance Committee. He is also a Past Potentate of El Mina Temple of Galveston and a past Exalted Ruler of the Elks Lodge. During the time of his service in the latter office he assisted materially in financing and securing the Elks home in Houston. For several years Mr. Hudson served as President of the Retail Merchants Association and for five years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce. It was during this period of service with the latter organization that many of the problems pertaining to the Houston Ship Channel were worked out. Mr. Hudson is interested in all agencies working for the greater development of Houston, whose growth he has carefully watched during his thirty years residence here. He expects the city to continue its steady, consistent growth, and is looking forward to an era of great business prosperity in all lines.

ARTHUR P. TODD has devoted his entire business life to the clothing business and his experience extends from a clerk as a boy of sixteen years to one of the leading executives of the best gent's furnishing establishments in Houston. Mr. Todd is vice president and treasurer of Leopold-Price, clothiers, which is strictly a man's store, owned and operated by real men, is a very high class store and does a large business. The Leopold-Price establishment is located at 509 Main Street, and is regarded as the finest location in Houston for a store of this kind.

A native Texan, Mr. Todd was born at Richmond on April 25th, 1884. His father, J. Todd, was a native of England and came to the United States and to Texas as a boy, and was well known in the state. His mother (now deceased) was Miss Ruth Phipps, a member of a prominent family of Mississippi. His education was obtained in the public schools of Richmond, Texas, and he began his business career as a clerk in a clothing store at the age of sixteen years, and continued to work in clothing establishments in various parts of Texas and came to Houston from Wharton in 1906 and began work for the Leopold-Price store as a collector. In 1915, Mr. Todd was made secretary and treasurer of this business and in 1922 became vice president and treasurer and has continued in these positions since that time. In addition to his interests in the Leopold-Price store, Mr. Todd has many interests in the city, numbered among these is the Houston Building and Loan Association, of which he is vice president and director, and one of the organizers of this association.

Mr. Todd was married in Houston, in June, 1909, to Miss Mabel Sellers, a native of Edna, Texas, and a daughter of Dr. J. M. Sellers, a prominent physician of Jackson County. They have two children—Maria Mac and Arthur P. Todd Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Todd reside at 1622 Kensington Street. Mr. Todd is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Advertising Club and the Glenbrook Country Club. Since coming to Houston, eighteen years ago, Mr. Todd has been active in the business, social and general community life of Houston and gives liberally of his time and means to all projects tending to the welfare and advancement of this city, which he expects to soon become the metropolis of the entire Southwest.



E. A. Hudson



P. WALKER, manager of the G. A. Stowers Furniture Company, Inc., one of the largest furniture establishments in the Southwest, is a recognized factor in the big business of Houston. The G. A. Stowers Furniture Company, Inc., opened their store in Houston in 1902 in a much smaller building than they now occupy, but soon realized that their business was growing in proportion to the growth and progress of Houston. Then the magnificent ten-story building, with a floor space of 128,000 square feet, was constructed in 1912 and has since been the commodious and ornate home of the G. A. Stowers Furniture Company. This building, with the complete line of furniture, ranging from the ordinary kind within the reach of the family of average means to the finest and highest class period furniture, worthy of a king's ransom, is truly one of the show places of Houston. The G. A. Stowers Furniture Company of Houston is a branch of the San Antonio establishment of the same name, but is much larger and better equipped than the San Antonio house of this firm. In addition to the great stock of furniture carried by the G. A. Stowers Furniture Company, they have the largest upholstering and drapery department in the Southwest. All kinds and styles of upholstering is done in this department, and draperies and hangings for the stock and to order for the customers are made here by artists in their particular lines. This firm also has a mattress factory and warehouse of two floors, each with a floor space of 200 by 80 feet. The G. A. Stowers Furniture Company, Inc., have one hundred and ten employees; among these are numbered cabinet makers, upholsterers, and many other high class artisans. Other officers of the G. A. Stowers Furniture Company, Inc., are M. P. Strickland, president, San Antonio; H. S. Affleck, vice president, San Antonio, and E. Vogul, secretary and treasurer, also of San Antonio.

A native of Georgia, Mr. Walker was born in Atlanta, October 9th, 1878. His parents were well known citizens of that city. Mr. Walker's education was obtained in the Atlanta public schools, and he has used the school training he received as the foundation upon which to build throughout the years that have brought him business success and positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellowmen.

Mr. Walker's entire business life has been spent in the furniture business. He is occupying the third position he has held throughout his long experience in this business. He began his career in Atlanta in 1898, where he remained for twelve years. During this period he was employed by only two firms. In 1910 he came to Houston with the G. A. Stowers Furniture Company, Inc., as a salesman. Recognition of his close attention to his employer's business came in 1912 and he was made assistant manager, and in 1915 was made manager of this great establishment. Mr. Walker was the organizer and first president of the Houston Fair Association, and is now director and vice president of this organization.

Mr. Walker was married in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1894, to Miss Annie J. Stafford, a member of a prominent Atlanta family. They have two daughters, Mary and Katherine. Mr. and Mrs. Walker reside at 601 Colquitt Street. Mr. Walker is a member of the B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias, Woodmen

of the World, Rotary Club, Luncheon Club and of the various local civic clubs, in which he is very active. He gives liberally of his time to all projects tending to the welfare and advancement of his city, which he expects to continue its steady, consistent growth, and he is looking forward to an era of great business prosperity in all lines.



WILLIAM E. WOOD, manager of the Houston Electric Company, is widely known throughout Texas, where he has successfully managed the street car systems owned by the Stone and Webster interests in several cities. The Houston street car system covers a distance of more than eighty-eight miles of streets with its trackage. The Houston Electric Company own two hundred and thirty-five cars; of this number more than two hundred are in daily operation. This company, with offices at 517 Travis Street, have six hundred and fifty employees and manufacture the greater portion of their power. Mr. Wood is also manager of the Galveston-Houston Electric Railway Company operating interurban cars between Houston and Galveston, a distance of 50.4 miles. Eighteen cars are operated daily over this line. Mr. Wood first came to Houston in 1916 as superintendent of the Houston Street Car System but his services were needed elsewhere and he was sent away, but was returned to Houston in 1920 as manager of the Houston Electric Company. The service given by this company has been materially improved under Mr. Wood's management, also the equipment and tracks have been bettered to a marked degree.

Mr. Wood was born in Aiken, South Carolina, in 1887. His father, E. J. C. Wood, was a native of North Carolina and was a well known citizen of that state, where he spent practically all his life. His mother was Miss Mary Abercrombie, a member of a prominent Georgia family. Mr. Wood's preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Aiken, South Carolina. Later he attended Davidson College, after which he was for four years a student in the Georgia Technical College of Electrical Engineering.

Mr. Wood began his business career in 1907, when twenty years of age, with Stone and Webster in Jacksonville, Florida, as a motorman where he remained for five months. Leaving the place of motorman, he served through all the departments of the street car industry and was sent to Houston in 1916 as superintendent of the Houston street car system. In July, 1917, he was sent to El Paso as superintendent of the system at that place, where he remained until September, 1918, when he was sent from El Paso to Galveston as manager of the company's interests there. In April of 1920 Mr. Wood was returned to Houston as manager of the Houston Electric Company. Mr. Wood was married at Urbana, Ohio, in 1913 to Miss Ruth Johnson, a member of a prominent Ohio family. They have two children, Mary Louise, nine years of age, and Ruth Ellen, aged four years. Mr. and Mrs. Wood own their own home at 812 West Main Street.

In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Wood is a member of the Elks Club, Houston Club, Country Club, University Club and the Rotary Club. Mr. Wood is an advocate of efficiency, promptness and punctuality, which he carries out in his daily business life, and no detail is too small to receive his close, personal attention.



C. ABELL has for a quarter of a century been associated with the lumber industry of Houston and during this period has been a factor in supplying an enormous amount of building material which has been required. Mr. Abell is senior manager and owner of one-half interest in the Houston Co-operative Manufacturing Company, which was established in Houston in 1898, and is one of the largest plants of its kind in the city. The Houston Co-operative Manufacturing Company, located at the corner of Conti and Maffitt Streets, are manufacturers and dealers in lumber. They are makers of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, box shooks and crates. The plant of this company covers a space of one and one-half blocks of ground and has forty thousand square feet of floor space. They have separate departments for each class of work and employ one hundred people in their plant. The Houston Co-operative Manufacturing Company sell their products in the Houston trade territory. They have a large stock and do an immense business. Mr. Abell's cousin, L. C. Abell, is owner of one-half interest in the company, in which both are actively engaged.

Mr. Abell was born in Saint Mary's County, Maryland, in 1868. His parents, William C. Abell and Martha Abell both died when he was a small boy. His education was obtained in the public schools of Maryland. He came to Texas when sixteen years of age and started on his business career, which has been wide and varied. He engaged first in farming for one year and then worked for one year at the blacksmith trade. He then went with the Southern Pacific Railroad as a carpenter where he remained for almost four years, and then entered the lumber business.

Mr. Abell as married in Houston in 1889 to Miss Annee M. Leverton, a member of a well known Houston family. They have one son, John Curthbert Abell, now associated with his father in the Houston Co-operative Manufacturing Company. The Abell home is at 439 Hawthorne Avenue. Mr. Abell has been closely connected with the commercial interests of the city for many years, and is a director in the Second National Bank, the Carter Building Company, the First Texas Joint Land Bank, and the Chester Carbon Company of Monroe, Louisiana. He has served as school trustee and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Abell is active in the business and general community life of Houston, and gives liberally of his time to all projects tending to the betterment and advancement of his city.



JAMES G. BRANSFORD, district manager of a large industrial insurance company, with headquarters at Houston, has in the years that he has directed the business management of this company become recognized as a factor in the insurance circles of the State. Mr. Bransford is District Manager for the Texas Employers' Insurance Association and Employers' Casualty Company, in charge of the south half of the state, with the exception of Beaumont, Port Arthur and Orange, where branch offices have been established. He has held this position since 1915, and operating under a definite policy, has built up a large business. Mr. Bransford has written for his company the insurance business of many large industrial concerns, employing many people, and has been instru-

mental in placing on the books of the company a record volume of insurance. He is a real business getter, a firm believer in agency organization, and with his enthusiasm and high business ideals, has won a place of recognition in insurance circles. Mr. Bransford has a staff of eight people in his office, and in addition a resident representative at Galveston, who settles claims at that place. Since taking over this district Mr. Bransford has doubled the business four times.

James G. Bransford was born in Louisiana, the eleventh of November, 1881, son of J. R. Bransford, a farmer of that state. He was educated in the public schools near his home, and after graduating from high school entered the University of Louisiana, which he attended until his senior year. He then entered Eastmen Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a business course. After finishing there he engaged in banking for two years, following this with eight years in the insurance business in Louisiana. He then came to Texas, locating at Houston after a period of two years at Fort Worth, as manager of the Texas Employers Insurance Association, and has been District Manager here since 1918.

Mr. Bransford was married in Louisiana, in 1908, to Miss Carrie Manning. They have one child, Dorothy, born in the Lone Star State. Mr. and Mrs. Bransford live at 2717 Chenevert Street, Houston. Mr. Bransford takes an active interest in civic affairs and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Young Men's section. He is a Mason, a member of the York and Scottish Rite bodies in Louisiana, Saint Mathews Conclave No. 24, at Shreveport, and of Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. He is a great believer in the future of his city, which he thinks destined to become the greatest city in the South.



H. CHRISTIAN, of the younger generation of well known Houston business men, after many years spent as a lumber man is becoming especially prominent in his present field as a forwarding agent with offices in the Cotton Exchange Building.

A native Texan, Mr. Christian was born at Seguin in 1888. His father, James Russell Christian, was well known in railroad circles throughout the country and was for many years general freight agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. His mother was Miss Mattie Humphreys, a member of a pioneer Texas family. Mr. Christian's early education was obtained in the public schools of Seguin, after which he attended the A. & M. College of Texas for four years. After leaving college, Mr. Christian engaged in the lumber business until entering his present field of activity.

Mr. Christian was married in Houston in 1915 to Miss Ruth Porter, a daughter of J. E. Porter, well known in the business circles of Houston, where he is a dealer in stocks and bonds. They have three daughters, Ethel, Margaret and Ruth (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Christian reside at 702 Harold Avenue in Montrose. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Christian is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the Rotary Club. He is an advocate of efficiency, punctuality and promptness. These virtues, with character, perseverance and foresight are the dominant factors in his success.



A. C. Abell



R. JOHN A. PHILLIPS, since coming to Houston, has performed conspicuous service in the field of veterinary medicine and surgery, and is one of the most thoroughly equipped veterinarians in this section. Dr. Phillips specializes in small animals, limiting his work to this class.

He is also employed by the city of Houston as the city veterinarian and is the first veterinarian to be employed by the city, devoting all his time to the following duties: First is the bridge and street department animals; second, animals of the police department; third, animals of the prison farm; fourth, the animals of the zoo; fifth, has charge of inspection of the slaughtering of all the animals offered for sale around the city of Houston, other than those inspected by the United States government. He is also a director and veterinarian of the Houston Kennel Club and a director and veterinarian of the Better Horseman's Club, which is promoting better types of breed, such as the polo type and the saddle horse, and also better type of farm animals. He also has the first properly prescribed veterinary emblem used in the city of Houston. Dr. Phillips recognizes the great possibilities for public service his work offers and has recently conducted a campaign to stamp out rabies in Houston that has had exceptionally good results. He also acts as veterinarian of the city zoo, a field offering a broad experience, as well as requiring an expert knowledge of all branches of his profession. Dr. Phillips has made a success in his line that entitles him to recognition as a humanitarian and public benefactor, and is one of the leaders in the veterinary field in Houston.

Dr. Phillips was born at Nashville, Tennessee, the twenty-fifth of August, 1885. His father, George Griffith Phillips, a native of Wales, was a resident of Tennessee for many years and raised horses and bred race horses until his death in 1915. His mother, Mrs. Wilhemina Ungerman Phillips, was born at Nashville, and now makes her home at Birmingham, Alabama. Dr. Phillips grew up in an atmosphere of animals and early formed the ambition to become a veterinarian. After finishing the public schools of Birmingham, he entered Howard College, at East Lake, Alabama, later attending Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn, Alabama, after which he went to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he attended the College of Veterinary Medicine, taking the D. V. M. degree in 1912.

Dr. Phillips enlisted in the United States Army, in the Twelfth Cavalry, the thirty-first of July, 1905, and was later transferred to the Medical School for Enlisted Men, at Washington, D. C., where he served two years, after which he purchased his discharge. In August, 1917, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps of the United States army and assigned to Remount No. 324, as assistant division veterinarian of the Ninety-third Division, and went overseas with them. He was transferred to the headquarters of the Forty-second Division the twentieth of April, 1918, and was with that division until November, 1918, commanding the Veterinary Corps at Argles Sur Mur, receiving animals from Spain. He was later transferred to the 328th Field Remount Squadron, in animal convoy work in various parts of Germany and France. Still later

he was sent to Base Sector No. 5, at Gibraltar, to Camp Dix, at New York, to the general offices at Washington, and to Laredo, Texas, at which place he was discharged the sixteenth of December, 1920. While in service, Dr. Phillips took part in five major engagements, was wounded in the face by shrapnel, and was gassed in action. He has five stars in his Victory Ribbon, and is now first lieutenant of the Officers Reserve Corps, United States army, having received his commission as first lieutenant while overseas.

For a year after leaving service, Dr. Phillips acted as superintendent of live stock for the Foundation Company, traveling in Columbia and Southern Mexico. In September, 1921, he came to Houston, establishing his present practice, and his infirmary. Dr. Phillips makes his home at 1807 Jackson Street, where the modern infirmary is also located. He is a member of the American Legion and greatly interested in the service. He is a member of the Texas Veterinary Medical Association, wherein he takes an active part. Dr. Phillips has taken a deep interest in civic work at Houston, humanitarian movements especially appealing to him. His campaign to stamp out rabies in this city has borne rich fruit, and has given him a wide recognition. He is also greatly interested in child welfare work, especially in maintaining high dairy standards and securing for the children of the city pure, wholesome milk. His work along this line has resulted in much good, and Dr. Phillips has made many friends in the city who appreciate his efforts in public betterment.



JOHN A. HUEBNER, of the younger generation of business men of Houston, has since coming to this city several years ago, become well known in his field and has identified himself with the movements that have insured the progress of the city. Mr. Huebner is local manager of the Acme Brick Company, with offices at 507 Bankers Mortgage Building. The Acme Brick Company is one of the leaders in its line and their products are of the best.

John A. Huebner was born at Bay City, Texas, the fourth of September, 1897, son of Frank Huebner, a farmer and land owner of Bay City, and Mary Louise Huebner. Mr. Huebner owns more than ten thousand acres of land near Bay City, devoted to stock raising and cotton raising, and is one of the leading men of that place. As a boy, Mr. Huebner attended the public schools at Bay City, graduating from the high school there, after which he took special courses preparing himself for his business career. He came to Houston in 1921, at which time he became associated with the Abbott, Converse Company, with whom he remained until going with the Acme Brick Company.

Mr. Huebner was married at Bay City to Miss Mollie Laflin Foote, daughter of Dr. S. A. Foote, for many years a physician and surgeon of Bay City, and a large land owner there. Mr. and Mrs. Huebner reside at 2616 High Street. Fraternally Mr. Huebner is a Praetorian. Although a resident of Houston but a short time, and just at the beginning of his career, Mr. Huebner has become recognized as an authority in his field. He is interested in the growth and development of Houston, and believes it soon will become the acknowledged metropolis of the Southwest.



L. CRAIN, for two decades well and favorably known in Houston business circles, has in the past eight years achieved distinction in the manufacturing world as the President of the Crain Ready-Cut House Company. This business was established by Mr. Crain in 1915, and incorporated at the same time. The Crain Ready-Cut House Company specializes in complete house building, and colony houses for large corporations, railroads, oil companies, mining companies, and others interested in the housing problem for the employe, finding in the Crain house the ideal of construction. The firm has constructed such industrial centers as Parks Camp, near Breckenridge, where three hundred of their houses have been provided for oil field operatives. West Columbia, also in the oil fields, has been supplied with five hundred Crain houses, and Hull with two hundred. To January, 1924, over five thousand houses have been built and sold. This form of construction has many advantages over the individual type of construction, where the labor and material are supplied by local contracting firms, in that they furnish complete plans, drawn by experts, all material for complete construction, cut to fit, and with absolutely no waste. The material bill on these houses is complete to the last detail, windows, doors, woodwork, glass, paints, hardware, nails, lath and roofing, with complete instructions for completing going out with each order. This method of house construction is largely superseding individual construction, especially for housing companies, industrial corporations, and other organizations where economical construction is needed in a short time. The prices, based on production cost plus profit, are far below building costs where the work is handled along former principles. The Crain Ready-Cut House Company, located on six acres of railroad trackage, at the corner of Milby and Polk streets, covers seventy-five thousand square feet of floor space and employ two hundred and fifty trained workmen. Here they cut all lumber, marking each piece and indicating just where it goes. Construction is strong, simple, accurate and with much of the work already done at the time actual building starts. The company also handles the erection of the houses at destination. This is the only plant of its kind in Texas, and the largest in the South. The company has not confined its operations only to house building, but has also contributed to the growth of Houston by laying out several of the most beautiful additions, where they have built modern and artistic residences of medium price. Mr. Crain is President of the corporation, R. O. Bumpus, Vice-President and Treasurer, and J. H. Suttles, Vice-President and Secretary.

Mr. Crain, a native of the Lone Star State, was born at Longview, on March 30, 1885, son of E. E. Crain, pioneer druggist of that city, and still in the drug business there, and Lula Brown Crain. After graduating from the high school of his native city Mr. Crain attended Southwestern University at Georgetown. In 1903 he came to Houston, and for the ensuing five years was actively engaged in banking, first with T. W. House, Banker, and then the Union Bank and Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company. He still retains his banking interest and is a director of the Guardian Trust Company. Mr. Crain next turned his attention to the real estate business, seeing here an opportunity

for advancement and constructive operation. Here the development and building and of the business appealed to Mr. Crain rather than the sales end, and after a short time he gave up his real business and devoted his time to building. In his operations as builder he was impressed by the waste incident to the business, and with the movement to forward industrial housing conditions, Mr. Crain saw an opportunity in the ready-cut house manufacturing business which he has since developed along successful lines.

Mr. Crain was married at Houston November 23, 1915, to Miss Annie Vive Carter, daughter of S. F. and Carrie Carter. Mr. Carter is an influential figure in the financial world at Houston, and President of the Second National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Crain have one of the attractive homes of the city at 1117 Lovett Boulevard. They have three children, E. L. Crain, Junior, Carter F. Crain and Richard Crain. Mr. Crain is a member of the Houston Club, the University Club and Houston Country Club. Fraternally he is an Elk and a Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to Arabia Temple Shrine.



G. DAVIS for the past decade has been identified with manufacturing circles at Houston and for the last four years of this time has been engaged extensively in this field on his own account. The Davis & George Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, was incorporated in April, 1919, and since that time has manufactured in quantity lots stove pipes and elbows, sheet iron heaters, galvanized oil cans, lacquered containers for peanut butter, lard, drug products, etc., and sheet metal products including pump, oil and gasoline tanks, railroad tinware and special carbon containers. The company occupies a modern factory with the highest grade equipment and has 50,000 square feet of floor space. They employ 200 operators and have 200 feet of railroad track. Their factory location is at Henderson and Winter Streets. The stock of the Davis & George Company is valued at more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Their trade territory includes Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico and Pacific Coast. They sell to jobbers only and employ ten salesmen. In addition to Mr. Davis as president, S. W. George is secretary and treasurer of the corporation.

Mr. Davis was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1890, son of G. D. Davis, who later came to Texas, and engaged in the hardware business at El Paso. After finishing his education, the subject of our sketch began his business career in a hardware store. After three years in Florida, engaged in this business, he came to El Paso, where for one year he followed this same business. He came to Houston in 1913 and for the following six years was with the Moncrief-Lenoir Company. In April, 1919, he established the Davis & George Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Davis was married at Corpus Christi, in 1913, to Miss Elizabeth Parmelia Little, whose father has been in government work for twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Davis make their home at 1514 West Alabama Street and have two children, Frank Davis, Jr. and Sydney Little Davis. Mr. Davis is a director of the Rotary Club and a member of the Purchasing Agents Club, is a Mason, Knight Templar and a member of Arabia Shrine.



E. L. Crain



M. FROST is well known as a real estate operator. For a score of years he has been engaged in this business in Houston, but is perhaps better known as an importer and breeder of Brahma cattle. Associated with Mr. Frost in the real estate business are his four sons—J. M. Frost, Jr.; S. K., H. G. and C. M. Frost, under the firm name of J. M. Frost and Sons, with office located at 303 First National Bank Building. This firm conducts a general real estate business, handling both residence and business property, farm acreage and ranch lands. Mr. Frost was for twenty years engaged in a live stock commission business, and was formerly engaged in stock raising; he still retains cattle interests in Brazoria County, consisting of about three thousand head. He was engaged in raising cross breeds from the imported Brahma bulls. Mr. Frost has the distinction of being the first man in forty-five years to import a Brahma bull to Texas, and is the second man to import Brahma bulls to the United States. These animals are imported from Calcutta, India, via New York and are from six to eight months in making the trip to America. The famous Bassett Blakeley herd of cattle came from Mr. Frost's stock and was among the first sold in Texas. He had, at one time, a sacred bull from India, which cost \$2,000.00 to import.

A native Texan, Mr. Frost was born in Fort Bend County, November 1st, 1851. One of the first two stores ever operated in Houston was owned by his father, Samuel Miles Frost. In 1840 he put on the Frost Iowa Addition, in Houston; before the Civil War he was the owner of three hundred negro slaves. His mother was Miss Harriett H. Hunter, a member of one of the early pioneer families of Texas; her family being members of Stephen F. Austin's colony. There were no schools in those days, and his education was obtained through self help, and by diligent study under Judge Schley, of Fort Bend County, for whom he worked for room and board, and became a surveyor under Judge Schley. During the early years of his life, with his brother, entered the mercantile business in Fort Bend County, and in 1875 they had a stock valued at \$75,000.00, and lost everything they had during that year by storm and flood, and he then disposed of their last holdings in land there, bought cattle, and paid all debts in two years. He also has the distinction of being the first man in Fort Bend County who paid all his debts. His brother, H. H. Frost, of Richmond, Fort Bend County, organized a society under the name of Jay Birds, and put a stop to the corrupt negro rule during the troublesome times which followed the Civil War, and in appreciation of the good work done by this man, the city of Richmond and Fort Bend County, Texas, erected a monument to his memory, and his name is held in reverence by the citizenship of Fort Bend County.

Mr. Frost has been twice married; his first marriage was to Mattie Thompson, a native Texan, and his second marriage was to Miss Rosa Baring of Houston. They have four sons—J. M. Frost, Jr.; S. K., H. A. and C. M. Frost, who are associated with Mr. Frost in his real estate business, and a son, Vernon Ward Frost, twelve years of age. The Frost residence is at 404 Gray Avenue. Mr. Frost holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and

the Knights of Honor. Mr. Frost takes an active interest in all matters having to do with the civic improvement and advancement of Houston, which he believes is soon to become the leading city of the Southwest.



ALFRED C. FINN, architect with offices in the Goggan building, is at the head of one of the largest architectural firms in the South. There are seventeen people in the organization and their activities reach all parts of Texas and contiguous states. This organization has established an excellent reputation in their chosen field. Mr. Finn is responsible for the design of many of the commercial buildings in Houston and elsewhere.

A native Texan, Mr. Finn was born at Bellville, Austin County; his birth place being about sixty-five miles from the scene of his activities and successes. He is a member of the Houston Society of Engineers, the American Institute of Architects, South Texas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, member of the school board and city planning commission. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Finn is a member of both York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic order and a Shriner of Arabia Temple; the Elks Club and the Houston Club.



FRANK J. GUSEMAN is well known in the business circles of Houston, where prior to his connection with the insurance business he was well known as the general manager of the Pan-American Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of paste and paste products. Since taking up the insurance business Mr. Guseman has met with success and is now connected with Denton and Thaxton Insurance Company with offices in the Electric Building.

A native Texan, Mr. Guseman was born at Bryan in 1883. His father, Joseph Guseman, was an extensive farmer and large land owner of Brazos County. His mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Laura Pappas. Mr. Guseman's education was obtained in the public schools of Houston. He came when a boy to Houston, and after his school days started his business career here in the produce business, and remained in this line of endeavor for a period of six years. He then entered the employ of Henke and Pillot, wholesale and retail grocers, as buyer for the produce department of this firm. Mr. Guseman remained in this position with Henke and Pillot for seven years and then went with the National Biscuit Company as manager of this establishment in Beaumont. He remained with this company for a period of ten years, extending from 1910 to 1920, when he returned to Houston, and bought a large interest in the Pan-American Manufacturing Company, which he operated until making his present connections.

Mr. Guseman was married in Houston in 1905 to Miss Mary Oliver, a native of the Lone Star State. They have two children, Frankie May and Joseph Oliver. Mr. and Mrs. Guseman reside at 1615 Jefferson Street. In fraternal organizations, Mr. Guseman holds membership in the B. P. O. E. and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Guseman has great faith in the future of Houston, and expects it to continue its steady consistent growth until it will become the leading city of the Southwest.



WILLIAM M. RICE, philanthropist, capitalist, one of Houston's premier citizens and member of a distinguished pioneer family, is widely known as a successful Lumber man and Banker, and one of the most helpful and respected citizens of Houston and South Texas. Mr. Rice maintains an office at 1015 Union National Bank Building, and looks after his varied Houston interests, and spends much of his time in the interest of the Rice Institute of which he is vice president of the board of trustees. He is a director of the Union National Bank, of which bank he was one of the founders under the name of the Union Bank and Trust Company, which was later changed to the Union National Bank. He is also a director in the Guardian Trust Company and the Houston Land and Trust Company, and is president of the Merchants and Planters Oil Company.

A native Texan, Mr. Rice was born in Houston in 1857. His father, F. A. Rice (deceased since 1901) was one of the early settlers of Texas, coming to this state from Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1850. He was a pioneer merchant and planter in the Brazos River valley. Later, he was for many years treasurer of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, and still later was engaged in the banking business and was one of the original trustees of the Rice Institute. His mother was Miss Charlotte M. Baldwin, a daughter of Horace Baldwin, who was Mayor of Houston during the days of the republic, and was a brother-in-law of A. C. Allen, one of the founders of Houston. Her paternal ancestors were the founders of Baldwinville, New York. Mr. Rice's family is of the old revolutionary stock, sprung from the sturdy Scotch-Irish and English pioneers of colonial days in America. His great-grandfather, Hall, was among the wounded at the Battle of Lexington, in 1776, but despite the fact of this wound, he lived to be one hundred and one years old. Dying in Massachusetts at that age. Mr. Rice's four brothers, J. S., H. B., David, and B. B. Rice, are prominent business men of Houston, another brother, F. A., resides in the Rio Grande Valley. H. B. Rice served the city with distinction as mayor for several years. The foundation of Mr. Rice's education was obtained in private schools and an Academy of Houston. He later attended Princeton University, where he was a class-mate of the late President Woodrow Wilson, graduating from that institution in the class of 1879. During the year of his graduation, Mr. Rice entered railroad work as a civil engineer, and continued in this line until 1882 when he engaged in the Lumber business in Tyler County with a saw mill located at Hyatt in that county, there being at that time, no other buildings or industries at Hyatt but the plant of his lumber concern. Associated with Mr. Rice in the lumber business was his brother, J. S., and they continued this business until 1906. In 1907 they established a mill at Ward, Louisiana, and operated there for eleven years. At the end of this period, the timber was practically cut in that immediate vicinity. He was engaged in the lumber business for thirty-five years.

Mr. Rice's uncle, William Marsh Rice, provided in his will that Mr. Rice be a trustee of the William M. Rice Institute, and was put on the board of trustees before his uncle's death in 1900. The Rice Institute grounds comprise three hundred acres, and about \$3,000,000.00 is represented in the land, build-

ings and equipment; making this institution, by far, the largest endowed school in the entire South. In round numbers, there is about \$13,000,000.00 invested in or provided for the Rice Institute; there is about \$10,000,000.00 working capital and valuable lands besides. Grouping of buildings has been planned for fifty years in the future. Under this plan the new Chemical Laboratory has recently been completed. About eighty people, each one a specialist in his line, are employed on the teaching staff of the Rice Institute.

In Mr. Rice's opinion, the big thing needed now for Houston is the drainage of the Harris County lands. This county is composed of very fine agricultural lands, and drainage is now being arranged. He thinks Houston has the greatest future of any city in the Southwest. The bulk of the territory in the Rio Grande Valley is tributary to Houston, and less than 10 per cent of that country is developed, but is just now in line for development. In social organizations Mr. Rice is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club the University Club and the Episcopal Church. With the exception of the period between 1875 and 1901 Mr. Rice has spent all his life in Houston and vicinity. He has seen it grow from a village to the busy, thriving city with the world's commerce brought to its very doors by the big ocean liners, and the end is not yet in sight as to the possibilities for continued growth. Mr. Rice has always been active in the business, social and general community life of Houston.



FRED HARRIS, cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, went to that city from Houston, where for over a year he had been manager and director of the Houston Federal Reserve Branch Bank. Mr. Harris has been connected with the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas since the time of its opening, except for the period spent in Houston.

Fred Harris is a native of Texas, born in Van Alstyne, Texas. His father, Fred Harris, a native of Virginia, came to Texas in the early '60s as engineer in charge of construction of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and was also active as a civil engineer until his death. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Bessie Dabney, a native of Virginia, is also deceased. Mr. Harris obtained his education in the schools of Dallas, beginning his banking career at an early age, and is largely a self-made man. His first employment was with the City National Bank at Dallas, where he received his banking training under such men as E. O. Tenison and E. M. Reardon, who were at that time at the head of the City National Bank. After leaving the City National Bank Mr. Harris engaged in contracting in Houston in 1912 and 1913, later returning to Dallas when the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas was organized.

Mr. Harris was married at Dallas, Texas, the 19th of December, 1902, to Miss Julia Paden, a native Texan. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have two children, Fred Harris, Jr., with the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas, and Arch Harris, a student at Texas A. & M. College. Mr. Harris is very well known and popular in business circles of Houston and Texas, and while his friends in South Texas rejoice in his promotion, yet his removal from Houston was greatly regretted by his many friends.



H. W. Rice

WILLIAM P. HOBBY. Perhaps in the history of his generation, there is no man better known to the people of Texas than is William P. Hobby, of Houston, newspaper and business man, and ex-governor of the Lone Star State. A native Texan, Mr. Hobby started his career in the business world as a young man with the Houston Post as subscription clerk and remained with that well known daily paper for a period of twelve years, during which period he worked his way up through the various branches. In 1907 he severed his connection with the Houston Post and went to Beaumont, Texas, as president, publisher and general manager of the Beaumont Enterprise, remaining in this capacity until he was elected governor of Texas. Mr. Hobby was the twenty-sixth governor of the state, serving in the highest office within the gift of the people of Texas from 1917 to 1921. After leaving the governor's chair, he returned to Beaumont, operating his well known newspaper until 1922, when he came to Houston in order to engage in the insurance business. With Mr. George R. Christie, he organized the Oilmen's Reciprocal Association, later absorbed by the Security Union Casualty Company, and the Lumbermen's Reciprocal Association, two of the largest and strongest organizations of their kind in the Southwest. Forty people compose the staff in the offices of these companies, which occupy the entire fourth floor of the Great Southern Life Building, at Houston, Texas. These insurance companies do business in all states where there is a compensation law. The business of these firms has had a phenomenal growth. In addition to his interests in these companies, Mr. Hobby is interested in many enterprises of Houston, Beaumont and other parts of Texas. He is a director of the First National Bank of Beaumont, and is an officer and stockholders in various other banks of Southwest Texas, where he is well known and regarded as a keen executive and financier. Since locating in Houston, Mr. Hobby joined Mr. R. S. Sterling of Houston in the purchase of the Houston Post-Dispatch, and is president of the publishing company. The Post-Dispatch has the largest newspaper plant in this section of Texas, publishing a morning paper, with the largest home delivered circulation in Houston. The Houston Post-Dispatch's twenty-two story building completed in January, 1926, is probably the finest office building owned by publishers of any newspaper in Texas. The executive offices and downtown business offices are maintained in this building, while the publishing plant is housed in the new and modern structure recently erected at Polk and Dowling. Mr. Hobby is also a director and stockholder in the Interstate Trust Company, of Dallas, which is engaged in financing home building in a number of the small cities of Texas.

Mr. Hobby was born in Polk County on March 26th, 1878. His father, Judge Edwin Hobby, came to Texas from Florida in 1860. He settled in Tyler County, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1876, he removed to Polk County, and later to Harris County, where he continued to reside until his death in Houston in 1899. Judge Hobby was state senator, district judge and judge of the Commission of Appeals of Texas, and a leader in the legal profession of the Southwest in his day, and many of the pioneers of Texas remember him as a

beacon light of the legal profession. His mother, Mrs. Dora (Pettus) Hobby, a native of Virginia, was brought to Texas when a child by her parents and was reared and educated here. Her father, John R. Pettus, a physician and a pioneer settler of Fort Bend County, was also engaged in farming, ranching and cattle raising and was one of the prominent citizens of that county. Mr. Hobby's education was obtained in the public schools of Polk County, and a short time after his parents removed to Houston, he was a student of the public schools here, which he left at an early age in order to engage in newspaper work, which he has continued at intervals throughout his life. The longest period in which he was not directly in charge of newspaper work was while serving the state of Texas as its chief executive, and his regime as governor marked an epoch in Texas history. He was war governor, during the great World War, and prohibition, woman suffrage, the Open Port Law and other important measures were enacted during his administration.

Mr. Hobby was married at New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 15th, 1915, to Miss Willie Cooper, a native Texan and a daughter of Hon. S. B. Cooper (deceased) of Beaumont, who for many years served as a member of Congress from the Beaumont district. Judge Cooper was one of the leaders in the legal circles of Texas, and distinguished himself as a jurist and a statesman. Mr. Hobby is a member of the A. F. and A. M., is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner of El Mina Temple of Galveston. He is a member of the Beaumont Club, the Beaumont Country Club, the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club and many other of the state's business and social organizations, in which he takes an active interest. Since locating in Houston, Mr. Hobby has become a part of the business life of this city, being associated with practically every laudable enterprise that has been brought before the public since that time. Mr. Hobby is a leader in the journalistic circles of the country and is perhaps the best known journalist of the Southwest, as well as one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens.

THE KIRBY INVESTMENT COMPANY was chartered in 1919, to operate in real estate, building, loans and investments in Harris and Dallas Counties.

The officers of the Kirby Investment Company are: John H. Kirby, president; John G. Logue, of the law firm of Andrews, Streetman, Logue and Mobley, vice president; J. F. B. Rawcliffe, vice president of the Kirby Lumber Company, and treasurer of Kirby Petroleum Company, secretary and treasurer; E. V. Clark, assistant secretary-treasurer, and R. E. Jordan, manager.

The main office of the company is in the Kirby Lumber Company Building, Houston, and the Dallas office is located at 628 Kirby Building.

The company owns very desirable downtown business property in both Houston and Dallas. The most important holding is the Kirby Building of sixteen stories of Gothic architecture located at the corner of Main and Akard Streets in the heart of Dallas. The Kirby Building is managed by Mr. P. L. Garth, who has had over fourteen years' experience in operating office buildings and who at present is one of the directors of the Southern Association of Building Owners and Managers.



BALDWIN RICE, cattle man, and native Houstonian, has, throughout his life, been closely identified with the social, civic, commercial, educational and political life of his city. He has practically retired from active business pursuits, and is only looking after his personal business, and maintains an office for this purpose at 910 Union National Bank Building, at Houston. Mr. Rice engaged in the cattle business soon after leaving college, and has since that time been engaged in this industry, along with his many other interests. Although he served the city for many years as Mayor, and Harris County for many years as Public Weigher of Cotton and as County Commissioner, and in the annals of the history of the City and County, there has probably been no other man who has accomplished more along progressive lines than has H. Baldwin Rice. He is reticent about giving any information regarding himself, and anything that he may have accomplished, saying that if he had done any good for Houston and Harris County, that it would speak for itself. His first public office was that of Public Weigher of Cotton for Harris County, and he held this office until 1896. From 1892 to 1896, he was one of the County Commissioners of Harris County, and, during this time, the first highway in the County was paved, along with many other improvements. Mr. Rice was elected Mayor of Houston for the first time in 1896, and re-elected to this important City position again in the following years, 1905, 1907, 1909 and 1911. During his administration as Mayor, he contributed greatly to the growth of the City, and has left a monument of life-time work in the nature of a great city and his name will go into the History of Texas as one of its builders. During his regime as Mayor the city had one of the lowest tax rates, this being one and one-half, and at the same time making all kinds of improvements, many schools were built and many streets paved, two high schools, the North Side and the South Side. The Main Street Viaduct was also built, which is regarded as one of the greatest accomplishments for the City of Houston. He bought the Water Works for the City, while Mayor, and reduced the water rate from 40 cents to 15 cents, and was, in reality, the father of the paving plan, which paved Houston streets. Houston today enjoys very little that was not accomplished or begun during the Rice administration, and, instead of becoming Mayor as a poor man, and leaving the office rice, he went in rich and came out worth a great deal less than when becoming Mayor. Mr. Rice has, as Mayor and as private citizen, worked incessantly for the good of his city and state. He was one of the original builders of the Ship Channel and gave of both his time and means to make it a reality. Many capitalists were entertained by him and shown over the ship channel, and for these boats and entertainments, Mr. Rice paid personally, and spent of his means in other ways to further the project that made his native city the Deep Water City of Texas, where the largest ocean-going vessels from all parts of the world, fly their flags and bring the world's commerce to the lap of Houston, and pour from their horns of plenty, commodities of every kind. In 1901 Mr. Rice was appointed by the Probate Court administrator for the estate of his uncle, the late William M. Rice, out of which grew the magnifi-

cent Rice Institute, the largest endowed College in the world, and, although a comparatively young college, its reputation has spread to the four corners of the country, and students from practically every State in the Union are attracted to Houston by this great seat of learning, where courses of every kind may be completed, and the generations which are able to attend such a college as the Rice Institute, of Houston, are, indeed, fortunate. For many years Mr. Rice took an active interest in Texas politics and always stood for good government. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1900 and 1916.

Mr. Rice was born on March 28th, 1861. His father, F. A. Rice (deceased since 1901) was one of the early settlers of Texas, coming to this State from Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1850. He was a pioneer merchant and planter of the Brazos River Valley. Later, he was for many years Treasurer of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and still later was engaged in the Banking business in Houston, and was one of the original trustees of the Rice Institute. His mother was Miss Charlotte M. Baldwin, a daughter of Horace Baldwin, Mayor of Houston in the early days, and was a brother-in-law of A. C. Allen, one of the founders of Houston. Her paternal ancestors were the founders of Baldwinville, New York. Mr. Rice's family is of old Revolutionary stock, sprung from the sturdy Scotch-Irish and English pioneers of Colonial days in America. His great-grandfather Hall was one of the wounded at the battle of Lexington in 1775, but despite the fact that he received this wound, he lived to reach the age of one hundred and two years, dying in the State of Massachusetts at that age. Mr. Rice's four brothers, J. S., B. B., Dave and W. M. are prominent business men of Houston, and are well-known throughout the State. Another brother, F. A., lives in the Rio Grande Valley.

Mr. Rice was married at Houston in 1883 to Miss Georgia Dumble, a daughter of George Dumble, a native of Canada, who came to Houston in 1850, and was always prominent in the affairs of the City. The Rice home is at La Porte, Texas, on the Bay. During the World War Mr. Rice was active in war work of all kinds, and was Chairman of the Harris County Draft Board. He is associated with many of the City's largest financial and industrial institutions, among these is the Suburban Homestead Company, of which he is President. Mrs. Rice is also active in all the civic and social life of the City, and is responsible for the building of the Woman's Co-operative Home, which will ever stand as a monument to this good woman's interest in young women. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Rice is a member of the B. P. O. E., Woodmen of the World, and all the civic clubs of the City, in which he has always taken an active interest. His regime as Mayor will always be pointed out as the time when Houston forged ahead and became a great City, and, if nothing more had been accomplished than the building of the spacious and ornate City Auditorium out of the current revenue of the City, his would have been a splendid administration for a modern City. While Mr. Rice will never talk of himself, it is nevertheless known that he is a leader in Texas in many respects, and there is no citizen of Houston who is more highly esteemed.



J. B. Rice





DS. CAGE, who for the past quarter of a century has been sincerely interested in the progress and prosperity of Houston, is the big type of business man who lends his interest not to one enterprise but to many, his activities having wide scope and including many important industries, banking and constructive development as typified by the channel that has given Houston deep water facilities. Several years ago Mr. Cage assumed the presidency of the Gulf State Bank of Houston and since taking this responsibility has been the active, dominating force of this institution, studying questions affecting general policy and by his conservative banking principles building up a large amount of new business.

Mr. Cage is a member of the Canal and Navigation District Commission, devoting much of his time to this work, which has been of vast importance in the progress of the city, greatly extending the commercial opportunities and affording deep water facilities to the industries of this section. A feature of this important development project is the publicly owned belt railroad serving the entire available water frontage and the industries located thereon and also used impartially by the eighteen railroads meeting the sea at Houston. The shipping facilities already available, and increasing the depth of the water ranks Houston as one of the great exporting centers of the state. Serving a territory that is rich in lumber, agricultural and industrial resources, the city is entering on an era of growth that will place it at the head of the cities of the state. Already the largest cotton receiving point in the world and the second largest cotton port, and with other resources yet undeveloped, the fifty-four miles of water frontage offer unlimited opportunity to constructive industries.

Mr. Cage came to Houston in 1898 and was a director and manager of the Round Bale Cotton Company until 1901, at which time he became manager of a cotton seed oil company, in 1902 engaging in business as the Weeks Brokerage Company, handling cotton exports until 1904 when he bought the company and it became known as the D. S. Cage Company, with Mr. Cage as sole owner. He began handling a large volume of rice exports and in this connection bought a rice mill at Katy, Texas, later, however, selling this. He also has extensive warehouse interests, these warehouses having been built on long leases. He also organized the Cuban Molasses Company, large importers, distributors and wholesale dealers in this commodity. In June, 1923, Mr. Cage organized the National Carbon Company, Inc. of which he is president. The plant, which is located at Monroe, Louisiana, began operations in the fall of 1923. Mr. Cage has also taken a great interest in the civic affairs of his city and was for two years vice president of the Chamber of Commerce and for one year served as president.

Mr. Cage was born at Jackson, Mississippi, the eighteenth of October, 1862, son of D. S. and Sarah Jane Connell Cage. His father was for many years a sugar planter, making his home at Terre Bonne Parish, Louisiana, serving during the Civil War and later was speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana. His mother was a native of Mississippi. Mr. Cage was educated in the private schools of Louisiana, later engaging in business in that state until 1890. In that year he came to Texas and prior to coming to Houston in 1898 had various

oil mill interests at Velasco and was interested in jetties on the Brazos.

Mr. Cage was married at New Orleans the seventh of April, 1883, to Miss Ellen Stewart Morgan, whose father was a well known sugar planter of Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Cage have one of the fine residences of Houston, located at 1903 Baldwin Street. They had a family of six children, five of whom survive, Lydia H. Cage, Mrs. R. B. Campbell, G. M. Cage, with the Southern Pacific Railroad, Margaret Cage and Hugh C. Cage, serving in the Merchant Marine as mate of the steamship Republic. A son, Harry, is deceased. The family attend the Episcopal Church. Mr. Cage is a Knight of Pythias, belonging to Gulf Lodge, No. 197, at Velasco. He is a member of the Houston Club and the Chamber of Commerce.



ROY R. ROBERTS, for many years associated with various branches of electrical merchandising and other phases of the electrical industry, has for the past several years been active in Houston jobbing circles as manager of the Houston branch of the Southwest General Electric Company. The headquarters of the Southwest General Electric Company are in Dallas. The Southwest General Electric Company are general jobbers in electrical merchandise, selling motors of all kinds, and sizes, General Electric Company products, products of the Radio Corporation of America, a line including full equipment for sending and receiving radio stations, and also manufacture and sell Curtis turbine engines. The Southwest General Electric Company occupies a modern, three story and basement building of concrete and brick construction, located at Third and Railroad Streets. The building affords eighty thousand square feet of floor space, where they have an extremely large stock of merchandise, and a force of employees numbering over fifty, with nine salesmen on the road. The territory covered by this firm includes all of South Texas. The Southwest General Electric Company is the largest of its kind in Texas, covering a city block, facing on the waterway which is an extension of the Houston Ship Channel. Since assuming the management of this company in 1918 Mr. Roberts has been active in building up the already extensive trade of the company. The officers of the company are, H. E. Hobson, president and general manager, and Henry Lange, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Roberts was born at Corsicana, Texas, in 1879, son of John Sterling Roberts, in the monument business at Dallas, and Mattie Booth Roberts. He was educated in the public schools of Dallas, and after graduating from high school took a business course. He spent one year with the Western Electric Company, as departmental manager, at Chicago, then was for eight years with the Bell Telephone Company, at San Antonio, as wire chief and manager. Following this he went with the Hobson Electric Company at Dallas as salesman, working in many departments, and coming to Houston in 1918 as manager of the Houston branch.

Mr. Roberts was married at San Antonio, to Miss Lillian Carstens, daughter of R. L. and Daisy Carstens. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have one child, Lillian. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Praetorians, the Houston Club, the Glenbrook Country Club, and is a Mason, York Rite, and a member of Hella Temple



JAMES M. ROCKWELL, pioneer lumber man of Texas, and a leader in this great industry, has, for a quarter of a century, maintained his headquarters and home in Houston, where he heads the Rockwall Bros. & Co. This firm was organized in 1896 by Mr. Rockwell and his brother, A. A. Rockwell (deceased since 1904). The Rockwell Bros. and Company own and operate twenty-eight lumber yards, located in North Texas and Oklahoma, and the organization of this company numbers upward of one hundred people. The purchasing and accounting departments of the firm's entire business are maintained in Houston, where their office is located at 503 Foster Building.

Mr. Rockwell was born in Indiana in October, 1863. His father, H. M. Rockwell, a member of a well-known Ohio family, came to Texas in 1877. His mother was Miss Mary Cantwell, a member of an old and prominent Ohio family. Mr. Rockwell's education was obtained in the public schools of Albany, Texas, and the University of Hard Knocks. He has spent practically all his business life in the lumber industry, which began in Albany, Texas, in 1889, with the M. T. Jones Lumber Company, and remained with this company until the death of Mr. Jones in 1898, when he became one of the executors of his estate. He continued as executor for fifteen years, and that fact was primarily the cause of Mr. Rockwell's removal to Houston to assist in looking after this vast estate. Mr. Rockwell has, during his twenty-five years of residence in Houston, become associated in many of the leading industries and institutions of the city, and is vice-president of the Bankers Mortgage Company, and is treasurer of the Lumbermen's Underwriters.

Mr. Rockwell was married in Cisco, Texas, October 23rd, 1889, to Miss Sallie W. Richardson, a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of W. C. Richardson (deceased), a well-known business man of Mississippi, who had lived in Texas only four years before his death. They have four children, James W., Cecil C., Lillian and Henry M. Rockwell. The three sons are associated with their father in business, and the daughter is at home with parents. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell reside at 2116 Crawford Street. In social organizations Mr. Rockwell holds membership in the Houston Country Club and the Houston Club, Rotary Club and other similar social organizations. Mr. Rockwell takes a keen interest in the welfare of all members of his organization, and the loyalty of his associates and employes is of the highest type—everybody happy. He is deeply interested in all matters that will in any manner assist in the development of Houston, and believes that this City, within a period of ten years will have attained a population of five hundred thousand.



W. NEAL, Vice-President and Manager of the Cheek-Neal Coffee Company, of Houston, entered the coffee business when twenty-one years of age, and has remained in this line of endeavor since that time, and knows coffee and the business end of this great industry as few men know it. The Cheek-Neal Coffee Company was organized in 1886 at Nashville, Tennessee and the name "Maxwell House" was given to this coffee, from a famous old hotel in Nashville, called the Maxwell House. The home plant of this famous

coffee is still at Nashville, and they have plants at Houston, Jacksonville, Florida; Brooklyn, New York, and Richmond, Virginia. It is conceded that the Maxwell House brand has taken the lead among coffee drinkers, and is in a class of excellency all to itself. Mr. Neal came to Texas in 1904 and wisely chose Houston for his home, seeing in this city a great future. The Cheek-Neal Coffee Company sell to jobbers only, and each plant roasts its own coffee, and about 75 per cent of their coffee comes from South and Central America. The Houston plant handles about 100,000 bags of coffee annually, which they obtain in a raw state and roast, using gas, which permits clean roasting, without the presence of soot or smoke. During the twenty years the Cheek-Neal plant has been in operation in Houston their growth has been remarkable. Twelve cylinders are now used in the roasting, making this roasting plant the largest of its kind West of the Mississippi river, and they are planning to materially enlarge this already large plant. From fifty to sixty people are employed in the Houston plant and twenty-five traveling salesmen sell the Maxwell House coffee and tea with Houston headquarters. The Maxwell House Tea is regarded as the twin sister of Maxwell House Coffee in quality, flavor and goodness and great quantities of tea is also sold by this company. The Houston plant is located at 2017-19 Preston Avenue and the other officers of the company are J. O. Cheek, Nashville, president; D. M. Bayer, Nashville, treasurer, and Newman Cheek, secretary; the vice-presidents are J. R. Neal, Leon T. Cheek, R. L. Cheek, J. H. Cheek and F. L. Cheek.

Mr. Neal was born at Fountain Run, Kentucky, on January 12th, 1865. His father, J. M. Neal, also a native of Kentucky, was an extensive farmer of the Blue Grass State and lived there all his life. His mother was Miss Margaret Dunn, a member of a prominent Kentucky family. His education was obtained in Glasgow, Kentucky and at the South Normal University. Immediately after leaving school, Mr. Neal entered the wholesale grocery establishment of Cheek and Neal at Nashville, and a short time later this business was made into an exclusive coffee business and Mr. Neal remained with this firm in Nashville until coming to Houston in 1904, in order to organize this branch of the business here, which has grown rapidly.

Mr. Neal was married at Fulton, Kentucky, June 22nd, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Robert H. Mitchell, an extensive farmer of that State. They have one son, James Robert Neal, who is a vice president of the Cheek-Neal Coffee Company at Houston, and one daughter, Margaret (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Neal reside at 301 Avondale Avenue. Mr. Neal's son, J. R., married Marion Seward, a daughter of Ingram Seward, of Houston, and they have two children—Marion and Robert. Mr. Neal is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club and the Rotary Club of which organization he is Past Director. He is a consistent member of the First Baptist Church, of Houston. It is due in great measure to J. W. Neal that the Cheek-Neal Coffee Company has grown to be the largest roasters of fine coffee and tea in the country, and made the "Maxwell House" brand the largest selling brand of coffee in the world.



James H. H. H.



ERNEST CARROLL, while still a young man, is one of the pioneer oil men of Texas with an experience dating from the Corsicana field in 1898, with continuous work in this industry to the present time. All of Mr. Carroll's oil experience has been from the office end, and this is regarded as being of great importance, as big organizations need big executives and executives of experience and training. His first experience was obtained in the fields of Corsicana, and that is considered the beginning point for oil in Texas, and J. S. Cullinan, from whom he received his early training, is the dean of the oil industry in this State, and probably has taught the rudiments of the business to more successful oil men than any other man. When Mr. Cullinan first organized his office force in Corsicana in 1898, Mr. Carroll was a member of this organization. In 1904 he went to Jennings, Louisiana, for The Texas Company and remained there until February, 1907. He then came to Beaumont, Texas, and remained there until March, 1908, when he moved to Houston, and was assistant treasurer of the Texas Company until 1914, when he was made assistant to the first vice president, Mr. T. J. Donoghue, and has many matters from every department to take care of, which he has handled very satisfactorily for this big oil company.

A native Texan, Mr. Carroll was born at Blooming Grove, Navarro County, February 14th, 1878. His father, J. D. Carroll (deceased since May, 1922), was for twenty-five years engaged in the lumber business with J. E. Whiteselle at Corsicana under the firm name of J. E. Whiteselle & Co., and later engaged in the drilling of oil wells in South Texas and was very successful in this work, having drilled many of the best producers in the South Texas area. His mother was Miss Gertrude Foote, a member of a well known family of Louisiana and died in November, 1922. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Corsicana, where he graduated from the latter in the class of 1897. Mr. Carroll obtained his knowledge of oil accounting by close application and practical experience, and is regarded as an expert in this line of work. After leaving school, he was for one year with his father in the lumber business before entering the oil industry, which he has continued through all his business life with the exception of the one year spent in the lumber business.

Mr. Carroll was married in Corsicana on October 25th, 1900, to Miss Hannah Bond, a native of Missouri and a daughter of M. M. Bond (deceased), who resided in Texas during the latter years of his life, and was a practicing physician both in Missouri and Texas. They have four children—B. E. Carroll, 22 years of age; Geraldine, aged 20 years; W. A., 18 years of age, and P. M. Carroll, aged 16 years. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll reside at 216 Stratford Street. Mr. Carroll is a member of the American Petroleum Institute. He is an enthusiastic Texas Company man, having been with this company since shortly after it was organized. The Texas Company is one of the oldest oil companies in Texas, and with the home office in Houston, has a remarkable organization with a real spirit. Mr. Carroll has one hobby—hunting and fishing—and has made a practice each year for many years of hunting deer

in West Texas, besides various bird and duck shooting expeditions on the Gulf Coast, and many fishing trips.



W. J. BINYON is performing for the wholesale interests of Houston a service that is second in importance to none and one that is filling a distinctly felt want among all business interests of the city engaged in either import or export trade. Mr. Binyon is President and General Manager of the Binyon Ship Side Warehouse Company, with city offices at Pine and Allen Streets, and plant and warehouse located on the Ship Channel.

This company was organized early in 1923 for the purpose of operating a chain of warehouses on the Ship Channel. The first unit of this proposed chain is already in operation and has a floor space totalling one hundred and thirty thousand square feet with two hundred employees. The company receives and forwards merchandise of every class and description and is doing an especially large business in sugar and coffee, handling practically all of the coffee received at Houston and a considerable quantity of import sugar. This is the largest company of its kind in South Texas and has experienced a steady and rapid growth since its organization. Officers of the company are W. J. Binyon, President and Manager; W. J. Binyon, III, Vice President; C. L. Byrne, Secretary, and E. O. Binyon, Treasurer.

Mr. Binyon is a native of Texas and was born in Fort Worth on October 23, 1875. He is a son of W. J. and Lelia (Howard) Binyon and received his education in the public and high schools of Fort Worth. His father came to Fort Worth in 1874 and operated an overland freight service by wagon from Fort Worth to other Texas points not served by railway lines.

After leaving school Mr. Binyon engaged in various lines of activity until 1900, when he went into the transportation business in Fort Worth. He continued in this until 1915, when he organized the Binyon-O'Keefe Storage Company, which operated a chain of storage and warehouses and a transfer service in Fort Worth and Houston. In 1923 he disposed of his interests in this company and perfected his present organization, which bids fair to become not only the largest organization of its kind in Houston, but the entire Southwest as well.

Mr. Binyon was married in Fort Worth in 1899 to Miss Mary Louise Orrick, daughter of N. C. Orrick, formerly of Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Binyon are the parents of seven children, E. O., W. J. III, Mary Semmes, Lucy, Martha, Lelia and Nicholas. The family home is at 3618 San Jacinto Street.

The years of experience which Mr. Binyon has had in the transfer and storage of merchandise enables him to give a real service to the wholesalers and jobbers of Houston. The loading and unloading facilities at his channel warehouses are of the most modern and efficient type, enabling merchants to receive their goods with a minimum loss of time after their arrival in port.

A well organized traffic department is maintained by the Binyon Company and goods consigned by them dealers at interior points are traced to destination and every assistance given clients in obtaining prompt movements. Mr. Binyon is a member of the Houston Traffic Club and the Knights of Columbus.



JOHN ASA WILKINS. Twenty-five years of business experience in Houston, most of it in an executive capacity in connection with banks, has brought to John Asa Wilkins and to the State National Bank, of which he is president, definite recognition as potent factors in the city's development.

Mr. Wilkins came to Houston in 1897, when he became connected with the Commercial National Bank. In 1904 he went to Lane City and for two years was interested in the rice milling industry, but returned to Houston in 1906 and for the next five years engaged in a wholesale commission business, handling an extensive trade in rice, sugar and molasses.

He was then called upon to liquidate the Harris County Bank and Trust Company for the commissioner of insurance and banking of Texas, and was engaged in this task until 1914, during which year he was also secretary of the National Currency Association of Houston, under the supervision of the secretary of the treasury.

These various business experiences, especially the opportunity to study banking methods, were valuable preparations for the development of his own banking business when, in 1915, Mr. Wilkins joined his brother, H. M. Wilkins, and a group of Houston business men, in organizing the State Bank and Trust Company.

The success of this bank led to its being chartered as the State National Bank, in 1921, and it now operates under the national charter.

The State National Bank is capitalized at \$500,000 and has about \$5,000,000 in deposits, with total resources of more than \$5,750,000. The bank occupies the main floor, basement and mezzanine of the twelve-story State National Bank Building, at 412 Main Street, one of Houston's most modernly equipped office and bank buildings.

The deposits of the State National Bank have increased from \$400,000, in 1915, to about \$5,000,000, in 1925. This steady advancement is attributed by Houston business leaders to the conservative policy of the president and the other officers, and to the confidence felt by the general public in the integrity of these men.

Although a quiet man, not given to courting public notice, Mr. Wilkins has not shunned civic responsibilities and patriotic duties. During the war, he took an active part in the various philanthropic and patriotic "drives" instituted for the purpose of bringing the war to a speedier close or of mitigating the suffering caused by the operations of war. He continued these activities through the readjustment period following the war, and in 1921 was one of a commission of ten appointed by the commissioner of insurance and banking for the state of Texas to assist in handling banking difficulties experienced in the oil fields of West Texas.

Mr. Wilkins is a native Texan, his family on both sides having been identified with prominent business and professional pursuits in the older states of the Union, before coming to Texas. He was born at Brenham, Texas, on February 6th, 1871, the son of William Gaston Wilkins and Eunice Lewis Wilkins. His father, now deceased, was for many years a merchant of Brenham, to which place he came in 1845. He was married there on January 16th, 1866.

William Gaston Wilkins was the son of John B.

Wilkins of North Carolina and Elizabeth Allen Wilkins of South Carolina, who were married at Benton, Alabama, where John B. Wilkins was a commission merchant and owner of a steamboat landing. William Gaston Wilkins was an officer on General Tom Green's staff, in the famous Green's Brigade of the Army of the Confederacy, and was among the first to go aboard the federal warship Harriet Lane, when she was captured by Confederate soldiers who had gone down by river boats from Harrisburg to Galveston Bay.

Eunice Lewis Wilkins, the mother of John Asa Wilkins, was the daughter of Colonel Asa Miles Lewis, who came to Texas in 1838, immediately after his marriage to Ann M. Browning, in Georgia. The couple settled at Matagorda, Texas, then a flourishing port and cotton market, but soon afterwards moved to Columbus, Texas, where their eldest daughter, Eunice, was born.

While living in Columbus, Colonel Lewis was representative from Colorado County at the Congress of the Republic of Texas, when Washington, Texas, was the capitol. Colonel Lewis was one of the leading lawyers of the day and was prominent in building the new country. He was one of the commissioners who laid out the town of Brenham.

John Asa Wilkins was married in Lockland, Ohio, on April 18th, 1899, to Miss Margaret Bierbower, daughter of Frank Bierbower of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her grandfather, Thomas Fox, established the Fox Paper Company at Lockland, before the war between the states, and her uncle, Major George B. Fox, manager of the company, was an officer in the Army of the Republic, a state senator and a close friend of President McKinley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins live at 2915 Caroline Street, Houston. They have four children, Mrs. Sam Parker, of Bryan, Texas, and Mary Edna, Elizabeth and Virginia, at home.

Descended from men and women whose lives are impressed upon the records of the state in which he was born, Mr. Wilkins reflects in his business activities the persistence, integrity, conservatism and trustworthiness that distinguished the pioneers. He early saw opportunities for advancement in Houston and identified himself and his business ambitions with the future of the city. He has seen and been a part of Houston's development to her present proud positions as a port, a commercial metropolis, and an educational center, and he believes profoundly in her greater future.



P. PRIDDIE, Jr., vice president and cashier of the Marine Bank and Trust Company, has been with this institution since its organization, February 24th, 1925. The Marine Bank and Trust Company took over the assets, good will and stock of the Peoples State Bank, of which Mr. Priddie was serving as first vice president at the time of the merger. The bank was organized with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, and a surplus of seventy-five thousand fully paid in. Other officers of the bank are, Denton W. Cooley, president; Ike L. Freed, vice president; H. H. Gieseke, vice president; Stuart A. Giraud, vice president. Other officers and directors consist of many of the most substantial and progressive business men of Houston.



J. A. Wilkins

A native Texan, Mr. Priddie was born in Montgomery County, April 1st, 1890. His father, T. P. Priddie, a native of Virginia, came to Texas as a young man, and for many years has been a prominent merchant of Gatesville, where he is still active in the business circles. His mother was formerly Miss Annie Simonton, a member of a well known pioneer Texas family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Montgomery County, and the Gatesville High school, from which he graduated. He also attended the public schools of Huntington, West Virginia, and later the Allen Academy at Bryan, Texas, followed by a period as a student of the University of Texas. After leaving the latter institution, Mr. Priddie came to Houston and entered the employ of the old Central Bank and Trust Company, where he remained for six months and then became associated with the Lumbermans Nation Bank. Remaining only a short time with this institution he went to Waco, Texas, with the First State Bank and Trust Company. He was connected with several banks in Waco over a period of five years, and was again associated with the First State Bank and Trust Company at the time he entered the World War. Mr. Priddie enlisted in the naval air service in 1918 and was stationed at Seattle, Washington, as Naval Air Cadet until the end of the war, when he returned to Texas and was made State Bank Examiner for the northern portion of Texas, and was later in the office which conducted this work. He spent about one and a half years in this work, after which he became State Bank Commissioner, a position he held for two years. At this time he became associated with the Peoples State Bank as First Vice President, holding this position until the merger with the Marine Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Priddie was married at Rogers, Texas, on November 20th, 1917, to Miss Marian Baugh, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of M. V. Baugh, well known in the business circles of Rogers and the surrounding territory. They have one daughter, Patricia. Mr. and Mrs. Priddie reside at 1501 Elgin Avenue. Mr. Priddie is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in the Waco Lodge, where he has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite body of this order, and is also a member of Karem Temple, Waco, Texas. He is treasurer of the Glenbrook Country Club, and a member of the board of directors of the Guaranty Fund Association. Mr. Priddie is regarded as one of the leaders in the banking circles of South Texas, where he has a host of friends in the social and business circles.



ALBERT TRAYLOR, well known Houston business man, has been connected with various business enterprises of the city for the past seventeen years and is one of the best known of the younger business men of the city. Practically his entire business career has been spent in the shoe business, in which he is now engaged.

Mr. Traylor is manager of the Fannin Shoe Store, 422 Fannin Street, at the corner of Prairie Avenue. The firm has enjoyed an increasing business since it was established, and is growing in popularity. The officers are, S. A. Starkey, president; James G. Donavan, vice president and treasurer, and Albert Traylor, manager.

The Fannin Shoe Store carries the nationally known Conrad shoes, and while not a large establishment caters to the very best trade and carries a splendid line of high grade merchandise. It is housed in an attractive store with modern fixtures and the sales people here are courteous and trained in giving service to the patrons.

Mr. Traylor, who is a native of Texas, was born in Montgomery County on July 20th, 1889. He is a son of W. A. Traylor, now deceased. He attended the public schools of Montgomery County and Massey Business College and saw his first business experience as a shoe salesman. He was connected with various shoe concerns in Houston for seventeen years. During the past seven years before establishing his own business he was the local manager of the Houston store of the Douglas Shoe Company. He knows every angle of the shoe business and is a firm believer in giving to his customers the very best in service and the greatest values obtainable.

Mr. Traylor was married at Houston on September 16, 1915, to Miss Pearl Elizabeth Dunnam. They have two children, Albert Emery and Annah Virginia. The family home is at 2117 Decatur Street.

Apart from his interest in commercial affairs, Mr. Traylor is actively interested in various movements in Houston that have for their object the betterment of the city as a whole. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Arabia Temple Shrine, the Waverly Blue Lodge and the Civitan Club.



L. GOHLMAN, lifelong resident of Houston, and member of the firm of Gohlman, Lester and Company, cotton merchants and exporters, was one of the best known cotton men in the state. Mr. Gohlman was reared in an atmosphere of this great industry, his father having organized the company in 1867, which since that time has been one of the leading cotton firms of the South.

A native Texan, Mr. Gohlman was born in Houston, May 7th, 1870. His father, S. L. Gohlman (deceased since 1914), came to Texas from Germany in 1848, and settled near Cameron, where he remained until coming to Houston, in 1860. He continued to reside here, and was engaged in the cotton business during all of this time, and was known as one of the largest domestic dealers and exporters of his time. His mother was Miss Sarah Streetman, who was well known in Houston for her many acts of charity. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, later attending Dean College, of Franklin, Massachusetts. Soon after leaving college he entered the cotton business with his father and continued in this great industry until his death.

Mr. Gohlman was married at Dallas, in 1890, to Miss Elizabeth McGuire, a member of a prominent North Texas family. Mr. and Mrs. Gohlman had two children, Itaska, wife of Wm. H. S. Vidor, and Miss Evelyn Corrinne Gohlman.

Mr. Gohlman died at his home, in Houston, May 10th, 1924. During his lifetime he exerted a vital influence over the life of the day, not only in cotton circles, but in all affairs pertaining to the public growth and upbuilding of his beloved city. He was a director in the Houston Cotton Exchange, and a member of the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club.



T. STAITI, pioneer oil man and capitalist, is accredited with having contributed much to the oil industry in Southern Texas, and probably has been engaged in the business longer than any other man now operating in this section. Mr. Staiti has been a resident of Houston since 1903, coming from Beaumont, where he was one of the pioneers in the development of the famous Spindle Top field. A close student of geology and of all matters pertaining to the oil industry, as early as 1896, Mr. Staiti prepared a report on the Spindle Top field, pointing out the conditions that indicated this as an oil center, the details of which were published by the Associated Press at that time. When the famous Lucas gusher was brought in in 1901, thus definitely establishing Texas' first great gusher field, the press of Beaumont and other cities republished Mr. Staiti's early report on this field, thereby perpetuating to him some of the well deserved credit for the discovery of the field that marked the beginning of a new era in oil development work in the United States.

Removing to Beaumont in 1901 from his former home at Waco, Mr. Staiti operated in the Spindle Top field. He and his firm, known at that time as Granbury, Staiti & Smith, drilled the first oil well at Humble. Practically his entire life has been spent in the oil industry and at an early age he was doing prospecting work in McLennan and other counties of Texas. His removal to Houston in 1903 marked the beginning of this city as a real oil center. Other oil operators followed and as new fields were opened and the shipping and other distributing facilities were improved, Houston began to assume its present day leadership in the oil industry. Quiet and unostentatious, Mr. Staiti has never courted publicity for his achievements, but is the real dean of the oil fraternity in Texas and has the unbounded respect and confidence of other operators. During his many years in the industry he has been associated with many oil men who are leaders today in this field. Opportunities came to him whereby he could have been identified with the larger companies and with groups organizing large companies, but he has preferred to remain with his own organizations.

Mr. Staiti has maintained offices in the Chronicle building since its erection, and is President of the Houston-Oklahoma Oil Company, American Sulphur Royalty Company, Valley Oil Corporation and is Vice President and General Manager of the Texas Exploration Company, Vice President of the Universal Sulphur Products Company, and Vice President of the Pathfinder Oil Corporation. The Texas Exploration Company discovered and brought in the first well at Damon Mound, later selling the property to the Sinclair interests, but retaining a participating interest. It still has a working interest in valuable property at Damon and Pierce Junction and owns extensive sulphur bearing properties at Damon. It also has large interests at Big Hill, Jefferson County.

The Houston-Oklahoma Oil Company has considerable holdings in the proven area of the Haldton, Oklahoma, fields and also valuable oil properties in Kansas.

Mr. Staiti and associates developed the sulphur

mines at Freeport and the American Sulphur Royalty Company, of which he is President and General Manager, owns the royalty interests on the property being operated by the Freeport Texas Company. Most of the prospecting and research work, as well as the details of acquiring the land holdings, was done under Mr. Staiti's supervision.

Primarily, Mr. Staiti is an independent operator and is interested in the following fields: West Columbia, Damon Mound, Pierce Junction, Humble, Orange, South Liberty, Markham, Hutchinson, Carson and Gray counties in the Panhandle region; Haldton, Oklahoma; Virgil, Greenwood County, Kansas, and various points in Louisiana. He has also acquired interests in the following domes recently discovered: Long Point, Fort Bend County; Hawkinsville, Matagorda County; Fannette, Jefferson County; Hinkel Ferry, Brazoria County; Hockley, Harris County, and Big Hill, Matagorda County.

Mr. Staiti is a native of Texas and was born at Marshall on February 12th, 1876, and received his education in the schools there and at the old Marshall College. During the early days of his career he was interested and active in military affairs in Texas and during his residence in Texarkana he was the youngest officer commissioned in the Texas Volunteer Guard. He is a son of Santo and Mary Jane (Deal) Staiti. Santo Staiti was born in Palermo, Italy, a graduate of one of the universities of Rome, therefore a man of letters, a linguist, particularly learned in English, German and French. He was prominent in the Republican party of Italy, and because of the political strife of the time he left this country for America in 1848, gathering what money he could get quickly together. The Staiti family was influential in Italy, Port Staiti, Italy, being named after it. Coming to New Orleans he was engaged in the merchandising business. When war between the States came, he joined the Ninth Louisiana Artillery, and fought as an officer from Fort Jackson to Gettysburg. After the war he returned to his business pursuits in New Orleans. Later as railroads were built he followed the line of construction and engaged in business in Shreveport, Marshall and Texarkana. He became prominent in Democratic politics in East Texas where his influence was felt particularly during the reconstruction days. His death occurred at Texarkana. Mary Jane (Deal) Staiti was a native of Goodlettsville, Tennessee. The Deals originally came from England to Virginia, then to Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas, and were prominent citizens in the communities where they resided.

On April 17th, 1901, H. T. Staiti was married at Waco to Miss Odella Reisner, a native of Victoria, Texas, and a daughter of Professor Charles Reisner, the well known Texas educator. Mr. and Mrs. Staiti reside at 421 Westmoreland Avenue. Their residence is one of the most beautiful in the city. Flowers are the hobby of Mr. and Mrs. Staiti and the grounds surrounding their home, as well as the residence itself, is one of the show places of Houston.

Mr. Staiti takes an active interest in the civic and social life of Houston, and is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, American Petroleum Institute and the Mid-Continental Oil and Gas Association. In recognition of distin-



A. W. Staiti

guished service in mineral research work he was awarded a life fellowship in the Royal Society of Arts of London. He is an outstanding figure in the oil industry of the Southwest and a man to whom Houston and the coastal fields of Texas owes much for his untiring efforts and perseverance in the development of the rich oil and sulphur bearing sections here.



JOHN E. BURKHART, Jr., one of the younger members of the business fraternity of Houston, has, since becoming vice president and treasurer of Burkhardt's Laundry and Dye Works, Inc., been a potent factor in increasing the business of this institution. This well known laundry and dye works, located at 1700-2-4 Congress Avenue, was established in 1893 by J. E. Burkhardt, Sr. and incorporated in 1916. In 1919, the company built the present home, which is of modern type, seventy-five by one hundred and twenty feet in size, of two floors and entirely fireproof. This laundry is equipped with machinery of the latest type, modern methods are employed and the plant is the last word in sanitation. They also have a fireproof garage located at 310 Jackson Street. The Burkhardt's Laundry and Dye Works, Inc. maintain a splendidly equipped uptown office at 609 San Jacinto Street. One hundred and twenty-five people are employed in the plant and seventeen delivery cars are kept busy in the service of this company and their business, due to good work and quick service, is growing daily. Other officers of the Burkhardt's Laundry and Dye Works, Inc., are J. E. Burkhardt, Sr., president and general manager, and H. S. Autry, secretary.

Mr. J. E. Burkhardt, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, came to Texas when seventeen years of age and settled first in East Texas, but after a few years came to Houston and founded the present laundry and dye works in a small way. During the thirty years of its existence this establishment has grown to be the finest and largest institution of its kind in South Texas. Mr. Burkhardt, Sr. married Miss Ernestine Saulnier, a native of Louisiana and a member of a well known family of that state.

Mr. Burkhardt, Jr. received his early education in the public schools of Houston. Later he attended Baylor University at Waco and graduated from that institution in the class of 1915 with the B. A. degree. After leaving college, Mr. Burkhardt went to Dallas, where for one year he was instructor in English, Latin and German in the Highland Park Academy. After one year of teaching, he returned to Houston and entered the business with his father. Simultaneously with Mr. Burkhardt's entering the business, the firm was incorporated and he was made vice president and treasurer, which position he has since held.

Mr. Burkhardt was married in Angleton, Texas, April 18th, 1922, to Miss Ruth Ezell, a native Texan, born and reared in Brazoria County. Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt reside at 210 Dennis Avenue. In fraternal, social and commercial organizations, Mr. Burkhardt is a member of the A. F. & A. M. with membership in Gray Lodge No. 329 and is a member of the Scottish Rite body of this order to the 32nd degree, and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple and holds membership in the University Club, Advertising Club, Salesmanship Club and the Houston Chamber of

Commerce. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church with membership in the South Main Baptist Church of Houston. Mr. Burkhardt has always been prominently identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Houston, and has an abiding faith in the future of his city.



B. CORBETT has literally grown up in the iron and steel business and has had an exceptionally splendid training for the position he now occupies in the industrial and manufacturing world. Mr. Corbett is President and Treasurer of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company of Texas, and is in active charge of the company's Houston branch, located at Sawyer Street and the crossing of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway. Mr. P. F. Matlock is Secretary-Treasurer. The company is organized under the laws of the State of Texas and is distributor for the Harrisburg Pipe and Pine Bending Company of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who manufacture seamless forged fittings of all kinds, high pressure gas cylinders, steel plates, boiler tubes, etc. The company carries a complete stock of the various parts and fittings manufactured by them in their large warehouse, which is fifty by one hundred and ninety feet in size. In addition to the above line of endeavor the company also has another plant devoted to pipe bending and coiling and is the largest of its kind in the State. They give employment to twenty skilled mechanics. The Harrisburg line is recognized by the trademark, a Keystone with an H in its center. The company has its own trucks to expedite delivery to patrons in the immediate vicinity of Houston.

Mr. Corbett is a native of Tennessee and was born at Nashville on January 1, 1881. He is a son of Eugene and Joella Bayliss Corbett and grew up in an atmosphere of steel and iron, his father having been engaged in this line of work all his life. After attending the public schools and high school at Nashville, Mr. Corbett entered Lehigh University, where he studied for four years, graduating with the degree of Metallurgical Engineer.

Upon completion of his college course Mr. Corbett became identified with the Cambria Steel Company and was engaged in the operation of open hearth steel furnaces for this company for twelve years. He then came to Texas and was with the sales department of the Lukens Steel Company of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, for six years and for the past four years has been identified with his present company. His knowledge, both technical and practical, of the steel and iron business, has enabled him to achieve a splendid success and he is a recognized expert in this particular line.

In 1910 Mr. Corbett was married at New Port, Kentucky, to Miss Katharine Gilbert, daughter of a well known lawyer at New Port. They reside at 2204 La Branch Street.

Mr. Corbett takes an active interest in the civic affairs of Houston and is a member of the Masonic order, York Rite, and a member of the Houston Club and Rotary Club. He is a splendid type of business man, courteous in his dealings with others and possessed of a winning personality that has made for himself and his company hundreds of friends throughout the trade territory of the Southwest.



H. BUCKNER is one of the pioneer oil operators of Texas, where for more than a quarter of a century he has been active in the development of the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast fields. Mr. Buckner is president of the Houston Oil Company of Texas, one of the leading oil companies of the state, and operate at Hull, Electra, Mexia and Corsicana (shallow) in Texas; Smackover and Eldorado, Arkansas, and Hainesville, Louisiana, and are active in the development of Live Oak and Jefferson Counties, Texas. They have a daily production of about ten thousand barrels and three hundred people are in the organization of this company. The Houston Oil Company of Texas was organized in 1901 by John H. Kirby and Patrick Calhoun, and the offices of this company are maintained at 1106 Scanlan Building and this company and all its policies are directed from Houston. Such companies as the Houston Oil Company of Texas have done much in the development of the resources of the state and should have at all times the hearty co-operation of the thinking public.

A native Texan, Mr. Buckner was born at Corsicana, April 4th, 1880. His father, E. F. Buckner, came to Texas during the days of reconstruction following the Civil War from Kentucky; he served during this conflict under Kirby Smith of Texas, and one of the makers of Texas history. Mr. Buckner was a well known cattle man of Navarro County. His mother was Miss Edmonia Roquemore, a native of the Lone Star State and a member of a well known and pioneer family. Mr. Buckner's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Corsicana, where he completed the high school course.

Mr. Buckner began his business career in the oil business when seventeen years of age at Corsicana with J. S. Cullinan in 1897, and in 1902 came to Spindle Top where he remained for one year. He then became associated with the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company and remained with this organization for several years, after which he became an independent operator in the Oklahoma and Gulf Coast fields. He continued independent operations until 1914, when he came with the present company. Mr. Buckner has been executive head of this company for the past five years, during which time he has devoted his energies to the building up of the company's interests, and November 17th, 1922, was made president of the Houston Oil Company of Texas. Mr. Buckner is a director of the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company and in the Houston Production Company, and also the Gulf Coast Oil Producers Association, and his advice and counsel is sought on matters of all kinds concerning the welfare and success of these and many other companies. Mr. Buckner was married at Corsicana in 1898 to Miss Mae Taylor, a native Texan, and a daughter of N. V. Taylor, who came to Texas from Kentucky where he was a member of an old and prominent family. They have one child, Thelma Eric. Mr. Buckner holds membership in the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas association and the Houston Club. Mr. Buckner has worked his way from the bottom to the presidency of one of the largest oil companies of the state, and having risen from the ranks, he has the deepest interest in the man who aspires to better his condition, and is at all times ready and willing to render helpful service to his fellow man. Mr. Buckner is

considered by his associates to be one of the most practical oil men of Texas and is a firm believer in the careful development of oil without waste. He is popular with all classes of men in the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast oil fields from the helpers and drillers up to executives and land owners.



NED A. EPPEES, during a period of many years on the road, during which time he frequently came to Houston, had in mind eventually locating here and making this city his home. In January, 1922, his dream became a reality and he organized in Houston the Gulf Concrete Pipe Company and was made President and General Manager of the company, which has its factory and offices at 6500 Harrisburg Boulevard. Other officers of the company are H. G. Fields, Vice-President, and Julian A. Weslow, Secretary-Treasurer.

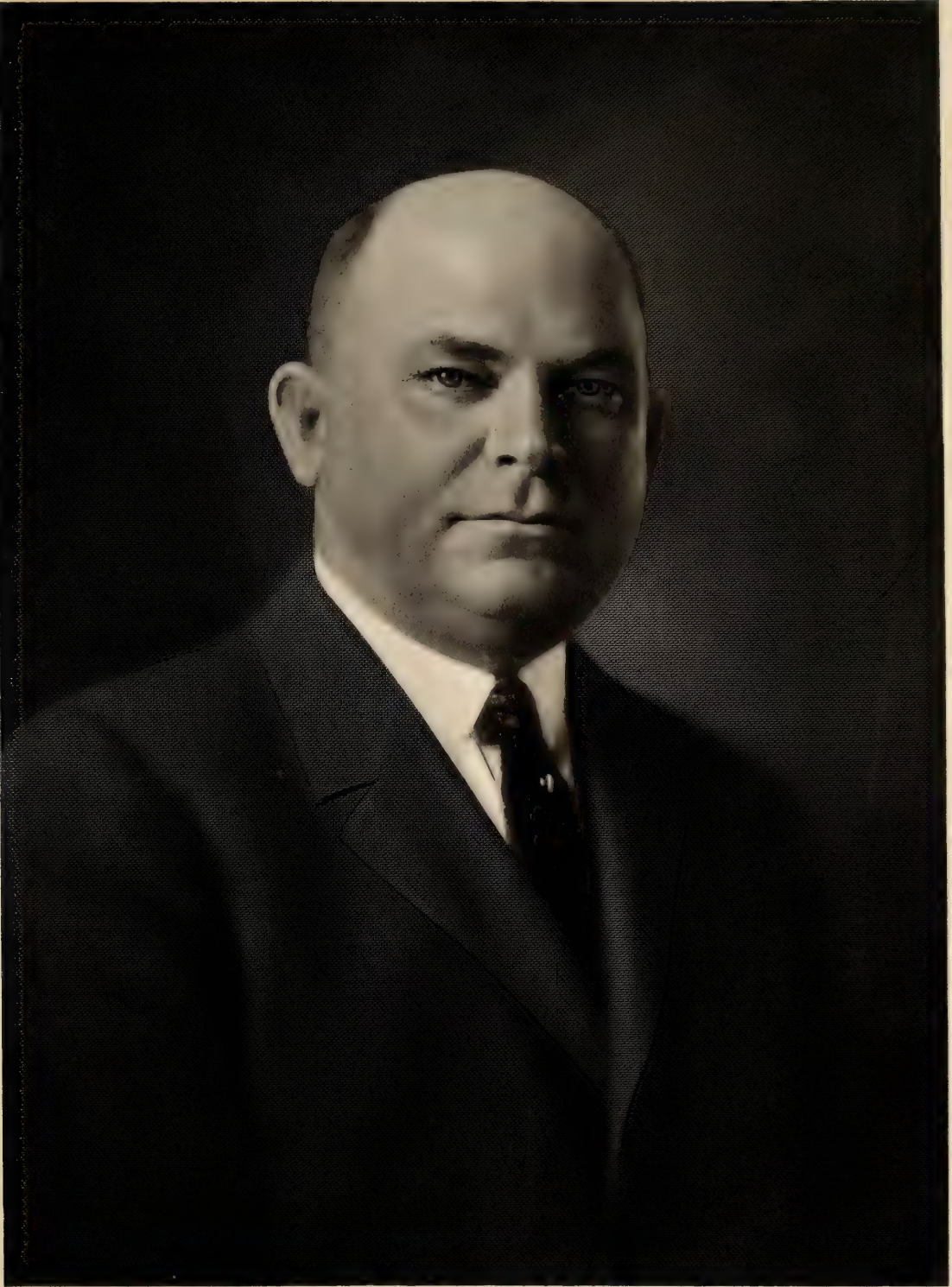
The Gulf Concrete Pipe Company began business in January, 1922, and is engaged in the manufacture of concrete pipe for various purposes, including sanitary sewer and drain pipe, culverts, etc. It manufactures standard sizes from six to twenty-four inches and has a daily capacity of twenty-five hundred lineal feet. The company owns and controls several patents for the manufacture of this kind of pipe and has a product that is declared to be absolutely water proof and superior in quality to vitrified clay and other materials commonly used in the manufacture of this kind of pipe. Its cost is approximately twenty-five per cent less than other pipe. The factory of the Gulf Concrete Pipe Company is thoroughly modern in every detail and employs from 25 to 30 men. Its products have a heavy local demand. The company is in a position to make shipments on short notice to any point, local or distant.

Mr. Eppes was born at Jiminez, Coahuila, Mexico, on August 8th, 1883, a son of Martin and Emma Porter Eppes. His parents removed to San Antonio when he was very young and he was educated in the public and high schools of that city. His father was for many years engaged in civil engineering in the Republic of Mexico.

After leaving school Mr. Eppes engaged in the cattle and ranching business for some years and then sold life insurance in Texas and Oklahoma for five years. He then became connected with the sales department of a company manufacturing clay sewer pipe and traveled the Southwest territory for seven years. He is one of the best posted men in the South on pipe of all kinds and his knowledge enabled him to make a complete success of the Gulf Concrete Pipe Company from the very first.

In 1911 Mr. Eppes was married at San Antonio to Miss Linda Skerls, daughter of Charles A. and Wilhelmina Skerls. Her father is a well known merchant of San Antonio, now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Eppes have one child, Nedaye, nine years of age.

Mr. Eppes has taken an active interest in civic affairs during his residence in Houston and is a Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite and Arabia Temple Shrine. He is a thorough going business man, has the only plant of its kind in Texas, manufacturing an unexcelled product at a low cost. His company has been successful from the commencement of its operation and its business is growing from month to month.



E. N. Buckner.



THOMAS KENNEY DIXON of Houston is well known in the business and financial circles of the state and is a member of the firm of Kessler and Dixon, who own and operate the Piggly Wiggly system of grocery stores in South Texas, having five stores in Houston. Mr. Dixon is the executive head and one of the owners of this firm today. The nucleus of the business was established by the late John F. Kessler, Mr. Dixon's father-in-law, in 1886 on Houston Avenue. In 1895 Mr. Dixon became associated as a partner. He built up the business to its present state of efficiency in every way and now the firm owns the following Piggly Wiggly stores: Store No. 1 was opened April 21st, 1917, in the City Market; Store No. 2 is located at Fannin Street and Capital Avenue; Store No. 3, located at 909 Prairie Avenue, was changed in October, 1917, into the new system store. This store was formerly Kessler and Dixon, a fancy retail grocery store, which was established on July 1st, 1923. Store No. 4, located at 2204-6-8 Main Street, was opened April 9th, 1923, and is one of the finest grocery stores in Texas. Store No. 5 was opened May 26th, 1923, at Delmar and Harrisburg Boulevard. These are conceded to be among the most popular chain of grocery stores in Texas, with splendid, modern buildings and equipment of the best. These stores carry a full and complete line of staple and fancy groceries, where the most exacting housewife can find everything for her table. They also carry a complete line of all meats in season, vegetables and fruit, with imported goods of every character. In addition to the Piggly Wiggly stores, which is an innovation in the grocery line in Houston, Mr. Dixon is the president of the Gulf Coast Trading Company, with headquarters in Beaumont, and owners of the following Piggly Wiggly stores: three in Beaumont, one in Port Arthur and one in Orange, Texas. Mr. Dixon is also a director in the Piggly Wiggly Gulf Company, of Galveston, Texas, which own and operate three stores in the Island City.

A native Texan, Mr. Dixon was born on a farm in Bastrop County, November 29th, 1869. His father, Wade Hampton Dixon (deceased), a native of Alabama, came to Texas in 1856 and settled in Bastrop County where he was engaged in farming and stock raising during the remainder of his life. His mother was Miss Maria Kenney, who came to Lavaca County in 1854 and married Mr. Edward Turner during that year. Becoming a widow, she moved to Bastrop County in 1857 where she met and married Mr. Wade Hampton Dixon in 1864. His early education was obtained in the country schools of Bastrop County and he later attended business college. Soon after leaving school Mr. Dixon entered the employ of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad at Paige, Texas, as telegraph operator and in 1889 became station agent in addition to his duties as telegraph operator and later came to Houston and became associated with his present firm. He became a partner of Mr. Kessler in the Houston Avenue Grocery Store, and has continued the business since that time and has built it up to the present large proportions. In addition to his large interests in the grocery business in Houston and other portions of the state, Mr. Dixon has identified himself with many of the city's financial and industrial institutions and is a director

of the Second National Bank and also a director of the First Texas Joint Stock Land Bank and other business institutions in the city and in the state.

Mr. Dixon was married at Houston on December 12th, 1894, to Miss Emma Kessler, a native of Colorado County, Texas and a daughter of John F. Kessler, pioneer grocery man of Houston, and one of the most enterprising citizens the city ever knew. They have one son—Thomas Kenney Dixon, Jr., who graduated from the Houston High School in the class of 1923 and is now at the Rice Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon reside at 3602 Main Street. Mr. Dixon a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in Gray Lodge No. 329 of Houston, is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner of Arabia Temple, as well as a member of the Elks, the Houston and Glenbrook Country Clubs. Mr. Dixon has been active in Masonic work for many years and entered the ranks of this order as a young man while residing in Bastrop County. Mr. Dixon has always been active in the business, social and general community life of Houston and gives liberally of his time and means to all movements having as their object the welfare and advancement of Houston, where he is regarded as one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens. Mr. Dixon never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for Houston and believes that the future of this city is one of unlimited possibilities for continued growth and progress.

G. GOFORTH, although a recent addition to the oil fraternity of Houston, is well known in the city and the State where he has spent all his life in the railroad business, much of this time as an executive. Mr. Goforth is vice president and director of the Swiftsure Petroleum Company, office Carter Building.

Mr. Goforth has had a wide experience in the railroad business in Texas which began in 1902 when he was station helper and telegraph operator with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in different parts of the State. In 1904 he entered the employ of the International and Great Northern Railroad as train dispatcher, and his rise in the railroad world was rapid from that time. In 1908 he was made chief train dispatcher and in 1912 train master. He continued in this position until 1916, when he was made superintendent, and in 1918, Mr. Goforth was made assistant general manager, and in 1921 he became general manager and continued in this position until 1923 when he resigned this position in order to enter the oil business as an executive of the Swiftsure Petroleum Company.

A native Texan, Mr. Goforth was born at Goforth, Hays County, December 10th, 1886. His father, W. R. Goforth, with his mother and four brothers came to Texas from Tennessee in 1871 and founded the town of Goforth. His mother was Miss Ida M. Stone, a native of Mississippi and a member of a prominent family of that State. His education was obtained in the public schools of Texas.

Mr. Goforth was married at Mart, Texas, to Miss Mary Dixie Foster, a daughter of Sam C. Foster, well known Texas ranchman, who is now retired and residing at Groesbeck, Texas. Mr. Goforth is a member of the A. F. and A. M., is a Knight Templar of that order and a Shriner of Karem Temple, Waco, Texas.



JUDGE JOHN C. TOWNES, professor of law and former dean of the law department of the University of Texas, was for over a quarter of a century one of the outstanding educators and legal lights of the Lone Star State. Judge Townes was professor of law at the University for twenty-eight years, sixteen years of which time he was dean of the law school, and under his tutelage a large number of the successful young lawyers of Texas received their training and the inspiration which started them upon successful careers. Judge Townes was one of the beacon lights of Texas jurisprudence, and the chronicles of his illustrious career form a bright page in the history of the Texas bar.

Judge John C. Townes was a native of Alabama, born in Tuscumbia, January 30th, 1851. In 1855, when four years of age, he moved with his family to Texas and settled in the eastern part of Travis County. During the turbulent period of the war there was little opportunity for schooling, so Judge Townes' early education was received mostly under private tutelage. He later attended Baylor University, then known as Waco University, from 1867 to 1869. The latter year he moved to Austin, where he studied law in a private office, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He practiced law in Austin for four years, and in 1877 moved to San Saba, where he continued the practice of law. In 1882 he was elected district judge, serving until 1884, when he moved to Georgetown and again entered private practice. Here he was later appointed district judge for the 56th district, including Travis and Williamson Counties. After serving for a short period he resigned this office and went to Austin, where he formed a partnership with S. R. Fisher. In 1896 Judge Townes was appointed professor of law with the University of Texas, and was appointed dean in 1901. He served as dean for two years, and in 1903 resigned and resumed the rank of professor, which he continued for an additional five years, when he was re-appointed as dean of the law school, which position he retained until he resigned in 1923.

Judge Townes was married December 28th, 1871, to Miss Kate Wildbahn. They had four children, Ernest W., who died July 9, 1917; Edgar E. Townes, head of the legal department of the Humble Oil and Refining Company; John C. Townes, Jr., in the legal department of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and Anne C., who is the wife of H. H. Finch of Austin. Judge Townes was a profound student of law; he was a capable writer, and contributed to literature a number of valuable text books on law. One of his greatest contributions was an authoritative work on Torts. Other well known books from his pen were "Texas Pleadings," "Elementary Law," "General Principles of Torts," "Law Books, and How to Use Them," "Civil Government in the United States and Texas." As a teacher, Judge Townes was an inspiration to his students, probably no professor was ever more universally loved by the rank and file of his students. As a little incident of their devotion, on his 70th birthday his students presented him with a valuable gold watch, inscribed "To Judge Townes from His Boys." Judge Townes was a deeply religious man throughout his entire life, and was one of the organizers of the University Baptist Church. His religion was

a part of his every-day life and he radiated the sunshine and love to all of those with whom he came in daily contact. His death on December 18th, 1923, was a distinct loss to the university, and to the bar of Texas.

As a tribute to the memory of Judge Townes the following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Regents of the University:

In the death of Judge Townes the University of Texas has sustained an irreparable loss. He became a member of the faculty in 1896, had served about twenty-eight years as professor of law, and during sixteen years of that time, from 1907 to 1923, he was dean of the school of law, from which he voluntarily retired, retaining, however, until his death, his position as a member of the law faculty. At the time he entered the law faculty in 1896 he came from an active general practice, well qualified to discharge the duties of professor of law.

He left behind him many valuable works on law, of which he was the author. He was especially interested in building up the law library of the university to its present size of 26,000 volumes. He raised the entrance requirements to the law school. He was active throughout his life in welfare work for his city, state and nation.

Judge Townes was a profoundly religious man. He early became a member of the Baptist Church. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday School and taught a large Bible class composed of university students. Later he became chairman of the Board of Deacons of the University Baptist Church and was active in the establishment of that church. He lived his religion daily. He was always close to the hearts of the students of the institution and had the friendship and confidence of the faculty as well. Thousands of ex-students of the University of Texas counted him as their close personal friend. There was no man perhaps ever connected with the university better loved than he. His attainments, his strong personal character, and the impress he left upon the men of his day and generation made him one of the outstanding figures of his time.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that in the death of Judge Townes this institution has sustained a distinct loss, not only so, but his death was a distinct loss to his city, state and wide circle of friends.

We extend to the members of his family our deepest sympathy in the loss of this good man, and in recognition of the worth of his character and the long period of his untiring and devoted service rendered to this institution, we recommend that a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this board, and that copies be furnished to the members of his family and to the press.

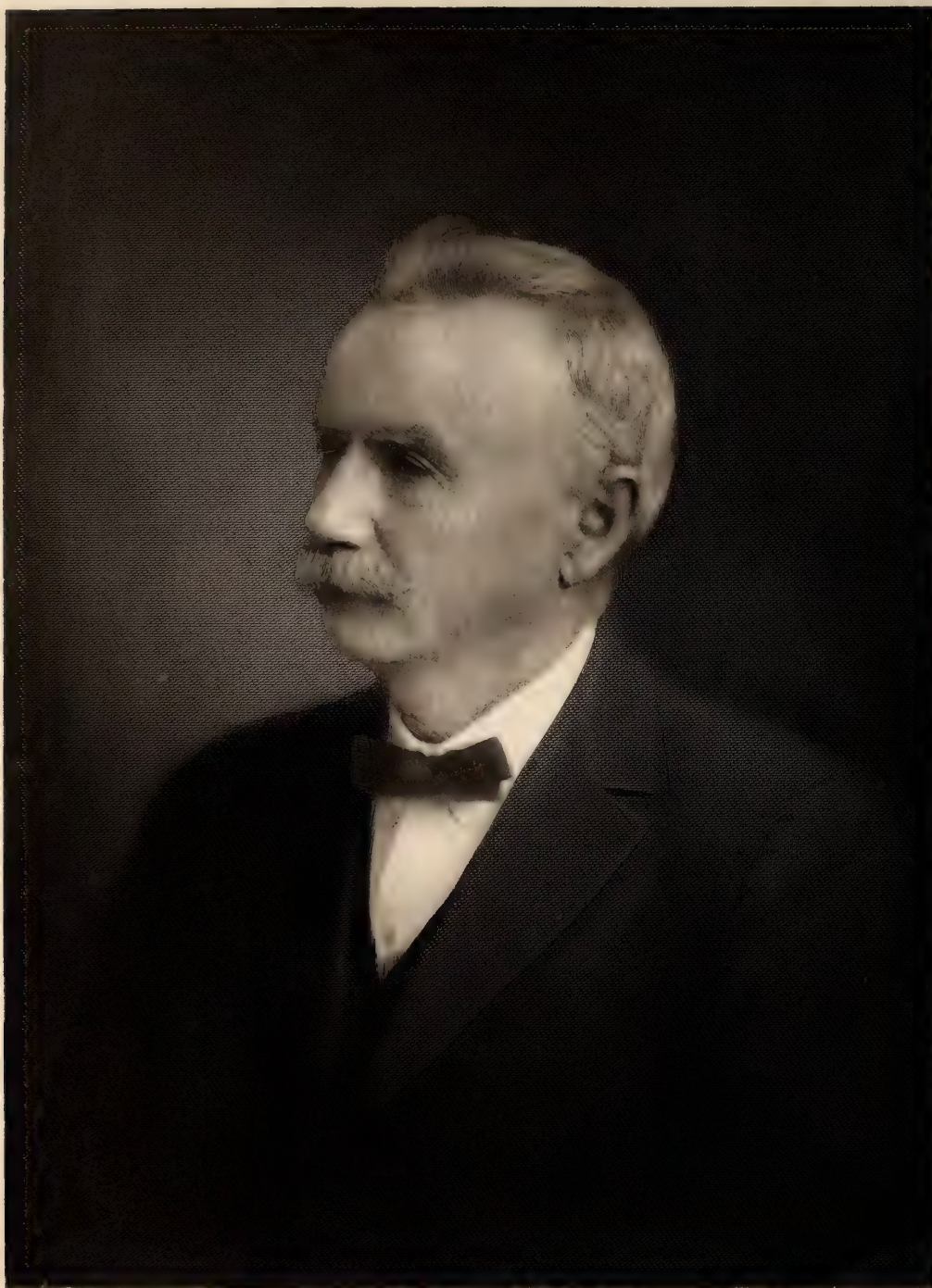
(Signed)

FRANK C. JONES,
C. M. CALDWELL,
R. G. STOREY,

Committee.



EDGAR E. TOWNES, Attorney at Law, has for a score of years practiced before the Texas Bar. The date of the beginning of the practice of his profession in Beaumont, Texas, was practically simultaneous to the beginning of the oil industry in Texas. Under these circumstances it is not unnatural that the greater part of the practice of Mr. Townes was interwoven with the oil industry and men engaged therein. Mr



Geo. C. Townes



E. E. Lawrence

Townes is General Counsel of the Humble Oil and Refining Company and is the head of the legal department. He is also a Director of the company, and in accord with the general division of the work among members of the board, he has general supervision of the Land, Tax and Claim Departments, in addition to the Legal Department. At the time that Mr. Townes began the practice of law, Beaumont was the headquarters of the oil business in Texas and the majority of those actively connected with the Humble Company were then located there. Mr. Townes represented a number of the individuals and corporations which pooled their interests in the formation of the present company, and at the time the plans for the Humble Company's organization began to take shape, Mr. Townes became connected with the enterprise, and moving to Houston in April, 1917, he has since devoted his entire time and attention to the company's business. While the Legal Department represents his chief responsibility, Mr. Townes has never restricted his efforts to that work, and has felt that it is his duty to assist wherever possible; this willingness has led to his having a larger part in the general carrying on of the company's business and the shaping of its policies than would usually be the case. Eleven lawyers are in Mr. Townes' organization in the Houston office, besides attorneys at various other places whose policy is directed from this office. Mr. Townes' office is located at 427 Humble Building.

A native Texan, Mr. Townes was born at San Saba, September 11, 1878. His father, Judge John C. Townes, was a distinguished member of the legal fraternity of the State, and was Dean of the Legal Department of the University of Texas from 1895 to 1923, prior to which he had practiced law since 1872, and was recognized as one of Texas' leading attorneys. While Mr. Townes' father was born in Alabama, he was brought to Texas by his parents when two years of age, and was reared here, consequently he always felt Texas to be his native State, and was essentially loyal to all the customs and traditions of the Lone Star State. His mother was Miss Kate Wildbahn, born in Alabama, but brought to Texas by her parents when one year old, where her parents settled in Travis County. Mr. Townes' early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Austin, and the Webb School at Bell Buckle, Tennessee. He later became a student of the University of Texas, where he finished his academic education, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1900 with the Bachelor of Literature degree, and in 1902 graduated from the Law Department of this institution with the L. L. B. degree. Before beginning the practice of law, at the solicitation of Dr. David E. Houston, who was President of the A. and M. College, Mr. Townes accepted a position in the Department of English in this institution, where he remained for one year. It will be remembered that afterward, Dr. Houston became President of Washington University at St. Louis, and later Secretary of Agriculture under President Woodrow Wilson. After one year spent at the A. and M. College he began the practice of his profession in Beaumont in 1903, but soon thereafter becoming associated with Mr. L. A. Carlton, and Mr. F. C. Proctor, and later the firm became Carlton and Townes, and still later, his brother, E. W. Townes (now deceased) became a member of the firm and the name at that time was changed to Carlton, Townes and Townes. Upon the

dissolution of this firm he formed the partnership of Townes, Foster and Hardwich, which continued until Mr. Townes came to Houston with the Humble Oil and Refining Company in 1917, where he has since remained.

Mr. Townes was married at Brenham, Texas, June 15, 1904 to Miss Elsie Garrett, a daughter of Judge C. C. Garrett, who was a lawyer of renown, and Judge of the Court of Civil Appeals at Galveston at the time of his death. They have four children, Elsie, Edgar, Jr., Christopher and John Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Townes reside at 4510 Rossmoyne Boulevard. Mr. Townes is a member of the American Bar Association, Texas Bar Association, Harris County Bar Association, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, of various clubs, and the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity. Mr. Townes is a member and a Deacon of the South Main Baptist Church and Sunday School, where he conducts a Bible Class, consisting of a large member of business and professional men of all denominations, and many who are not affiliated with any church, or denomination. This Bible Class is a unique institution in Houston, and a large number of men seeking the truth, gather every Sunday morning to enjoy the enlightening discussions of the Testament under his tutelage. Judge Townes is a true Christian gentleman, and his personality radiates the sunshine and good will that is a part of his every day religion, and a great many of the substantial business and professional men have been made better citizens for having associated with him in his Bible Class and elsewhere. Mr. Townes believes that within a few years Houston will be the largest city in Texas, and that the city is just now beginning to feel the great benefit of the ship channel. Mr. Townes is popular, not only with the legal fraternity, and members and executive of the oil industry, but with all classes, and he occupies an important place in the oil development of the State. It has been said that one of the most important parts played in the oil development of Texas, from the securing of the lease, to the actual production, is by the man who never sees the land on which the lease exists, or the production, the company's lawyer.



JOHN C. TOWNES, JR., Attorney at Law, began his professional career at Houston a decade and a half ago, and has since advanced to a place among the foremost legists of the Lone Star State, and has attained a noteworthy prominence in the field of oil litigation. Mr. Townes is General Attorney of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, a position he has held since leaving the army, in May, 1919. Mr. Townes has given special study to corporation problems, and the field of jurisprudence touching on oil matters, and has made a splendid record in this field. His masterly handling of the legal problems of the Humble Company has won the respect of the legal fraternity, and his success in this field is well merited, and in proportion to his genuine qualities as a lawyer. He maintains his office in the Humble Building.

John C. Townes, Jr., was admitted to the bar in 1907, at Austin, Texas. After coming to Houston he shortly thereafter entered the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, a firm that ranks among the leading firms of the United States, both in point of professional standing and in the volume of business transacted. His practice during the next six

years was of a general nature and largely in corporation and general business matters. He left this firm at the end of 1916 and entered the independent practice, interrupting that to enter military service, at the time this country entered the World War, and after returning to Houston and the close of the conflict, was made General Attorney for the Humble Oil and Refining Company, the position he now holds.

Mr. Townes was born at Georgetown, Texas, the fourth of July, 1886. His father, John C. Townes, Professor and Emeritus Dean of the Law Department of the University of Texas, for around three decades, was one of the outstanding men at the University, and had the admiration and respect of faculty, students, and ex-students alike, until his death in December, 1923. As a boy John C. Townes, Jr., attended the Whitis School of Austin. Graduating from the Whitis School there he entered Marion Military Institute at Marion, Alabama, and then the University of Texas, in the Law Department, where he took the L. L. B. degree in 1909, after which he came to Houston. In 1917 Mr. Townes joined the army and after receiving his commission as Major, U. S. A., he was assigned by the War Department to supervise the Administration of the Selective Service Law in Texas under the Provost Marshal General.

Mr. Townes was married at Palestine, Texas, on the fifteenth of September, 1910, to Miss Helen Markle, a member of an old and prominent family of the Lone Star State. Mr. and Mrs. Townes have made Houston their home since their marriage, and have one of the fine residences of the city, at 4300 Montrose Boulevard. Their three children, Helen, Dorothy, and Anne, are all native Houstonians. Fraternally Mr. Townes is a Mason, Houston Lodge, York and Scottish Rites, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is a member of the Thomas Dismuke Post of the American Legion. He was elected State Commander of the American Legion in August, 1922, holding this position until August, 1923, and during this time did much for the advancement of World War Veterans, especially along the lines of vocational work, and continues to take an active interest in all that concerns the veterans. Although his professional duties, and his Legion work make exacting demands on his time, Mr. Townes has always taken a deep pride in the accomplishments of his city, especially along the lines of civic development, and has done much to further the progress of Houston, as well as for its beautification, and the welfare of its citizens.



FRANK EMILE RUSSELL, whose name for more than three decades was of special significance in the financial and commercial world at Houston, was one of the vital forces of progress in his community and one of the men carrying heavy burdens of responsibility. Mr. Russell had a genius for handling financial affairs, was familiar with the soundest financial principles, and during the many years of his association with the First National Bank of Houston, devoted himself with characteristic thoroughness and energy to the welfare of that institution.

Mr. Russell was born at Galveston, Texas, the third of October, 1871, son of Percival and Mary Catherine Nichols Russell. His father was a native

of London, England, and came to New Orleans as a young man, where he married Miss Nichols, a native of that city. Later the young couple moved to Galveston, where Mr. Russell's death occurred when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. After his marriage his mother made her home with him in Houston, and now resides in this city with his widow.

Until the age of fourteen Mr. Russell attended the schools of Galveston, but in that year went to France, and spent one year, attending the schools of that country. He then returned to Galveston, where he spent a short time working for a law firm there. In 1887 he came to Houston and after a few months with Milby and Dow, came to the First National Bank, at the age of nineteen, as bank runner. He worked himself from that position, through every department of the bank, until finally he became a vice president. At the time of his death he had seen thirty-three years of continuous service with that institution.

Mr. Russell was married the thirtieth of October, 1902, at Galveston, Texas, to Miss Fannie Menard, the wedding occurring at the Sacred Heart Church in that city, the Rev. Father George Rittmeyer, S. J., officiating. Mrs. Russell was the daughter of Joseph Odin Menard, a native of Galveston, and prominently identified with activities there, and Caroline Sherman Menard, grand-daughter of General Sidney Sherman, commander in the Battle of San Jacinto, and whose birthplace was on the bay, near where Sylvan Beach is now located.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell made their home at Houston and had a family of five children: Odin Menard, who was educated at Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C. and is now in the lumber business at Houston; Frank E., Junior, a graduate of St. Thomas College at Houston; Sue Sherman, a student at St. Agnes Academy at Houston; Fred Root, a student at the Sacred Heart School; and Mary Catherine, also a student at Sacred Heart. Mrs. Russell and the children reside at 1317 Gray Avenue.

Mr. Russell died at St. Joseph's Infirmary at Houston, the seventh of April, 1923, after an illness of five months duration. His funeral was held the following Monday. Requiem High Mass being sung at Sacred Heart Church, with Reverend Father Morgan Crowe officiating. Mr. Russell was known as a bank builder, gifted with the natural ability to handle big finance. He was one of the few really big and busy men who found time to do considerable church work. He was a Catholic by faith, and treasurer of Sacred Heart Church. He was also a trustee for St. Thomas College at Houston, and a member of the Knights of Columbus, fourth degree. Mr. Russell had enshrined himself, as few men have ever been able to do, in the hearts of those with whom he came in daily contact. He was the very soul and expression of courtesy and kindness. There was in his life nothing of the spectacular, nothing of pretense. Modesty, integrity, industry and kindness were his unflinching characteristics. Charitable, without being ostentatious, he quietly helped those around him who were in need of aid, and many benevolences will never be known. At his death the entire city felt their loss deeply, and his memory will be recalled and honored through the years to come as one of the best beloved of Houston's citizens.



Ed Russell





GEORGE M. BEVIER came to Houston, Texas, in 1921 as chief geologist of the Gulf Coast District for the Atlantic Oil Producing Company and since that time has done extensive geological surveys for this company. On January 1, 1925, he became associated with the McCollum Geological Exploration Company. Prior to coming to Houston, Mr. Bevier had much to do with the successful development of oil in various portions of the United States, Central and South America and is considered one of the leading men of his profession of the entire country. He started his career in his chosen profession with the State of Pennsylvania as Assistant State Geologist, and remained in this position from 1913 to 1915. He then went to Central and South America with the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, and while in the last named Latin-American country war was declared and he was unable to join the forces of the United States. He entered the Department of Military Intelligence as Investigator and was stationed at Panama, and after one year there, he returned to the United States and joined the oil and lubrication branch of the air service at Washington, D. C., as a private, and remained in this branch of the service until the close of the war, being discharged as a sergeant. While in the service at Panama he had the distinction of capturing a German spy who had been in the United States and was on his way to South America. Mr. A. A. Olsson worked with Mr. Bevier in this capture. He came to Texas in 1919 and for a time was making geological examinations for others and investigating the surface conditions of Texas until he came with the Atlantic Oil Producing Company. Mr. Bevier is regarded as an authority on geological matters and prior to his association with the above company his advice was eagerly sought by men planning to develop large enterprises in which a thorough knowledge of geological indications was necessary for successful operations. In his present work Mr. Bevier is using a new method in finding geological structures. This method is based upon seismographical principles, and its success has been proven.

Mr. Bevier was born at Brookville, Pennsylvania, on March 2nd, 1888. His father, Edwin Bevier, a native of New York State (now deceased), was engaged in the lumber and real estate business during his life, and was well known in the business and financial circles of New York State and of Pennsylvania. His mother, Mrs. Mary (Heber) Bevier (now deceased), was a native of Brookville, Pennsylvania, where she was a member of a well known and highly esteemed family. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Brookville, Pennsylvania, after which he entered the University of Pittsburg and graduated from that institution in the class of 1913 with the B. S. Degree in metallurgy. He then took a complete course in geology at this university, making a total of six years spent in this college, after which he began work in his chosen profession.

Mr. Bevier was married at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on June 2nd, 1919, to Miss Henriette De Beaulieu, a native of Paris, France, and a member of a prominent French family. Mrs. Bevier resided in Paris at the time the war broke out and served on the Flanders front for fifteen months as nurse and was wounded in service, South of Calais. She

was with her uncle, Major R. V. de Beaulieu, who was in the medical corps and was made a member of the Legion of Honor. She was sent to New York for medical treatment. After coming to America she rendered valuable service for the orphans of France. Mr. and Mrs. Bevier reside at 708 Pecore Street. Mr. Bevier is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in Blue Lodge No. 680 of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Association of Petroleum Geologists of America, and is active in this organization. He has written articles covering technical subjects for the Bulletin of this association as well as for other oil journals. He is enthusiastic as to the future of the oil industry in the Gulf Coast district, and believes that many good wells will be drilled in this field, and that much of this region will yet be developed. He believes much of the Texas oil acreage is yet undeveloped and that additional oil fields will be found in the near future.



RED JENNINGS, superintendent of drilling and production at Goose Creek, Texas, for the Gulf Coast Oil Corporation and the United Central Oil and Refining Company, has had many years of experience in the coastal fields where he has learned the various formations and peculiarities existing here, and is regarded as one of the best and most valuable men in his line in South Texas. Mr. Jennings handles all drilling, production and operations in this field for this company, where they have sixteen producing wells with a daily production of from seven hundred to eight hundred barrels. They have a large and complete stock of supplies which are kept on hand at all times together with a complete plant and equipment. The organization in this department consists of forty men.

A native Texan, Mr. Jennings was born in Gonzales County, Texas, January 10th, 1892. His father, "Mid" Jennings was a well known and highly respected farmer of Gonzales County. His mother was Miss Ella Roberts, a member of a pioneer Texas family. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Gonzales County. Soon after leaving school, Mr. Jennings began work at the Port Arthur refineries with the Texas Company, where he remained for one year. He then went to the Somerset oil field, near San Antonio, where he worked with the drilling crew for one year, and during this period he gathered a practical knowledge of the drilling business. He then came to Goose Creek with the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and remained with this company until 1918, when he became associated with the present company in charge of all operations at Goose Creek, where he has since remained, and during this period he has succeeded in increasing the production of the company in this field to great proportions.

Mr. Jennings was married in Gonzales County in 1914, to Miss Willie Cooley, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of Harry Cooley, a well known farmer of Gonzales County. They have three children: Maurice, Lorine, and Naurice. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings are residing at Goose Creek, Texas. Mr. Jennings is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Dokies. He has a host of friends among the oil fraternity of South Texas, and is regarded as one of the most capable men in his line in the Southwest.



NIELS PETER ESPERSON. History of Texas, written today, must give a leading place to the pioneers of the oil industry. These men of courage and energy blazed the trail in like manner as those hardy pioneers of other days, overcoming obstacles, and enduring hardships, but ever maintaining a firm stand until the task at hand was consummated. Among such men, the name of Niels Peter Esperson will be recorded and any story of the development of the Gulf Coast oil fields and the building of the City of Houston would be incomplete without a brief resume of the life of this good citizen. Although his residence in Houston was but little more than two decades, yet few men accomplished more for this city than he, and today, many of the outstanding business enterprises here owe success to his guiding hand and inspiration.

Niels Peter Esperson was born in Ronne, Denmark, June 3rd, 1857. He came from a long line of army people, his father having been an officer in the Danish Army. His great-grandfather, also an army man, lived through many turbulent experiences during his lifetime of one hundred and five years. His mother, Julia Anna Marie Funk, descended from the sturdy stock of Danish seamen, had among her ancestors men who pioneered in the gold fields of California in the famous days of '49. Mr. Esperson completed the public school course in his home town at the age of fifteen years, after which he was sent to the United States to carve out his future for himself. The liberal education which he received was mostly through self help and practical experience. He arrived in New York City July 3rd, 1872, where he received assistance to the extent of \$5.00 and a ticket of transportation to San Francisco from a relative of his mother, a man who after having breathed the free and wholesome atmosphere of a creditable and successful career of his own carving, planted the seed of hope and good citizenship in young Esperson's breast. The trip of fourteen days across the continent was attended by many experiences to this young lad; such experiences that broadened the faith and strengthened the hearts of so many pioneers who were privileged to cross the continent at that early date. After reaching his destination he found employment with a Danish family who lived on a cattle ranch. His first year's salary amounted to the sum of \$130.00, \$100.00 of which he sent to his parents, brothers and sisters to enable them to join him in this new country. During his three years' work on the cattle ranch he studied English from the Webster's dictionary, and soon acquired a vocabulary by which he could converse in English. He then took up the study of assaying and geology under Prof. Ireland, the state geologist of California, and later went to the gold fields in California and prospected for himself until 1889; he then went to Oklahoma and took up some lands at El Reno and opened a real estate office there which he continued until 1895. He then went to Cripple Creek, Colorado, and engaged in the mining business there until 1901, when he went to Chanute, Kansas, and began operating in oil in Oklahoma and Kansas. In 1904 he came to the Humble, Texas, oil field, and was active in the development of this field and practically all of the other oil fields of the Gulf Coast. From 1904 until the date of his death, he resided in Houston, which

was his headquarters for his varied business operations.

A keen, far-sighted business man, he came soon to the realization of the great future of his adopted city, and so did not confine his energies and capital to the oil business alone. The following is a partial list of the business enterprises which Mr. Esperson organized, or in which he was a large stock holder: Blue Ridge Development Company, Gulf Coast Rice Mills, Moore's Bluff Corporation, Mid-Continent Clay Company, Rio Grande Gulf Corporation, Grant Locomotive Works, Reed Roller Bit Company and the Houston Mill and Elevator Company. He had faith in the future greatness of the Houston Ship Channel, and contributed materially to its development. This faith, he backed up with large investments in property along the channel. He made large investments in Houston business property. He acquired the corner at Rusk and Travis, upon which the beautiful million dollar Majestic Theatre was built, and he gave the lease and furnished the capital for its erection.

Mr. Esperson was married at El Reno, Oklahoma, on December 20th, 1893, to Miss Mellie Keenan, a native of Kansas, but reared and educated in Oklahoma. Mrs. Esperson, during her married life, was ever at the side of her husband, and much of his success may be attributed to her encouragement and help. Today, as far as possible, she is carrying out the business policies formulated by him and carrying on his many business enterprises. She has recently built the thirty-two story Esperson Building in Houston, the tallest building in Texas, and one of the finest.

In the passing of Niels Peter Esperson, Houston and Texas lost one of her foremost citizens. A man who lived a Christian life, whose charities were unostentatious, a truly self-made man, whose life should be an inspiration to the youths of other generations.



BREWER W. KEY was for twenty-five years a resident of Galveston, and was actively identified at the time of his death with lumber interests in that city, being president of the Gulf Lumber Company. Mr. Key was born at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1860, the son of a prominent family of that state. Prior to coming to Galveston he had entered the lumber business in Oklahoma and in which he had been more than usually successful. He came to Galveston in 1896 and organized the Gulf Lumber Company sometime thereafter, the success of which will always stand as a monument to his undoubted business ability. He was also actively identified with various financial and business enterprises in the city. He was a man of sterling character and unflinching integrity and among his business associates his word was recognized as being as good as his bond. His name in connection with any business enterprise was generally accepted as being a stamp of approval. Mr. Key was an unusual man, his only desire for business success was that he might use his means for the purpose of helping others who were less fortunate. Possibly long after his success as a business man is forgotten his benefactions and generosity will still endure.

He was married in Galveston to Miss Julia Vedder, member of a well known Galveston family and who




Nils Esperson



died in that city September, 1920. As a memorial to his wife, Mr. Key donated \$70,000.00 for the establishment of a Young Women's Christian Association Home known as the Julia Key Memorial. The home was formally dedicated just a week prior to his death. Mr. Key was continually searching for some worthy enterprise to sponsor in his beloved Galveston and the two projects which possibly appealed to him most were the memorial to his wife and the Cahill Cemetery. The improvements to the Cahill Cemetery were all sponsored by Mr. Key and his donations to this cause totalled thousands of dollars. Through his aid the cemetery was raised and inclosed with a wall making it one of the most beautiful in the state.

He was very fond of young people and took a particular delight in starting them off in the battle of life adequately prepared and was always ready to come to their aid with financial assistance or wise counsel that would guide them on the right road. At the time of his death he was supporting three students in various colleges in the state. In his business he surrounded himself with young men and then watched over their activities with a fatherly interest. He only interfered when particularly difficult problems arose that required his more mature judgment and experience. Just prior to his passing on he donated three lots located on the corner of Eighth Street and Avenue D, across the street from St. Marys Infirmary conducted by the Sisters of Charity to be used for the construction of a nurses home. While Mr. Key's donations in Galveston were many he did not forget the state where he first made his success as is indicated by the building of a schoolhouse and the donation of a park in Woodward, Oklahoma.

Mr. Key died at the age of sixty-one years at St. Marys Infirmary, January 5th, 1922, after a brief illness. That he was ever solicitous for the welfare of those with whom he was associated is indicated by the fact that he left substantial sums to many of his employees, even to his colored servant who as he said had served him faithfully and well. His going took from Galveston a citizen who was loved and honored by all and who spared neither himself or his means in furthering the welfare of Galveston. He died as he lived, one of nature's gentlemen with a love and faith in his fellow men seen only too rarely in this age. Truly it could be said of Brewer W. Key, "By his deeds ye shall know him."

 **JOHN DUNNOCK WOOLFORD.** A familiar figure in the early days at Houston was John Dunnock Woolford, veteran cotton weigher, and identified with many of the important events of his time. Mr. Woolford also did his share of public duties, as a public official, serving as alderman and mayor, where he demonstrated his devotion to the best interests of his community. He was that sturdy type of real pioneer who saw not only his duty to his own interests but to his fellowmen, and gave freely of his time and means to further community progress. Mr. Woolford came to Houston in the early seventies, and seeing the need of a public cotton weigher, took upon himself this important office, for many years serving his district in this capacity. While following this line Mr. Woolford acquired an accurate

knowledge of every phase of this great industry, and was one of the leading cotton experts in the state. He served three terms as alderman, while in this office working with indefatigable energy for the progress and welfare of his community. In 1891 he was elected mayor of Houston, and with characteristic energy directed the affairs of the rapidly growing city, his administration being marked with a wonderful advancement in public improvements favorable to further growth and progress. Mr. Woolford had the foresight to see in Houston a great city, and wisely brought his influence to bear on those things that would best contribute to the realization of this future. When his term ended his many friends urged him to take a second term, but he declined.

John Dunnock Woolford was born the twenty-sixth of January, 1855, at the old Woolford country home in Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland. His father, Joseph Brooks Woolford, a native of Maryland, and one of the prominent men of his time, moved to Mississippi in 1857, and in January, 1862, came to Texas, locating in Grimes County, where he soon became associated with those men who were taking part in the colonization of this county. The latter part of his life he spent in Lynchberg, Texas, where his death occurred. Mr. Woolford's mother, before her marriage Miss Susan Emily Dunnock, came to Houston with her son and her death occurred in this city in 1875.

Mr. Woolford was reared to agricultural pursuits, in the meantime attending the country schools, securing a good education. He began his business career at an early age, as was the custom in those days, and made rapid progress along the road to success. His name was found on the rolls of the Masonic Lodge and of the Cotton Exchange.

Mr. Woolford was married at Houston, the twelfth of November, 1879, to Miss Ianthie Dealy. She was born in Montgomery County, Texas, her parents being Edward Clarke and Lucretia (Valentine) Dealy, one of the fine old pioneer families of the state. They later came to Houston, where her father was prominently associated with the development of this city.

In 1893 Mr. Woolford built the old Woolford home-stand in Houston, at 1202 Lamar Avenue, at that time one of the finest houses in the city. This continued to be the family home, and Mrs. Woolford now resides there. Mr. and Mrs. Woolford had a family of six children, one of whom, Wallace, died as an infant. The five surviving children are Mrs. Edna Woolford Saunders, concert manager, of Houston; John Dunnock Woolford, Jr., cotton weigher, of Houston; Ina, wife of Robert Hinton, professor of Georgetown College, Kentucky; Mary Emily, wife of James Craig Bradley, an attorney of Georgetown, Kentucky, and Brooks Ross Woolford, a cotton man of Houston.

Mr. Woolford died at Houston, the twenty-seventh of October, 1918. He had been active in the business life of the city until his death, gaining a wide personal esteem by his conscientious service as a public official and his capability as a business man. Mr. Woolford was a man of true Christian character, benevolent, kindly and beloved by all who knew him, and his memory is honored as one of Houston's most respected and admired citizens.

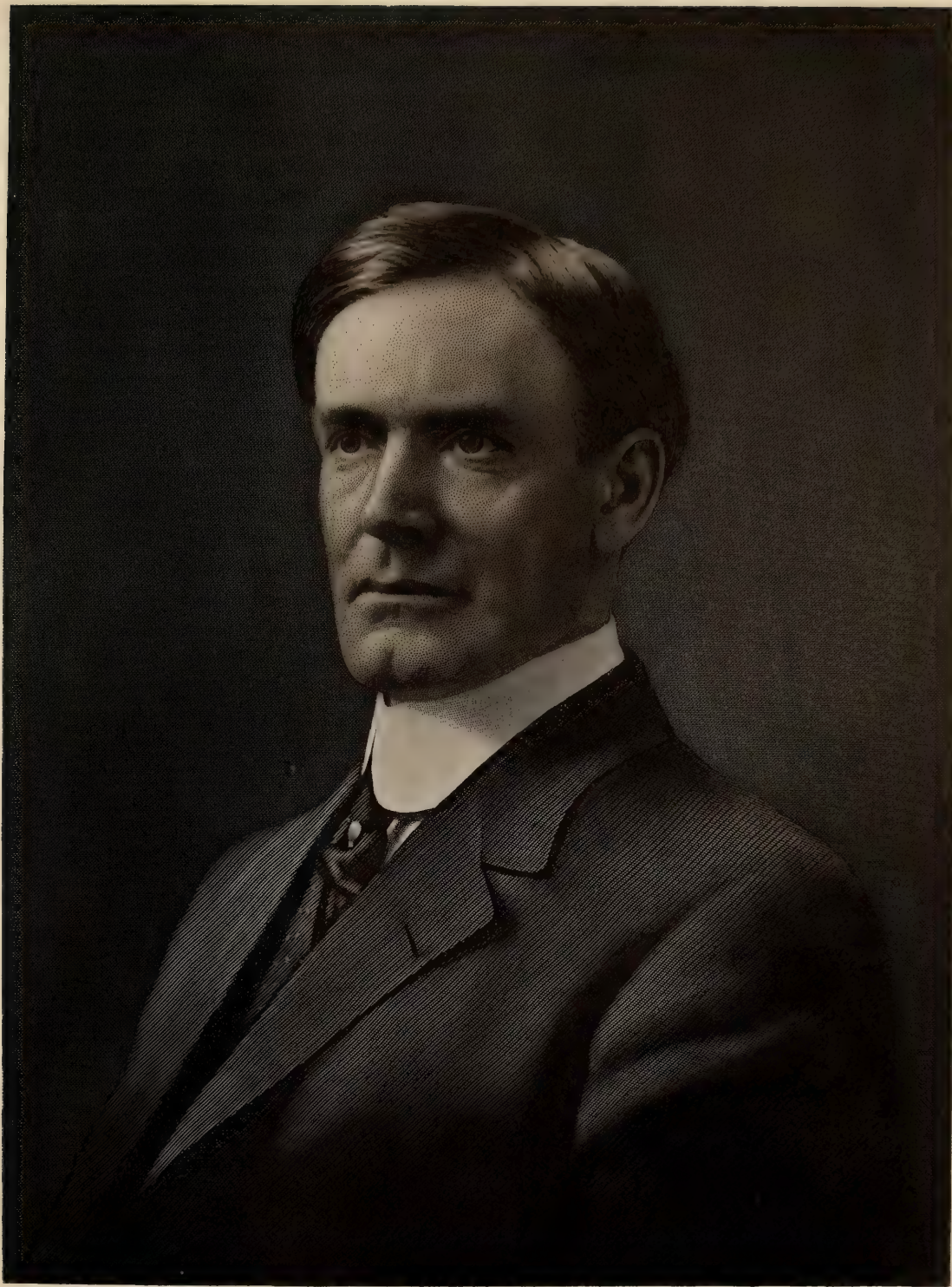


ALTER B. SHARP. In any history of the oil industry of the Southwest, or of the United States, the name of Walter Benona Sharp would be given an important and leading place. His life was devoted to the development of a product that has revolutionized transportation, and although he was called at an early age, he had to his credit nearly twenty-five years of constructive pioneering, and lived to see many of his early dreams realized.

Walter B. Sharp was born in Tipton County, Tennessee, December 12th, 1870. His parents were James R. and Amanda Forrest Sharp. His father was a Tipton County planter. His mother was a niece of the dashing Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. At the age of eight he came with his father to Texas, his mother having died a short time before, where he was educated in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen he became self-supporting. When he was eighteen years old he became interested in well drilling, which business he learned by watching the operations of a well being drilled in the city of Dallas, and later began contracting wells in and around this city. The rig he used was a crude rotary, one of the early models, and what was lacking in mechanical features was supplied by muscle and ingenuity. He never failed to drill the wells and get the desired water. In the year 1893, having saved \$3,000.00, he went to Beaumont and drilled a test for oil on the identical structure known as the Spindle Top Hill, where eight years later the Lucas gusher was brought in about thirty yards from where he had made his early attempt. Extreme youth made it impossible for him to convince older men of the wisdom of his venture, and on account of lack of funds it was impossible for him to go deeper, although he was at the time within two hundred feet of the pay cap rock. To use the vernacular of the oil fields, he went broke in this venture, but was not discouraged. He could have easily written to his brother, John, for funds on which to return home, but with his usual spirit of independence he walked the entire distance from Beaumont to Dallas. In 1895 he drilled some shallow oil wells at Sour Lake, and was one of the pioneer drillers at Corsicana in 1896 when shallow oil was discovered there. The Corsicana field is considered the first commercial oil field in Texas, and many of the outstanding oil men of the Southwest began their careers here. Mr. Sharp had one brother, James R., and one sister, Lillian Forrest, and a half-brother, John S., who, being much older, was the stay of the family for many years when after the struggles following the Civil War they decided to settle in Texas. Early in his career Mr. Sharp took his younger brother James into business with him. The first rig of Sharp Brothers to be built in Corsicana was erected by Ben Harper, a boyhood friend who was born within a few miles of the Sharp homestead in Tennessee. The financial arrangement of this operation was not of the best at this time, which may be illustrated by the following incident. It was Christmas Eve, and he gave his brother \$10.00, saying, "It's all the money I have." His brother in turn divided it with Ben Harper. They had difficulty in scraping together money enough to pay fuel bills, and instead of having pipe threaded at the machine shop, they carried it one-half mile to

an adjoining lease where they were gratuitously given the privilege of using a threading machine. It was in Corsicana that Mr. Sharp met Mr. J. S. Cullinan, with whom he later became associated. Out of this acquaintance grew a lifelong friendship between these two men, who were later destined to become the outstanding figures of the oil industry of this country. The water wells which Mr. Sharp drilled at various points in the South, including Montgomery, Alabama; Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, were pot-boilers, so to speak, to defray the expenses of his family and to make further prospecting for oil possible. His venturesome spirit combined with good judgment naturally fitted him for this particular field of activity. When the Kern River development was in its earliest stages he was on his way to Bakersfield, California, in 1900. Together with his brother he tested the rotary there, and when Spindle Top came in during January, 1901, J. R. Sharp was still in Bakersfield, and he was in New Orleans. Anticipating the Beaumont field, it was only on account of a short illness that his arrival there was not previous to rather than a few hours after the Lucas gusher was brought in. Having available only his small capital of a few thousand dollars, he wired his friend, Ed Prather, to come with all the cash he had or could borrow. This was the turning point in his business career and from this time on his success was assured. He began trading in leases, and did a large contracting business. When compressed air was introduced to aid production in 1902 he formed a partnership with Ed Prather, then of Dallas, now of Houston, and installed a power plant. From this time on his interests became manifold. He organized the Producers Company in 1905, of which he was President and later this company became the production subsidiary of the Texas Company. When the Texas Company obtained an option on the Sour Lake Springs properties, to Mr. Sharp was assigned the important task of making the necessary tests for oil. The outcome was a ten thousand barrel gusher, and the resultant development on this property made millions of dollars for the Texas Company, giving it the impetus that has made it one of the leaders in the petroleum world. He was the foremost individual figure in all of the subsequent discoveries of oil pools in Texas and Louisiana. Details were abhorrent to him, but he was ever looking after the bigger things. He had a system of operations entirely peculiar to himself, and his ability to ferret out oil producing land was uncanny. When he passed away he left his company with twenty thousand barrels of daily production, and thousands of acres of oil bearing leases undeveloped. Shortly before his death he stated to friends that he had satisfied his business ambition in gathering together these lands and securing the desired production, referring especially to his company's production of seven thousand barrels daily in the Wichita County territory.

Knowing the needs of the oil fields as he did, he was quick to adopt any new or improved device for drilling. He invented a new rotary for drilling through hard formation, and took his friend, the late Howard R. Hughes, into partnership to work out the details. He furnished the capital and to-



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W. B. Shaw

gether they worked out the development of this bit, and formed the Sharp-Hughes Tool Company and built a factory in Houston, which was the beginning of the great Hughes Tool Company of today.

During the lifetime of Mr. Sharp he made friends wherever he happened to be, and his choice of close associates was significant all through his life. In boyhood his intimate friends were youths of sterling character, and later he gathered into the circle, men of such charm, integrity and dynamic purpose as the late Governor Hogg, J. S. Cullinan, John W. Gates, a picturesque and powerful character in the business world of Chicago and New York; Dudley Crawford of Marshall, Texas, for whom he named his second son; W. T. Campbell, and the splendid lawyer and great souled man, James L. Autry, so long the attorney for the Texas Company; W. C. Hogg, oldest son of Governor Hogg, whose devotion to the memory of his friend is attested to by his never failing service to the wife and sons. Add to these, men of such unquestionable attainments as Ed Prather, R. L. Blaffer and W. S. Farish and the business world presents a group which for force, originality and congeniality thrills the imagination as does the literateurs gathered around the great Ben Jonson. At the time of his death a wide circle of friends in every walk of life mourned. From the expressions of some of these friends an insight into a few of his characteristics may be gleaned. John H. Wharton, his attorney from early youth, long since dead, said of him, "I found him then, and ever after, a clean, broad-minded gentleman, big hearted and true. He was always rather impatient with details, but was able to see through and beyond to the conclusion. I knew he had a brilliant future. He had a sense of humor purely his own. Once in Dallas he was walking from his home along the H. & T. C. tracks after dark, when a couple of footpads demanded his money. He fortunately had but half a dollar and handing it over told them he was ashamed to be caught with so little." Mike H. Thomas of Dallas said of him: "For thirty years I was honored by having him for one of my warmest friends. When he was a boy he played a good game of marbles, always proving himself able to take care of Walter, but never did he fudge or take any undue advantage and all who played with him had a fair and square show. He always treated his opponent with respect, and if he met with defeat he was the first to congratulate the victor. In our ball games he proved himself one of the best players, ever reliable, with a keen eye, active brain, always in the game. Here also he was always guided by fairness. Tomorrow was always going to be brighter than today. He was a deep thinker; he slept but little when engaged in any great undertaking. He was a self-made man, and is indebted to no one for this great success." In the appreciation written by his associates at the time of his death, and personally signed by hundreds, this paragraph perhaps is all-inclusive: "That by his death we are brought to an even greater realization of his high attainments, his stainless honor, his strength, and power, and courage, and resourcefulness for conquering difficulties; his gentleness and consideration for all his fellow workers; his genial and never-failing spirit of charity towards all men—all as attributes of a lofty

character so fully possessed by him and so rarely encountered in such high degree in human experience." Unselfishness was one of his outstanding qualities, and as he lay dying he thought not of himself, but of a driller who was burned and crippled in the Caddo oil fire of May, 1911. Among the last words he ever spoke were, "Take care of Ran Hewitt."

Mr. Sharp made a deep and lasting impression on his many associates in the oil fraternity. His lifelong friend, Mr. Ed Prather, said of him: "He was a man of outstanding genius; he was a man of great individual initiative, always thought for himself and had the courage to act upon his own judgment, seldom if ever failing to accomplish what he set out to do. He was the pioneer of pioneers in the oil world, and although nearly fifteen years have elapsed since his passing, his memory is revered by practically all of the old-time oil men where he was known and loved so well, and there is scarcely a week passes where prominent oil men are in conference that his name is not mentioned by those who knew him."

Mr. Sharp had an unusual talent for solving and mastering difficulties. At Shreveport when a big gusher caught on fire every known means was tried to extinguish the blaze. At this time he invented a new device for mastering the situation, for which the Scientific American Magazine gave him credit, and with his friend, Howard Hughes, built a machine with which they dug diagonally from a safe distance from the blaze, connecting with the hole, leading the oil in a different direction, thus extinguishing one of the largest oil fires in history. It was largely the result of overtaxing his strength on this occasion that resulted in his death. Mr. Sharp was of a sympathetic nature, considerate of his men, never sending them into danger where he was not ready to lead them. He had an extremely buoyant sense of humor, and in his early business career, before the well known days of the Sour Lake field, when a disastrous fire burned his little refinery, which, with H. H. Jones, was all he possessed, his first remark upon reaching his home was that he had just returned from one of the most magnificent bonfires that he had ever seen. Something of his philosophy of life may be understood by his statement during a period of depression, "That no one can make it so hard for me that I will not get some happiness out of every day of my life." His generosity was of the magnificent kind that made every excuse for others, while holding himself strictly to account. He was a man of intense passions, which were kept under perfect control. In stature he was of a tall angular type, six feet, two and three-fourths inches in height and was said by his friends to resemble Abraham Lincoln both in physique and spirit. With a perfect appreciation of money as a means to an end, material possessions did not obscure his vision or alter his values of life, and on his death bed he remarked, "That what you can buy with money is not worth a dam," this being the second time only that his family ever heard him use a profane word in the presence of ladies. Although his charities were extensive, they were entirely unostentatious, being even unknown to his immediate family.

Walter B. Sharp was united in marriage on January 28th, 1897, with Miss Estelle L. Boughton, of

an old colonial family. To this union were born three children—Walter Bedford Sharp, Kathleen, who died at the age of five, and Dudley Crawford Sharp. Mr. Sharp was a member of most of the civic, fraternal and social organizations of Houston.

With the passing of Walter B. Sharp in his forty-third year, November 28th, 1912, in the very prime of life, Texas and the oil fraternity lost a great citizen and member. Many men, some in high places, but more in the humbler walks of life, lost a real friend. The oil industry lost its greatest genius, and the country lost a patriotic citizen, possessed of high ideals, optimism and imagination that together accomplished big things. No demonstration of love and respect has ever surpassed that which sprang forth at his death. Grief was not confined to the immediate circle of friends and family, but it was shared by the men in the fields, and by those who daily came in contact with him, and by those hundreds who had known his generosity and his gentle ways.



GEORGE FREDERICK ARNOLD. On December 29th, 1923 there was executed at Houston, Texas, an instrument that launched a distinctive and unique educational project. It consisted of a deed of gift from Mrs. George F. Arnold conveying securities of the value of \$120,000.00 to establish the George F. and Ora Nixon Arnold chair of American Statesmanship at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. "In making this gift," Mrs. Arnold said, "it is my desire to perpetuate the lofty ideals of American statesmanship entertained by my husband, George F. Arnold, and in some measure to be instrumental in fostering such nobility of character as he possessed, in young men who may become leaders and statesmen of the future. I am in full sympathy with his view that the future of America is dependent upon a proper conception of and adherence to the fundamental principles of our government as embodied in our constitution and transmitted by the fathers of our Republic to us. There are forces constantly at work that tend to bring about a departure from these ideals and principles, and these harmful tendencies should be resisted by educational processes whereby the true spirit of our free institutions may become fixed in the minds and hearts of the youth of our country." Surely the life and career of the man who inspired this gift can not fail to be of interest and value to all patriotic Americans.

George F. Arnold was born the thirtieth of September, 1846, at Providence, Rhode Island. His father, William Arnold, also a native of that city, was connected with manufacturing interests during his business career. His mother, whose maiden name was Matilda Darling, was also a native of Rhode Island. Mr. Arnold received his education in the schools of Providence. After terminating his service in the Union army during the Civil War, while still in is teens, he went to New York City, where he began work in one of the large meat houses, forerunner of the packeries of today. Having spent six years in that city, he came South to begin anew his business career. He came by water, landing at Galveston. Coming on to Houston, he joined the engineering corps here, surveying the railroad from Hempstead to Austin. He soon became inter-

ested in railroad contract work which he continued for a number of years with success. This brought him in touch with the lumber manufacturing business of East Texas, where he bought timber lands, establishing saw mills, and shipping lumber to foreign ports until his retirement from active business in 1913. Mr. Arnold came to Houston to reside permanently in 1886, and was one of the organizers of the Houston Land and Trust Company, serving as a director and one of its vice-presidents until his death. He also had various interests in Houston, and during his active business years owned a great deal of real estate in Texas.

Mr. Arnold was married at Hempstead, Texas, the third of January, 1881 to Miss Ora Nixon. Mrs. Arnold is the daughter of Dr. Barney Nixon, a practicing physician of North Carolina, and Flora Gardner Nixon, a member of an honored family of that state. She was born at Caraway, in Randolph County, North Carolina, and spent her girlhood in that state, receiving her education in the schools there. Mrs. Arnold is a member of the Society of Friends, commonly called "Quakers" and of a family whose beginning in America dates back to Plymouth. Mr. Arnold also came from sturdy New England stock which had its roots in Wales. In the Tower of London is preserved the history of the Arnolds before their immigration to America, showing an unbroken line back to the eleventh century. History shows that Mr. Arnold's ancestors were never vanquished by an invading foe, but were absorbed by their kinsman, the English.

It is logical and natural, therefore, that from the union of representatives of the Arnold and Nixon families there should be evolved a plan of devoting the competence which Mr. Arnold acquired under the American system of free institutions that encouraged individual enterprise, to the preservation of the America which the ancestors of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold assisted in establishing and to the future development of the ideal American of our dreams. The plan of those responsible for the administration of the George F. and Ora Nixon Arnold foundation is to make this a nucleus for a wider organization to be known as a School of Citizenship. "It is the hope and expectation of the Southern Methodist University," said President Charles C. Seelman, "to extend the influence of the Arnold Department of American Statesmanship in ways and to an extent which many of us as yet little dream."

It is hoped that other public-spirited citizens will catch the vision which Mrs. Arnold has placed in way of realization and establish coordinate chairs in economics, state and municipal government, constitutional and international law, etc. Scholarships to attract meritorious students are also provided.

"Although our contribution to this cause is relatively small," said Mrs. Arnold, "yet if even half a dozen young men each year can be inspired to devote themselves to the promotion of true American ideals and even approximate the stature of outstanding American statesmen of the past, I shall feel that our contribution will have been a paying investment." Surely it is a noble conception, possessing infinite possibilities of service to our country, and it will constitute a permanent memorial to the Americanism of George F. Arnold.



G. F. Arnold





A. MISTROT, for many years one of the leading wholesale and retail dry goods merchants of Texas, pioneer in this business, and the first merchant in the State to inaugurate the strictly cash system, retired from active business pursuits in 1921. Mr. Mistrot has resided in Houston for the past thirty years, and is regarded as one of the city's most progressive and public spirited citizens. The firm of Mistrot Bros., which later became a household word in Texas, was established by the subject of this sketch and his brother, S. P. Mistrot. Their first store was located at Marlin in 1883. All business in that section had heretofore been transacted on a credit basis, but their venture along the cash line in Marlin proved a great success and in 1885 their first branch house was established at Bryan. In 1893, Mr. Mistrot removed his residence to Houston, and opened a retail dry goods store and also a wholesale store. These were operated separately. In 1895 a retail and wholesale establishment was opened in Galveston under the name of F. E. Mistrot. After the disastrous storm which swept the Island City in 1900, the Mistrot Bros. discontinued the retail establishment but continued the wholesale house. The plan of establishment in the different towns was to finance some young, enterprising business man of small means, to open and conduct a store in the name of Mistrot Bros. Besides assisting many young business men, educating the people to the advantages of buying goods on a cash basis, thereby receiving the benefits of the difference in price, the Mistrot Bros. cash stores were a huge success.

In 1902 Mr. Mistrot severed his connection with the Galveston business and returned to Houston. Some time later the Mistrot-Munn Company was organized. Mr. Mistrot was President, and remained in active control until 1909, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Munn. Mr. Mistrot operated by himself after this, until 1911, when the Mistrot-Curtis Company was organized. Mr. Mistrot was identified with this company until 1916, when he retired to open a store at 310 Main Street, under the name of G. A. Mistrot and Company. In 1921 Mr. Mistrot disposed of this store to Mr. Leo M. Levy. Mr. Mistrot devotes his time now to looking after his personal interests and investments in various enterprises in Houston and elsewhere.

Mr. Mistrot was born in Louisiana March 4, 1862. His father, J. J. Mistrot, a native of France, came to the United States when seventeen years of age, and settled in Louisiana. He became one of the leading merchants of that State and also conducted a banking business in connection with his mercantile establishment. He was also the owner of vast sugar cane plantations, a sugar refinery, and several extensive sawmills. He removed to Calvert, Texas, in 1876, and later to Marlin. Mr. Mistrot's mother was Miss Malvina Segura, a member of a well known Louisiana family. Mr. Mistrot married Miss May Flora Patout, a daughter of Hypolite Patout, one of the wealthiest men of Louisiana. He was the owner of the largest sugar cane plantation and refinery in the State, which the family still own and has been the property of the Patout family for more than half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Mistrot have four children, B. W. Mistrot, of Dallas, Gus A., Jr., Robert, of San Pedro, Cal., and Vivian, at home with parents. The Mistrot residence is at 1504 Clay Avenue, and the

family have resided in this home for the past twenty-eight years. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Mistrot is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the B. P. O. E., and the Houston Club. In the personality of Mr. Mistrot is mixed the gallantry and chivalry of the South, together with the aggressive, purposeful, and constructive business instincts of the modern Southwest. His mature experience, wise counsel, sterling qualities of character and high ideals have always been an inspiration to his friends and associates. When actively engaged in business, many of his employees looked to him for counsel and advice in matters concerning their private affairs, and it was seldom that he had not the right solution to offer for their problems. Mr. Mistrot expects to make his home in Houston for the remainder of his life, and believes this city will become the great Metropolis of the Southwest.



JAMES G. LEAVELL, business man, has for three decades and upward exerted a vital influence in business activities in Houston, and particularly in the cotton seed and cotton seed products business, and in the drug business, has this influence been far reaching. Mr. Leavell is a director of the Houston Drug Company, of which he was formerly vice president, and he was also one of the leading cotton seed and cotton seed products men of Houston, and widely known throughout the state as a cotton product man. Mr. Leavell acted as receiver for the General Oil Company, to which office he was appointed in the latter part of 1921, and his good judgment was one of the factors in the successful handling of the affairs of this company during the receivership.

Mr. Leavell was born at Jackson, Mississippi, the third of September, 1875, the son of Rev. W. H. Leavell, who built up the First Presbyterian Church at Houston, and was its pastor for almost twelve years. Mr. Leavell has now retired, and makes his home in Houston. James G. Leavell attended the public schools of Massachusetts, later entering, Roanoke College, Virginia, and still later the University of Mississippi, leaving college during the panic of 1893 to enter the business world. Mr. Leavell came to Houston, going with the Southern Pacific Railway at that time, in the traffic department, where he spent four years. He then went in the cotton seed and cotton seed products business, in which he was active for a quarter of a century, building up one of the largest businesses of this kind in Texas. Mr. Leavell has also had other interests from time to time, and was vice president of the Houston Drug Company, and is now one of the directors.

Mr. Leavell was married at Houston, the twenty-second of March, 1899, to Miss Ella Norrell, the daughter of C. W. Norrell, for many years a business man at Bryan, Texas, and later one of the organizers and president of the Houston Drug Company until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Leavell make their home at the Macatee Hotel, and have five children, Grace, wife of A. C. Bayless, and who has two children; Katherine, wife of L. E. Noble; Elizabeth, wife of R. H. Taylor; James, a student at Allen Academy, at Bryan, Texas, and Ella, a student at St. Mary's Hall, at San Antonio. Mr. Leavell belongs to the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and is deeply interested in the civic advancement and welfare of Houston.



HOWARD ROBARD HUGHES. The name of Howard Robard Hughes, known throughout the United States as an inventor, manufacturer, and financier, and accorded the high honor that was his just due, will long stand for signal achievement in his particular field. It is one of the outstanding names of the oil industry. Mr. Hughes, through his important inventions, covering a wide range of oil field tools, several of which have revolutionized oil field work, has rendered an invaluable service to this great industry, and his name is known in every oil field in the world. An inventive genius, Mr. Hughes had, at the same time, the necessary business ability to carry his inventions to a successful conclusion. Mr. Hughes was a man of vision, yet he was, withal, a man of practical attainments, a business executive with a well developed sense of values, a man capable not only of dreaming great dreams, but also of making dreams come true. He was widely known as a constructive genius whose work in the field of industrial development was both important and far-reaching. To the world of business at Houston, for many years his home, he brought a wholesome philosophy that was refreshing, and an understanding of his fellowman and of human relationships which impressed him on those who knew him as a truly remarkable personality.

Howard R. Hughes was born in Lancaster Missouri, the ninth of September, 1869. His parents, Felix Turner Hughes and Jean Amelia (Summerlin) Hughes, for many years residents of Missouri and Iowa, now reside in Los Angeles, where with the proceeds of a bequest in Howard R. Hughes' will they have bought a beautiful residence. The bequest to them, and to Howard R. Hughes' brother, Felix, exceeded \$450,000. Howard R. Hughes' earliest paternal American ancestor was Orlando Hughes, one of four brothers who came from Wales about 1740 and settled in Goochland County, Virginia, where he obtained land grants. From Orlando Hughes and his wife, Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son, Anthony. His son, Joshua William Hughes, and his wife, Martha Stayton Askins, were the grandparents of Howard Robard Hughes. Joshua William Hughes served as first lieutenant in the Black Hawk War. Felix Turner Hughes, father of the subject of this sketch and a native of St. Clair County, Illinois, served as orderly sergeant in the Federal Army during the Civil War. Later he became a lawyer in Iowa and California. Rupert Hughes, the well known author, playwright, and film director, is a brother of the subject. Howard R. Hughes attended the public schools of Iowa through high school, finishing his education at Harvard University in the class of 1897, following which he traveled extensively through Germany, England and France. Returning to Keokuk, Iowa, by intense study, he fitted himself for the bar, was admitted to practice in the State of Iowa, and immediately began in this profession in Keokuk. He soon tired of the life of a lawyer, and after serving as a telegraph operator in Keokuk, and a newspaper reporter in Denver, Colorado, he finally found himself in the zinc mining section of Oklahoma and Missouri. He was at Joplin, Missouri, drilling zinc test holes when the Spindle Top oil field came in, and he went at once to Beaumont, Texas. He made a small for-

tune at Spindle Top, which he increased materially at Sour Lake. He subsequently lost everything he had at Batson, when that field went to water, almost in a night. It was in 1908, after he had spent much time on the invention of a tool that would drill through rock, that he conceived the basic idea which underlies the Hughes cone bit. He secured letters patent, and with his friend, W. B. Sharp, organized the Sharp-Hughes Tool Company at Houston, Texas. However, success came slowly. The drillers and operators were not anxious to try out a "new-fangled" bit, although the need for such was apparent. It was not until the Standard Oil Company of California used one of the bits to drill a formation which had successfully resisted a fish-tail bit, and brought in a wonderful field, that the Hughes bit "arrived." In 1915, Howard R. Hughes bought out the interests of those associated with him and, at the time of his death, was sole owner and president of the Hughes Tool Company, manufacturers of patent tools for drilling oil, gas and water wells, and mining. Some of the well known products of this company are: Hughes simplex rock bits, Hughes disc bits, Hughes acme tool joints, taps, and weight indicators; also valves and fittings for refineries, pipe lines, and drilling. The Hughes rock bit enables the well-driller to drill with a rotary method through hard rock, and to reach hitherto inaccessible reservoirs of oil and other minerals. A firm believer in the printed word, Mr. Hughes, through persistent advertising, made his bit known all over the world, and its use is universal wherever hard drilling is encountered. The invention of the Hughes rock bit was in many ways the same to the well-drilling industry as the cotton gin was to the cotton industry. One of the ideals of the founder of the Hughes Tool Company is expressed in the cleanliness and neatness of everything at the plant. The establishment is in the midst of beautiful grounds and everything possible is done for the comfort and health of the employees. More than seven hundred persons, most of whom are supporting families, receive their entire income from the successful operation of the plant of the Hughes Tool Company, which is the largest of its kind in the world. The plant was doubled in 1923 and material increases were made in 1924. During 1925 the expansion included additions to the foundry and machine shops, and the building of a forge plant and large special machine shop for the manufacture of valves and fittings. The company maintains repair shops in Los Angeles and Oklahoma City, and an export office in New York City.

The officers of the Hughes Tool Company today are: Howard R. Hughes, Jr., president; Frank Andrews, vice president; Colonel R. C. Kuldell, general manager, and C. S. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. These, with H. W. Fletcher, chief engineer, compose the board of directors. Col. Kuldell graduated from West Point in 1912, second in standing in his class, and graduated in 1915 from the two-year course of the Army Engineering School. He served twelve years in the United States Army, retiring in 1920 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He served as department engineer, Southern department, with headquarters in San Antonio, and later as assistant to the chief of engineers at Washington. After the World War, he served on the general staff at Washington, coming to Houston



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Howard R. Hughes



from that city. He accepted the position of general manager of the Hughes Tool Company in 1921, and much credit is given him for the remarkable growth, development, and success of this company since that time. The capital stock of the company is \$2,000,000.00 and the annual sales approximately \$5,000,000.00.

Prior to Mr. Hughes' death, the American Magazine prepared an article about the early struggles and later success of this great man, and launched into intimate details of his personal adventures. Upon seeing the advance manuscript he made a request that was characteristic of him: "Take some of the brass bands out of it," he said laughingly, "I wasn't quite as bad a boy as the writer has made me out, and I know that I do not deserve all the bouquets he has handed me." The sketch depicted Mr. Hughes as rather pugilistically inclined as a youngster, although he was never accused of being a bully. His fistic ability seems to have caused him to be expelled from several schools.

In later years he extended a helping hand to many deserving young men and women. He never mentioned these things even to his closest friends, but helping others was the joy of his life. He was a modest man and never catered to others for their friendship, yet his friendships were many and loyal.

When his country entered the World War, he applied his talents in the direction which he hoped would be of immediate assistance at the front. He built a machine to drill horizontally under the enemy's trenches for the purpose of mining them with high explosives. Only the change from trench to active warfare kept this invention from being put into use. The government appreciated his patriotism, and he received a letter from the secretary of war thanking him for his work in the interest of his country.

Howard R. Hughes was married to Miss Alene Gano, a native of Kentucky, who was reared in Dallas, where her father practiced law. Mrs. Hughes' death occurred two years before that of her husband. One son, Howard R. Hughes, Jr., was born of this union. He is a young man of twenty-one, who finished his education at Rice Institute. When his father died he inherited the Hughes Tool Company. His disabilities as a minor were then removed by order of the court, and he took over the management of the company. At that time, he said that it was his desire to build up further the business founded by his father and to carry out his policies and ideals and that he intended to help worthy enterprises and to assist in the education of deserving young men and women.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were prominent in social circles in Houston. Mr. Hughes had memberships in the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, and was a life member of the Harvard Club of New York City. He also held membership in the American Petroleum Institute, of which he was a counsellor.

Howard R. Hughes' death occurred in Houston. He was stricken while in conference with S. P. Brown, sales manager of his company, on January 14th, 1924. Howard R. Hughes, in his role as business man, as in his private life, exerted an influence which built character, inspired confidence, and created happiness. His death left vacant a place in the life of Houston that will long go unfilled.

The editor of a leading oil journal said of him: "To me, who knew Mr. Hughes personally, and who respected and loved him, he has left in Houston a monument that will always be an inspiration, the huge manufacturing plant which bears his name and which grew from simply an idea; an idea developed by a man who had the faith and the stamina to see it through. After all, it isn't the estate nor the fame that a man leaves behind that counts; it's the friends who stand over the open grave with bowed heads and compressed lips and with a choking in the throat that prevents words. Howard R. Hughes was that kind of a man."



GEORGE T. CRAIG. Among the prominent names of Port Arthur and Jefferson County, none stands out with more dignity and honor than that of George T. Craig. While still in the morning of life, yet he had been for the past ten years or more actively identified with banking affairs and at the time of his death, May 31st, 1924, he was an executive in one of the largest financial institutions of Port Arthur, his name carrying a prestige that was an asset to the institution with which it was connected. Mr. Craig was active vice president of the Merchants National Bank of Port Arthur, one of the strong and conservative banking institutions of this city, which was established in 1910 by Mr. Craig's father.

George T. Craig was born at Bentonville, Arkansas, the twenty-sixth of October, 1892, the son of George M. Craig. As a boy of six years he came to Texas with his father, who has been a resident of Port Arthur for about a quarter of a century, taking an active part in the growth and development of his adopted city, making his influence for good evident in the social, as well as the business life of the community.

The education of Mr. Craig started in the public schools of Port Arthur, where he graduated from high school. He then went to Andover for about a year and then he entered the University of Virginia and spent two years studying mechanical engineering. He then returned to Port Arthur and for two years held a responsible position with the Texas Company in the refining department. In 1912 Mr. Craig was employed as a clerk by the Merchants National Bank, there being at the time only two other employees. In 1914 he became assistant cashier, being promoted to the position of cashier the following year, and in 1920 he was made active vice president, which position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Craig was married at Buffalo, New York, the thirtieth of October, 1919, to Miss Martha Haese, a native of that city, and the daughter of William Haese. One child, Jack, was born of the union. Mr. Craig was a member of the Elks Club, the Country Club, and various other social and civic clubs and organizations, being a director of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization, serving as first vice president. As a banker Mr. Craig was an executive of definite ability, directing the affairs of the bank along constructive and conservative policies, winning the highest regard of his business associates. He was regarded as a young man with an exceptionally brilliant future, loved and respected by all who knew him, and the social, as well as the business life in his community feel the loss of his influence.



WILLIAM T. CARTER—In the history of the City of Houston, and of the lumber industry of the Lone Star State, there is perhaps no name which stands higher than that of William T. Carter, for more than half a century a leader in development and civic work, and one of the best known lumbermen in the Southwest. Mr. Carter had little of the idealist in his make up, but was rather of that practical type that conquered over difficulties, and his friends often said of him that he could build a saw mill with a pocket knife if necessary. This talent for rising to the emergency influenced his entire life, shaping his career from the day he opened his first saw mill, until the owner of a vast, perfectly organized lumber mill, his name was known and respected wherever yellow pine lumber is used.

William T. Carter was a native son of East Texas, the land of the yellow pine. He was born the fourth of February, 1856, at Tyler, Smith County, Texas, the third son of Joseph J. and Jane Carter of Georgia, who came to Texas and settled in Cherokee County in 1849. As a boy William Carter grew up amid the environment of the lumber mill, of the pine trees, and it was but natural that, when choosing his life vocation, he should turn to the lumber industry. The Carter family was of the old South, and well to do, but, as was so often the case, the Civil War reduced their fortune and left them in straitened financial circumstances. Mr. Carter's father was Senior Captain of Hubbard's regiment, and made a record for valor during the Civil War. After that struggle he became a school teacher, and the subject of this sketch studied under him, and later under Professor Steele, at Pennington, Texas. One of his boyhood heroes was an uncle, George T. Anderson, known as "Old Tige" and who served in the war with Mexico, in one campaign against the Indians, and in the Civil War, rising under General Lee to the rank of Brigadier General. And it was Old Tige's example and grit that nerved his nephew to heroic struggles in his youth. Governor Hubbard of Texas was also a close relative of the family.

Mr. Carter's real career began when a boy of seventeen; without funds or financial assistance, he entered the saw mill business for himself, trading raw lumber in payment for men and teams to build his first mill. This mill, opened in 1873, was during the next several years moved from time to time, following the forest. In 1881 the building of the railroad from Trinity to Colmesneil, opened up a vast virgin forest, and Mr. Carter moved his mill here, locating it at Barnum, in 1882, where it remained until destroyed by fire in 1897. He then rebuilt in the midst of his vast timber holdings, and the town of Camden was founded, a typical saw mill town, where he located his mill. This mill was later to meet the fate of the mill at Barnum, and was replaced by the huge steel structure which stands a monument to the achievement of its builder.

Mr. Carter was married in 1879, at Pennington, Texas, to Miss Maude Holley, a native of East Texas, and the daughter of Porter Jackson Holley and Frances Mathews Holley of Alabama, who came to Texas in the early days and was a planter the rest of his life. In speaking of his marriage Mr. Carter often said that he considered it the finest investment he ever made, and out of that happy

union six children survive: Lena Lister, wife of J. J. Carroll of Houston, and a member of the firm of the W. T. Carter Lumber Company; Jessie Gertrude, wife of Dr. Judson L. Taylor of Houston, Texas; W. T. Carter, Jr., of the W. T. Carter Lumber Company of Houston, and who married Miss Lillian Neuhaus; Agnes Jayne, wife of F. Haywood Nelms, a cotton man of Houston; Aubrey Leon, who married Miss Marjorie Leachman of Dallas, and Frankie, wife of R. D. Randolph of the Carter Investment Company. The Carter home in Houston, at 14 Courtland Place, is one of the finest homes in the city, and Mrs. Carter has continued to reside here since the death of Mr. Carter, the twenty-third of February, 1921.

William T. Carter was not only a great lumberman, but as a citizen was equally distinguished. On more than one occasion he showed, in a material way, his regard for Houston and the welfare of his fellow citizens. A man of distinguished bearing, thoughtful, kind and hospitable, he impressed his influence on the life of those about him, and won the admiration and respect of all who knew him.



GENERAL HENRY BATES STODDARD. In chronicling the records of men who were factors in the development of the Lone Star State, there is no name more worthy of note than that of General Henry Bates Stoddard, who since 1860 was active in all matters pertaining to the good of his State. During this long period General Stoddard exerted an influence for good throughout a wide range of activities. A resident of Bryan, Brazos County, since 1865, before this prosperous little city was a village, he was ever a worker for the progress and advancement of this community's welfare. He had a wide and varied business career, from which he retired only a few years prior to his death, May 29th, 1925, and as a pioneer among the men of his various professions, was an active figure in the development which has taken place in the process of a small settlement becoming a busy, thriving, little city. After locating here, General Stoddard engaged in the cattle business, but this field of activity was destined to become short lived for him, as the call came for his aid of the South in the great conflict which separated the population of this great country, into the two kinds—North of the Mason and Dixon Line and South of same. He answered the call of his country, among the first and served throughout this conflict, and at the end of which he brought into private life the soubriquet of major general. He joined the army at McKinney, Texas, and was a first lieutenant under Captain Thomas Jefferson Brown, who was Chief Justice of Texas. Much of the service of General Stoddard was in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and he was taken prisoner and held as such for many months. He had the unique distinction of having served on the staff of Prince Cornelius Julius de Poliguac, prince of the House of Bourbon, and was a major general on the staff of this distinguished man for one year. After the close of the Civil War General Stoddard returned to Brazos County, and with the other ragged veterans of the lost cause courageously set about the task of rehabilitating their neglected fortunes. The cattle herds had been increased during the period of the war, until they rivaled the buffalo themselves in point of number on the great plains



Engraving by F. Williams 1890 NY

W. T. Carter



of Texas. Land was free for the asking, and the question that faced the returning cattle men was a market. They naturally turned their faces to the North. The railroad had just been built into Kansas, and from there, cattle could be easily transported to the Eastern points of demand. The route to the Kansas market was not an unfavorable one, but had its disadvantages, chief among which was the several tribes of Indians through which these pioneers were obliged to pass, and at the practical time for driving cattle to market was the time when swollen streams were encountered, and also a lack of experience in long drives such as these. But men who had served their country for four years could not wait on such obstacles as these and General Stoddard with many of the old pioneers made these trail drives in order to get their cattle to a market, and reach it they would even though the way lay over an Indian-infested wilderness. At one time General Stoddard was president of the Live Stock Association of Texas, and one of the best known pioneer cattle men of the Lone Star State. In the early 80's General Stoddard engaged in the grocery business at Bryan, and for about eight years continued in this line of activity, with cotton buying along with the business. He later left the grocery business, and devoted his entire time to the cotton business, and was known as one of the leading spot cotton buyers of the State. He continued in the cotton business, until he retired from active business pursuits. He was always active in the educational life of Bryan and one of the organizers of the public school system here. He served this city as alderman for many years, and throughout his residence here of almost three score of years, did much to make Bryan the city that it is today. He gave guidance not only to much of the yesterday in this little city's life, but was a leader in some of the largest industries of its present day history. As a Mason, General Stoddard was not only known throughout the United States, but in Europe as well. He had been a member of this order since 1871, making him also one of the oldest members in this State. He received every honor possible within the gift of the Masonic fraternity. He had held every chair and office in both the York and Scottish Rite bodies, and was a member of El Mina Temple Shrine of Galveston. He was a 33rd degree honorary member, and past grand commander of Texas, and most eminent grand master of the United States of America, and was a life member and honorary member in many other branches of the A. F. and A. M. He was throughout the more than half a century in which he had been a member of this body, an ardent worker, and was among the most prominent Masons in the United States.

A native of Essex County, New York, General Stoddard was born on June 22nd, 1840. His parents, Henry Stoddard and Margaret Stoddard, were well known and highly esteemed farmers and land owners of New York State. His education was obtained in the schools of Essex County, New York.

General Stoddard was married here in 1869 to Miss Ross English (who died in 1904), a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of Joshua English, a well known farmer, land owner, cattle man and a pioneer settler of Montgomery County. Of this union, one child was born, Miss Charlotte Stoddard, who is an educator of note and is en-

gaged in the San Antonio High School. In 1909 he married Miss Hortense English, a sister of his first wife. General Stoddard was truly "a gentleman of the old school," and his influence was felt throughout the State during the long period in which he made Texas his home. He was an inspiration of all that is good and true in humanity, giving out to all his friends and acquaintances the qualities that increase the capacity to better perceive and appreciate the good accomplished by a good man. The imperishable romance of the Southern Confederacy and the bold romance of business that has brought magic to full bloom in Texas were one in the life of General Henry Bates Stoddard of Bryan, Brazos County.



WILLIAM A. MOORE for the past two decades has been one of the most public spirited citizens of Houston, taking an active part in the civic and commercial advancement of this city, and as a public official filling his position in a capable, satisfactory manner. Mr. Moore is City Secretary of the city of Houston, a position carrying with it a wide range of duties and responsibilities. He was appointed to this position the fifteenth of October, 1918, entering at once on the duties of his office, and has since retained the confidence of the people of Houston, and filled the office in a most capable way. As City Secretary Mr. Moore has charge of all records, seals, and like equipment pertaining to the municipal government, and also has many other minor duties, all of which are performed efficiently, and with a view to the best interests of the city.

William A. Moore was born in the Lone Star State, at Hallettsville, in Lavaca County, the twenty-sixth of January, 1886. His father, M. A. Moore, also a native of Hallettsville, has spent his entire life in that city and still makes his home there, taking an active interest in the business and civic life of the city. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Martha Caroline Garner, is a native Texan, and has lived in Hallettsville for many years. Mr. Moore attended the public schools of his native city, and after graduating from the high school there came to Houston, and went with the Wells-Fargo Express Company, in 1902, beginning as wagon driver. He went through all clerical departments, and agency departments, and later became traveling auditor, with headquarters at Beaumont, New Orleans, Louisiana, Little Rock, Arkansas, Fort Smith, Arkansas, Lake Charles, Louisiana, and then back to New Orleans. He resigned this position the fifteenth of October, and for the following year took things easy, relaxing from the strain of his business cares. In September, 1916, he began with the city of Houston, as accountant, in the Controller's Department, and was later, in October, 1918, appointed Secretary.

Mr. Moore was married at Houston the thirty-first of December, 1917, to Miss Willie Barrett, a native of Austin, and the daughter of the late William Barrett, of Huntsville, and Mrs. Emma Barrett, who now makes her home in Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Moore reside at 206 Maplewood Avenue. Mr. Moore is a Mason, Blue Lodge, Perfect Union Lodge, No. 1, New Orleans, one of the oldest and most historical lodges in America. Mr. Moore takes an active interest in the civic advancement of Houston, and is in every way a substantial, worth while citizen of his community.



JOHN CURTIS MCKALLIP—In recounting the history of the development of the great oil fields of Texas, the name of John Curtis McKallip, veteran oil man, recurs many times, and each time with an increasing significance. One of the first in the field at the time of the discovery of oil in the Lone Star domain, Mr. McKallip remained faithful to the industry until his death and took a prominent part in the opening up of many of the richest fields in the state. Oil men began to watch him with keen interest, knowing him to be a man of exceptionally keen judgment in matters regarding the oil industry. Mr. McKallip had little of the plunger about him, making his investments after looking thoroughly into each project from a strictly development standpoint, and as a consequence was usually successful.

John Curtis McKallip was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, the twelfth of July, 1869. His father, William Taylor McKallip, for many years a lumberman of Clarion County, removed to Cripple Creek in his latter years, and from there to San Francisco, California, in search of health. He was injured in the San Francisco earthquake, his death occurring shortly afterward. Mr. McKallip's mother, before her marriage, Miss Laura McKinley, was a native of Akron, Ohio, and closely related to President McKinley. Mr. McKallip attended school at Reedsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating from a school for boys there.

When he attained his majority he went to West Virginia to work on an oil rig on Judge Woodford's properties, and later became superintendent of the gas company there. He was then at Weston, West Virginia, for three years, after which he was sent to Athens, Ohio, as superintendent of the gas company's pipe lines and drilling activities, remaining in that city for five years. At that time he was attracted to the Spindle Top district, to which he went, being one of the first in the field. Reaching Texas his first step was to secure two drilling outfits, after which he immediately secured contracts to drill at Damon Mound. After spending some time in drilling operations there he went to Sour Lake, where he drilled a number of wells on contract. He also drilled on a lease owned by him and Jack Crosley, in the shoe string district and brought in a big well.

While he was in the Sour Lake district Mr. McKallip saw that with increased drilling the demand for oil well timbers would increase rapidly, and bought a sawmill, beginning the manufacture of these timbers, a venture that made him quite a fortune. He also put in a tram road, which was a great success, after which he left the Sour Lake field and went to the Matagorda district, where the attention of operators was beginning to center, drilling a number of wells in that field for the Santa Fe Company. He then began operations in the Humble field, where he drilled one of the largest gushers that has ever been brought in in that field. He then went to Oklahoma and was there for a time, but did not take personal charge, leaving the management of his interests there to his brother, W. T. McKallip, who still remains active there. W. T. McKallip was associated with his brother as a partner and much credit should be given him for the success of this partnership. About this time he began to buy leases in the West Columbia fields

and began drilling operations there, but finding his capital limited sold most of his interests to the Texas Company, who finished the wells, which came in as gushers, and made Mr. McKallip and his partners in the venture rich. Mr. McKallip then bought a large tract of land on the ship channel, which he turned into an oil tank farm, and also purchased valuable business property on Texas Avenue, in addition to other properties and royalties.

Mr. McKallip was married at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, the fourteenth of May, 1891, to Miss Mary Edna Rhader, a native of Virginia. Her father, Frank Rhader, came to the United States as a child with his parents and was reared in Virginia, later moving to Latrobe, Pennsylvania, when Mrs. McKallip was a child of three years old. He was a building contractor the greater part of his life. Her mother, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Hegan.

Mr. and Mrs. McKallip had one child, John Curtis McKallip, a graduate of Texas University, and now president of the Clarion Oil Company and prominent in the business world at Houston. He was married first to Miss Alice Griffith, a native of Austin, who died and left one child, Mary Edna, one of the most attractive children of Houston. He was then married to Miss Carrie Jones, also a native of Austin, and a great friend of his deceased wife. The family make their home at 3522 Garrott Avenue, in the beautiful residence where they have resided for the past eighteen years.

John Curtis McKallip died at his home in Houston the twenty-fourth of June, 1921. At the time of his death he was known and admired by every oil man in the Lone Star State and claimed as his friends some of the most prominent operators in the Texas fields. While Mr. McKallip made a fortune in the oil industry in Texas, his was not the luck of a chance investor, but the result of many years of hard work, of study and a never failing optimism. Small failures, the almost inevitable companion of success in the oil industry, did not discourage him, but rather spurred him on. He knew the game for what it was, played it square, and won out. And there was not one of his many hundreds of friends but who wished him well, honored him and respected him, and rejoiced in his successes. His death, a loss to the industry he served so well, was sincerely regretted, and his name will ever hold a place in the oil history of the State.



OSWALD S. FLINT—The history of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, one of the most important in Texas, is replete with mention of men, nationally known on account of their activities in cotton circles of the state, and of these men Oswald S. Flint was for years a leader. Mr. Flint was not only a cotton expert, and an authority on cotton, from the growing of this product to its final consumption, but was a business man of many attainments, and a thoroughly public spirited and patriotic citizen. During his many years connection with E. S. Flint and Company, one of the oldest cotton firms of Texas, Mr. Flint had much to do with shaping the destiny of Galveston as a cotton center, and advocated the highest standards of cotton dealing, influencing the upward trend of the cotton business in the state and in the South.

Oswald S. Flint was born at Galveston, the third day of November, 1872, the son of E. S. Flint, who was for many years one of the leading cotton men of



J. C. McKALLIP



the South, and came to Galveston from his native state of Virginia, during the reconstruction period following the close of the Civil War. Arriving in Galveston in 1866, Mr. Flint shortly became interested in the cotton business, and in 1880 established the firm now known as E. S. Flint Company, Inc., at that time cotton merchants and factors. The firm has continued to the present time making the name of Flint one of the oldest in the cotton business. Oswald S. Flint spent his boyhood in Galveston, attending the public schools, and after completing the prescribed course in the Galveston schools entered Virginia Military Institute, graduating with the C. E. degree in the class of 1891. Following this Mr. Flint spent some years as assistant engineer on government work at Galveston, and was connected with that work up until 1894, when he resigned in order to engage in the cotton business. He entered his father's firm, and in the years that followed was identified with the various branches of the cotton business, studying this business from every angle, and few cotton men were more thoroughly conversant with the cotton business. In 1921 E. S. Flint and Company was incorporated, and Oswald S. Flint made president of the corporation, with R. A. Wheeler as vice president and W. C. Budd as secretary and treasurer. These three names, widely known as leaders in cotton circles, had a firm with one of the strongest directorates in Galveston and made it one of the outstanding firms in the state. The firm concentrated their cotton at Galveston, where seven experienced cotton men were employed, four buyers traveling in the interior of Texas.

Mr. Flint was married in Virginia in June, 1911, to Miss Melanie Holt, who was residing in Galveston at the time, and who is a member of a well known family of Mobile, Alabama. They resided for some years at 1003 Nineteenth Street. Mr. Flint was a member of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, the Galveston Chamber of Commerce and the Galveston Country Club, and various social and civic organizations of the city. He took a deep interest in civic and educational work and gave generously of his time and means toward the furtherance of both. During his career of more than thirty years in the cotton business he was identified with every movement for the advancement of this business and of Galveston as a cotton center, and it is due in no small measure to this interest that Galveston is the leading cotton concentration point of Texas.

Oswald S. Flint died at Fincastle, Virginia, where he was spending the summer with his wife, his death occurring Saturday, August the twenty-third, 1924. The flag of the Galveston Cotton Exchange flew at half mast in respect to him, and many tributes were paid his memory both by cotton men of the city, and others who knew him personally and had felt the influence of his personality.



MALCOLM GRAHAM—There are in every city men who stand out above the rest by reason of business acumen and diligence in the pursuance of civic duties, and of these few are more prominent in the history of Galveston than Malcolm Graham, for two decades one of the forceful and progressive business leaders here, and a man who was active in every forward looking movement. Mr. Graham was a financier of conservative principles and recognized executive

ability, and occupied a high place in the financial world at Galveston, and was also known over the State for his activities in this field. For many years active in shaping the policy of one of the strong trust companies here, where his genius for the handling of financial affairs had an important bearing on the confidence in which the institution was held, Mr. Graham was one of the men in the banking world bearing heavy burdens of responsibility. He did not let this, however, deter him from giving consideration, and as large a part of his time as was permissible, to civic activities, and he was chairman of finance on the local school board, as well as a leader in every progressive civic work of the day, and the organizer and guiding spirit of the first cotton carnival.

Malcolm Graham was born at Tuskegee, Alabama, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1866, the son of Judge N. S. Graham, one of the most prominent of Alabama's illustrious jurists. Mr. Graham obtained his early education in the public schools of Alabama, and after finishing high school entered the University of Alabama, of which he was a graduate. He came to Texas as a young man, locating at Austin, where he was a prominent figure in the publishing world for some years, with a definite leaning toward finance. He came to Galveston in 1904, as general credit man at Moody's and was recognized as one of the most conservative and careful men with that organization, working for and with Mr. Moody to build the institution up along constructive lines. In 1912 Mr. Graham left Moody's to assist in the organization of the Security Trust Company, one of the strong trust companies at Galveston, and he was secretary and treasurer of the institution until his death. Mr. Graham served for many years as chairman of the finance committee of the Galveston School Board, and was active in all work for the educational advancement of the city, as well as directing the policies of the school system along an economical and sound business basis. Mr. Graham, as has been mentioned, was the organizer of the first cotton carnival, and was very active in all civic affairs and movements which would result in the growth of Galveston.

Mr. Graham was married at Waxahachie, Texas, to Miss Portia Fearis, a graduate of Trinity University, and the daughter of Bervadis Whipple Fearis, an old settler of Waxahachie, and a druggist there for around half a century, and Beatrice Fearis. Mrs. Graham is a woman of high cultural attainments and accomplishments, and is prominent in social and civic circles at Galveston. She has a charming personality, and the grace and beauty of the women of the South, and as president of the Psychology Club, and as a leader in musical and literary circles, Mrs. Graham has demonstrated qualities of leadership. Mr. and Mrs. Graham resided for many years at their attractive home, 2924 Avenue R, where she continues to live with her children, Malcolm M. and Aylette Graham, since her husband's death. Mr. Graham was a member of the Galveston Country Club and a Knight of Pythias. His death occurred at Galveston on the twenty-fifth of February, 1924, this being his fifty-eighth birthday. A man just in his prime, keenly awake to his duties, both in the civic and financial world, his loss was deeply felt throughout the city, and it will be long before his place is filled.



CHARLES H. MILBY. The career of Charles H. Milby is an essential part of the history of Harris County. He was the type of sturdy citizen who took a pride in his citizenship, and gave his best to the community in which he lived. Although the city of Harrisburg had the honor of claiming him as its resident, yet the entire county and in fact South Texas felt his influence. He was always in the lead of every forward movement, often in advance of his time. He had the extraordinary courage that qualified him for leadership, and gave him equanimity to face grave responsibility without flinching. Success came to him in worldly affairs, but it also came to those with whom he was associated, and to those for whom in time of need he made employment. His friends were many. He knew the needs of the humblest, and the sick and frail turned to him; he took the hand of the helpless, and with prodigal generosity responded to every call, and it is true that his name will ever be recorded in the history of his county and State. As the years go by, brave men of this type will be recognized more and more for their true worth and work.

Charles H. Milby was born in Indianola, Texas, the son of Wm. P. and Mary Y. (McCurdy) Milby. He came to Harrisburg in 1872, where he resided the remainder of his life. His first business here was a market and a country store. In 1879 he became associated with Andrew Dow, under the firm name of Milby and Dow, and was interested in large coal holdings in Oklahoma. He later organized the Milby Hotel Company and built the Milby Hotel in 1910, of which he was the sole owner at the time of his death. He was one of the original stockholders of the Planters and Mechanics Bank, and served as county commissioner for a number of years. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Milby, came to East Texas in 1842. He was from Delaware and she from Maryland. He was a member of the Texas Congress from 1842 to 1844 and was a merchant during his lifetime.

Many years ago Mr. Charles H. Milby stood at the front of his palatial residence in Harrisburg, near the ship channel of today, and had a vision of an un-ending line of vessels coming up the Buffalo Bayou to a deep water port. Not only did he live to see this dream come true, but contributed probably as much as any one man to making this a reality. The idea of a deep channel at Houston originated with Mr. Milby and a few other pioneers of his type. He was the chairman of the citizens' committee that obtained concessions for the right of way for the proposed waterway before the government would consent to lend its aid. After the petition for a survey was sent to the government he was one of a number of citizens who made a trip to Washington in the interest of the project, making several other trips to the capitol at his own expense. He also served as one of the committee which bought an island in the channel, putting up his own money with the others, the island later being sold at cost to the navigation commission. His interest in the channel never ceased, giving money and services wherever needed. He owned land from Harrisburg to Brays Bayou, which he sold to J. R. Cheek at a price that would permit development in this section. This part of the channel is now known as Manchester. He also sold land to various large

industries along the channel.

When the county court house building was proposed he was one of a committee of twenty-five to promote the project. It would be difficult to list all of the deeds of Charles Milby during his fifty years residence in Harris County, but suffice it to say that his benefactions were many and his interest ever keen for the benefit of his community and its citizens.

Charles H. Milby was united in marriage in Galveston on December 17th, 1879, to Miss Maggie G. Tod. To this union were born the following children: John Milby of Harrisburg and Mrs. George Hamman, and Abbie Louise, who died at twelve years of age. The home life of Mr. Milby was ideal, and his companionship with Mrs. Milby was interrupted only by death. Mrs. Milby is the daughter of John G. Tod, who came to Texas in June, 1836. He was shipwrecked at the mouth of the Brazos River. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and served in the United States Navy as midshipman. He resigned his commission during the Texas Revolution. He was the courier to President Polk, carrying the message that Texas had voted to become a part of the United States. After annexation he became prominent in State affairs. He was one of the first stockholders of the first railroad in Texas. From 1864 on for several years he served as treasurer of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad.

Mrs. Charles H. Milby came to Harrisburg in 1866 and still resides in the Milby residence there. She has devoted her life to her family and to doing deeds of charity and kindness wherever possible. For fifty-five years she has taught a Sunday school class in the same Sunday school and has always been active in the Methodist Church affairs. She is beloved by all who know her and is of the fine type of Christian womanhood. She is a life member of the Eastern Star and is a member of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

Mr. Milby was active in various civic organizations in which he held membership. He was a Mason, a member of the Ruthven Commandery, the Scottish Rite and a life member of the Shrine and Eastern Star. In the passing of Charles H. Milby on July 19th, 1925, Texas lost one of her noblest sons. Rev. John E. Green, Methodist minister, said of him, "Charles H. Milby, one of the noblest men we have known, has passed from successful engagement on earth to glorious coronation in heaven. Others have spoken of C. H. Milby as a successful business man and an enterprising, public spirited citizen; I would present the social and religious sides of his exemplary life. Nearly forty years have I known him well and favorably; in his home, in business enterprises and in church work. He was a devoted husband, a faithful and affectionate father. He was a kind neighbor and an ideal employer. He learned the secret of sympathy and fellow-feeling for his workmen. He practically solved the problem of capital and labor by fair and friendly treatment of all who worked for him. Never have I known the slightest friction between him and his many employees. With Mr. Milby at the head of an enterprise, a strike among his workmen would have been simply impossible. He manifested a personal interest in his men and in their families. Special attention was given to the chil-



C. H. Wilby



dren. He was ever careful to secure good school and church privileges. When the S. P. shops were moved to Houston from Harrisburg, that town was nearly deserted, and the few who remained had no means of livelihood, Mr. Milby put a large handle factory in one of the vacant shop buildings, and big brick yards were soon in operation. The brick yard he operated for about twenty years. In a short time there was not an idle man in the town. This one good man caused Harrisburg to take on new life. A good school was started, but as yet there was no regular church service, but Sunday school had always been kept running. At the earnest request of Mr. Milby, this preacher was induced to organize a Sunday school by the Methodists and he was appointed superintendent, and faithfully did he serve, and for about fifty years he taught a Sunday school class. Soon a vacant church building was bought and a Methodist Church was organized, and although Mr. Milby was not a member of our denomination, he showed a broad Christian spirit and he has been the most liberal supporter of the Methodist Church all these years. A truer friend the preachers never had. After working with him several happy years, I was sent out of Houston a while. As he bade me goodbye, he said, 'Brother Green, a preacher is liable to get out of money sometimes, and wherever you are, if you need money, just draw on C. H. Milby for what you want, and if you are ever able to pay it back all right, and if not able, it's all right.' A prominent man of our city said to me yesterday, 'Mr. Milby came nearer attending to his own business than any man I ever knew.' I am glad to say he did not neglect the Lord's business. Other preachers can testify to his exceedingly great kindness. A real calamity has come to our city in the loss of this high class business man and splendid Christian gentleman. Not a few of us are constrained to take our place with chief mourners and weep with those who weep."

The Houston Chronicle of July 20th, 1925, in its editorial column said "The death of no citizen of Houston would have caused more widespread or sincere sorrow than will that of Charles H. Milby. From his boyhood up through the years of a vigorous, active, efficient manhood and even when he had passed the scriptural limit of three score years and ten with his faculties unabated he had been a forceful factor in the promotion of the industrial, social and religious interests of Houston. He led in every worthy enterprise. He gave freely not only of his time and wise counsel, but of his personal means. He entered into the activities of the schools and the church and the lodge. He treated his wealth as a trust of which he was the steward, and modestly and unostentatiously used it to promote the happiness of his neighbors. Houston has lost a liberal, kindly, genial Christian gentleman, whose memory will linger long in this community like the savor of sweet incense."



FREDERIC H. SAGE. Among those constructive business pioneers of Galveston, who through their sacrifices and sturdy adherence to ideals of citizenship and development made possible the progress of today, the name of Frederic H. Sage stands out as one who contributed in a very material way to the up-building of Galveston, his home for around four decades. Mr. Sage was identified with shipping and

port interests and a close student of foreign markets, finances and maritime affairs, and his counsel in these matters was often sought. He was for almost a quarter of a century the manager of the Texas Transport and Terminal Company, and was active in various organizations of a maritime character. When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Sage was one of the first to offer his services to his country, and he rendered this service in a high spirit of patriotism. He represented the British Ministry of Shipping and the allied nations in forwarding army munitions and all kinds of supplies, including ariplane timbers, tractors, machinery of various kinds, canned tongue, and food products. The Housatonic, the first vessel sunk by the enemy after the United States entered the war was loaded by Mr. Sage, in Galveston Harbor. Each year during the war he exceeded every other shipping firm in the number of boats loaded. Mr. Sage gave his entire time and attention to this heroic and important war work to such an extent that the strain told on his health and there began a period of ill health which resulted in his death, the seventh of March, 1922.

Frederic H. Sage was born in New York City, the fifth of May, 1859, the son of Carlton Livingston Sage, at one time United States minister to France, and a great-nephew of the late Russell Sage, New York financier. Mr. Sage was educated in New York, at Trinity University, and after his graduation there entered the office of Williams & Guion, bankers and shipping merchants of New York, remaining there ten years. Mr. Sage came to Texas in 1885, spending his first several years on a ranch in the western part of the state, later coming to Galveston, where he located permanently in 1887, since when he engaged in shipping activities until his death.

Frederic H. Sage was married at Navasota, Texas, in 1898, to Miss Bertha Preston, the daughter of J. Earl Preston and Nancy Elizabeth Preston. Mr. Preston, a noted attorney of Texas, and one of the old settlers of Navasota, served with distinction during the Civil War, on the side of the Confederacy, ranking as captain. Mrs. Sage is a woman of many accomplishments, and is closely identified with the social and cultural life at Galveston. Mr. and Mrs. Sage had two children: a daughter, Selwyn, now the wife of Dr. W. E. Huddleston of Galveston, and a son, Frederic H. Sage, Jr. The family reside at 1611 Church Street, and are communicants of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. Mr. Sage was reared in this faith, as a boy serving as choir boy at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in New York.

Mr. Sage was a member of the Galveston Commercial Association, the Galveston Cotton Exchange, the Houston Cotton Exchange, the Galveston Maritime Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Aziola Club, the Galveston Country Club, and the Garten Verein. At the time of his death, which occurred the seventh of March, 1922, Mr. Sage was, and had been since 1900, manager of the Texas Transport and Terminal Company, and one of the veteran steamship men of the state. His passing was a great loss to the port of Galveston, for as an exponent of a greater Southwest and a greater Galveston he had few equals, and throughout his life here had been a leader in all progressive activities, and especially those which had to do with the advancement of Galveston.



CAPTAIN JOSEPH CHAPPELL HUTCHESON. In chronicling the achievements of men of Texas whose lives stood out pre-eminently as the real builders of a commonwealth, there is no name more significant of progress or attainment than that of Captain Joseph Chappell Hutcheson, Sr., and the story of his long and interesting career is a bright page in the history of the Lone Star State. He was a stellar beacon light of the Texas bar, which he honored for a period of nearly three score years, during which time he was an acknowledged leader without a peer at the bar of Texas. No name was more revered by the citizenship of South Texas, or more respected by the members of the legal profession than that of Captain Hutcheson, whose life left an imprint on the Texas institution, which will endure for all time.

Captain Joseph Chappell Hutcheson was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, May 18th, 1842. His parents were Charles Sterling and Mary Hutcheson. He received his academic education in the Randolph College, Virginia. In 1861, at the opening of the Civil War, he joined the Confederate forces as a private in Company C, 21st Virginia Regiment. He fought under General Stonewall Jackson in the Valley of Virginia and through his personal courage received promotion and was captain of Company E, the 14th Virginia Regiment, at the time of the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox.

At the close of the war Captain Hutcheson attended the University of Virginia, where he completed the law course in 1866, having received the signal honor of being awarded the Debator's Medal.

His brother, J. W. Hutcheson, had come to Texas before the war and opened a legal practice here, but at the beginning of the conflict, had joined the Confederate Army and commanded a company in Hood's Texas Brigade, and while leading his command into battle at Gaines Mill, Virginia, fell mortally wounded and died, June 27th, 1862.

On completing his legal education, Captain Joseph C. Hutcheson came to Texas and opened his practice of law at Anderson, Grimes County. Here he remained until 1874 when he moved to Houston and opened his practice in this city. He quickly climbed to the front in his profession and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Lone Star State. He was a deep student of the law, possessed remarkable judgment, and the happy combination of being not only a deep thinker but a most fluent and eloquent orator. As a trial lawyer he had no superior at the bar of Texas and no one had a greater number of legal victories. His thorough knowledge of the fundamental problems was luminous and his great and vigorous mind was resourceful in every emergency. He acquired victory in nearly every one of his cases. He always fought a case on a high and honorable plane. He never sought an unfair advantage of an opponent. He also possessed an extremely courteous bearing, both toward the opposing council and the court and in cases of defeat never attempted to place the blame upon the court but accepted it as the ultimate fate of battle, and it is these many admirable attributes that placed him on so high a plane of respect among his associates in the legal profession.

Captain Hutcheson served for a period in the state legislature and while a member of this body draft-

ed the bill which organized and put into effect the University of Texas. He was elected by his constituents to United States Congress for the 53rd and 54th sessions and, while a member of congress he introduced the bill to deepen Buffalo Bayou to a sufficient depth to make the city of Houston a deep water port. Thus, Captain Hutcheson may truly be said to be father of the Houston Harbor.

Captain Hutcheson was married April 10th, 1867, to Miss Mildred Carrington, daughter of Dr. Fontain and Elizabeth (Venbale) Carrington of Virginia. She died in Houston, Texas, in 1882. They were the parents of eight children: Elise, Mary, Stella, Mildred, Sterling, Joseph C., Jr., Allen and William. He was again married August 11th, 1886, to Mrs Bettie Palmer Milby, the widow of Edward Milby of Houston, Texas. She was the daughter of Judge Edward and Martha Winifred Branch Palmer of Virginia, who had moved to Texas in 1847. He served in the state senate from 1852 to 1856, and later was elected to the bench of the District Court and served as Judge until his death in 1862. They became the parents of two children: Palmer Hutcheson, who married Miss Eleanor Thomson of Austin, and has three children: William Palmer, Jr., Thadeus Thomson, Edward Chappell, and Rosalie Winifred, the wife of Laurence S. Bosworth of Houston, who have three children: Betty Palmer, Laurence S., Jr., and Rosalie Moore.

Captain Hutcheson took into partnership two of his sons, Joseph C., Jr., and Palmer Hutcheson, who continued the practice and upheld the high standards of their eminent father. Mrs. Hutcheson has also taken a very active interest in the progress of Houston and has lent a helping hand to every worthy enterprise.

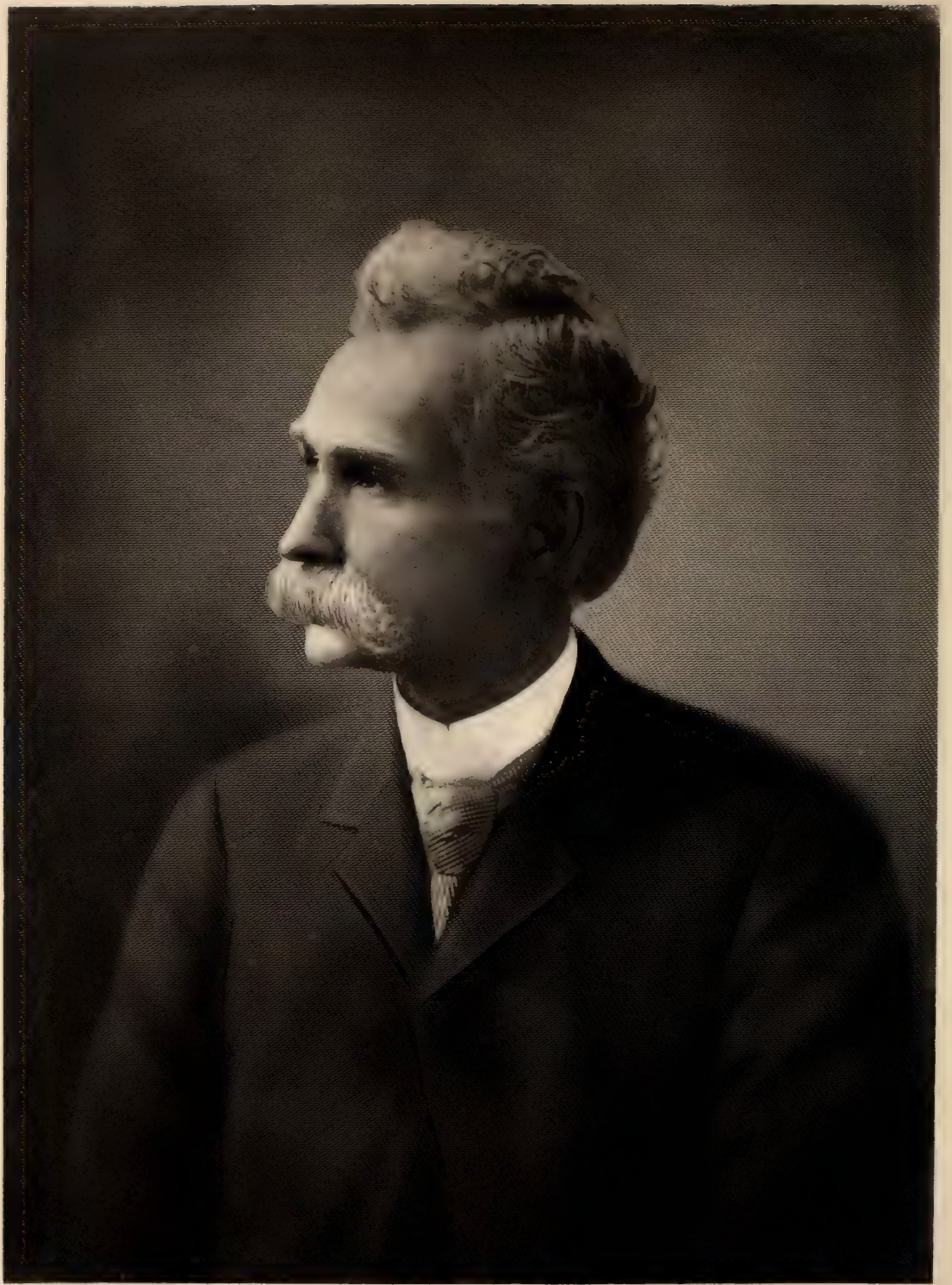
Captain Hutcheson died May 25, 1924, at his summer home on Signal Mountain, Tennessee. The news of his passing was felt as a distinct loss to the legal fraternity of his city and the State Bar Association held a meeting and drafted a resolution of condolence to the family of one of their most distinguished representatives who had practiced before the Texas Bar.



PALMER HUTCHESON, attorney at law, has been prominently identified with the legal fraternity of Houston for a period of over fifteen years, during which time he has attained a creditable position at the Texas bar. He is a member of the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, the strongest legal organization in the South.

Mr. Hutcheson was born into the legal profession; coming from a family of eminent lawyers. His father, the late Capt. Joseph Chappell Hutcheson was one of the greatest lawyers that practiced before the Texas bar. His uncle, J. W. Hutcheson, came to Texas and began the practice of law before the Civil War, and was killed at the battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia, while leading his company in Hood's Texas Brigade. His grandfather on his mother's side, Judge Edward Albert Palmer, was one of the noted jurists of the pioneer days of Texas, having come here in 1847; he was an honored member of the legal profession, having also served in the house of representatives and state senate and later as Judge of the district court, which position he held at the time of his death in 1862. His brother, Judge





J. C. Hutchinson



Arthur Fletcher

Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., has been Judge of the United States District Court of the Houston district since 1918, having resigned the office as mayor of Houston to accept this position.

Palmer Hutcheson was born in Houston, Texas, August 1, 1887. His parents were Joseph C. and Betty Palmer Hutcheson. They were both pioneer Texans; his father having come to Texas in 1866 from Virginia and his mother was a native of Houston, and a daughter of Edward Albert Palmer and his wife, Martha Winifred Branch of Virginia. He attended the public schools of Houston; later attending Hills Preparatory School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1905, after which he attended Princeton University from which he was graduated with the class of 1909. He then returned to Texas, took his legal course at the University of Texas, graduating from the law school with the class of 1911. He was then admitted to the bar and began practice of law with his father and brother, J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., under the firm name of Hutcheson and Hutcheson. He continued with this firm until 1916.

At the beginning of the World War Mr. Hutcheson volunteered for military service as a private in the 79th Field Artillery, then stationed at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas. After several months' service with his regiment he was detailed to the officers' training camp at Leon Springs, near San Antonio, Texas, where he was selected with three hundred other young men for higher military training and was sent to the famous French Artillery School at Saumur, France. Graduating from this artillery school where he received his commission as second lieutenant, he was assigned for active duty with the 157th Brigade Field Artillery, commanded by Brigadier General—later Major General—Chas. Rhodes, with which command he had his first experience in active service in the battle of St. Mihiel. He was attached to the service of 320th Field Artillery Headquarters 33rd Division, A. E. F. He was later placed on the staff of General George Bell and received his promotion with a commission as first lieutenant. Mr. Hutcheson was in the battles of the Meuse, Argonne, and Verdun Front. He received a citation and was authorized to wear one silver star and one gold chevron. He was in active service at the front when the Armistice was signed. On returning to America he received his honorable discharge, February 17, 1919.

On returning to Houston Mr. Hutcheson entered into the legal practice again with the law firm, Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, with which firm he is still associated.

Mr. Hutcheson was married June 8, 1912, to Miss Eleanor Thomson, daughter of Thadeus and Ann Anderson Thomson, of Austin, Texas. They are the parents of three children: William Palmer, Jr.; Thadeus Thomson and Edward Chappell Hutcheson. Mr. Hutcheson has taken an active interest in the educational and civic affairs of Houston and has contributed liberally both of time and means to every enterprise of a public or progressive nature. He is a member of the Houston School Board, the Houston Country Club and the University Club.



T. CARTER, JR., president W. T. Carter Lumber and Building Company, is well known in the lumber and financial circles of Houston where he has been engaged in

the lumber business during all of his business life. Mr. Carter personally came into the business in 1909 and is one of the organizers of the W. T. Carter Lumber and Building Company. W. T. Carter and Bro., another of his interests, are manufacturers of both pine and hardwood lumber with mills located at Camden, Polk County. Their pine lumber mill has a capacity of 125,000 feet per day and their hardwood mill has a capacity of 30,000 feet per day of oak, magnolia and gum lumber. About five hundred people are employed in the two mills. Mr. Carter's brother, A. L. Carter, is in charge of the mill and manufacturing end of the business, while J. J. Carroll is in charge of the sales. The yards of W. T. Carter Lumber and Building Company occupy a space of five acres, and all kinds of building supplies are manufactured and sold by this company. Their building at the yards is two hundred feet by three hundred feet in size and twenty-three people are employed. The W. T. Carter Lumber and Building Company was organized in 1909 and incorporated in 1910. It does a great deal of building and selling of residences. Other officers of the company are: A. L. Carter, vice president, and Y. M. Holston, secretary and treasurer. Offices are located at 1201 Capitol Avenue.

A native Texan, Mr. Carter was born in Polk County, January 24th, 1887. W. T. Carter, Sr., during his lifetime was one of the leading citizens of Houston and in the lumber circles of the State. His father, J. J. Carter, came to Texas in 1849 and settled in Cherokee County; the family was an old Southern family. J. J. Carter was senior captain Hubbard's Regiment, and made a fine record during the Civil War. W. T. Carter, Sr., made a reputation as a great saw mill man and lumberman. He built, with his brother, E. A. Carter, the first steel saw mill ever built in Texas. At the age of seventeen years, without funds or financial assistance, he entered the saw mill business. Being unable to pay his laboring men in money, he exchanged with them lumber for their labor and these men helped him to build his first saw mill. This mill was located two miles west of Trinity and was operated in 1873 and 1874. It was moved several times to other locations. W. T. Carter, Jr., attended the public and high schools, and later the University of Chicago, and in 1908 began his business career in Houston, where he is connected with many of the commercial interests. He is a director of the Union National Bank, a director in the Guardian Trust Company, vice president and director of the A. L. Carter Lumber Company of Beaumont, Texas, and president of the Carter Investment Company. His brother, A. L. Carter, is president of the A. L. Carter Lumber Company of Beaumont, Texas, which was organized in 1916, and is vice president of the Union National Bank. Mr. Carter was married in Houston November 29th, 1910, to Miss Lillian Neuhaus, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of J. V. Neuhaus, president of the South Texas Grain Company and a director of the South Texas Commercial National Bank. They have two children: W. T. Carter III, and Victor N. Carter. Mr. Carter is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of Chicago University, Houston Country, Houston, Lumbermans and the University Clubs.



JUDGE WILLIAM WRIGHT MOORE, an honored resident of Houston, and one of the ablest members of the Texas bar, has attained noteworthy prominence in corporation practice. He was made general attorney for the Fidelity Trust Company of Houston in 1918, and succeeded the late Judge James L. Autry in 1920 as general counsel. The legal department of the Fidelity Trust Company of Houston represents the Galena-Signal Oil Company (of Texas), the Republic Car Company, and associated interests. In 1923 he was made president of Fidelity Trust Company of Houston, and elected a director in the American Republics Corporation (of Delaware).

Like many other self-reliant men, who have been successful, Judge Moore's efforts to obtain an education were not confined to the classroom. From the time of his father's death, when he was twelve years of age, until he was twenty, Judge Moore was denied the opportunity to attend school. At the age of nineteen he procured work in a railroad bridge gang, and from his earnings he saved sufficient funds to defray his expenses for a school term in order to equip himself to realize his ambition to become a lawyer. The following year he spent in a boarding school in Smith County; and then for a period he attended Sam Houston Teachers College. From this schooling and by teaching several years, he acquired his early education. He studied law, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law at Henderson, Texas, and was elected County Judge of Rusk County in 1902, holding that office until 1906. In 1906 he was presidential elector from the Eighth Congressional District. He continued the practice of law at Henderson, Texas, from 1906 until 1909, at which time he moved to Dalhart, Texas. He was recognized as the leading lawyer of that section of the state, and during his stay at Dalhart served as attorney for the Rock Island and the Fort Worth and Denver Railroads in the North Panhandle district, as well as for the First National Bank of Dalhart, other banks and mercantile houses. In the latter part of 1914 he was appointed assistant to Judge Hiram Glass of Austin, Texas, general counsel for all of the railroads of Texas. In 1915 he severed this connection, and became associated with the late Judge James L. Autry of Houston.

Judge Moore was born in Rusk County, Texas, the ninth of May, 1872. He is the son of the late Simpson Moore, a Confederate soldier and a farmer of that county, who came to Texas from Mississippi in 1847, and Martha Morris Moore, also deceased, who was a slaveholder before the Civil War and whose family came to Texas from Alabama in 1849. Judge Moore was married at Rusk, Texas, the fifth of December, 1895, to Miss Mattie Weaver, a native of Cook County, Texas, and a daughter of S. E. Weaver, a ranchman and a Confederate soldier who came to Texas from Georgia in 1866. Judge and Mrs. Moore have a family of three children; the oldest, William Wright, Jr., who is a member of the legal department of Fidelity Trust Company of Houston; a second son, Weaver, during his college days a star football player at the University of Texas, and now assistant attorney general of Texas, and a third son, Henry.

Judge Moore is a member of the American, Texas and Harris County Bar associations, the Houston

Country Club, the River Oaks Country Club, the Houston Club, Knights Templar and Arabia Temple Shrine. He attends the Presbyterian Church.



A. TAFT, General Manager of the Texas and Louisiana District of the American Railway Express Company, is a veteran in this business, having to his credit more than two scores of years in the Express Company's service. The several express companies doing business in Texas were consolidated by the Government during the war; this consolidation made permanent and charter issued July 1, 1918. The Houston office located at 414 Southern Pacific Building is the main office of the American Railway Express Company for Texas and Louisiana, and more than three hundred and fifty employees are out of the Houston office. The general offices of the American Railway Express Company were opened in Houston in 1920.

Mr. Taft was born in New York State September 5, 1858. His father, E. P. Taft, also a native of New York State, entered the Civil War from that State and lost his life during this struggle between the States. Mr. Taft's education was obtained in the public schools of New York State.

The desire to see the great State of Texas brought Mr. Taft here for the first time in 1877 and he became engaged in the sheep and cattle ranching industry in the Western portion of the state, where he remained for three years. In 1880, he went to Iowa and entered the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company as messenger in Iowa and Nebraska, and remained in this and other positions for a period of ten years. In 1890 the Express Company sent him to Fort Worth, Texas, as agent, and then route agent, which position he held for a short time, when he was made Assistant Superintendent at Houston. After a short time he was made Superintendent and then General Superintendent of the Southern department, with offices in Houston. When the American Railway Express Company was organized he was made General Manager of the territory embracing Texas and Louisiana, with headquarters in Houston. Mr. Taft is interested in various enterprises in Houston, and is a Director in the State National Bank and is a Trustee of the Hermann Hospital Estate.

Mr. Taft was married in New York State in 1880 to Miss Caroline E. Swart, a native of New York State and a member of a prominent family. They have four children, Edward Reed Taft, of Portland, Oregon, who has two children; Elizabeth, now the wife of Dr. F. R. Williams, of Massachusetts; Robert N. Taft, of Sweetwater, Texas, and Lieutenant Donald H. Taft, U. S. A. Marines, since April, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Taft reside at 2316 Hopkins Street. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Taft is a member of the A. F. and A. M., of Temple Blue Lodge, and a 32nd degree Scottish Rite of this order, and a Shriner of Arabia Temple, also the Elks Club and the Houston Country Club. He is a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal Diocese and a Vestryman of Trinity Church. He is also a member of the Old Trail Drivers Association, having made two trips from San Antonio to Dodge City, Kansas, and having carried mail from San Antonio to Laredo, Texas, before the days of railroads. Mr. Taft is active in all movements having as their object the civic improvement of Houston, and the progress and advancement of his adopted city.



W W Moore





CA. **THANHEISER**, although a comparatively recent addition to the business fraternity of Houston, has entered into the spirit of the South Texas Metropolis, and has been a factor in building up a profitable business. Mr. Thanheiser is the President of the Southwestern Construction Company, which was organized in 1922 with a capital stock of \$50,000.00. They do general building and railroad construction work. They have completed a warehouse and wharf for Alexander Sprunt and Son and a warehouse for the Houston Compress Company, also a cement plant for the Texas Portland Cement Company. Mr. Thanheiser came to Houston in November, 1922, from Youngstown, Ohio, and since this business was organized, they have secured a great amount of work, and their business is increasing all the time. The office of the Southwestern Construction Company is located at 420 West Building, and Mr. L. F. Lonnbladh, ex-Chief Engineer for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, is the Vice-President.

A native Texan, Mr. Thanheiser was born at Fayetteville, Fayette County, November 3, 1881. His father, A. T. Thanheiser, banker, farmer and stockman, lives at Sealy, Texas, and was born in the Lone Star State. A. T. Thanheiser's father came to Texas in 1854 from Austria. Mr. Thanheiser's mother was Miss Agnes Vetter, also a native of Fayette County, and whose ancestors came to America in 1850 and settled in New York State. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Fayette County and later attended the A. and M. College, and graduated from this institution in the class of 1901 with the B. S. degree. During the same year in which he graduated from college, Mr. Thanheiser started his business career with the Southern Pacific Railroad and remained with this road until 1913, and during this period he was rodman, assistant engineer, engineer and superintendent, and was located at El Paso and Houston. From 1913 to 1916 he was chief engineer of maintenance and division superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and was located at Dallas and Smithville respectively. From 1916 to 1922, Mr. Thanheiser was consulting and construction engineer at Youngstown, Ohio, and while there did work for Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Brier Hill Steel Company, Pennsylvania Railroad, Erie Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, A. M. Byers and Company and many other large concerns there. During the time spent at Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. Thanheiser built the railway terminals, bridges, power plants, viaducts, mill and office buildings. Mr. Thanheiser has many interests in Texas, and is President of the Sealy Cotton Company, who are cotton merchants, ice manufacturers and engaged in the light and power business. He is largely interested in a cattle ranch in Waller County, which is owned by the immediate family, and is stocked with one thousand head of fine Brahma cattle.

Mr. Thanheiser was married in Houston, January 14, 1920, to Miss Adele Lindeman, a native Texan, and a member of a prominent family of Brenham, being the daughter of O. A. Lindeman, who was a pioneer merchant of Washington County, but is now retired. They have one son, C. A. Thanheiser, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Thanheiser reside at 802 McGowan Avenue. Mr. Thanheiser is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, with membership in Dallas, and a mem-

ber of the Arabia Temple Shrine, Houston. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. He is a booster for Houston and South Texas.



ERNEST A. TUCKER has in the several years of his residence in Houston established the reputation of an engineer of more than average attainments, directing the activities of the Houston Port Commission in a manner that reflects much credit on his name. Mr. Tucker is chief engineer of the Houston Port Commission, and maintains his offices at the court house. He has charge of all the construction work of the Houston Port Commission, planning and supervising the construction of all wharves, warehouses, docks, railroads and other building activities on the ship channel. There is at the present time much activity in this work, four million dollars in bonds has been issued and sold for furthering the work of the Commission. Much of this will be spent in the construction of the wharves and railroad facilities, while around a million dollars will be expended in the construction of a grain elevator. All of this will be done under the supervision of Mr. Tucker. He is well equipped for his profession, and has under his direction a complete drafting and field department.

Ernest A. Tucker was born at Dover, New Hampshire, the fifth of June, 1892, son of Eugene S. and Lucy Benjamin Hale Tucker, the father a factor in the shoe manufacturing industry in that state. Mr. Tucker was entered in the public schools as a boy, and graduated from the high school at Lynn, Massachusetts. He entered Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he took the C. E. degree three years later, in 1914. He then went to Champaign, Illinois, with H. C. Howard, a building contractor, doing engineering work for one year. This was followed by a year in the engineering department of Stone and Webster, at Boston, and a year with the Morgan Engineering Company, in the engineering department, at Canton, Ohio. A period of military service intervened and Mr. Tucker spent some time in the Air Service Ground School at the Boston Institute of Technology, later going to various training camps in the United States and Canada. He was commissioned lieutenant in April, 1918, and until September of the same year was an instructor in flying. He then went overseas, taking advanced training in France, returning to America in February, 1919, and was discharged on his arrival. Reentering the business world, he became associated with Hess and Skinner, of Dallas, Texas, for one year, after which he came to Houston and for a year and a half with the Humble Oil and Refining Company. He then became chief engineer for the Houston Port Commission, a position entailing heavy responsibilities, and which he now holds.

Mr. Tucker was married at Dallas, Texas, in 1919, to Miss Mary Margaret Putman, daughter of the late Charles Putman, wholesale druggist at Dallas, Texas, and Laura V. Carruthers Putman. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have an attractive home in Houston, at 3707 Graustark Street, and are popular members of their representative social set. Mr. Tucker is a Mason, York Rite, and a member of the Houston Engineers Club. He has made many friends in Houston who appreciate his many fine qualities and predict for him a career that will reflect credit on his city.



JW. LOCKETT, attorney and counselor at law, with offices at 523 Binz Building, is looked upon as one of the leaders of the legal profession in South Texas and has been engaged in the practice of law in Houston for more than twenty-five years. During the time Mr. Lockett has practiced law in Houston he has appeared as counselor in some of the most important litigation originating in the courts of this section and is known as an able pleader and an expert in civil law, particularly as it applies to land titles and probate procedure. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and has followed his profession in Houston since that time. In 1923 he was elected president of the Harris County Bar Association and during his entire practice has always taken active interest in the work of the association and has been especially active in his efforts to bring about a high ethical standard of practice among the courts of Harris County.

After being admitted to the bar Mr. Lockett became a member of the law firm of Stewart, Stewart and Lockett and after the death of Col. Stewart in 1895 the firm name remained the same until its dissolution in 1908. At that time Judge Lockett formed a partnership with John Archer Read which continued until the election of Judge Read to the position of district judge of Harris County in 1912. Since that time Mr. Lockett has practiced alone, confining his attention entirely to civil matters.

Mr. Lockett was born in Wythe County, Virginia, on January 17th, 1869. He is a son of James W. and Sarah Virginia (Shepherd) Lockett, both members of old Virginia families. His father was a business man, farmer and merchant and with his family removed to Huntsville, Texas, in the early seventies. It was in Huntsville that Mr. Lockett received his education, and after leaving school studied law under former Congressman Stewart, at Houston, later becoming associated with him as a partner.

On September 9, 1897, Mr. Lockett was married at Houston to Miss Ida Warner, daughter of B. R. Warner, a native of Alabama, now deceased. Mr. Warner was formerly city secretary of Houston, secretary of the Houston Cotton Exchange, and was for a number of years managing editor of the Houston Post. Mr. and Mrs. Lockett have one daughter, Annie Beth, now Mrs. Otis Van De Mark.

For a number of years Mr. Lockett was attorney for the late Geo. H. Hermann, founder of the Hermann Memorial Hospital in Houston, and since his death has been the attorney for the Hermann Estate. He handled the famous tax suit growing out of the efforts of the State of Texas to collect some \$450,000.00 in taxes from the estate. This suit, which has attracted widespread attention among attorneys and tax experts, was carried to the Supreme Court of Texas on appeal early in 1923.

Besides the Hermann interests, Mr. Lockett has represented, and still does, many of the large property holders and business interests of Houston. He is attorney for and a director of the Tel-Electric Company of Houston and the Black Hardware Company, a large wholesale concern, of Galveston, and represents Binz and Settegast and many other important concerns.

Mr. Lockett takes an active interest in civic affairs and is a member of Texas Lodge No. 1 of the

Knights of Pythias, and of the State Bar Association and Houston Bar Association. He also is a member of the Houston Country Club and the Houston Club.



CYRUS W. SCOTT has for more than a decade been one of a group of manufacturers who have taken a leading part in shaping commercial activities at Houston, along industrial lines, and he has during this time built up a manufacturing enterprise that ranks as one of the leading industries of South Texas. The Cyrus W. Scott Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Scott is President, was established and incorporated in 1907, and has met with a steady, consistent growth, the business at the present time being incorporated for one and a half million dollars. The Cyrus W. Scott Manufacturing Company, Inc., operates one of the largest overall and pants factories in the Lone Star State, the two factories at Houston employing five hundred people, and with twenty salesmen on the road. They manufacture Scott's Level Best Overalls and Scott's Year-Wear Pants, each bearing a six months guarantee. The Houston factory is located at 701 Rusk Avenue, and has fifty thousand square feet of floor space. The trade territory includes the entire State of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico. A factory is also in operation at Louisville, Kentucky, under the same name, and manufacturing the same product. Here three hundred operatives are employed with twenty salesmen on the road and selling throughout a wide territory. This extensive business has been developed in a scant sixteen years, when the factory was first put in operation with a force of fifteen employees in the plant, and one salesman on the road. This remarkable growth is the result of a firm belief of Mr. Scott that the Lone Star State is the best in the world and that no product is too good for the citizens of this State. Every garment of Scott manufacture is the best that can be turned out, and an increasing demand for Scott's Level Best Overalls and Scott's Year-Wear Pants point to a future of even greater expansion. Associated with Mr. Scott are D. E. Ouzts, Vice-President and Treasurer, and J. K. Harrison, Secretary, and C. L. Garst, Director and Manager of Manufacturing. Mr. Scott is a Director of the Second National Bank of Houston, and the First Texas Joint Stock Land Bank.

Cyrus W. Scott was born in Gilford County, North Carolina, son of W. T. Scott, a native of that State, and a planter there during his life time, and Catherine Caffey Scott, also a North Carolinian, both of whom were of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Scott received his education in the schools of his native State, later attending Sommerfield College. After leaving school he was for a few years engaged in salesmanship. This was followed by twenty years as a tobacco salesman on the road for large tobacco companies, the past few years of which he was sales manager for the entire Southwest. It was during this period that he became impressed with the future the Lone Star State offered the manufacturer, and the plans for the opening of his plant took shape, followed closely by the actuality.

Mr. Scott was married to Miss Annie Cahn, a native of Mississippi. The Scott home in Houston, at 705 Avondale Avenue, is one of the attractive residences of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two children, Spencer Jerome and Morin Montagu.



J. W. LOCKETT





CHARLES P. SHEARN, pioneer of the Lone Star State, and for half a century associated with the progress of Houston, is one of the veteran grain men of South Texas, and was one of the first to become interested in the future of this enterprise in which he has built up an extensive business. Mr. Shearn established his first grain business in 1885, starting on a modest scale. In 1898 he incorporated the South Texas Grain Company, and has since been president of this business, now one of the largest industries of its kind in the state. The South Texas Grain Company operates both a wholesale and retail business, the plant of the company at 803 North San Jacinto, providing storage for three hundred thousand bushels of grain. They handle all kinds of grain, cotton and meal, rice bran, rice polish, all kinds of hay, corn, chops, meal, crushed oats, chicken feed, sweet and dry stock foods. The South Texas Grain Co. also puts on the market an extensive output of its own brand of grains and specially prepared feeds, the "Egaday" chicken feed, "S. T." stock feed, "4" sweet feed, "So-Tex" stock and dairy feed, "Tip-Top" cornmeal and grits. They have in the plant on San Jacinto Street, about twenty thousand square feet of floorage, and employ sixty men. In addition, they have an elevator at Winter and Sawyer Streets, on the Southern Pacific tracks, where they store immense quantities of grain. They also have an alfalfa mill, a corn sheller, and hay barns in connection with the elevator. The trade territory covers the Southern, Southwestern and Eastern part of the State, and Louisiana, and also some export trade. The officers of the South Texas Grain Company, Inc., are: Charles P. Shearn, president, J. V. Neuhaus, vice-president, Charles P. Shearn, Jr., secretary, and L. L. Neuhaus, treasurer.

Mr. Shearn has devoted his time not alone to the development of this extensive business, but has interested himself in the progress of his city, many of his business interests having a direct influence on civic development. Mr. Shearn has the first certificate of stock ever issued in the Houston Ship Channel, in the early seventies. Seventeen years of his business life he devoted to the banking business, making his influence felt in the financial world. He is Past Director of the Carnegie Library, and of the Cotton Exchange. In the early nineties he took a constructive interest in public affairs, and served a term as alderman, then one term on the Board of Public Works, and eight years on the school board.

Mr. Shearn was born at LaGrange, Texas, the seventh of February, 1856, son of John Shearn, veteran mercantile and transportation man, and first president of the Houston Ship Channel, and in the early seventies president and general manager of the Houston Direct Navigation Company. His mother, prior to her marriage, was Miss Katherine McAshan. Mr. Shearn was educated in the Houston schools.

Mr. Shearn was married at Galveston, in 1881, to Miss Nettie Barrell, daughter of C. Barrell, a grain merchant of that city, and Margaret Taylor Barrell. Mr. and Mrs. Shearn were the parents of six children, Margaret, who was the wife of C. T. Kendall, and John Corridon are deceased. The surviving children are: Charles P., Jr., secretary

of the South Texas Grain Company, and one of the progressive young business men of Houston; Mamie, wife of E. R. Forbes; Will C. Shearn, well-known in the business world, and Maynette, wife of J. H. Doscher.



MC GREW WILSON, for many years a well known lawyer of Houston and South Texas, has retired from active practice of his profession and devotes his time to his many interests here, among which is the splendid Community Market, of which he is president. This fine Community Market, located on McKinney Avenue at Austin Street, was opened May 14th, 1921, with seven different departments, and employs twenty-two experienced people. The splendid building which houses this market is owned by Mr. Wilson and was constructed by him in 1921 especially for this business. It is sixty feet by seventy-three feet in size, is sanitary, modern in every particular and is equipped with all conveniences. The Community Market occupies one of the finest locations in Houston and at all times has everything that the most exacting housewife could desire for her table. There is also a splendid cafe conducted in the store, and a part of the departments is owned by others who conduct them. Other officers of the Community Market are R. H. Hanna, vice president, who is connected with the South Texas Commercial National Bank as assistant vice president, and Miss Alice Wilson, secretary and treasurer.

A native Texan, Mr. Wilson was born in Brazoria County April 29th, 1884. His father, E. N. Wilson (deceased since 1888) was also a native of the Lone Star State and was a leading lawyer of South Texas during his lifetime. His mother was Miss Ella McGrew, a member of a prominent family of Brazoria County, Texas and is now a resident of Houston. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Brazoria County, and he later attended the University of Texas, where he graduated in the class of 1907 with the L. L. B. degree, after which he located in Dallas and began the practice of his profession with the law firm of William Thompson, and remained with this firm for almost two years, when he came to Houston. He formed a partnership here and the firm was known as Rowe, Wilson and Wilson, and he continued the practice of law here under this firm name until the World War. In 1917, he entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, but five weeks later was discharged on account of disability, but being determined to work in some capacity for his country, Mr. Wilson went to Washington and went to work in the War Department as a civilian employee, and remained there until 1920. After leaving the service of the United States government, he returned to Houston and constructed this splendid building, and opened the Houston Community Market, which fills a long-felt want and has been a success for all interested.

Mr. Wilson was married in Houston November 15th, 1921, to Miss Alice Perkins, a native of New York State. They have one son, J. McGrew Wilson, Jr., five months of age. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson reside at 603 Drew Street. Mr. Wilson is a member of the River Oaks Country Club and several college fraternities. He has great faith in the future of Houston and expects this city to continue its steady, consistent growth.



C. FORD is one of the pioneers of the lumber industry of the state, and came to Jefferson, Texas, in 1891, during the same year in which he had received his degree from Vanderbilt University and started in the lumber business in that historic East Texas town. Mr. Ford is president of the Oakhurst Lumber Company of Oakhurst, San Jacinto County, and is also president of the Walker County Lumber Company at Elmina, Walker County, and has large planing mills in connection with this business. His Houston office is located in the Second National Bank Building, from which he manages his numerous business affairs. He has devoted his entire business life to the lumber industry and knows lumber as few men know it, besides being one of the leading executives in this line of business in the state.

Mr. Ford was born in Marion County, South Carolina, August 16th, 1870. His father, A. H. Ford, also a native of South Carolina, during his lifetime made this state his home, where he was well known in the business circles throughout his native state. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Smith, a member of a prominent South Carolina family. His education was obtained at Vanderbilt University, graduating from this institution in the class of 1891 with the A. B. degree. During the same year of his graduation, Mr. Ford came to Texas and started his business career in the lumber business, which has grown to be one of the largest interests in the state. He remained at Jefferson, Texas, for five years and then removed to Fort Worth, where he continued in the lumber business for a period of twelve years, when he removed to Houston.

Mr. Ford was married at Jefferson, Texas, in 1895 to Miss May Ward, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of S. M. Ward, a well known banker and capitalist of Jefferson. They have three children, Ward, twenty-five years of age, a graduate of the University of Texas and now operating with the lumber firm of Ford and Jarvis; Sarah Ford, twenty-three years of age, and a graduate of Wellesley College in the class of 1923, and Sam, twenty years of age, learning the lumber business under the able guidance and tutelage of his father's firms. Mr. and Mrs. Ford reside at the Beaconsfield Apartments. Mr. Ford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Shriner of this Order and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, Houston Club, Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club and the University Club, of which he is past president and of which he is one of the organizers. Mr. Ford is a gentleman of the old school, highly educated and a great believer in education, and is a constant worker for the furtherance of same. He has met with great success during his business life, which he attributes to close attention to the details of business and service given to his many customers and friends. His mature experience, wise counsel and sterling qualities of character and high ideals have always been an inspiration to his children and his friends. Mr. Ford is chairman of the City Civil Service Commission, a trustee of the Houston Art League, and active in the general civic and social affairs of Houston.



E. BOUDREAUX of Houston, Texas, began his career in the lumber industry when fourteen years of age, and with the exception of the time spent in the World War

and four years in law practice has been engaged in this field of activity since that time. Mr. Boudreaux came to Houston on January 1st, 1922, as manager of the Houston office of George C. Vaughan and Sons, one of Texas' largest lumber companies. This office is maintained as a buying and selling office, buying the lumber for all the other offices and yards on a very large scale. Many cars of lumber are bought and sold through this office each week. The Houston office is located at 705 Second National Bank Building, while the main office of this company is located at San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Boudreaux was raised in an atmosphere of the lumber business and knows the various branches of this industry as few men know it. He started his career in the lumber business in Hardin County, Texas, when a mere boy, and later went to San Antonio where in 1900 he entered the employ of the Campbell Lumber Company, where he remained for some time and left this company in order to enter college. After finishing college and receiving his degree, he returned to San Antonio and again became associated with the Campbell Lumber Company. He later resigned his position with this company and began the practice of law in San Antonio where he continued his work in the legal profession for about four years and during this period he was interested in the Campbell Lumber Company as a stockholder. In September, 1917, he entered the air service of the army and was stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, and remained at this flying field until he was discharged on December 24th, 1918. He again returned with the Campbell Lumber Company as assistant manager, secretary and treasurer, Mr. Campbell being the president and manager of this company. He later went with the law firm of Terrell and Terrell and remained in the practice of law with this firm for one year, when he again engaged in the lumber business and came with George C. Vaughan interests and for a few months was located at San Antonio, after which he came to Houston where he has since remained, as manager.

A native Texan, Mr. Boudreaux was born in Hardin County on April 9th, 1890. His father, A. J. Boudreaux (now deceased) was a native of Louisiana and throughout his life was a well known lumber man of Louisiana and Texas. For many years he was associated with Olive-Sternberg Lumber Company and other prominent lumber firms. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Hardin County, after which he became a student of the San Antonio schools and later entered the Cumberland University and graduated from that institution in the class of 1912 with the L. L. B. degree.

Mr. Boudreaux was married at San Antonio, Texas, on October 1st, 1919 to Miss Kathleen Johnson, a member of a well known San Antonio family. They have three children, Dorothy Jeanne, Margaret Elizabeth and Mary Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Boudreaux reside at 1611 Kensington Avenue. Mr. Boudreaux is a member of the A. F. & A. M. with membership in Blue Lodge No. 424 of San Antonio, and has attained to the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite body of this order and San Antonio Commandery No. 7, K. T. He is also a Shriner of Alzafar Temple of San Antonio. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Boudreaux is optimistic as to the future of the lumber industry of Texas.



A C Ford



WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY of the Buckley Shoe Company, 315 Main Street, Houston, was reared in an atmosphere of the shoe industry and knows the various branches of this business as few men know it. The Buckley Shoe Company is a partnership composed of the three Buckley brothers—William E., John G. and S. A. Buckley. This business was established seventy-one years ago, in 1852, at Terra Haute, Indiana, by Stephen A. Buckley, the father of these three men, and for many years was the leading shoe store of that portion of the country, but forty-two years ago this store and contents burned and he then came to Houston and opened a shoe shop here. He made custom made shoes and boots, first selling a pair to a customer and then making them. Later, Mr. Buckley opened a shoe store in connection with the custom made goods and sold the manufactured product, when he was able to obtain them, as the manufactured article at that time was scarce and difficult to secure. The Buckley Shoe Company now is one of the leading and oldest shoe stores of Houston, and employs twenty people in their establishment. They have a floor space in their sales room of twenty-five feet by one hundred and twenty feet and all their shoes are sold under their own trade mark, "Houstonian," which they have had for more than twenty years. They also manufacture leather boots, oil field boots, and novelties in leather boots.

Mr. Buckley was born in Jerseyville, Indiana, December 1st, 1869. His father, Stephen A. Buckley, was one of the real pioneer shoe men of the United States, and operated several stores in Indiana before removing to Houston, where he continued in the shoe business until his death; he was a native of Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States as a young man. His mother was Miss Johanna Groce, also a native of Ireland, but reared in the United States, and married Mr. Buckley in this country. His education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, his parents having removed to this city when he was nine years of age, and later attended a business college. As a boy, Mr. Buckley worked in his father's shoe shop, and after finishing school, went in his father's store, where he has been continuously in the same business. After the death of his father, the sons took over the business which they have operated very successfully and profitably.

Mr. Buckley was married at San Antonio, Texas, in 1895 to Miss Lois Holloway, a native of Weimar, Texas, and a daughter of R. E. Holloway, a pioneer planter, merchant and slave owner of the Lone Star State. They have one daughter, Miss Elliott Buckley, who has been educated in the schools of Houston and at colleges in Virginia and Washington, D. C., in music and art, and is regarded as one of the leading artists of Houston in her chosen lines. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley reside at 3116 Milam Street. Mr. Buckley is a member of the Knights of Columbus and has attained to the fourth degree in this organization and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Houston Country Club. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Buckley has seen the village on the banks of Buffalo Bayou grow into the busy, thriving city of today with the world's commerce brought to her very doors by the large ocean liners, and he believes that the future of the South Texas metropolis is one of the unlimited possibilities for continued growth, progress and advancement.



CHARLES J. KIRK was appointed to the office of Public Service Commissioner of the city of Houston on April 18, 1923, and has shown a broad knowledge of the principles that govern municipal administration and also that he is a man of strict loyalty and untiring devotion to his city and its people. Mr. Kirk has charge of the Telephone, Gas, Electric, Lighting System, Railroads, Telegraph Companies, Street Railways, Auto Bus Lines, etc., and it has been shown that he looks after the interests of the public as well as the utilities. Mr. Kirk's office is located at the City Hall, where he has a staff of able assistants.

A native Texan, Mr. Kirk was born at Navasota on August 15, 1875. His father, Charles J. Kirk, (deceased) was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States and to Texas as a young man, about 1873. His mother (now deceased) was Miss Mattie Claiborne, a native of Tennessee and a member of a pioneer family. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Navasota, and for two years, 1896 and 1897, he was a student of the A. and M. College of Texas. After leaving college, Mr. Kirk returned to Navasota and entered the drug business, and was successful in this line of endeavor. Mr. Kirk has been the recipient of many positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellow men, and in 1901 was elected Mayor of Navasota, and served his city in this capacity until 1904. His administration in his native city was one of the great accomplishment and he has at all times stood for the interest of the people. Prior to serving his city as Mayor, Mr. Kirk was doorkeeper of the State Senate from 1899 to 1900. In 1904 and 1905 he served as a member of the State Senate, and fathered many measures that were for the good of the people of the Lone Star State. Mr. Kirk came to Houston twenty years ago, and entered the building and loan business and real estate buying and selling. He later entered the fire insurance business alone and afterwards became a member of the firm of Soape, Kirk and Soape, General Insurance, and is still a member of that firm. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Kirk has become interested in many of the financial and industrial institutions of the city and the State. Numbered among his interests is the Kirk Oil Company, of which he is President. He is also President of the Carlos Oil Company and the Houston Drilling Company, and is active in all the oil fields of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Mr. Kirk is Secretary of the Houston Fair and Exposition, and is also Secretary of the Houston Red Rooster Club. He is President of the Julia Kirk Realty Company of Houston, and is the owner in fee of some of the most valuable land along the Brazos River in Texas.

Mr. Kirk was married at La Grange, Texas, June 30, 1903, to Miss Gertrude Kaulbach, a native of La Grange and a daughter of H. B. Kaulbach (now deceased) who was for more than fifty years a prominent resident of La Grange. They have one daughter, Julia, who is a graduate of the Houston High School, and is now a student of the Rice Institute of Houston. Mr. Kirk is a member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, the B. P. O. E., the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, D. O. K. K., the Macca-bees, the Lion's Club and the Red Rooster Club. Mr. Kirk has great faith in the future of Houston, which he has shown by his many investments here, where he is regarded as one of the most progressive citizens.



W. REYNOLDS, pioneer lumberman, banker and capitalist of Houston, has been for thirty-five years a factor in the lumber and financial circles of the South. Mr. Reynolds is vice president of the Sabine Lumber Company which handles the output of the following lumber companies: Thompson Ford Lumber Company of Grayburg, Texas; R. A. Myer Lumber Company of Honey Island, Texas; Big Pine Lumber Company of Colfax, Louisiana; Texas Long Leaf Lumber Company of New Willard, Texas; Rock Creek Lumber Company of Trinity, Texas; Oakhurst Lumber Company of Oakhurst, Texas. Of the first three lumber companies, Mr. Reynolds is president and of the three last named he is vice president, and is an officer or director in various other interests in and out of Texas. Mr. Reynolds came to Houston in 1911 and his office is located at 1502 Carter Building. The output of the six saw mills, which is handled by the Sabine Lumber Company amounts to 600,000 feet per day. The Sabine Lumber Company, with a capital of \$450,000.00, was organized about fifteen years ago by Mr. Reynolds and associates. Two thousand five hundred people are in Mr. Reynolds' organizations. Eight branches handle the sales with a corps of twenty-five salesmen. The product of the Sabine Lumber Company is sold throughout the United States and abroad.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Alcorn County, Mississippi in 1871. His father, L. P. Reynolds was a well known lumberman and attorney of Mississippi. His mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Emma Petty, a member of a prominent Mississippi family. His education was obtained in private schools of his native state.

When nineteen years of age, Mr. Reynolds began his business career in the lumber business in contract logging in Arkansas and remained in this branch of the lumber business from 1890 to 1897. From 1897 to 1900, he engaged in the manufacturing lumber business in Arkansas, continuing in this line after his removal to Louisiana during the latter year. Since coming to Houston, he has continued in this branch of the business. Mr. Reynolds has been closely connected with the commercial interests of Houston for many years and is a director of the Union National Bank and is a stock holder and director in various enterprises located in Houston and South Texas.

He is president of the William Graydon Hardwood Lumber Company of Grayburg, Texas, manufacturers of hardwood lumber, and is vice president of the Trinity Valley Southern Railroad. In August, 1923, with his associates, he organized the Reynolds West Lumber Company, of which he is president. The plant is located at Burnside, Mississippi, and manufactures about 2,250,000 feet of Southern pine per month. Mr. Reynolds was married in August, 1896, at Old Danville, Mississippi, to Miss Nannie B. Job, a daughter of W. F. Job, a prominent planter of that state and a member of an old Mississippi family. They have three children—Mary, J. W., Jr., and Elizabeth. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Reynolds is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite member of that order and a Shriner of Arabia Temple; Southern Pine Association (company membership), Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club, Houston Club,

the Lumberman's Club, of which he is past president, and the St. Paul's Methodist Church. Mr. Reynolds believes that Houston is the leading city of the Gulf Coast and will soon become the largest city in the State. He is one of the best known lumbermen of the South; a man who takes a keen interest in his city and its welfare. Although a young man, he is a pioneer in the lumber business of the South and Southwest, having contributed to the development of Houston as the lumber center of the South.



ROBERT WITHROW WIER, president of the R. W. Wier Lumber Company and the Wier Long Leaf Lumber Company, has been a factor in the lumber industry in Texas for over a score of years, during which the Wier interests have built up one of the largest lumber enterprises in Texas.

Mr. Wier first began the lumber business on his own account in 1905, when with his associates he organized the Central Lumber Company with capital stock of \$25,000, maintaining retail yards in Houston and Beaumont. Two years later, in 1907, R. W. Wier Lumber Company was organized with a capital of \$200,000. This company built a mill in Texla and manufactured lumber for a period of ten years. In 1917, Mr. Wier and associates organized the Wier Long Leaf Lumber Company. This company purchased from the Lutchter Stark and Brown interests an area of about ninety thousand acres of virgin long leaf pine in Newton, Jasper and Sabine Counties, erected one of the large mills in Texas at Wiergate, named after the company's president.

The officers of the R. W. Wier Lumber Company are R. W. Wier, president; B. F. Bonner, vice president, and Thomas P. Wier, secretary and treasurer. The officers of the Wier Long Leaf Company are R. W. Wier, president; C. P. Myer, vice president and general manager, and Thomas P. Wier, secretary and treasurer.

R. W. Wier was born the fourth of July, 1873, in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, son of Thomas D. Wier and Margaret Flora (Campbell) Wier, both of Scotch ancestry. He received his education in the public and private schools of Louisiana, beginning his lumber career in 1896 with the Whitecastle Lumber and Shingle Company, of Whitecastle, Louisiana. He is vice president of the San Jacinto Trust Company, director of the Union National Bank, director of the Houston Lighting and Power Company, and holds directorates in other companies. He has taken a very active interest in civic organizations, and is a member of the Southern Forest Research Advisory Committee. He is president of the Houston Recreation and Community Service, an organization directing wholesome activity and good citizenship, of play instincts of boys and girls. He is one of the trustees of the Hermann Hospital Estate, was president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Houston and is past president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wier has also taken a wholesome interest in the club and social life of Houston. He is past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of the Houston Club, member of the Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club, Kiwanis Club and past president of the Lumbermen's Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Houston Consistory, a Knight Templar and a life member of the Arabia Temple.



JM Reynolds



ARTHUR MONCRIEF, president of one of the large manufactories at Houston, is identified with industrial activities and firmly established as a business man whose influence is felt throughout the city. The Moncrief-Lenoir Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Moncrief is president, was established in 1914 and manufactures plain and litho cans, supplying their product to firms requiring containers for drugs, oil, lard and coffee. Their drug, oil and lard containers meet the heavy demand for this product and are used extensively by the large wholesale dealers and packeries in the state. The company also manufactures galvanized sheet metal building material, and acts as jobber for a full line of sheet metal goods, tinnerns' supplies, corrugated roofing, flat metal plate and metal shingles. The Moncrief-Lenoir Company occupies a modernly equipped, three-story brick factory, with more than a hundred thousand feet of floor space, and employing two hundred and fifty operatives. They have an extensive trade territory, supplying a heavy demand for cans and containers coming from manufacturers, wholesale dealers and cannerns throughout the state, and in Western Louisiana and Southern Oklahoma. The increasing demand for home manufactured products to meet the needs of home industries is being reflected in a rapidly increasing demand for the output of the Moncrief-Lenoir Company. They are the only manufacturing firm in the state turning out this product, their cans and containers meeting the highest requirements and holding high place in the manufacturing world. The firm has a branch at Dallas, acting as a distributing point. W. F. Lenoir is secretary-treasurer of the company and Mr. Moncrief the president.

Mr. Moncrief was born at Greensboro, Georgia, son of Stephen J. Moncrief, a building contractor. He was educated in his native state and had his first business experience there, where he entered the metal business. He came to Texas in 1914 and shortly after his arrival established the manufacturing business at Houston.

Mr. Moncrief was married in Georgia, in 1897, to Miss Lillie A. Dozier, of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Moncrief make their home in Houston at 1307 Hyde Park Boulevard, having one of the many fine homes in the city. They have four children, Antoinette, Elizabeth, Dozier and Stephen.



JOSEPH H. INMAN, Manager of the Texas branch of the Kohler Company, of Kohler, Wisconsin, has been a resident of Houston since 1914, coming here at that time with the N. O. Nelson Company. His territory for the Kohler Company includes all of Texas and Louisiana and he is in charge of the sales of enamelware, plumbing supplies and electrical equipment for the two States.

The Kohler Company has contributed in two important ways to comfort and progress and the name Kohler is known throughout America wherever modern sanitary plumbing is in use.

Kohler plumbing fixtures are found everywhere and have always been particularly popular in the State of Texas. Not only in hotels, apartments, public institutions and commercial buildings, but in thousands of homes, Kohler bathtubs, lavatories, kitchen sinks and other plumbing fixtures are to be

found. They are a familiar part of the specifications written by leading architects and national advertising has played its part in spreading the name and reputation of Kohler ware.

In recent years of Kohler Company has embarked in another field, scarcely less important from the standpoint of human comfort and well being. Kohler automatic power and light 110 volt direct current is a little electric power and light unit consisting of a hundred and ten volt electric generator driven by a small gasoline engine to whose crankshaft it is keyed.

The Kohler automatic has several distinctive features. For example, it furnishes standard 110-volt current, uses no storage batteries, except a small one for starting the engine, and starts automatically whenever a light or appliance switch is turned on.

This little unit has brought to many farms and ranches for the first time the advantages of electric light and the numerous electrical utilities that are commonplace and are regarded as necessities in city homes. It goes farther and does a great many things for the farmer that the city man never requires, such as operating cream separators, grindstones and a host of other appliances.

In addition the Kohler Automatic is used in summer and winter homes, camps, houseboats, country hotels, stores, and, in fact, wherever electrical current is needed. It furnishes current for emergency lights and for operating the radio equipment on numerous ships. It supplies bright, safe light at oil wells and is being used on many Texas gasoline barges. Its applications, in fact, are almost innumerable.

The Kohler branch office in charge of sales in the States of Texas and Louisiana is located at 1319 Texas Avenue, Houston, in charge of Mr. Inman, who has with him a complete sales and service organization. In addition to the branch office, the Kohler Company maintains at the same address an attractive showroom, where its various products are on display.

Kohler enameled plumbing ware is sold through wholesale dealers in plumbing supplies and in turn by retail plumbing dealers. The Kohler Automatic is handled by a dealer organization consisting of representatives stationed at various points through the territory.

Mr. Inman, Manager of the local branch for the Kohler Company, was born at Portland, Maine, August 5, 1863, a son of Henry and Eunice (Dyer) Inman. His father was a journalist and army officer and his grandfather a noted portrait painter of New York City. Mr. Inman received his education in the public and high schools of Portland and spent six years farming and ranching. After that he engaged in railroad statistical work for five years and then was in the plumbing supply and manufacturing business in New Haven, Connecticut, and New York City. He came to Houston in 1914 with the N. O. Nelson Company and was later associated with the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company and the Fairbanks Morse Company before his connection with the Kohler Company.

In 1901 Mr. Inman was married in Brooklyn, New York, to Miss Florence Robinson, who died in 1922. He has one daughter, Eunice D.

Mr. Inman is a splendid type of business man and citizen, devoted to the interests of his company and knows the business in which he is engaged.



J. BOYKIN of Houston has for more than a quarter of a century been engaged in the lumber business and is considered one of the leading lumber men of South Texas. Mr. Boykin is vice-president and general manager of the Boykin Lumber Company of which he is one of the organizers. This company was organized in 1920 and is a successor to the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company of Texas. It handles the output from two mills located at Fullerton, Louisiana, amounting to 375,000 feet per day, and there are twelve hundred and fifty people in this organization. The main office of the company is located at 503-510 Second National Bank Building, Houston, all business being transacted from this office. Fifteen traveling salesmen cover the United States. The Boykin Lumber Company is second in size, in output and sales of lumber in South Texas, and is the second largest lumber company in Houston among the lumber companies having their main office located here. Mr. S. H. Fullerton of Pasadena, California, is the president of the Boykin Lumber Company.

Mr. Boykin was born at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4th, 1878. His father, B. Boykin, came to Beaumont, Texas, from Alabama in 1889 and was for many years district clerk of Jefferson County, and is now living in Beaumont, at the age of eighty-two years, and is regarded as one of the city's most prominent and substantial citizens. His mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Fannie James, a member of a well known Alabama family. His education was obtained in the high school at Beaumont. When nineteen years of age, Mr. Boykin started his business career in the lumber business with the Beaumont Lumber Company and remained with this company until they sold out to the Kirby Lumber Company in 1902. He then became associated with the Nona Mills Company in Louisiana, where he remained until July 1st, 1907, and then went with the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company of Texas and remained with this company until they sold to the Gulf Lumber Company, and remained with the latter until the Boykin Lumber Company was organized in 1920, becoming vice-president and general manager at that time.

Mr. Boykin was married in Beaumont, November 26th, 1902, to Miss Carrie Lestarjette, a native of the Lone Star State and a member of a well known Brazos County family. They have five children, Fannie, Fred, Mary, Kate and Lorenzo. Mr. Boykin is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club and the Lumberman's Club, of which organization he is ex-president. Mr. Boykin is popular in the lumber circles of Texas, and is of the true Southern type, democratic, courteous, kind, but withal a keen and successful business man and executive. He has great faith in the future of Houston and believes within fifteen years it will have a population of five hundred thousand people.



JOSEPH ALLEN SAINT, for almost two decades has been a resident of Houston, where he has built up a successful enterprise in the grain trade, his many sided experiences bringing him in close touch with many phases of the city's industrial development. Mr. Saint established his business, Saint and Company, in 1911, starting in a small way and gradually expanding

until the business is one of the largest of its kind in the city. Saint and Company handle both a wholesale and retail trade, selling stock feeds, poultry feed and all mill products, cotton seed and rice products. They also have a grinding mill, with a large storage capacity, and large elevators and warehouses. Mr. Saint has given careful attention to each detail of his business, building trade by conservative methods, and his activities as a grain merchant have made him known throughout the southern part of the State. The offices and warehouses of Saint and Company are located on Walker Avenue at Dowling Street, where they have railroad frontage and facilities for handling the immense volume of business their patronage demands. They have twenty-five employees. The firm is composed of Joseph Allen Saint, the subject of this sketch; P. C. Saint and T. H. Saint.

Mr. Saint was born at Franklin, Louisiana, in 1889, son of J. P. and Angella Saint. He was educated in the public schools at Crowley, Louisiana, where the family lived during his boyhood, graduating from high school there. He came to Texas in 1908, locating at Houston, where for three years he was with the Pritchard Rice Mills in various departments.

Mr. Saint was married at Houston, in 1921, to Miss Hazel Wisch, daughter of a landowner of this section. They live at 1102 Tuam Avenue. Mr. Saint is a member of the Glenbrook Country Club and fraternally is an Elk.



H. STUDDERT has, for the past several years of his residence at Houston, been identified with manufacturing enterprises of civic and commercial importance, is one of the leading figures in the Dairy and Dairy Products business, and, prior to this, was, for almost two decades, associated with ice cream and other industries in this city. Mr. Studdert is vice-president, treasurer and manager of the Lone Star Creamery Company, manufacturers of the famous products "Honey Boy" ice cream and "Lone Star" butter. They also have pasteurized and clarified milk, sweet cream and chocolate milk. They have the largest plant of this kind in Houston, and the finest equipped plant in the South.

The officers of the Company are: R. L. Autrey, President; J. H. Studdert, Vice-President, Treasurer and Manager; H. S. Autrey, Vice-President, and John M. Studdert, Secretary.

Mr. Studdert was born in Ireland, in 1872, and came to America in 1895. His parents were John and Ellen Studdert. Mr. Studdert was educated in Ireland, and, after coming to this country, was, for a number of year, with the Lemp Brewing Company, in St. Louis. He came to Houston in 1902, and was associated with the Houston Ice & Brewing Association, until 1918, when the Magnolia Dairy Products Company was formed, of which he was General Manager, holding this position until the re-organization of the Company, at which time he assumed his present offices.

Mr. Studdert was married at Galveston in 1898 to Miss Margaret McGee, daughter of a stationary engineer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Studdert make their home at 3001 La Branch Street, and are the parents of six children: John, James, Bernard, Margaret, Gerald and Morgan. Among his other interests, Mr. Studdert is a director of the Public National Bank, and the Bender Hotel Company.



L. Boykin



L. WAUGH has taken an active part in the commercial, civic and political life of the city of Houston for the past fourteen years, having come here to establish his business in 1909. He has been a resident of the Lone Star State for half a century. An active and energetic man, he has played an important part in the up-building of his city and State.

Mr. Waugh is the senior partner of the firm of T. L. Waugh and Sons, conducting one of the largest and best transfer lines in Houston. The firm's warehouse and offices are located at 208 Caroline Street, and besides doing all kinds of light and heavy hauling, maintains a large storage warehouse. Crating and shipping on a large scale is done for many of the largest firms in Houston and careful attention to the most minute details of any business entrusted to them has resulted in building up an exceptionally large clientele. The firm has fifteen employees and maintains twelve motor trucks and wagons. The business was established by Mr. Waugh in 1911 and he continued to operate it until April, 1920, when upon his election as a Commissioner of the city of Houston he turned the business over to his sons, who have continued to conduct it on the same basis and with the same policies inaugurated by their father. Upon his retirement from the Commissioner's office in April, 1923, Mr. Waugh again became actively identified with the business. T. H. and H. A. Waugh are the junior members of the firm.

Mr. Waugh was born at Batesville, in Independence County, Arkansas, on March 19, 1864. His father, Judge Alexander Waugh, was a native of Virginia, who moved to Arkansas and served as District Judge there and later removed to Texas and entered the private practice of law, which he continued until his death. He was a room mate of General U. S. Grant at college. Mr. Waugh's mother was formerly Miss Katherine Loughridge, a native of Mississippi. Bishop Waugh, first Methodist Bishop of the State of Texas, is a grand uncle of Mr. T. L. Waugh.

Upon coming to Texas the family located at Hearne, where Mr. Waugh received his education. Upon leaving school he engaged in railroad work and became a conductor for the Santa Fe Railroad, running between Galveston and Cleburne for twenty-one years. He left the service of the railway company and removed to Houston to engage in the transfer business, which he still owns.

During his tenure of office as City Commissioner Mr. Waugh had charge of the street and bridge department and a great deal of important work was completed during his administration.

On October 23, 1889, Mr. Waugh was married at Trinity, Texas, to Miss Ida Belle Hurlock, a native of Palestine, Texas, and member of a very prominent East Texas family. Mr. and Mrs. Waugh are the parents of seven living children and one son, Thomas Terrell, made the supreme sacrifice for his country while a member of the Sixth Marine Corps on the battlefields of France during the World War. He was only nineteen years of age. The living children are: T. H. and H. A., interested with their father in business; Amelia, now Mrs. T. C. Welsh, of Brockville, Canada; Anna Bell, now Mrs. E. C. Holm, of Houston; V. L. and F. H., both connected with the engineering department of the city of

Houston, and Eugene, the youngest.

Mr. Waugh is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite bodies at Galveston, and Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. His Blue Lodge membership is with Holland No. 1 Lodge. He is Past Patron of Chapter No. 385, Eastern Star, and a member of Division No. 18, Order of Railway Conductors. Among other organizations with which Mr. Waugh is identified are the Houston Chamber of Commerce, Motor League and the Civitan Club. He is past President of the Texas Warehouse and Transfer Men's Association, and his son, T. H. Waugh, has also served as President of this organization, and has the same Masonic affiliations as his father.

Mr. Waugh and his son, Thomas Terrell Waugh, who was killed in the World War, have been honored by the City Council of Houston by naming one of the most beautiful boulevards of the city, Waugh Drive, after them.

Conservative and yet progressive, Mr. Waugh is of that splendid type of citizenship upon which is builded the solid and substantial growth of cities, states and nations.



H. DENMAN for about a decade has been associated with the oil industry of the coastal fields, and is an authority on production activities. For some time he was with the Gulf Company in the drilling department at Goose Creek. During this time he brought in three important wells in this field, Chapman-Bryan Number One, Chapman-Bryan Number Two, and Black Duck State Land Number One, and was actively engaged in drilling operations in this field until August, 1923. In August he went to Devers to put in a pipe line station for the Humphreys Pure Oil Company, remaining there until finishing this job, in September, 1923, when he returned to the Gulf Company, and Goose Creek. Later he returned to Devers, where he is now located.

Mr. Denman was born at Normangee, Texas, the sixth of September, 1894. Both his father, C. H. Denman, for many years a farmer, and his mother, prior to her marriage, Miss L. L. May, were native Texans, and are now deceased. Mr. Denman was educated in the public schools, and after leaving high school went to work for a railroad, in the bridge department. He remained in that work until 1916, when he began his oil experience, with the Magnolia Oil Company, in the Pipe Line Department, and was with that company from October, 1916, until May the twenty-third, 1917. At that date he enlisted in the navy, as second class engineer, and was sixteen months overseas, at Brest, France. He was discharged the fifteenth of November, 1919, and returned to the oil fields, this time with the Gulf Company, at Goose Creek.

Mr. Denman was married at Houston, Texas, the eleventh of February, 1921, to Miss M. M. Glass, a member of an Indiana family, who had been in Houston for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Denman have an attractive home in Houston, a cottage of stucco construction, at 4502 Brady Street. Mr. Denman is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Goose Creek Lodge. His associates in the oil business regard him as a young man whose experience and success in the field of production qualify to fill a position of responsibility, and foresee for him a future of achievement.



D. PRATHER is one of the pioneers in the oil industry of Texas and has operated in all of the South Texas fields, where he has been successful as an independent operator. Mr. Prather came to Beaumont in 1901, the day after the discovery well came in Spindle Top, where he formed a partnership with W. B. Sharp in handling leases and remained there and at Batson and Sour Lake for more than four years. He drilled more than one hundred wells in the various South Texas fields, and brought in some big wells in all of these fields and at Humble. At one time, Mr. Prather sold 1,000,000 barrels of oil for five cents per barrel. He had one well at Batson making 25,000 barrels per day, and some big wells at Spindle Top and fairly big producers at Humble. Mr. Prather came to Houston in 1915 from Wichita Falls, Texas, having lived in that section for about six years before coming here. He has some oil properties in North Texas and royalties and working interests in North and South Texas. At one time, Mr. Prather and associates owned all of Vinton, Louisiana, field, and at different times has been associated with many of the leading oil men of Texas. Some of the properties in which he was interested became a part of the Humble Oil and Refining Company. He did not at any time become active in the company, but was a stockholder, and has always preferred to handle his business independently. Mr. Prather maintains offices at 405 Foster Building.

A native Texan, Mr. Prather was born at Dallas September 8, 1868. His father, W. H. Prather, a native of Kentucky, came to Dallas soon after the close of the Civil War, of which he was a veteran and in which he had the misfortune to lose a leg. Ed Prather's mother was Miss A. E. Edmondson, a member of a well known Tennessee family. His education was obtained in the schools of Dallas, where he spent his early business life. Mr. Prather was County Treasurer of Dallas County for four years, and also engaged in the real estate business there until 1901. During his residence in Dallas, he was active in the civic and political affairs of the city and county. The Prather family has long been prominently identified with the upbuilding of the city of Dallas; his brother, Hugh Prather, is one of the leading real estate dealers of North Texas; being a member of the Flippen-Prather Real Estate Company, which developed and sold the greatest part of Highland Park, the beauty spot of Dallas.

Mr. Prather was married in Dallas, March 1, 1902, to Miss Daisy Hurst, a native of Louisiana, and a daughter of T. W. Hurst, for many years connected with the Dallas News. Mr. and Mrs. Prather reside at 4019 Yoakum Boulevard. Mr. Prather is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston County Club and the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. Mr. Prather has probably accomplished more than any other one independent oil operator in the development of the oil industry in Texas, and while his biggest production was in the days when oil was not bringing the prices that it does today, his operations in development never flagged. He was as closely associated with the late W. B. Sharp as any man, as they were in business together for many years and were close personal friends. Mr. Prather is widely known among the oil fraternity of the State and is very popular, with all classes, and his judgment and counsel in regard to oil matters is frequently sought by other operators.



ELIJAH COLES, a resident of Houston for more than forty years, is one of the city's best known business men, and for almost twenty years has been a member of the firm of Rice and Coles, the largest retail dealers in coal and wood in the city. The firm of Rice and Coles was established in 1905 and is one of the oldest firms in Houston selling coal, wood, coke and ice. This firm owns and operates two large yards; each of these yards occupy a space of two-thirds of a city block, and have railroad trackage into their plants. The locations of these yards are at 2015 Commerce Street and Hume and Blodgett Streets. The Rice and Cole's yards carry in stock from five hundred to one thousand tons of coal and coke. Their wood trade amounts to upward of two thousand cords annually. Their ice business is sold to the retail trade, mostly in the Montrose and South End districts. The Rice and Cole's firm employ twenty-five people at their two plants.

Mr. Coles was born in Buckingham, England, in 1869. His father, Elijah Coles was well known in the business circles of Buckingham. His mother was Miss Elijah Maud Savage, a member of a prominent, and old family of England. Mr. Coles' education was obtained in the public and high schools of England. He came to America in 1881, and from the time of his arrival in this country to 1886, he was engaged in various lines of work. In 1886 he entered the employ of the Houston Gas and Light Company, remaining with this company for a period of nineteen years and during this time, Mr. Coles was advanced to the position of assistant manager of this company. In 1905, with his associate, Mr. B. B. Rice, the firm of Rice and Coles was formed, and has since been engaged in the wood and coal business.

Mr. Coles was married in Houston in 1890, to Miss Itasca Mildred Ellis, a daughter of George Ellis, who was for many years Sheriff of Harris County, and later was for several years Chief of Police of Houston, but is now retired from active business. They have four sons, George Warren, thirty-one years of age; Howard Smith, twenty-nine years old; Elijah Hendricks, twenty-five years of age, and Rudolph, aged eighteen years. The last named has gained prominence as a singer, and although quite young, he bids fair to becoming a singer of renown. The Coles residence is at 2617 Jackson Street. Mr. Coles was for four years secretary of the democratic executive committee of Harris County. He is past president and past district governor of the Rotary Club of Texas. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Salesmanship Club of Houston, and is president of the Retail Coal Dealers Association of Texas. Mr. Coles has seen many changes wrought in the city and state since coming here. Houston, at the time when Mr. Coles decided on this city as his future home, was a struggling little town on the banks of the murky Buffalo Bayou but even then he was ambitious and aspired to greater things. Texas was an empire of open cattle ranges, but here he saw a land of opportunity, where all had a fighting chance to win in the game of business. Although Houston is a thriving, busy, progressive city, with the world's products brought to her very doors through the avenue of the deep water, Mr. Coles believes the future for the city is one of unlimited possibilities for continued growth, advancement and prosperity.



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Ed Pracht



C. PROCTOR has, for almost two score of years, been a recognized leader of the legal fraternity of South Texas, where he has specialized in Mineral Law; his advice on matters along this line is sought by the leading interests. Mr. Proctor came to Houston in 1916, and his office is located at 403 Foster Building. From his admission to the Bar in 1887, Mr. Proctor was in the general practice until 1905, when he became general counsel for the Gulf Companies, and remained in this position until 1919. Since that time he acts as special counsel for the Gulf Companies from time to time, as occasions demand. Mr. Proctor represents, in an advisory way, the Pure Oil Company, in Texas, and the Union Sulphur Company. He does no work except as counsel in oil, gas and sulphur matters, and is considered one of the leading authorities in the Southwest in this field, and has been identified with much of the important oil and mineral litigation that has come before the Courts of this section, among others the Ferry Lake, Louisiana, litigation, in which Mr. Proctor and associates established the proposition that the title to the bed of such lake passed to the State when the latter was admitted to the Union. This is one of the most interesting cases of Mr. Proctor's career, and was of much importance and value. Mr. Proctor has handled important litigation before the Supreme Court of the United States, and was prominently identified with the legal controversies arising under the act of Congress, making pipe lines common carriers.

A native Texan, Mr. Proctor was born at Indianola, Calhoun County. His father, David C. Proctor, a native of Kentucky, came to Texas in the pioneer days, and was a prominent attorney, and practiced at Indianola and Cuero for a period of fifty years. He was a graduate of both Yale and Harvard Universities. Mr. Proctor's mother was Miss Nannie Cocke, a member of a well-known Virginia family. His early education was obtained in private schools in Victoria, after which he spent two years at Bellevue High School in Virginia, and still later was a student of the University of Texas, in the class of 1887.

Mr. Proctor began the general practice of law in 1889 at Victoria, Texas, where he remained until 1905, when he became general counsel for the Gulf Companies. During the World War, Mr. Proctor served in the Attorney General's office at Washington, D. C., remaining there during the entire period of the World War. He was the only private connected with this office. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Proctor has been connected with many of the city's enterprises, and is a director in the South Texas Commercial National Bank and the Guardian Trust Company. Mr. Proctor was married in Cuero, Texas, December 10th, 1889, to Miss Lucy Wofford, a native Texan, and a daughter of John T. Wofford, prominent among the cattle men of Texas. They have three children—David C. Proctor, Josephine, now Mrs. H. G. Nelms; and Lucy P., now Mrs. G. A. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor reside at 4019 Montrose Boulevard. Mr. Proctor is a Mason and a Knight Templar. He holds membership in the following organizations: American Bar Association, State and County Bar Associations, University Club, Houston Country Club, Houston Club, Chevy Chase Country Club, of Washington, D. C.,

Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, and the American Petroleum Institute, in which he is a director. Mr. Proctor is the true type of the Southern gentleman and lawyer, deservedly popular with all classes, and as an authority in legal matters pertaining to minerals he is without a peer.



JOSEPH H. BURT, although one of the younger members of the oil fraternity of Houston, he has spent all his business life in the oil industry, and is considered one of the leaders among the younger generation of oil men. Mr. Burt is a member of the firm of R. E. Burt & Son, oil operators, with headquarters at 611 Magnolia Building, Dallas, and are well known in the North Texas fields as well as the coastal. This partnership was formed in 1920, and they have been active in the coastal fields and in Wichita and Archer Counties, and in other portions of the state. Mr. Burt is president of the Security Oil Company, royalty owners in the Humble and Wichita Falls districts, and is a director in the Atlantic and Gulf Petroleum Company, of which his father, Mr. R. E. Burt, is the president. R. E. Burt, with his associates, own very valuable leases and land in fee in the Humble field, where Mr. Burt has been one of the most successful operators. He is well known in Dallas, where he now resides; also Houston, and other parts of the state.

A native Texan, Mr. Burt was born at Temple, on August 16th, 1896. His father, R. E. Burt, a native of Arkansas, is numbered among the leading men of Texas, where in addition to being a successful oil operator and business man, he is deeply interested in educational and religious work, and has been for many years active in this commendable line of endeavor. His mother was Miss Mamie Boone, a native of South Carolina, where she was a member of a well known and prominent family. His early education was obtained in the Prosser Preparatory School of Houston, from which he graduated in 1916. He later became a student of Baylor University, Waco, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1920, with the A. B. degree. Prior to entering Baylor University, Mr. Burt spent one year as a student at Cornell University. Following his graduation from Baylor University, Mr. Burt entered the oil business with his father, in the Security Oil Company, and has continued in this great industry since that time. Mr. Burt has many interests in several parts of the state, and is a director in the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank at Dallas, and has many interests in Houston.

Mr. Burt was married at Temple, Texas, on September 20th, 1921 to Miss Ada Joe Jarrell, a native of Temple and a daughter of A. J. Jarrell, one of the leading merchants of Temple, Texas, and the oldest in this line of business there, where he is also a bank director. Mr. and Mrs. Burt have one child, Joseph H., Jr. Mr. Burt is a member of the A. F. & A. M., with membership in Dallas, and is also a member of Lakewood Country Club of Dallas, and holds membership in the Sigma Chi, a fraternity of Cornell University. During the World War, Mr. Burt was in the navy, and was located at Algiers, Louisiana, where a group of college men were sent for training in engineering work, but the Armistice was signed before the training was finished. Mr. Burt has made many friends since coming to Dallas, not only among the oil fraternity, but among the business men of the city.



EDWIN ELDRIDGE WATTS, Vice-President of Farish, Watts, Collins, Drilling Contractors, is a pioneer driller of the Texas oil industry, and is a leader in his line, being probably the best informed man on the drilling conditions of the South Texas and Mid-Continent fields in the State. The Farish, Watts, Collins Company is the largest contracting firm in Texas, having fifteen rigs and two hundred men on their payrolls, and have drilled for practically all the big oil companies in Texas. Mr. Watts began his career in the oil business in 1901 when he came to Spindle Top, and in 1902 went to Sour Lake with the Sharp Brothers, and ran a rig for them until the Texas Company took over this property and then Mr. Watts went with the Texas Company, and ran the first rig the Texas Company owned and remained with this company until 1913 as a driller. He then took entire charge of all drilling as Superintendent and remained in this important position for the Texas Company from 1913 to 1915, when he went with the Gulf Production Company, as Superintendent at Humble, where he remained until 1917. During 1917, with Mr. W. S. Farish, he engaged in the contracting business, and this association continued until 1919, when he purchased Mr. Farish's interest and continued in the contracting business alone until the present company was organized in 1922.

A native Texan, Mr. Watts was born in Moscow, Polk County, on July 8, 1872, and was reared at Franklin, where his parents removed when he was seven years of age. His father, J. B. Watts, also a native of the Lone Star State, lived here practically all his life, and was essentially loyal to the customs and traditions of Texas. John Watts, the father of J. B. Watts, came to Texas in 1832 and located at Moscow, and was truly a pioneer, as Texas at that time was a broad expanse of plains with wild cattle, buffalo, and many Indians scattered over its large area. His mother was Miss Mary Jane McCormack, a daughter of a pioneer Texas settler, J. W. McCormack, who was killed during the Civil War. His education was obtained in the public schools of Franklin, and before becoming active in the oil business in 1901, Mr. Watts was engaged in farming. This firm does not confine their drilling activities to the several oil fields of Texas, but drill in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, California, and in fact drill anywhere that their contracts may be made, and they have confined their work in the several States to rotary drilling. Mr. Watts has some valuable independent oil property and the company also has some very valuable properties. He is also Vice-President of F. W. C. Royalty Company, owner of valuable royalties in Texas, and is also Vice-President of the First National Bank at La Porte, and a Director of the La Porte Light and Ice Company.

Mr. Watts was married at Bryan, Texas, May 10, 1903, to Miss Selete McDonald, a native Texan and a daughter of Henry C. McDonald, a pioneer in the cattle industry of the State, and who came to Texas in the early days and settled near Bryan. They have three children, Cecil, Mildred and Jane Eldridge. Mr. and Mrs. Watts reside in Montrose, where they have a beautiful home, and a summer residence at La Porte on the bay. Mr. Watts is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the Houston Club and the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Asso-

ciation. While Mr. Watts is a pioneer in the oil drilling industry, yet like a great many oil men who started the business early in life, he is yet in the prime of life and active in his line, where he is considered one of the best drillers in the business, and his firm is the largest in the State. Mr. Watts is popular among the oil fraternity of South Texas, and is enthusiastic about Houston and its future and believes that it will soon become the leading city of the Southwest, and the greatest oil center in the United States.



WILLIAM J. PLATTE has for a quarter of a century been general manager of Henry Henke's Artesian Ice and Refrigerating Company, and during this period has demonstrated a genius for management and the principles that govern factory organization. This mammoth ice plant, located at Third and Washington Streets, was started in 1887 by Henry Henke as a five-ton ice plant for manufacturing ice for his own use in his grocery business. Later, when retail meat dealers desired to rent cold storage space, a few rooms were added and the plant increased to an eight-ton capacity. From this small beginning, the Henry Henke Artesian Ice and Refrigerating Company has gradually grown to its present capacity of three hundred tons per day, and when necessary may be increased to four hundred and fifty tons per day. It is now the largest plant in Texas which is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of ice, and is the oldest plant in Houston making ice. The Henry Henke Artesian Ice and Refrigerating Company sell at both wholesale and retail, with city delivery employing thirty wagons and eight trucks. This company ships many carloads of ice daily to various points in the state, and their re-icing of railroad refrigerator cars is an industry within itself and requires many hundreds of tons of ice each month. The Henry Henke Artesian Ice and Refrigerating Company employ one hundred people. Other officers of this ice company are Henry Henke, president; C. G. Pillot, vice president, and S. L. Bethea, secretary.

Mr. Platte was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1864. His parents, Julius Platte and Henrietta Platte, were well known citizens of Hanover, and came to America in 1870. Mr. Platte's early education was obtained in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and later attended school in New York City. He came to Texas and to Houston in 1873 and was employed in various lines of work. In 1882, he entered the employ of Henry Henke, who was engaged in the grocery business. He worked in the different departments until 1899, when he was appointed manager of this company, where he has since remained.

Mr. Platte was married in Houston in 1894 to Miss Rose Turck, a daughter of Earnest Turck, who for many years operated an iron foundry and machine shops in Galveston. Mr. and Mrs. Platte reside at 1009 Autry Street. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Platte is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Kiwanis and the Houston Turnverein. During the fifty years that Mr. Platte has resided in Houston he has seen many changes, but Houston at that early date was an ambitious village which aspired to greater things. He has seen it grow from a village to the busy, thriving, progressive city of today with the world's commerce brought to its very doors.



A. C. Datta



E. BROOKS, JR., well known Houston oil man, has been active in the development of Texas oil resources during the past eight years. Mr. Brooks is president of the Southern Exploration Company. The company was organized in July, 1923, and since that time has been active in the Gulf Coast Territory, Powell, Wichita and Archer Counties. It developed two leases in the Powell field, drilling nine wells, all of which were producers, the maximum production being eleven thousand barrels per day. During the early part of 1924 it sold the Powell properties to the Tidewater Oil Company of New York for a consideration of six hundred thousand dollars, after it had produced three hundred thousand dollars worth of oil. It has settled production at this time of fourteen hundred barrels per day in Archer and Wichita Counties and Goose Creek, and is doing some development work in other sections of the State. The company owns its drilling equipment and does its own drilling. The other officers of the company are R. E. Brooks, Vice-President; A. C. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer. It is a closed corporation and maintains offices at 310 to 314 Humble Building.

While Mr. Brooks devotes practically his entire attention to the oil business, yet he has contributed also to the industrial development of Houston. In July, 1924, he organized the Portable Rotary Rig Company, of which he is President. This company recently built a new plant on Nance Street and manufactures gasoline rotary rigs. The company started in a small way, its rigs being thoroughly tested before being put on the market, practically all of the output goes to the larger companies, such as the Humble, Gulf and Texas Companies. These rigs are growing very popular throughout the oil states because of the economy and facility that their use permits. Many wells are drilled in districts where water in difficult to secure and where fuel oil would have to be transported. Gasoline, the fuel used for these rigs is always available anywhere, and the net result is that oil wells can be drilled with these rigs with a saving of several hundred per cent of the cost of wells drilled by the old method. Fifteen men are employed in this plant, the capacity of which may be enlarged to take care of the increased demand of its products. In 1924 Mr. Brooks also organized the Southern Planing Mill Company, of which he is President. This plant is located on Sampson Street, employs sixteen people and does the regular planing and sash and door business.

A native Texan, Mr. Brooks was born in Williamson County, January 26th, 1891. His father, Judge R. E. Brooks, is one of the leading men of Houston and one of the organizers of the Texas Company, and formerly President of the Producers Oil Company. His mother was Miss Fannie Booty, a native of Williamson County, Texas, and a member of a pioneer family of the Lone Star State. Mr. Brooks' education was received at the Virginia Military Institute, the University of Texas, and the University of Chicago. Mr. Brooks studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1914. He joined the legal department of the Texas Company in 1913 and remained with this company until 1917, when he entered oil operating and contracting. He is one of the organizers and President of the Woodworth Construction Company, oil field teaming contractors, that operated from 1919 until March, 1925. It was a successful company and made large profits. Mr.

Brooks discontinued this line of business in order to devote his entire attention to oil production. He has been unusually successful in his chosen field, and has brought in several big wells, among which might be mentioned a well at Pierce Junction that made over five hundred thousand barrels of oil.

R. E. Brooks, Jr., was married in Dallas, November 11th, 1916, to Miss Elizabeth Leftwich, a native Texan and a daughter of S. M. Leftwich, one of the oldest families of the North Texas Metropolis. They have two children, R. E. Brooks the Third and Sue Brooks. Mr. Brooks is a member of the College fraternity Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Mid-Continental Oil and Gas Association, the American Petroleum Institute and the Houston and Houston Country Clubs. Although numbered among the younger generation of Houston business men, he has had an interesting and successful career, and is playing an important part in the development of the State. He is not only popular in social and business circles, but with the rank and file of men whom he employs in his organizations, and who loyally co-operate with him to make for success. He has great faith in the future of his city, and believes that it is the logical oil center of the State, and that it will soon become the leading city and port of the entire Southwest.



CHARLES E. BENNETT, for more than three decades a resident of Houston, is a well known merchant of this city and has taken an active part in the commercial life here. The Bennett Drug Store, which Mr. Bennett in partnership with C. L. Mathews, operates, is one of the finest drug stores in the city. The store was established by Mr. Bennett in 1906 and has continued operation since that time, meeting with a sure success and growing with the city. The Bennett Drug Store is located at 2200 Main Street, on the Houston White Way, and a few blocks from the heart of the city. The store now occupies more than five thousand square feet of floor space and is modernly equipped with the finest of fixtures and a most complete stock. The Bennett Drug Store caters to the highest residence trade in the city and has a large patronage, giving special attention to fountain and prescription business. Mr. Bennett has other business interests in the city and is a director of the Public National Bank.

Charles E. Bennett was born in Florida, in 1871, son of J. M. Bennett, a native of Georgia, who came to Fannin County, Texas, in 1876, and has been retired for the past ten years, living near Bonham. His mother, before her marriage Miss Lucy Ann McClain, is a native of Georgia. Mr. Bennett was educated in the public schools of Bonham, and after graduating from high school there entered the School of Pharmacy at St. Louis, Missouri. He graduated from this institution in 1892 with the P. H. D. degree, and came direct to Houston, where he was with various drug stores, on a salary, until 1906, when he went in business for himself, opening the Bennett Drug Store, which he has since operated.

Mr. Bennett was married at Houston, in April, 1913, to Miss Nina Lee Winslow, a native of the Lone Star State. They have two children, Charles E. Junior and James H. The family reside at 1314 Richard Avenue. Mr. Bennett is an Elk. He is also a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.



A. COLLINS, Vice-President of the Navarro Oil Company, and the F. W. C. Royalty Corporation, has had many years of practical experience in the Texas oil fields, and knows the conditions and formations probably as well as any man in the State. The Navarro Oil Company was organized in March, 1925, with a capitalization of \$750,000.00. The officers of the company are S. P. Farish, President, E. E. Watts, Vice-President, J. A. Collins, Vice-President, A. W. Crosby, Vice-President, and O. V. Brooks, Secretary. The company is active in the South and Central Texas oil fields, and is one of the most successful producing companies in the oil fields of Texas. The F. W. C. Royalty Corporation is capitalized at \$500,000.00, and has the same officers as the Navarro Oil Company. In 1917 Mr. Collins came to Houston and was engaged in contracting independently until 1922, when he, along with S. P. Farish and E. E. Watts organized the firm of Farish, Watts, Collins Company, drilling contractors, one of the largest contracting firms in South Texas, drilling for the Humble Oil and Refining Company, the Gulf Company, Texas Company and many other oil companies in the Mid-Continent fields and West Coast area.

A native Texan, Mr. Collins was born in Montgomery County, August 10, 1884. His parents were J. M. Collins and Lulu (Hyatt) Collins. His father, a well known business man of Montgomery County, was born at Paris, Texas, of parents who were among the pioneer settlers of the Lone Star State. His mother's family came to Texas several years prior to the Civil War. He was educated in the public schools of Montgomery County.

In 1903, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Collins started in the oil business at Sour Lake and followed the Gulf Coast fields and Louisiana fields for seven years, doing all classes of rough work, but during this period, he gained an experience that has been of untold value to him in his business as an oil operator. In 1909 he began drilling for the Producers Oil Company and continued in the employ of this company until 1913, being successful in bringing in many good wells for this company. In 1913 he began drilling for T. H. Bass, drilling for him in the Gulf Coast and Louisiana fields until 1917, when he entered the drilling and contracting business independently, continuing until the Farish-Watts-Collins Company was organized. This company operated as many as 21 strings of tools at one time. Since coming to Houston Mr. Collins has been connected with many of the financial and commercial interests of the city and is a director in the Public National Bank, and a member of other companies and manufacturing concerns. Mr. Collins has invested extensively in Houston real estate.

Mr. Collins was married on February 7th, 1909, to Miss Cleo Clappitt, a native of Washington County, Texas, and a daughter of Robert Clappitt, a member of one of the early families of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Collins reside at 3403 Yoakum Boulevard. Mr. Collins holds membership in the B. P. O. E., and the I. O. O. F., and the Houston Country Club.



EFF E. HOOPER, pioneer oil man, has had an extensive experience in the producing end of this industry. Mr. Hooper is general superintendent of production of the South Texas division of the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, and his twenty years spent in the coastal

oil fields is a great asset to him in taking care of the Sinclair interests. He looks after the drilling and handles the production of the company. The Sinclair Oil and Gas Company has production in Orange, Damon Mound, Liberty and the Blue Ridge fields. The Houston division of this company covers the area south of Mexia, including the coastal fields, making about one-half of Texas and one-half of Louisiana in the division.

A native Texan, Mr. Hooper was born at Bloomburg, February 2nd, 1888. His father, E. J. Hooper, a native of the Lone Star State, has been many years engaged in farming in Cass County, and now is residing in Bloomburg; his father came to Texas from Tennessee in the early fifties. His mother was formerly Miss Monnie Golden, a native of Louisiana, and died when he was quite young. His education was obtained in the public schools of Bloomburg, and when seventeen years of age entered the oil business, which dates from 1905 in the field at Humble, Texas, for the Gulf and Texas Companies. After this experience, he began wildcatting on his own account in Northern Louisiana, and later ran a rig and looked after production for independent contractors and producers, and remained in Louisiana until 1915. During the time spent in Louisiana, Mr. Hooper learned the rotary drilling and had some experience with cable tools, and in December, 1915, he came back to Humble for the Texas Company and ran a rig for them until June, 1916, when this company sent him to Damon Mound and West Columbia drilling wildcat wells, and had complete charge of the drilling. In January, 1917, Mr. Hooper entered the contracting business in South Texas, and continued in the business of oil well contracting until 1919, and at that time became associated with other interests, but in the latter part of 1920, he again entered the oil well contracting business, and remained in this line of endeavor until April, 1922, when he became field superintendent of the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company at Damon Mound, where previous to this time he had drilled four wells for this company, and in April, 1923, Mr. Hooper became general superintendent of production. In addition to his oil interests, he has a farm in Brazoria County consisting of 450 acres, which he has spent much time in improving, and raises cattle, grain, etc. Mr. Hooper is president of the Damon City State Bank at Damon Mound, and was formerly president of the Chamber of Commerce at that place.

Mr. Hooper was married at Rosenberg, Texas, on October 17th, 1916, to Miss Emma D. Hopkins, a native of Illinois and a daughter of T. E. Hopkins, who came to Texas in 1913 from Kansas and lives near Damon Mound and is engaged in the cattle business. They have two sons, Jeff E. Hooper, Jr., and Milton Leroy. Mr. Hooper is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar of that order and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. Mr. Hooper is truly a friend of man, and while living at Damon Mound he took an active part in helping in the improvement of the living conditions there, and believes it to be the duty of all citizens to live in these matters. Since coming to Houston to live, Mr. Hooper is taking the same active interest here. Mr. Hooper is a true type of the Southern gentleman, and through his genial and kindly disposition, he has made many friends both in and out of oil circles.



J. A. Collins



H. DORE' has become a part of the business and industrial life of Houston, where he has been connected with the Houston Car Wheel and Machine Company for more than a decade, and is General Manager of this company, who maintain the largest plant of its kind in the South. The Houston Car Wheel and Machine Company located at the corner of Spring and White Streets, was established in 1905, and are manufacturers of car wheels for every purpose—railroad cars, street cars, coal mine cars and logging trains. They are makers of the Standard American Railroad Association wheel, for which purpose is used a hard gray iron, known as charcoal pig iron. The plant of the Houston Car Wheel and Machine Company represents an investment of more than one million dollars and covers an area of nine acres, which is under fence, and with fifteen hundred feet of railroad trackage into the plant. This company has nine large buildings; machine shops with twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space, main foundry, with a floor space of sixteen thousand square feet, wheel foundry with thirty thousand square feet of floor space, pattern shop with a floor space of four thousand square feet, carpenter shop with a floor space of four thousand square feet, and two fire-proof pattern vaults with a space of thirty-five thousand square feet with a stock of ten thousand patterns on hand. The Houston Car Wheel and Machine Company employs from 250 to 300 people at all times in their plant. They also have a large and completely equipped laboratory connected with their plant. In this factory are found ten 10-ton electric cranes, and heavy-forging steam hammers of sixteen hundred-pound weights. The Houston Car Wheel and Machine Company does much Government contract work; some sawmill work, and do a great deal of work in the making of special fittings for refineries. They are makers of special cast iron bore for depot and school stoves, and make special large marine castings, and all kinds of dredging machinery. This firm does all the foundry work for four of the railroads entering Houston, and much of the work for other railroads. In this work for railroads, they use the gray iron castings exclusively.

Mr. Dore' was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1873. His father, James H. Dore', was well known in the business circles of Cleveland, where he was engaged in the manufacturing and iron business. His mother, Kathryn Dore', was a member of a well known Cleveland family. The foundation for Mr. Dore's education was supplied by the public and high schools of Cleveland, and later he took a course in engineering in a School of Applied Science, finishing in 1893.

Mr. Dore' began his business career in 1895 by doing mechanical work. Later he went with the Kilby Manufacturing Company, who had large foundry and machine shops for the making of machinery for sugar mills. He remained in the employ of this company for three years. He then went with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad as Master Mechanic, where he remained for five years. Mr. Dore' then took complete charge of the Variety Iron and Steel Works, with large foundry and machine shops and structural iron works. Mr. Dore' was in charge of one thousand men at this plant. In 1912 he came to Houston with the Houston Car

Wheel and Machine Company and in 1916 was made General Manager of this large company. Other officers of the Houston Car Wheel and Machine Company are J. J. Settegast, Jr., President; C. S. Settegast, Vice-President, and A. J. Binz, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Dore' served as President of the Southern Metals Trade Association. He is a member of the Scottish Rite body of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club. Mr. Dore' has since coming to Houston been active in the business, social and general community life of the city, and is interested in all projects tending to the welfare and progress of the city in which he believes the future to be of unlimited possibilities.



JOSEPH A. HUDSON has a broad knowledge of the principles that govern organization, and as Resident Manager of the Western Newspaper Union, has demonstrated a genius for management. The Western Newspaper Union, located at 1312 Walker Avenue, Houston, prints seventeen complete newspapers each week for the small towns in Texas and Louisiana. They also print a portion of one hundred and fourteen newspapers for small towns throughout the country. The position of the Western Newspaper Union relative to small newspapers is the same as that of the United Press to the large newspapers of the larger cities. They also furnish plates and cuts of all kinds. The Western Newspaper Union employs twenty-nine people.

A native Texan, Mr. Hudson was born at San Antonio October 7, 1891. His father, H. A. Hudson, also a native of San Antonio, has been connected with the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad all his life, and is still active in the interest of this railroad. His mother was Miss Mattie Roan, a native of the Lone Star State and a member of a prominent Eagle Lake family. His education was obtained in the public schools of San Antonio.

Mr. Hudson began his business career with the Public Service Company in San Antonio as paymaster and Assistant Auditor, where he remained for seven years, and resigned in order to begin military training for duty in the World War. He entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs in May, 1917, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and was attached to the Depot Brigade at Camp Travis, where he remained until the close of the war. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain and Major, and was discharged as Major in April, 1919. Following his discharge from the army, Mr. Hudson came to Houston as Purchasing Agent for the Texas Gas and Electric Company, where he remained for one year. He resigned this position to become Assistant Manager of the Western Newspaper Union, which position he held until September, 1921, when he was made Manager. Mr. Hudson is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Gray Lodge No. 329, of Houston, and is a member of both York and Scottish Rite bodies of this fraternity and has attained to the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite body. He is a Shriner of Arabia Temple and a member of Arabia Temple Patrol, of which organization he is Captain. He is also a member of the Rotary and Salesmanship Clubs, of Houston. Mr. Hudson is identified with and takes an active interest in all agencies working for the greater development of Houston.



W. V. BOWLES, for over two decades associated with the development of the petroleum industry in the coastal fields, and an authority on drilling operations, has for the past several years made his headquarters at Houston, and is one of the most capable petroleum executives in the city. Mr. Bowles is general superintendent of the Southern Division of the Texas Company, one of the important positions in this organization, and one carrying with it responsibilities, and requiring an expert knowledge of oil operations from every angle. To a considerable extent he is responsible for the smooth functioning of the field operations in the Southern Division of his company. Mr. Bowles has been with the Texas Company since 1915, when he began as driller in the West Columbia field, a field in which he is a real pioneer. He drilled in Nos. 3, 4 and 5, known as the Kaiser wells, all wildcat wells in the West Columbia field. In 1917 he was made assistant general superintendent of the Southern Division, with his headquarters at Houston, and in 1922 was made general superintendent of this division of the Texas Company.

W. V. Bowles was born at Houston, Mississippi, the 10th of May, 1885. His father, W. J. Bowles, a native of Mississippi, came to Texas during the early oil boom at Spindle Top, after having met with success in the saw mill business in his native state. He first engaged in the saw mill business in Texas, later going into the oil business in South Texas and Oklahoma. His death occurred in 1920. Mr. Bowles' mother was before her marriage Miss Martha Stribling, a native of Mississippi, and a sister of Colonel T. C. Stribling, one of the pioneer oil men of the coastal fields, and one of the prominent men in the history of oil development in this section. Mrs. Bowles died in 1920, six months before her husband's death. As a boy Mr. Bowles attended the public schools of his native city, Houston, Mississippi, but after the family moved to this State, and the elder Mr. Bowles met with financial reverses, he gave up the college education he had planned, and began his active business career, taking his college education in the school of experience. He began in the Spindle Top field for his uncle, Colonel Stribling, in 1902, and drilled for him until 1905, when he began as a contracting driller, and until 1914 continued in this line. He then went with the Beaumont Petroleum Company, in which he had a financial interest, as field superintendent. He left the Beaumont Petroleum Company one year later to go with the Texas Company, with which he has since been associated.

Mr. Bowles was married at Corsicana, the 6th of January, 1908, to Miss Edna Henderson, a native of Hillsboro, Texas, and the daughter of the late W. E. Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles have one child, Mary Frances, and reside at 2 West Eleventh Place. Mr. Bowles, the type of oil man who has always been in the thick of things, has taken too active a part in the development of the coastal fields to be interested in joining the various social and fraternal organizations. However, he is a member of the River Oaks Country Club. He is known to practically every operator in the Lone Star State, and all of the operators in the coastal fields, and his present position of responsibility is considered by them a well deserved recognition of his real ability and expert knowledge of oil field operations.



E. SORRELLS, manager of the Houston Branch of Sorrells and Company, 66 Beaver Street, New York, came to Houston in 1922 and established the branch office of the New York house. The firm does a brokerage and commission business and handles cotton, coffee, sugar, cotton oil and grain. Another branch is located at Memphis, Tennessee. The Houston branch is located at 1312 Cotton Exchange Building. C. J. Sorrells is the head of the firm, and in charge of the New York office, and H. L. Goss is associated with him there as junior partner.

A native of Georgia, Mr. Sorrells was born at Monroe on October 5, 1875, a son of J. B. and Jane (Dulcena) Sorrells. His parents came to Texas in about 1895, and located at Hillsboro, where his father operated a compress until about 1905, when he returned to Georgia, dying there on July 11, 1921, at the advanced age of 90 years and seven days. His mother died at the age of 84.

Mr. Sorrells received his education in Prof. Petetts' school at Hillsboro, and the best private schools in Georgia, and for about five years was with the Interior Department of the Government at Washington, and, later, he was connected with the Department of Justice for about five years, and served in the United States Army during the Spanish American War.

Coming to Texas again in 1901, he located at Galveston during the reconstruction period following the disastrous storm of 1900, and for two years was traffic manager for Heineker and Vogelsang, cotton exporters. He handled thousands of bales of cotton for this firm, and, in 1911, returned to Georgia, where he remained for five years, farming and engaging in the lumber business, and then actively engaged in the cotton business for an additional five years before coming to Houston in 1922. He has been a close student of conditions affecting the cotton market, and has been very successful in his operations.

During his residence in Washington Mr. Sorrells served as Lieutenant in the District of Columbia Volunteers, and was connected with the National Guard there for a number of years. He also has been an officer in the Texas National Guard, and organized a unit of the Guard at Galveston. During his residence at Galveston he served as Captain of the Coast Artillery.

On July 31, 1901, Mr. Sorrells was married at Washington, D. C., to Miss Olive E. Carty. They have two daughters, Dorothy C., a student at Rice Institute, and Ruth D., still in high school. The family home is at 1503 Truxillo Avenue.

While engaged in business at Galveston Mr. Sorrells became interested in the establishment of a package car line into Dallas. Mr. Sorrells recalls that when in Galveston some twenty years ago he believed the project of shipping on Buffalo Bayou to be only a fantastic dream, but he now realizes that such dreams sometimes come true, and he is confident in his expectations that Houston, as a result of deep water, will eventually become the largest city in the South.

Mr. Sorrells is a member of the Cotton Exchange, the Traffic Club, and the Houston Chamber of Commerce, and takes an active interest in the civic and commercial affairs of Houston.



H. W. Boenke



F. BASHARA, oil operator and president of the Lake Graham Oil Company, has been active in the development of the South Texas oil fields for the past eleven years. The Lake Graham Oil Company operates in Sour Lake, and has an average daily production from that field of about thirty barrels per day. Mr. Bashara also operates independently, and has production in the Liberty fields, Texas, and in Arkansas, and has producing royalties in various places. He came to Houston from Waco in 1916, and since that time has been connected with many of the city's institutions. His offices are maintained at 901 Keystone Building.

Mr. Bashara was born at Beirut, Syria, February 24th, 1888. His father, F. J. Bashara, came to the United States in 1892, and is now residing in Waco, Texas, where he is a large holder of real estate and is engaged in the wholesale wood business, and also owns large timber interests in East Texas, which he has cut and sells at wholesale. His mother was Miss Sarah Baida, a native of Syria, and resides in Waco, Texas. His early education was obtained in the schools of Syria and later attended the public schools of Waco, Texas.

When seventeen years of age, Mr. Bashara began to work for himself, and in 1910 went with his uncle, M. J. Bashara, and was in charge of stores for him at Sour Lake, Electra, Saratoga and Vinton, Louisiana. He started in the oil business proper in 1914 when with M. J. Bashara, he assisted in the organization of the Lake Graham Oil Company. This company got a 5,000-barrel well in Sour Lake, which paid \$250,000.00 in dividends, and the original cost of this well to the company was \$10,000.00. In 1923 and 1924 with others Mr. Bashara brought in four wells in Arkansas, each making from fifty to two hundred and fifty barrels per day. In April, 1925, he brought in two wells on his Liberty lease, one making twelve hundred barrels per day initial production. Several other wells will be drilled on the lease.

Mr. Bashara was married in Beirut, Syria, September 11th, 1913, to Miss Wadeha Unice. They have four children—Nellie, Louise, Virginia and Frank J. Mr. Bashara is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Houston Y. M. C. A., and is a consistent member of the Greek Orthodox Church. He has had an interesting career for a foreign-born citizen; he never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for Houston and South Texas and assists in every way the progress and advancement of the South Texas metropolis. His uncle, M. J. Bashara, is one of the leading oil men of Texas, and is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Wichita Falls.



W. SHEARER, when coming to Houston in 1919, brought with him an experience in the oil industry extending over more than a decade, practically all of which was in the construction and refining end of the business. Mr. Shearer is General Superintendent of the Deep Water Oil Refineries, with office in the Scanlan Building. Mr. Shearer assisted in making the location of the Deep Water Oil Refineries on the Ship Channel, which he designed and built. The ground was broken for this refinery in September, 1919, and construction begun in July of the same year, and in July, 1920, operations began. It is a lubri-

cating plant with a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day, which makes it a good-sized plant of its kind, modern in every detail, and able to obtain a low rate of interest on account of being such an excellent structure. About seventy-five men are employed in operating the plant, and improvements are being made at intervals and at some time the Deep Water Oil Refineries will be enlarged.

Mr. Shearer was born on a farm near Paris, Ohio, April 12th, 1877. His father, R. H. Shearer, a native of Ohio, was engaged in farming in that State. His mother was Miss Marian Conrad, a member of a prominent Ohio family. His education was obtained in the country schools of Ohio, and he remained on his father's farm until 1898, when he became a telegraph operator, and remained in this work for one year. He then became a railroad fireman, but his health became impaired, and, in 1901, he went on the road selling lubricating oils and paints, and continued in this line of endeavor until 1908, when he became interested in the oil business and entered a refinery—the old Keystone Refining Company, at Columbus, Ohio—with Mr. R. A. Fouts, and there he learned the construction end of the business, and later became superintendent. He resigned this position in 1918, and went to East St. Louis, and there built the plant of the Lubrite Refining Company, and started it operating, all of which was accomplished in ten months. In 1919 he joined Mr. Fouts in Houston, and has been General Superintendent of the Deep Water Oil Refineries since he finished the construction of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Shearer reside at 1012 Hawthorne Avenue in Montrose. He is a 32nd Degree Mason, at East Saint Louis, a Knight Templar, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine of Houston. He is also a member of the Glenbrook Country Club. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Shearer has become a regular booster for this city, and believes that it will soon become the Metropolis of the Southwest, as well as a refining center. He is very popular with his men and in oil circles generally, and is considered one of the best informed and expert refining men in South Texas.



B. FINKELSTEIN, one of the best known independent oil operators in the coastal fields, has for many years made his headquarters at Houston, directing his operations from this city, and is a factor not only in the petroleum development of this section, but in the commercial and civic advancement of the city. Mr. Finkelstein operates under his own name, maintaining a suite of offices in the Foster Building, and handles oil investments, lands, leases, and real estate investments. Mr. Finkelstein is the type of operator who uses his own money in development activities. His success in this field has called for an accurate knowledge of oil possibilities, geological formations, land values and possible values, and the ability to predict the trend of future operations. Mr. Finkelstein controls acreage in various of the Coastal fields, among them Hull, Humble and West Columbia. He has also made real estate investments in Houston, and owns the Hortense Apartments, and other city property.

Mr. Finkelstein came to Texas in 1903 and entered the mercantile business at Sour Lake shortly becoming interested in oil development in that field. He acquired land in fee, royalties and production

there, developing these holdings with private capital, and never organizing a company for the sale of stock and the promotion of oil holdings through that channel. While at Sour Lake he became acquainted with R. S. Sterling, one of the outstanding figures in the development of that section, and assisted him in the organization of the Sour Lake State Bank, capitalized at fifteen thousand dollars, and of which he was Vice-President, with F. H. Carpenter as President. He continued the operation of the merchandising establishment he had started when he first came to the city, and many of the boys and young men who worked in this store, and received their business training under him, have since become successful. Mr. Finkelstein is proud of these "boys," and justly so, giving them as he did the sound rudimentary training in the business field that has so largely entered into their subsequent success.

In 1915 Mr. Finkelstein removed to Houston, establishing his headquarters in this centrally located city, and has hereafter directed all his operations from here. He still retains interests at Sour Lake, and has from time to time added to his royalty and lease holdings, taking active part in the development of the fields at Hull, Humble and West Columbia.

Mr. Finkelstein was born in New York City, in May, 1878, and was educated in the public schools there. He received his business training in that city, with B. Altman Company, of New York City, later coming to Texas, his career thereafter being sketched in the preceding paragraph.

Mr. Finkelstein was married at Houston in 1911 to Miss Fannie E. Becker, who was reared in San Antonio, and whose parents have been residents of Texas for many years. The family reside at 1412 Chestnut Street. They have two children, Hortense and Selma. Mr. Finkelstein belongs to the Elks. One of the outstanding men in the history of oil development in the Coastal fields, Mr. Finkelstein is known to all the "old timers" in this section as a man whose sound judgment and basic principles of business integrity have been contributing factors to his success. As a business man he has taken a deep interest in the development of Houston, this interest being reflected in his numerous realty investments in this city, and finding outlet in his activity in civic affairs. He has contributed generously to various welfare movements and charitable organizations, and is in every way a useful, substantial citizen.



FREDERICK MC ALPINE HUTCHINSON, independent oil operator, with offices in the Second National Bank Building, Houston, has been identified with the oil industry directly or indirectly all of his business life, namely twenty years. Equipped with a theoretical training in geology, followed with nine years of practical oil field education, and with eleven years' experience as the executive head of one of Texas' large oil corporations, he seems to be prepared to cope successfully with the problems that daily confront the oil man of today. Since his resignation as president of the Higgins Oil & Fuel Company, in 1924, Mr. Hutchinson has devoted his attention to operating with his associates in the Gulf Coast and the Mid-Continent fields. His efforts on his own account have already been rewarded with success.

Mr. Hutchinson was born on a farm near Nashville, Arkansas, June 25th, 1884. His father, A. S. Hutchinson (deceased) was a well known farmer of Arkansas. He was a colonel in the Confederate Army in charge of the 19th Arkansas Infantry; he had several years' military training before the outbreak of the Civil War, but entered the army as a private, and won his way up to colonel. His mother was Miss Susan Purdom, a member of a well known Arkansas family and is now residing in that state. Mr. Hutchinson's early education was obtained in the public schools of Nashville, Arkansas; later he entered the University of Arkansas, taking a course in the studies that would be of value to him in his future life—civil engineering and geology. When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Hutchinson left college and went with the United States Geological Survey in Pennsylvania and Ohio and remained in this work until 1907, during which time he gained valuable knowledge and experience. In 1907, he went with the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the geological department, and his activities were chiefly in West Virginia until 1909. At that time, W. T. Griswold and Company was organized and he became one of the partners in charge of geological work and engineering with headquarters in Marietta, Ohio. During this same year, Mr. Hutchinson spent a field season with the Kentucky Geological Survey in mapping the geology of the Central City district of the Western Kentucky coal field. In 1910 Mr. Griswold withdrew from the firm, and it was continued until 1912 as Hutchinson and McCrary. Mr. Hutchinson came to Houston in 1912 as geologist for the Houston Oil Company of Texas, and remained with this company until February, 1913, when he became president of the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company. This position he held until February, 1924.

At the time Mr. Hutchinson came with this company, it had been for some time in process of liquidation and the production and other assets then remaining were of small value. With the assistance of a splendid organization, he was soon enabled through the acquisition and development of additional properties, to bring the company into the list of substantial and successful producers, which position it has continued to occupy.

Mr. Hutchinson was married at Claysville, Pennsylvania, October 12th, 1910, to Miss Margaret Josephine Liggett, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of M. A. Liggett, a well known business man and land owner and a member of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Margaret Jean, Julia McAlpine and Frederick Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson reside at 410 Avondale Avenue. In fraternal, social and commercial organizations, Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the A. F. and A. M., being a member of the Scottish Rite body of that order to the 32nd degree, a Shriner of Arabia Temple, University Club, Houston Club, Houston Country Club, American Petroleum Institute and the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. Mr. Hutchinson is popular with all classes, from the oil field workers to the heads of large oil companies, and is enthusiastic as to the future of Houston. He believes this city is growing rapidly as a center for oil, as practically all the big companies are locating headquarters and offices here.



F. M. Thompson.



SW. NARREGANG has since coming to Houston in 1906, been active in the development of South Texas, and is the executive head of several of the largest industrial organizations in this portion of the state. Mr. Narregang is president of the Pinetree Products Corporation, producers of turpentine, pine oil, charcoal, wood preserver, tar, gum varnish and allied products. This corporation has a capitalization of \$150,000.00 and was organized for the purpose of using the stumps on the thousands of acres of cut-over pine lands in South and East Texas. He is president of the Oil Products Company, Inc., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.00, and their home office in Wilmington, Delaware. This company acts as a parent company for other concerns in drilling and they also deal in high grade lubricating oils. Mr. Narregang is president and treasurer of the Petroleum Refining Company, dealers in High Grade Lubricating Oils. He is President of the Narregang Investment Company, Inc., with home office in Aberdeen, South Dakota, dealers in real estate, investments and insurance. This is the largest company of its kind in this section of the Northwest, having a rental income of \$40,000 per year. It farms 3000 acres of land and raises high grade cattle and hogs. Thirty years were spent by Mr. Narregang in building this investment company, and his time seems to have been well spent. Mr. Narregang is a director in the Friendswood Orchards Company, Inc., which is engaged in the development of the country in the vicinity of Friendswood as a fig-growing section, where 720 acres are being planted to figs. Large preserving plants have been constructed in order to take care of the figs when ripe and the Friendswood Orchards Company leave the matter to the option of the purchasers of the fig lands and orchards as to whether they live on same or not. If the purchaser does not care to move on the land, the crop is raised and cared for, gathered and sold under the supervision of experts in this particular line of work. Mr. Narregang owns much valuable land contiguous to the Friendswood section, which was originally purchased for citrus orchards, but later developed into fig growing. He recently erected a beautiful apartment building at the corner of California Avenue and Waugh Drive, Houston. Mr. Narregang was born at Damsville, New York. His father, Lynford Narregang (deceased since 1888) was a well-known business man of Aberdeen, S. D. His mother, Mrs. Harriett Narregang, is a member of a prominent family of New York State, and is now residing in Aberdeen at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Narregang's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Lodi, Wisconsin. He has been engaged in the real estate and development business practically all his life. In 1882, Mr. Narregang went to Aberdeen, South Dakota, and engaged in the mortgage and real estate business, and owns much city property there and farm lands in the State of South Dakota. He built the first office building here and erected one of the finest apartment buildings to be found between Minneapolis and the Pacific Coast. He also engaged in the loan business in Aberdeen, in connection with his real estate, and was very successful in his ventures there.

Mr. Narregang was married in Chicago in 1914, to Miss Mathilda Henchling, a daughter of Dr. Theo-

dore Henchling, Ships Surgeon for the Hamburg-American Line, and during his duties had made twenty-eight trips across the Atlantic Ocean. Her mother was Miss Margaret Moller, a member of the well-known Moller family, who were the original sugar refiners of this country, and sold their plants to the Havemeyer interests. Mr. and Mr. Narregang reside at 1118 California Avenue. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., with membership in the Temple Blue Lodge in Houston. He also holds membership in the B. P. O. E., Chamber of Commerce and Theosophical Society. Mr. Narregang is very active in the Houston Chamber of Commerce and is Chairman of the Live Stock and Dairy Committee and a member of the Agricultural Committee of this organization. Mr. Narregang has done much for the development of South Texas, and has been active at all times in all matters having to do with the advancement and civic improvement of Houston, where he is regarded as one of the city's most progressive citizens.



AMORGAN CHOAT for a number of years has been identified with the automobile industry at Houston, and for the past several years has been a factor in the tire business, distributing a well known line of tires to the automobile owners of this city. Mr. Choat is a member of the firm of Choat-Hutchings Tire Company, a firm operating in Houston, Galveston and Beaumont, and is manager of the Houston branch. The Choat-Hutchings Tire Company is one of the largest tire agencies in the city, representing the Star and Sampson lines exclusively, and in addition to handling the distribution of these dependable tires also operates a service department that is a feature of the business. A modern gas and oil station and a storage department, with space for fifty cars, completes the organization and makes the business a real factor in the commercial life of the city. The Choat-Hutchings Tire Company occupies a modern building at 1026 Main Street, with fifty feet frontage on Main and running back one hundred and fifty feet on Lamar Street. Every facility is provided for the efficient servicing of the cars in the city, and the business is conveniently located in the business district. Since opening the station in 1921 the volume of business done annually has increased rapidly and a force of seven employees are required to care for the trade. Sealy Hutchings is the other member of the firm and is manager of the Galveston branch, which, with the Beaumont branch, is about like the Houston establishment.

A. Morgan Choat was born at Dublin, Texas, the fourth of February, 1889, son of J. A. Choat, a native of Missouri, who came to Texas more than sixty years ago, and has since that time been a farmer and cattleman of West Texas, and is now a resident of Dublin. Mr. Choat's mother, before her marriage Miss Julia Dalton, was a native of Tarrant County, Texas. Mr. Choat attended the public schools of Dublin, later going to the West Texas Business College and finishing at the Central Texas College at Plainview. He then came to Houston and went with the Bonner Oil Company, remaining with that firm for three years. His next step was the opening of the Main Street Garage at 910 Main Street, which he operated for two years, then sold

out. The ensuing six years was spent with the Modern Tire and Repair Company, of which he was vice president and general manager, until 1921, when he sold his interest and formed the partnership with Mr. Hutchings, establishing the firm of Choat & Hutchings, and in which Mr. Choat is now active.

Mr. Choat was married at Plainview, Texas, in 1910, to Miss Ida Gifford, a native of the Lone Star State. They have made their home in Houston for some years, living at 710 Harold, Montrose addition. Mr. Choat is an Elk, Houston Lodge No. 151, and takes an interested part in the development of his city.

JAMES ANDERSON, on becoming Vice-President of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, brought this Company the knowledge that had been developed through almost a score of years of experience, which has had an important part in the success of this Company. Mr. Anderson severed his association with the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana and came to Houston March 1st, 1919, for the purpose of organizing the Humble Pipe Line Company, and was President of that Company prior to becoming a member of the Board of Directors of the Humble Oil and Refining Company.

Mr. Anderson has built up the system since 1919 and now the Humble Oil and Refining Company have through their subsidiary twelve hundred and fifty miles of trunk pipe lines and over a thousand miles of gathering lines. This Company handles approximately five million barrels of crude oil per month and from five hundred to fifteen hundred men are employed in the departments which are directly under the supervision of Mr. Anderson.

He is directly in charge of the transportation of oil, marine transportation, storage, insurance and the purchase of oil in field.

Mr. Anderson was born at Rockville, Maryland, April 27th, 1877. His father, James Anderson, (deceased since 1921), was also a native of Maryland, where their family have been prominently known for many generations. The Anderson family in the State of Maryland date back to 1642. His mother was Miss Sarah Thrift, a member of an old Virginia family, and whose ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were Virginians. Mr. Anderson's early education was obtained in the public schools of Rockville, and later attended Rockville Academy and still later was a student of the University of Maryland, graduating from that institution with the B. S. degree, and in 1902 with the M. E. degree. After leaving college, Mr. Anderson engaged in the practice of his profession of mechanical engineer, later entering the oil business, and prior to 1905 had been engaged with several oil companies in different capacities, and in 1905 he became associated with the pipe line department of the Ohio Oil Company, where he was associated in its activities in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and remained with this Company for four years. For ten years covering the period from 1909 to 1919 Mr. Anderson was Superintendent of the Pipe Line Department of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, and resigned this position when he came to Houston.

Mr. Anderson was married in Shreveport in 1916 to Miss William Edna Watson, a daughter of Samuel Watson, a well known banker of Shreveport. They have one son, James Anderson, Jr. Mr. Anderson is

a member of the A. F. & A. M. to the 32nd degree, with membership in Shreveport and is a Shriner of El Karuba Temple of Shreveport. He is also a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Petroleum Institute and the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. Mr. Anderson is very optimistic as to the future of Houston and considers that her prospect is more promising than any other city in the State, and is now the great oil center of the Southwest.



RAYMOND F. BAKER, one of the well known petroleum geologists of the mid-continent and coastal fields, has for several years past maintained his headquarters at Houston, where he has taken an active part in the development of the coastal fields, from a geological standpoint. Mr. Baker is chief geologist for The Texas Company, and since assuming the responsibilities of his present position, has rendered a valuable service to the company. He has under his supervision a well organized department, with a corps of trained assistants.

Raymond F. Baker was born in New Haven, Connecticut, the eleventh of January, 1892. His father, Frank Baker, a native of London, England, came to the United States as a lad of thirteen, and has been a mechanical engineer in Connecticut throughout his active career. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Carrie Goodbred, was born in Connecticut, but was reared in Illinois. Mr. Baker received his elementary education in the schools of New Britain, Connecticut, and after graduating from the high school there entered Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, graduating in the class of 1912, with a Ph. B. degree. He then went with the New York Central Railroad, as Civil Engineer, and spent a period of eight months with that road. He then returned to Yale University, where for three years he took special geological courses, after which he went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1916, as geologist in that district for The Texas Company. Two years later, at the entrance of the United States in the World War, he entered military service, enlisting in the U. S. army, as a private, in the infantry, Headquarters Company, 90th Division. He went to France with this division, one of the real fighting divisions, and was in a number of major engagements. While overseas he served with the 90th Division, returning with this division and was discharged, as sergeant, in June, 1919. He then went back with The Texas Company, in August, 1919, as geologist, at the headquarters of the company at Houston, and in 1920 was made assistant chief geologist, and in 1923 was made chief geologist, the position he now holds.

Mr. Baker was married in New York City, the seventeenth of June, 1918, to Miss Madeline Gilliam, a native of Roanoke, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have one child, Gladys D., and reside at 511 Drew Avenue. Fraternally Mr. Baker is a Mason, Temple Lodge, No. 4, and a member of the Scottish Rite. He also holds membership in the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society of Economic Geologists, the American Petroleum Institute and the Book and Bond Club at Yale. He has a large circle of friends among petroleum men, and is highly regarded by all with whom he has come in contact.



James Anderson.

GABRIEL J. LEE is one of the well known oil operators of Houston and has been actively connected with development work in the coastal fields for several years. He is president of the Oil Production Co., of Houston, with offices at 204 Mason Building. Bassett Blakely, another well known Houston cattle and oil man, is vice president of the company. Mr. Lee is also president of the Southern Company that does a leasing business in the gulf coast territory.

The Oil Production Company was organized in 1919 and has had a successful history. It is now developing some property at Big Creek and near Richmond in Fort Bend County where the company already has two producing wells. The company formerly owned another well at Blue Ridge but sold it.

Mr. Lee was born in Houston on March 3, 1885, and has spent practically his entire life here. He was born in the old Hutchins house, one of the former land marks of the city, which stood on the ground now occupied by the Southern Pacific Railway passenger depot. His father, J. M. Lee, was a native of Alabama and came to Texas soon after the close of the Civil War. He was one of the pioneer railroad men of Texas and for a number of years was superintendent of the International and Great Northern Railway.

Mr. Lee received his education in the public and high schools of Houston and in A. and M. College. After leaving school he engaged in railroad work, his first employment being as ticket clerk at Sour Lake. He later worked for the M. K. T. Railroad for a time and then was employed by the Waters Pierce Oil Company at Sour Lake.

Returning to Houston, Mr. Lee engaged in the real estate business in which he was successful. He did a general real estate business and also bought and developed property for his own account. He still owns Red Bluff, a valuable bay front property, which he developed and placed on the market.

Becoming interested in the oil business, with Bassett Blakely and others he formed the Oil Production Company in 1919 and has been very successful in his efforts in developing oil properties. Besides his interest in the Oil Production Company and the Southern Company, Mr. Lee has valuable personal holdings and a working interest in some good production.

On November 5, 1908, Mr. Lee was married at Waco to Miss Marie Clark, daughter of Hon. George Clark, prominent jurist and attorney, well known in legal and political circles of Texas for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have three children, Marie Clark, Gabriel Jordan, Jr., and George Clark Lee. They reside at 412 Sul Ross Avenue.

Mr. Lee is a consistent booster for Houston and believes the coming decade will see a greater era of growth and prosperity than the city has ever known before. He believes the city will continue to grow and expand in direct ratio with the development of the ship channel and improvement of its shipping facilities. He takes an active interest in any movement for the betterment and development of Houston as a whole and is an active participant in various civic activities. Mr. Lee is a member of the Houston Country Club, The Houston Club and the Chamber of Commerce. A man of pleasing personality he is popular among members of the oil fraternity and business men of the City of Houston.

ED F. HAIL has for more than a score of years been associated with the electrical business of Houston. He is secretary and sales manager of the Empire Electric Supply Company, which was established and incorporated in 1921. This company sells electric supplies, which consist mostly of batteries, wireless equipment, telephone equipment and supplies, auto batteries, independent lighting systems, motors of all sizes, U. S. Paracore wire, inside and outside construction supplies, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company (Buckeye Brand) conduit, residence lighting fixtures, ornamental electric glass ware, Benjamin steel industrial lighting, show window and store lighting, municipal street lighting, Allis Chalmers motors, generators and transformers. The building of the Empire Electric Supply Company is a three-story brick structure, fifty by one hundred feet in size and arrangements have been made to double this space within a year, which will comprise thirty thousand square feet of floor space. This company sells to the wholesale trade only, and thirty people are employed in their establishment and five men on the road, who travel their territory in Central and Southeast Texas and the southern portion of Louisiana. The business of this company has grown rapidly, which is shown by the following figures of their business: In 1921, the year of the establishment and incorporation, their business amounted to \$180,000.00; in 1922, \$355,000.00; in 1923, \$500,000.00. Other officers of the Empire Electric Supply Company are H. L. Robertson, president; W. C. Ragan, vice president, and T. B. Matthews, treasurer.

A native Texan, Mr. Hail was born in Houston October 25th, 1888. His father, Alex Hail, was a well known hardware merchant of Houston, where, with Mr. Hail's grandfather, he was engaged in this line of business prior to 1891. His mother was Miss Mary Weems, a member of an old and well known Texas family. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Houston.

Mr. Hail started his business career when fourteen years of age in a railroad office, where he remained from 1902 to 1904. From that time until 1921, he followed the electric line. In 1921, with his associates, he organized the company with which he is now identified.

Mr. Hail was married in Houston in 1916 to Miss Caroline Virginia Gray, a native Texan and a daughter of J. W. Gray and Jennie W. Gray, well known citizens of Burleson County, where for many years Mr. Gray was engaged in the drug business at Caldwell, Texas. They have two children, Mary Virginia, five years of age, and Iona Frances, aged two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hail reside at 4407 Woodside Avenue. Mr. Hail is a member of both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He also holds membership in the following organizations: Salesmanship Club, Purchasing Agents Association, Civitan Club, Builders Exchange and the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hail has great faith in the future of Houston, which he believes will continue her steady, consistent growth, and will soon take her place as the leading city in the Southwest. Mr. Hail is interested in all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston, and has always been active in the civic, social and business life of the city.



AMBROSE MERCHANT, oil operator, has for almost a quarter of a century been active in the South Texas field, where he has aided in the development of this area and has been unusually successful in his operations. Mr. Merchant came to Houston in 1918, at which time he had expected to in a measure retire from active business, but has found it very difficult to give up the active life which he has always led. He began oil operations at Sour Lake in 1903 and has been continuously engaged in this line since that time. His grandfather, Stephen Jackson, owned a league of land granted from the Spanish government, on which the town and oil field of Sour Lake is now located. This grant of land bears the date of 1835, and one thousand acres of it was sold to the Sour Lake Springs Company for the purpose of building up and maintaining a health resort. The Texas Company, after the beginning of activities in regard to drilling for oil began in South Texas, purchased eight hundred acres of this grant and drilled on same and brought in a gusher oil well in 1902 or 1903. Oil was developed on land surrounding the original grant acreage and which was still owned in fee by the Jackson heirs. About the same time, Shoe String tract, north of the Sour Springs Company tract, was the next to be developed, after which twenty acres, called the Canon tract, and the fourth tract to be developed, was the Merchant addition in 1907, all of which is considered caprock territory, and some of the pumpers on the Merchant tract are still producing.

During his residence in Sour Lake, Mr. Merchant was active in the affairs of that section and was one of the organizers and vice presidents of the first bank in Sour Lake and was also a director of the Citizens' National Bank of that place. A native Texan, Mr. Merchant was born in Hardin County on December 18th, 1870. His father, James A. Merchant (deceased since 1880), began the operation of the Sour Springs property directly following the Civil War and continued in this line until his death. His mother was Miss Minerva Jackson, and her father, Stephen Jackson, was a relative of General Stonewall Jackson. His education was obtained in the public schools of Hardin County. At ten years of age, Mr. Merchant's father died and he was left the responsibility of the care of the family, and in this undertaking, at the tender age of ten years, he was entirely successful and has spent his life in this care and in seeing that the younger children had the proper opportunities of education and the many things that are necessary in the life of the youth of the country. All of this family were reared properly and educated and owe their present splendid condition to the efforts put forth by this youth. His first work consisted of that in which nearly all country boys engage—that of farm work and tending cattle. He is considered an expert horseman, having ridden a horse since his boyhood days, and his interests in the cattle business, up to a few years ago, gave him plenty of saddle practice. The testing at Hull began in 1905 and the Sun Company drilled two wells there and obtained nothing more than salt water and returned the leases. After this transaction, Mr. Merchant bought the land in fee and the royalties that went with it on the strength of what he had noticed

in the drilling of the Sun wells, which consisted of many indications that he had learned in the coastal fields by experience and observation. There are now twelve producing wells on his tracts, most of the work on which is being done by the Yount Lee Oil Company, who drilled the discovery well, and the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company. The Merchant No. 1, brought in by the former, flowed 250,000 barrels of oil before slowing down and the Merchant No. 5 also drilled by this company in December, 1922, maintained a flow of 10,000 barrels per day for thirty consecutive days. The Gulf Company now has the most production at Hull and this field has been drilled very conservatively, as there is no wild catting there.

Mr. Merchant was married in October, 1919, to Miss Thelma Bradley, a native Texan and a daughter of Jack Bradley, a well known ranchman of West Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Merchant recently built a new residence on West Alabama. Mr. Merchant is a member of the B. P. O. E., with membership in the Beaumont Lodge of this organization, and of the new Houston Polo Club. The Merchant family are of the Methodist and Baptist faiths. Mr. Merchant has many friends in the South Texas territory, where he has resided practically all his life, and is regarded as one of the most conservative and best posted oil operators in the coastal fields, which his success plainly indicates.



R. DEAN has since coming to Houston been an active figure in the financial, industrial and manufacturing circles of the city, and as Manager of the Independent Electric Ice Company, has been a factor in building up a large and profitable business. The Independent Electric Ice Company with office at 2002 Capitol Avenue, was organized and incorporated in 1918, and their business has grown steadily since that time. The Independent Electric Ice Company's plant has a daily capacity of sixty tons, and sell to both the wholesale and retail trade. This company are the producers of the only electrified water in Houston, and sell many hundreds of bottles of their product daily. They sell water for drinking purposes in five-gallon bottles, and furnish coolers for same. All ice made by this company is made from electrically treated water and their plant is the last word in sanitation and cleanliness. Their plant covers an area of one-fourth of a city block, and have good, substantial buildings, and their machinery is all of modern type. They employ fifteen people in their plant. Other officers of the Independent Electric Ice Company are H. S. Filson, President, J. D. Butler, Treasurer, and Benton McMillan, Secretary.

Mr. Dean was born in Peru, Indiana, in 1883. His father, A. J. Dean, was a well known citizen of that State, where he had lived practically all his life. Mr. Dean came to Texas in 1903 and to Houston in 1918 and organized the Independent Electric Ice Company. He has been engaged in the ice business all his life, and knows every phase of the business.

Mr. Dean is a member of both York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic order and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He has a genius for management, and has made a name among his business associates for his straight-forward methods and keenness of judgment. Mr. Dean is an advocate of efficiency, promptness and punctuality; all of which he carries out in his daily life.



Ambrase Merchant



B. A. KILLSON, well known insurance man of Houston and South Texas, has been a factor in the business circles of this city for the past thirteen years, having prior to engaging in the insurance business been for several years active in the cotton circles of Houston. Mr. Killson is the sole owner of the insurance business conducted under the name of B. A. Killson and Company with office at 422-423 Houston Cotton Exchange Building and is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city, writing a general line of insurance, including life. B. A. Killson and Company are general agents for the automobile department of the Allied Underwriters of the Union Insurance Society of Canton. They are also general agents for both the Continental Casualty Company and the Continental Assurance Company and local agents for three of the leading fire insurance companies of the country, and are managers of the southern department of the National Casualty Company, traveling accident division. Mr. Killson has been a resident of Houston for thirteen years and has been engaged in the insurance business since 1916, having met with unusual success in this line of endeavor. He was for a number of years, prior to coming to Texas, engaged as a traveling salesman and traveled for various firms throughout the United States. After coming here he was for several years associated with a leading cotton firm and continued in this line of activity until he engaged in the insurance business.

Mr. Killson was born in Harvard, Illinois, on May 23rd, 1889. His father, A. J. Killson, also a native of Illinois, was well known in the business circles of his native state. He is now retired from active business pursuits and is making his home in Houston. His mother was Miss Minerva Arner, a member of a prominent Ohio family. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native state.

Mr. Killson was married in Houston in 1913 to Miss Winifred Brown, a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Killson reside at 1019 California Avenue. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Killson is a member of the York Rite body of the Masonic fraternity and is a member of Arabia Temple Shrine of Houston. He is a director of the Glenbrook Country Club and a member of the River Oaks Country Club, the B. P. O. E., the Kiwanis Club, the Houston Launch Club and the Salesmanship Club. He is very active in the business and social circles of Houston, and is greatly interested in all civic matters. He is a golf and sailing enthusiast and is very popular with all classes, and has built up a splendid business. Mr. Killson is optimistic as to the future of South Texas and believes that this portion of the country is entering into an era of great business prosperity in all lines.



HOWARD KENYON, president and general manager of the Howard Kenyon Dredging Company, came to Houston in 1914 and since that time has been identified with much of the important work in this line that has been done, not only in Texas, but in the states of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The Kenyon Dredging Company, which is the largest of its kind in the South, are engaged in a general dredging business. This company has four large floating dredges, and dredges of the different kinds to the number of twenty-one for any and all kinds of

dredging work. They are doing a vast amount of work, and have contracts amounting to more than two millions of dollars. In 1923, this company was engaged in the following work: In Jefferson County to the amount of \$750,000.00; in Harris County to the amount of \$400,000.00, this work being on Bray's Bayou, and in Louisiana a levy seventeen miles in length. They have a contract to move more than two million cubic yards of dirt on one levy. During the past few years they have completed or have under construction work to the value of about \$5,000,000.00. From two hundred to two hundred and fifty people are employed by this company, who have more than \$500,000.00 invested in equipment. Other officers of the Howard Kenyon Dredging Company are J. A. Pondron, vice president, who is also president of the City National Bank of Dallas; J. E. Broussard, of Beaumont, vice president; W. L. Penny, vice president (active) and Sam Pondron, secretary and treasurer. The office of the Howard Kenyon Dredging Company is located at 3603 McKinney Avenue.

Mr. Kenyon was born at Kingston, Missouri, on July 30, 1868. His father, P. D. Kenyon, was a well known business man of Missouri. His mother was Miss Sarah Bowman, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania family. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Missouri. Later he entered Park College at Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained for three years, a student of structural engineering and completed this course. After leaving college, Mr. Kenyon entered the general contracting and construction business, and in 1888, when twenty years of age, he supervised the setting of the compressors which drove the Eighth Street tunnel in Kansas City, Missouri, and he remained there for one year. He then came to Dallas, Texas, and engaged in the general construction business under the name of Knight and Kenyon, and this firm was for many years among the leading contractors in Dallas, and built the following buildings there: Dallas University, Murray Gin Plant, Harry Lipsitz Building, John Deere Plow Company Building, the principle State Fair Buildings, National Harvester Company Building, Southland Hotel, Old Federal Reserve Bank Building, and many other leading structures of the city. He also built court houses, hospitals and postoffice buildings, schools, churches and residences, both in Dallas and in all portions of the state. He did considerable dredging and excavating in different parts of Texas before he came to Houston.

Mr. Kenyon was married in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1904, to Miss Wilhelmina Blackburn, a daughter of Captain William Blackburn of Kentucky, who was a leading lawyer of the Blue Grass State and was for many years general attorney for, and one of the builders of the Rock Island Railroad. They have four children, Mary Louise Blackburn Kenyon, seventeen years of age; Wilhelmina Blackburn Kenyon, aged fifteen years; Howard Blackburn Kenyon, eleven years of age, and Dorothy Blackburn Kenyon, aged nine years. The Kenyon home in Houston is at 4520 Caroline Boulevard. Mr. Kenyon is a member of the Houston Club, Medina Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, Camp Sterrett Hunting and Fishing Club and the River Oaks Country Club. Mr. Kenyon has made many friends in Houston and throughout the state.



CHARLES K. HORTON came to Houston in 1909, and since that time has engaged extensively in contracting enterprises, attaining a high reputation as general contractor in his special fields, and winning the esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Horton specializes in sewer and paving contracts, wharf and dock construction, foundation work and excavating. He is the largest contractor in Houston handling these lines, and has complete equipment for handling any size contract. Mr. Horton has his own material yards, shops, and other buildings, owning a block of ground with railroad frontage, and with his own trackage. He has a complete truck equipment, operating a fleet of heavy trucks and uses his own automatic dumps. Mr. Horton has had the contract for constructing many of the wharfs and docks at Houston, has handled many important paving contracts, and installed a large part of the new sewer extensions to the city. He has his own labor, employing around one hundred and seventy-five operatives, keeping them on his payroll all the time. While most of his work is centered in Houston, he also has a number of contracts from adjoining points, and is favorably known throughout this section.

Mr. Horton was born in Edna, Texas, February 4, 1887, son of George Horton, formerly a general merchant of that city, but now retired, and Alberta Kaapke Horton. He attended the public schools of Edna, graduating from the high school there, after which he entered Texas A. and M. College, where he took his B. S. degree after three years. He then came to Houston and associated with the firm of Horton and Horton, resigning as General Manager of that firm in 1920 to establish his present business.

Mr. Horton served his country during the recent war, enlisting in military service in May, 1917. He trained at Leon Springs, after which he was sent to the Officer's Training Camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was commissioned Captain of the Hundred and Eleventh Engineering Corps and went overseas, in June, 1918. He saw active fighting at St. Mihiel, in the Argonne, and was returned to America in July, 1919.

Mr. Horton was married at Houston, in 1921, to Miss Glenn Errel Harbert, daughter of Glenn and Love Collison Harbert, pioneer residents of Columbus, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have one daughter, Glenn Errol, born November 29, 1923, and reside at the Garden Court Apartments. Mr. Horton is a member of the University Club, and is a York Rite Mason, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. Mr. Horton is a business man of unusual success in his particular line of endeavor, and his future in Houston is assured.



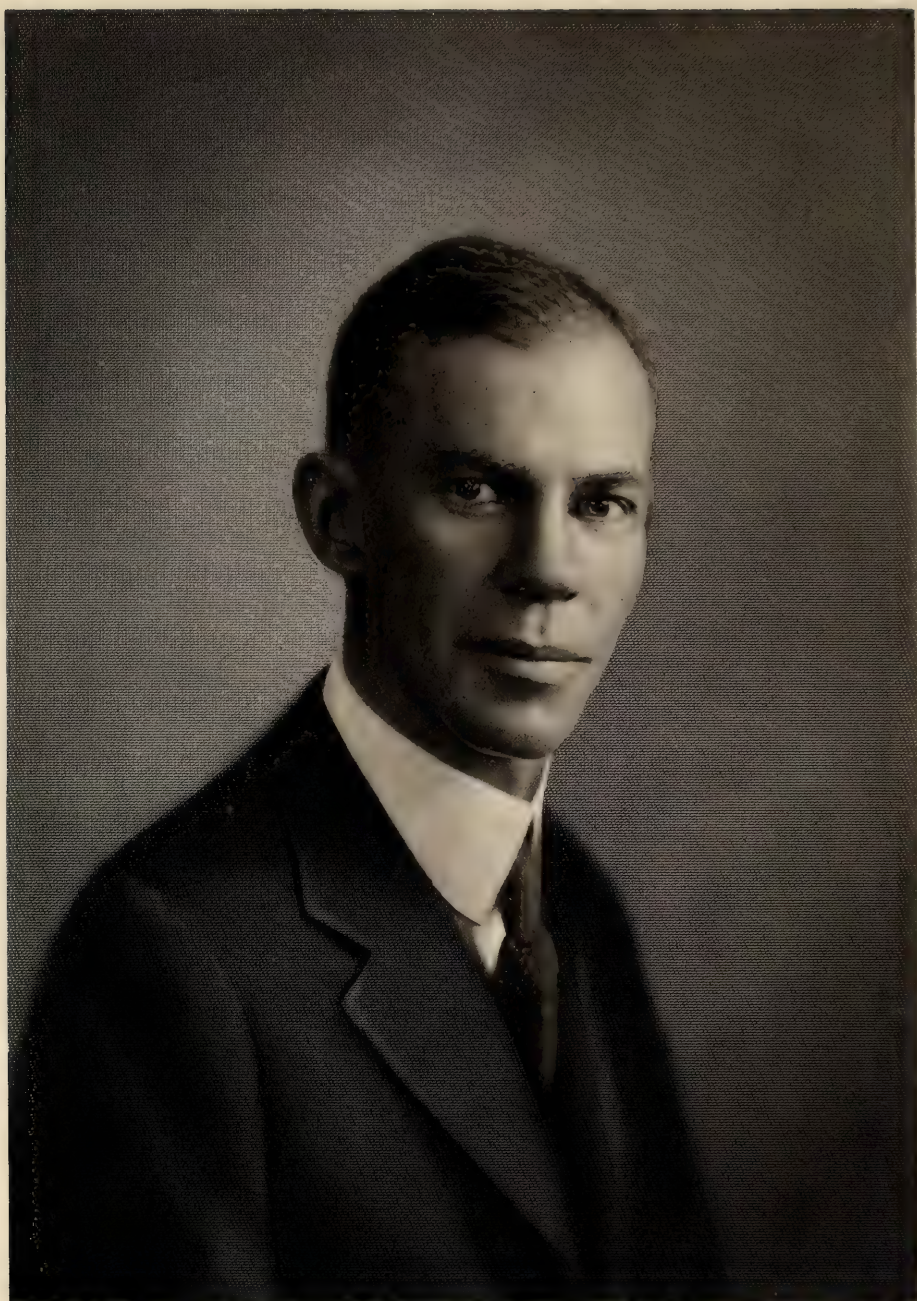
JAMES CHARLTON, a resident of Houston for almost half a century, and one of the most honored pioneers of this city, has for almost two decades served as County Treasurer of Harris County, and in few counties has this office been retained for a longer consecutive period. Mr. Charlton is a man of broad business and public experience, and has always occupied a high place in the confidence of the people, and demonstrated an unusual capability to hold his present office. Few men have taken a greater part in the development than he, and especially in the securing of the ship channel is Houston indebted to him. He

worked indefatigably to secure this advantage for his city, because having spent many years of his boyhood life in the territory of the Manchester Ship Channel in England, he had a store of useful information of service to the Houston project. In other civic activities Mr. Charlton has also taken the lead, and Houston can point with pride to many advantages that have been secured by him.

James Charlton was born at Manchester, England, the twenty-fourth of April, 1847, the son of George Charlton, who lived and died in his native country, and Hannah Crowder Charlton, also a native of England, who, after being widowed, joined her son in Houston, and made this city her home until her death.

Mr. Charlton was educated in the schools of England, and as a youth of eighteen came to the United States, landing in New York City the first of August, 1865. He traveled through the Northern States until 1869, when he went to New Orleans, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Texas for the first time, going to Jefferson, Texas, where he remained for a short time, after which he returned to New Orleans. Four years later, in 1876, he came to Houston, in which city he has since made his home. He went to work in one of the railroad shops, doing blacksmith and machine work, and later opened a general blacksmith shop for himself, remaining in that business until he lost his right arm in an accident, and from 1898 to 1902 he was a member of the school board and president of the board three years, during which time the board introduced free text books in the Houston public schools, since adopted and continued by the State at large. After recovering he was elected to the office of County Treasurer in 1906, and has held that office continuously ever since.

Mr. Charlton was married at Neches, in Anderson County, Texas, Christmas week, 1876, to Miss Lucy Alice Lester, who has been his constant companion and inspiration for almost half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Charlton have four children, several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The children are George Charlton, an attorney of Houston, who is married and has one child; James A. Charlton, an oil driller, formerly of Texas, and now of California; Miss Alice Charlton, a teacher in the Houston High School, and Mamie Charlton Settegast, who is with her father in the County Treasurer's office. The family make their home at 2102 Bagby Street, which has been the family residence for many years. Mr. Charlton has been a Mason for many years, joining this lodge when he made his home in New Orleans, St. John No. 153, and was later transferred to Anderson County Lodge, and still later to Gray Lodge No. 329, Houston. As a Mason of more than fifty years standing he is widely known to Masonic circles. As a citizen of Houston he has always been active in civic work, and interested in the advancement of his city. One of the oldest county officials of Harris County, he has served well and faithfully, doing his full duty and more, and has demonstrated many times his ability and devotion to the best interests of the community. A man of great foresight, a great thinker, and a man of broad experience, his opinion is highly valued, and he is honored as one of the real pioneers and builders of Houston.



Chas. F. Kester



CHARLES STANLEY ANDRES, Superintendent of the Houston plant of the Texas Portland Cement Company, is one of the best posted men in Texas on the cement industry and has been in charge of the local plant since 1922. General offices of the Texas Portland Cement Company are maintained at Houston and Dallas and the Houston plant is located on the bayou front at Manchester, approximately seven miles from the city of Houston.

The plant was built in 1915-16 and commenced actual operations May 26, 1916. Only one unit was installed at that time, giving a capacity of one thousand barrels per day average. During the first part of 1920 a second unit was installed, thus doubling the capacity of the plant. Operation of the second unit was started in July, 1920, the present capacity of the plant being two thousand barrels per day average.

At the Houston plant the wet process is used; the raw materials available for the manufacture of cement are oyster shells, used for the lime constituent, and high siliceous clay for the clay constituent. The oyster shells are hydraulically dredged at the Red Fish Reef in Galveston Bay and delivered in barges to the plant wharf. The clay is secured from a clay pit at Pasadena, approximately three miles distant, and delivered to the plant in railroad cars.

The unloading of the shells is done by means of a monorail crane delivering the shells to a receiving hopper, and by means of a belt conveyor, taken to a pit and by a second monorail crane delivered to the raw mill or to the shell storage. The clay is unloaded with a locomotive crane and discharged into a wash mill and, after being crushed in the wash mill, stored in the form of slurry containing about 66 per cent. moisture.

The raw grinding machinery consists of two No. 85 F. L. Smidth wet kominuters; two No. 10 Trix separators; two No. 20 F. L. Smidth tube mills and two slurry pumps for taking the finished raw material from the raw mill to four storage basins, each of 1,000 barrels capacity. The finished slurry contains approximately 42 to 43 per cent. moisture and is ground to a fineness of 92 per cent. through a 200-mesh sieve.

The finishing mill grinding machinery consists of two No. 85 F. L. Smidth kominuters and two No. 18 F. L. Smidth "Danula" tube mills. From the finishing mill the finished cement is, by means of conveyors, taken to the stock house.

The stock house is a reinforced concrete silo warehouse consisting of six circular tanks 32 feet in diameter and 60 feet high; the space between the tanks also being used for cement storage, having a capacity of approximately 80,000 barrels. From the storehouse the cement is, by means of a conveying system in the basement and elevators, taken to three automatic packing machines, each having a capacity of approximately 1,400 barrels per day. In 1920 additional equipment was installed to take care of loading by boat or barge.

The plant is electrically driven throughout and is equipped with two 530 horse power Fulton Tosi oil engines, each having a 360 K. W. G. E. generator attached with direct connected exciter. All plant machinery is electrically driven with practically individual drive for each machine, the plant being

equipped with approximately eighty motors.

Mr. Andres was born at Scranton, Pa., May 28, 1887, and is a son of John and Mary (Schieber) Andres. He attended the Scranton public and high schools and later the University of Michigan, where he took mechanical engineering and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in engineering upon completion of a full four-year course. He was engaged in engineering work in connection with elevating and conveying machinery with various large companies in the East for ten years and then went with the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company at Hudson, New York, as assistant superintendent, remaining in that capacity until April, 1918, when he enlisted in the Army Signal Corps and was assigned to scientific research work at Camp McArthur. He went overseas in September and returned to the United States and received his discharge in May, 1919.

Following his discharge from the army Mr. Andres went to Cuba for the Portland Cement Company, remaining there one and a half years, then returned to the Knickerbocker Company, where he remained until he was sent here as superintendent.

Mr. Andres was married at Adams, Massachusetts, in 1919, to Miss Louise M. Barriere, daughter of William and Louise Barriere. They have one son, Robert John, four years of age.

A man of pleasing personality and splendid executive ability, Mr. Andres has made a splendid record with the Portland Cement interests and is very popular in business and social circles of Houston. He is a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.



H. DORMAN has been a resident of the city of Houston for more than twenty years, having come here in 1902, and is one of the best known lumbermen in South Texas. He is the owner of the Dorman Hardwood Lumber Company, with offices and mill at Semmes and Lee Streets, and has the only exclusive hardwood lumber company in Houston. The plant of the Dorman Lumber Company occupies an entire half block with large lumber sheds and a complete mill with necessary equipment. The mill is located on the main line of the one of the principal railroads entering Houston, with adequate switching facilities for handling carload shipments. The mill carries a complete stock of hardwoods, including oak, ash, hickory and gum. The principal business of the mill is the manufacture of the woodwork for truck and wagon bodies. The company has built up a splendid business since its establishment in 1914.

Mr. Dorman is a native of Massachusetts and was born at Springfield in 1879. He is a son of C. H. and Etta (Terrell) Dorman. After leaving school Mr. Dorman studied architecture and worked as an architect for four years and then entered the lumber business, in which he has been engaged constantly since. He removed to Virginia, where he established a lumber business and came to Texas and Houston in 1902. For nine years after locating in this city he was connected with the Burton Lumber Company, remaining with this firm until the establishment of his own business.

He is an enthusiastic booster for the city, and expects it to become one of the largest cities of the South. Mr. Dorman is a member of the Rotary Club and the Lumberman's Club of Houston.



T. VICK has been very active in supplying electrical equipment to the great number of large buildings erected in Houston and other cities of Texas. Mr. Vick is president and general manager of the A. T. Vick Company, electrical contractors, and is the largest firm of its kind in the entire South. This firm was established in Houston in 1917, and have offices in the Electric Building. The business has grown to large proportions. Among the buildings in Houston and other cities which the A. T. Vick Company has furnished the electrical equipment are the Majestic Theater, Chamber of Commerce Building, Bankers Mortgage Building, Gulf Refining Building, Haverty Building, Hughes Tool Company Shops, Magnolia Provision Company, Crown Oil and Refining Company Refinery, the magnificent home of J. S. Cullinan, built at a cost of \$1,000,000.00, the palatial home of W. W. Fondren, the Veterinarian Science and Auditorium Buildings at the A. and M. College, I. & G. N. R. R. Hospital at Palestine, high school at Port Arthur, Sealy Hospital at Galveston, Texas Chemical Company Works on the Ship Channel, Hermann Hospital, and the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Melba Theatre, Dallas; New Orleans Public Grain Elevator, and hundreds of residences in Houston and other cities. The A. T. Vick Company are contracting engineers for all electrical work, however large or small the building or residence may be. Other officers of the A. T. Vick Company are: R. W. Franklin, vice president, and S. B. Vick, secretary and treasurer. Only the best of materials go into a Vick job, no matter what the bid, and the best workmen only are employed by this organization.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Vick was born in Marion, in 1878. His parents, M. T. Vick and Elvira R. Vick, were well known citizens of Illinois, and both families were among the old settlers of that state. Mr. Vick's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Anna, Illinois, and the Armour Institute of Chicago, where he completed his education.

After leaving college, Mr. Vick became associated with the Western Electric Company of Chicago, where he remained for five years. He then went to DeSota, Missouri, where he was superintendent of the Consumer's Light and Power Company for one year. He then went to Granite City, Illinois, where he built the Hoyt Metal Plant; after this work he returned to the Western Electric Company of Chicago. He only remained a short time with this company, when he became master mechanic and chief engineer of the American Car and Foundry Company of Madison, Illinois. After a few years here, he accepted the position of Electrical Engineer with the M. K. & T. R. R., with four thousand miles of road. He next went to St. Louis with the F. E. Newberry Electric Company, and was sent to Houston by this company to take charge of their office here, and to do the electrical work on the Rice Institute, and while here engaged in this work, Mr. Vick realized the many advantages offered by Houston, and remained here and engaged in his present business, which is growing year by year.

Mr. Vick was married in Louisiana, in 1916, to Miss Sue B. Marshall, a member of a well known New Orleans family. Mr. and Mrs. Vick have a residence in Houston and a country home in Pasa-

dena, Texas, and divide their time between the two places. Mr. Vick is a member of the York Rite body of the Masonic fraternity, and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is a member of the Houston Club, Glenbrook Country Club, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He has great faith in the future of Houston, and believes it will soon be the leading city of the Southwest.



JUDGE A. E. AMERMAN has dignified the legal fraternity of Houston by a quarter of a century of practice and service on the bench and bar in that city, his name representing one of the most honored of the South Texas Bar. As a lawyer and jurist Judge Amerman has occupied a high place in the confidence of the people and has been called upon to fill many positions of public trust. As a citizen he is public spirited and takes a keen interest in every activity directed toward the development and progress of his native city. Judge Amerman was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1899, opening his first office in Houston and trying his first case in the courts of Harris County. He was associated with Judge Ashe for one year and for two years with Judge Spotts, then practiced alone until 1906. He was elected County Judge in that year, serving until 1912, then resuming his legal practice for five years. In 1917 he was elected Mayor of Houston, serving an unexpired term of eleven months, and one full term. Resuming his practice in 1921 he formed an association with H. J. Dannenbaum and George D. Sears, the firm being styled Dannenbaum, Amerman and Sears. In 1923, Mr. Dannenbaum retired, and the firm is now called Amerman and Sears. They have offices in the Scanlan Building and engage in a general civil practice. Judge Amerman has been actively identified in the county official fee cases to eliminate the collection of excessive fees by certain county officials.

Judge Amerman was born at Houston the twenty-fourth of March, 1878, son of A. F. Amerman, who came to Houston in 1849, and was a railroad man until his death in 1920, and Mary F. (Collings) Amerman, who has lived at Houston in the same location since 1859. His grandmother, Caroline Fisher, came to Houston in 1838. Judge Amerman was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school there in 1895, at which time he entered the University of Texas as an academic student, graduating with the degree of LL. B. in 1899, and that same year beginning his legal practice. Judge Amerman can remember Houston as a town of ten thousand people, and has been associated with events connected with the growth of this city since that day.

Judge Amerman was married at Gainesville, Texas, the nineteenth of June, 1907, to Miss Cordelia Bostick, daughter of Robert Bostick, a prominent cattleman of Gainesville, who had interests in Texas and Oklahoma. Judge and Mrs. Amerman live at 4212 Caroline Street and have two children, Jane and A. E., Jr. They attend the Christian Church. Judge Amerman is a member of the Harris County Bar Association, of which he is an ex-President, and a member of the Texas Bar Association. He is an ex-President of the Kiwanis Club of Houston and a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity.



A. T. Vick



JAMES H. PITTMAN, president and treasurer of the Gulf Bitulithic Company, has been a factor in the business circles of Houston from any years, where prior to the organizing of the present company in 1919, he was for thirteen years associated with the Texas Bitulithic Co., where he had vast experience in every branch of this great industry. The Gulf Bitulithic Company are engaged in paving, contracting and construction of city streets and public highways, where they are doing to great amount of the larger contracting and construction jobs. This company has their home office and headquarters at 801 Goggan Building, Houston, and a branch office at Palestine, Texas. Approximately one hundred men are on the payrolls of the Gulf Bitulithic Company at all times, also their floating labor is between five and six hundred men. Other officers of this company are John L. Wortham, vice president; W. W. Gaston, secretary, and D. G. Young, assistant secretary.

A native Texan, Mr. Pittman was born at Sherman, August 11th, 1878. His father, E. F. Pittman (deceased) was a native of Kentucky, and after coming to Texas, was for many years engaged in the wholesale grain business at Sherman under the firm name of Pittman and Harrison and was well known in the business circles of the state. His mother was Miss Annie Harrison, also a native of Kentucky, where she was a member of a prominent family and is now residing in Dallas. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Dallas, where he graduated from the latter in the class of 1896.

After leaving school, Mr. Pittman began his business career with the American National Bank of Dallas, and after a few years entered the Photo Supply Company with his brothers, George and Ed Pittman of Dallas, and remained in this line of endeavor for six years. In 1906, he became associated with the Texas Bitulithic Company and remained with this company until 1919 when the Gulf Bitulithic Company was organized and he became president and treasurer of this company, which has met with unusual success and the greater part of the paving being done in South Texas is under the supervision of the Gulf Bitulithic Company. Mr. Pittman was married in Houston, in 1912, to Miss June Percival, a member of a prominent Houston family and a daughter of M. C. Percival, who for many years has been engaged in the creosoting business here and is well known throughout the state. They have one son, James H. Pittman, Jr., eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Pittman reside at 604 Harold Street. Mr. Pittman is a member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce and takes an active interest in this organization. He is also a member of the Rotary Club, Houston Country Club and the Houston Club and is a past director in the latter organization. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church. Mr. Pittman is active in many of the civic clubs of the city and is an ardent worker for his state and city. Mr. Pittman is a member of one of Texas' oldest and most prominent families, both in the business and social life of the state. He is regarded as one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of the South Texas metropolis, and has accomplished much in his line of work toward the development of the Lone Star State and all the principal cities therein.



S. VANDERVOORT has been identified with the commercial and financial life of Houston for a number of years, having come to this city with his parents when a small boy. His first work here was as a railroad clerk and he continued in this position for three or four years when he became identified with the old Lumberman's National Bank, as cashier.

Mr. Vandervoort retired from the bank to become manager of the Houston Building Company, the corporation which owns the Carter Building, now known as the Second National Bank Building, one of the finest office buildings in the South. He accepted this position of trust and responsibility at the special request of Mr. Carter, the principal owner of the property at that time. The building is now owned by the Second National Bank.

The Houston Building Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the South. The entire management of the property is under the direction of Mr. Vandervoort. A building superintendent is employed, who sees after the mechanical details of its operation and the service rendered to tenants is the equal of that found in the finest office buildings of the country. The building has splendid equipment, including its own lighting and heating system, and a complete battery of passenger and freight elevators. It is eighteen stories in height and represents an investment of more than a million and a half dollars. The building personnel includes forty-one employees composed of engineers, elevator men, electricians, carpenters, painters, cleaners, etc.

During his many years connection with the Lumberman's National Bank, Mr. Vandervoort became a prominent figure in financial circles of Texas and the Southwest and was an important factor in the development of the bank's extensive business. He retained his interest in the bank after his retirement as cashier and is now a member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank, formerly the Lumberman's National.

Mr. Vandervoort was born in Canada but with his parents removed to Texas while still an infant. He suffered from ill health during his boyhood and at the age of ten was sent to West Texas where he lived for several years on a large ranch owned by his father, N. J. Vandervoort, who was formerly chief train dispatcher and later superintendent for the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

On December 9, 1896, Mr. Vandervoort was married at Houston to Miss Marguerite Usher, granddaughter of the late T. M. Bagby, pioneer resident and business man. Bagby Street was named for him and the family owned and lived on the old Bagby block, now the site of the magnificent Carnegie Library. Mr. and Mrs. Vandervoort are the parents of three children, Marguerite, A. S. Jr., in business in Houston, and Randolph.

Mr. Vandervoort has always taken an active interest in the civic, social and political life of Houston. He is a member of the Lumbermen's Club, the Houston Club and the Rotary Club and is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the staunchest supporters and admirers of the late Colonel Roosevelt and was an accredited delegate to the Bull Moose Convention at Chicago where the famous "Teddy" was nominated for president the last time.



TOM TELLEPSEN came to Houston in 1908 and since that time has been held in high esteem for his work in the upbuilding of his community and his activities in the industrial world, where he is a well known building contractor. Mr. Tellepsen engages under his own name in general contracting and construction work, and is one of the leading contractors in Houston. His offices and a fifty thousand-dollar plant are located at Clay Street and the Santa Fe Railroad, with eight hundred feet of railroad track. Here he has his yards, machine shops, lumber sheds, and equipments, including large and small trucks, hoisting engines, mixers, forms, and other material and machinery incident to construction work. This plant covers seven acres. Mr. Tellepsen employs from three hundred to three hundred and fifty men. The first half of 1923 he has done nearly a million and a half dollars worth of construction work, and is now building the Anderson-Clayton wharves, sixteen hundred feet long, and of concrete and reinforced steel construction. He also has under course of construction the new Masonic Temple Building, being erected at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars; the \$1,000,000 Chemical Laboratory for the Rice Institute.

Mr. Tellepsen has been busily engaged since entering the construction field and the following are some of his completed work: The \$300,000 Manchester Wharf, Conveyors and roads leading up to it, the \$50,000 Gulf warehouses on Karrington Street, \$175,000 Standard Sanitary Manufacturing warehouse at McKinney and Broadway, the \$50,000 store and apartments on McKinney for John B. Ashe, the \$50,000 Miller Open Air Theater in Herman Park, the \$20,000 store on McKinney for H. H. Holt, the First Baptist Church, the Beaumont Iron Works plant at Beaumont, four school buildings in Houston, and several other Texas cities, the Perry Wiess and W. A. Priddie residences in Beaumont and the beautiful Schaff residence on the Galveston Road.

Mr. Tellepsen was born in Norway, in 1888, son of Tom and Thora Halvorsen Tellepsen. Mr. Tellepsen was educated in his native country and came with his parents to the United States in 1904. His father was engaged in construction work here, and was killed in constructing the Williamsburg Bridge, the second bridge to be built across the East River, in New York City, and just north of the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Tellepsen was first engaged in construction in New York City for two years, then going to the Panama Canal, where he remained three years, returning to New York City for a second period of two years. He came to Houston in 1908 and opened his offices here two years later.

Mr. Tellepsen was married at Houston, to Miss Larson Ingeborg. They reside at 4518 Park Drive and have three children, Howard, Hortense and Lorraine. Mr. Tellepsen is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine, and of the Builders Exchange.



R. LEWIS, for more than a quarter of a century has been identified with the plumbing, manufacturing and jobbing business, and for the past several years has made his home and headquarters at Houston.

Mr. Lewis has been identified with the plumbing fixture and supply business for many years. At the beginning of his business career he spent four

years with the Shapleigh Hardware Company, of St. Louis, travelling throughout the United States for this well known company. He then spent ten years as salesman for the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, one of the larger manufacturing enterprises making plumbing fixtures and supplies, where he is still engaged. He also spent some time with the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company in New York City. Mr. Lewis came to Texas in 1906, and until 1919 made his headquarters at Waco. In that year he came to Houston for the N. O. Nelson Company.

Mr. Lewis was born at Saint Louis, Missouri, the eleventh of September, 1879, son of George J. and Jennie Davis Lewis, his father engaging in the plumbing supply business. Mr. Lewis was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from high school, after which he entered his present line of business.

Mr. Lewis was married at Edwardsville, Illinois, to Miss Nellie Crossman, daughter of Thomas and Mary Crossman, her father an editor and publisher of that city for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis make their home in Houston at 1201 Tulane Street, and have three children, Virginia, George and Mary.



A. (JACK) LANDERS is a well known and popular clothing man of Houston and Harris County, where he has been engaged in the Men's Clothing business for the past fifteen years. Mr. Landers is president and manager of Williamson and Landers, Inc., conveniently located at 505 Main Street, which was established in 1920. The business of this firm has grown steadily since that time. The Williamson and Landers, Inc., carry a large and complete line of men's clothing, hats and furnishings. The stock is all made up of high class merchandise, and is an exclusive men's store. The store is twenty feet by one hundred feet in size, and the goods are arranged in an artistic and pleasing manner, which with the ornate fixtures, make the Williamson and Landers, Inc., an attractive store for shoppers, for men's wearables. Other officers of the Williamson and Landers, Inc., are Robert J. Landers, vice president; and Mrs. Lela Williamson, secretary and treasurer.

A native Texan, Mr. Landers was born in Washington County in 1880. His father, S. A. Landers, also a native of this state, is now residing in Houston. Mr. Landers' education was obtained in the public schools of Milam County. After leaving school, Mr. Landers started his business career in a clothing store at Rockdale. Later he was connected with a clothing establishment in San Antonio, and still later at Guthrie, Oklahoma. He remained in Guthrie for two years, then returned to Texas and came to Houston with the firm of Leopold and Price as salesman. He later was associated with W. C. Munn as manager of their men's department, and in 1914 resigned this position in order to enter business for himself, under the firm name of Landers and Green, a partnership. This partnership was continued until 1919, when this business was disposed of, and in 1920 organized the present company.

Mr. Landers was married in San Antonio in 1919 to Miss Emma Marbach, a native Texan and a member of a pioneer family. Mr. and Mrs. Landers reside at the Southland Apartments. Mr. Landers has great faith in the future of Houston.



Tom Fellepsen



W. R. ECKHARDT, Junior, one of the younger element of the Houston business world, who are making their influence felt in a most progressive way, is achieving a place in the manufacturing and industrial life, for his activities as an ice manufacturer. The Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company, incorporated in 1922, and of which Mr. Eckhardt is Vice-President and Secretary, operates one of the most modern ice manufacturing plants in the city. They occupy a new one-story building, of reinforced concrete and brick, 70x115 feet, and with 42,000 square feet in the yard. The capacity of the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company is seventy-two tons per day, most of which goes to supply their city trade, wholesale and retail, although some is shipped out in car lots. They have their own wells, using filtered artesian water at the rate of five hundred gallons per minute. Twenty-five men are employed. The Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company also operates a large coal yard, with around one thousand tons of coal on hand at all times, handling all grades and qualities. They also keep a complete line of heating wood. J. W. Link is President of the corporation, Mr. Eckhardt Vice-President and Secretary, and Elwyn Carroll, Vice-President, Treasurer and Sales Manager. The business is located at 2203 McGowan Avenue.

W. R. Eckhardt, Jr., was born at Houston, in 1892, son of Dr. W. R. Eckhardt, for the past thirty years a practicing physician at Houston, and Iris (Kent) Eckhardt. Mr. Eckhardt was educated in the public schools of Houston, graduating from the high school here, after which he attended Texas A. and M. College, taking an architectural engineering course and finishing in 1911. The first two years after finishing school he operated a drug store and bottling business for his father, Dr. Eckhardt. He then spent two years in the real estate business, and two and a half years with the Beaumont Ship Building and Dry Dock Company, as Superintendent of the Marine Railway. Then followed a year and a half in the Breckenridge oil fields, where he owned a large machine shop. In 1921 he returned to Houston and began the construction of the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel plant. The plant was opened for business in 1922.

Mr. Eckhardt was married at Houston in 1914, to Miss Ura A. Link, daughter of J. W. Link, President of the Houston Land Corporation and the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company. Mr. and Mrs. Eckhardt have two children, W. R. Eckhardt, III, and John Link Eckhardt. They make their home at 3317 Montrose Avenue. Mr. Eckhardt is a member of the University Club.



AROLD B. PIERCE has for the past several years been a resident of Houston, contributing a constructive laboratory service to the dentists of this city and surrounding territory. Mr. Pierce came to Houston the sixteenth of May, 1918, shortly after his arrival establishing the Pierce Dental Laboratory and Supply Company. This business, started in a small way, found immediate favor with the dentists and has developed rapidly, serving dentists in Houston, and in South Texas and Louisiana. Mr. Pierce has established the reputation for careful workmanship with attention to detail and the perfection of the finished product, that makes his laboratory in great demand. He employs only the most expert assistants in his

laboratory, each of the four having had training in the work of being dental experts. The Pierce Dental Laboratory is the most complete in this section of the state and faces a prosperous and assured future. The laboratory is located in the Glidden Building.

Mr. Pierce has had excellent training in this work, which he began in a dental laboratory in Providence, Rhode Island. He later went to New York City where he was in one of the large laboratories of that city, and still later was in Massachusetts and West Virginia. He came to Houston, seeing in this city a great future for such a business, and established his own laboratory.

Mr. Pierce was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1897. His parents were both residents of that city, where his mother still makes her home. He attended the public schools of Providence and later gained his first business experience in that city.

Mr. Pierce was married at Galveston, Texas, in October, 1921, to Miss Rosalie Snyder. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce make their home in Houston, at 1521 Sul Ross Avenue. Mr. Pierce is a Mason, Temple Lodge No. 4, Scottish Rite, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine.



E. DOUGLAS, of the Builders Specialty Company, one of the fastest growing firms of its kind in Houston, has been a resident of Houston for about ten years and has become well and favorably known in trade circles. The Builders Specialty Company was established in 1923, with Mr. Douglas, an active member of the firm and later manager and sole owner of the business, and M. C. Parker, and is located at 2012 Magnolia Avenue. The firm specializes in metal weather strips for windows and doors, door and window screens, wood and metal, also the Athey Perennial Shades and allied lines, representing a number of large Eastern manufacturing companies in the Houston district. Mr. Douglas has a well organized office and sales force, and also maintains a service and installation force, most products handled being installed by contract, a feature of the business that has made for satisfaction as the installation is one of the most important features of these accessories. Most of the products handled by the company are custom made, Mr. Douglas representing among other manufacturers the oldest screen manufacturing plant in the world, the E. T. Burrows Company, established at Portland, Maine, in 1873.

Y. E. Douglas was born at Kaufman, Texas, the fourth of August, 1884, son of the late Y. A. Douglas, and Virginia (Brown) Douglas, the former a native of Missouri, the latter of Virginia. Mr. Douglas was educated in the schools of Texas, and for some years was with the National Metal Weather Strip Company of Dallas, prior to coming to Houston as the representative in 1917. He remained with this company until 1923, when he established his own business.

Mr. Douglas was married at Dallas, Texas, the third of December, 1921, to Miss Ethel Haag, daughter of E. Haag and Mattie (Thomas) Haag. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas reside at 617 Ridge Avenue, and have two children, Y. E. Douglas, Jr., and Frank E. Douglas. Mr. Douglas belongs to the Houston Builders Exchange and the First Methodist Church.



D T. AUSTIN is well known in Houston and South Texas where, before engaging in the road contracting business in this city in 1917, was for almost a quarter of a century engaged in farming and cattle raising. Mr. Austin is a member of the firm of Haden and Austin and is one-half owner of the business, and is engaged in road construction of all kinds, but confine their work almost entirely to big contracts. This firm has a large and complete organization and builds Roads of Quality. They have more than eighty miles now under construction of the inverted penetration method of bituminous topping; this firm specializes in this method and are the largest company in Texas doing this class of work. They have two four-wheel trailers with fire boxes for asphalt, and have a full and complete equipment, and a large plant. They also have four power-driven asphalt distributors. Mr. Austin is the patentee of the asphalt distributor now in use by this firm which covers eighteen feet in one operation and is the only one of its kind in use. The other member of the firm is Captain W. D. Haden, who resides in Galveston, and this firm is one of the strongest in South Texas, having large financial backing. Their plant and office is located at Reynolds Street and Belt Railroad tracks. Haden and Austin recently purchased some 280 acres of land within six miles of the Houston court house. This land will be developed some time soon.

Mr. Austin was born at Montrose, Missouri, November 27th, 1880. His father was T. W. Austin, deceased, and his mother was Miss Sallie J. Gilbert, a member of a well known Missouri family. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Montrose, Missouri.

Mr. Austin came to Texas in 1895 and settled at Velasco where he engaged in farming and cattle raising and remained there in that business for a period of twenty-two years. He came to Houston in 1917 and engaged in the present business in which he has been unusually successful.

Mr. Austin was married in Velasco, Texas, in 1905, to Miss Kate Graham, a daughter of W. D. Graham, who was for many years connected with the Houston and Brazos Valley Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Austin reside at 518 Hawthorne Avenue. They have one daughter, Katherine. Mr. Austin is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the "Dokies." He has great faith in the future of Houston, which is evidenced by large investments here, and believes it will soon become the leading city of the Southwest. He is a firm believer in the building of good roads, because they are among the greatest assets to cities and counties, and that there is no doubt that Houston and Harris County is becoming the first city and county in this respect.



S F. DIXON has for many years been engaged in the packing industry in Houston and is the executive head of one of the leading packing companies of South Texas. Mr. Dixon is the president and manager of the Dixon Packing Company, Inc., located at 106 Milam Street, and are wholesale dealers in packing house products of all kinds. This company was organized in 1914 and since that time has grown to be a business of large proportions with twenty-six employees at the plant and six salesmen in the city, with two salesmen on the road. Other officers of the Dixon Pack-

ing Company, Inc. are A. Charney, vice president, and T. K. Dixon, secretary and treasurer. The company owns the building in which they are located, which recently has been re-fitted to take care of the growing business. It is doing an extensive trade as ship chandlers. Mr. Dixon has been a resident of Houston for more than twenty years. In his early life he was engaged in various branches of the railroad service, in different points in the state.

A native Texan, Mr. Dixon was born at Paige on May 5th, 1876. His father, W. H. Dixon, was for many years a resident of Paige and was among the pioneer cattle men of the Lone Star State. His mother was Miss Maria Turner, a member of a prominent Texas family. His education was obtained in the public schools of different cities of the state.

Mr. Dixon was married at Greenville, Texas, in 1910 to Miss Lillian Goolsby, a native of the Lone Star State and a member of a well known North Texas family. Mrs. Dixon's father, W. H. Goolsby, deceased, was owner of the Goolsby Lumber Company in Greenville. He was one of the leading citizens there and prominent in Masonry, loved and honored by his contemporaries.

They have one child, William Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon reside at 220 Avondale Avenue. Mr. Dixon is a member of the A. F. and A. M., is a Knight Templar and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine of Houston. He is also a member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club, in both of which he takes an active interest. Mr. Dixon is deeply interested in the progress and advancement of Houston and gives liberally of his time and means to further any project toward this end. He is also interested in the educational advancement of his city and community and is a leader among the business men of the city in this line of endeavor. Mr. Dixon is optimistic as to the future of Houston and South Texas and believes that this city will soon become the metropolis of the entire Southwest and bases this opinion on the opportunities offered through the channel here and the vast increase in the agricultural development. The thousands of acres of land, contiguous to Houston, which up to a few years ago was used only for grazing purposes, is now among the most productive garden and farm land in the entire state and the marketing facilities of the city of Houston has been one of the encouraging features to the farmers in this vicinity.



D C. ANDERSON. The Anderson Lumber Company, of which Mr. Anderson is president and treasurer, was established and incorporated in 1922, and operates as a wholesale and manufacturing enterprise. They make flooring, siding, ceiling and all kinds of mill work, shipping the lumber in the rough from the various mills, and finishing it in the Houston plant. The Anderson Lumber Company is located at Houston Belt and Terminal Railroad and Race Street and occupies an industrial site of five acres, with buildings covering an area of twenty thousand square feet on the railroad and ship channel.

The company specializes in building homes of all kinds in which line they have been more than successful, inasmuch as the business has increased considerably. Mr. J. K. Warren is Vice President of this enterprising concern.



H. T. Austin



HARDEE W. COLLIER, one of the most progressive of the younger business men of Houston, has for a number of years taken an active interest in the commercial and industrial development of this city, and has recently opened one of the finest garages in the city in the one-block building at Main between Bell and Clay. Mr. Collier has given special attention to light and cleanliness, two things not necessarily associated with garages. The lighting is taken care of by over-sized electric globes and reflectors, and ten vaulted skylights in the roof and glassed walls at either end of the garage, making it the best lighted garage in Houston. The wash racks are extra large, having a capacity of three cars at a time, and representing an investment of \$1000.00. An especially designed air spray is used in washing cars instead of a sponge in order that the most delicate finish will not be scratched. Mr. Collier is prepared to furnish automobile service of every description.

Hardee W. Collier was born in Hardin County, Texas, the tenth of April, 1895. His father, Dr. George W. Collier, one of the most prominent men in the Lone Star State, has for the past two decades been a leader in agricultural development in South Texas, and is one of the largest rice growers in the entire Southwest, and a recognized authority on rice culture and irrigation. He was born at Tyler, Texas, the son of Captain James G. Collier, one of the pioneers of Tyler County, and who came there in 1850. Dr. Collier now makes Houston his home, having removed to this city in 1913. Mr. Hardee W. Collier's mother, whose maiden name was Miss Margaret Salter, is the daughter of Dugal Salter, a pioneer lumberman and a factor in the development of this industry. As a boy Mr. Collier attended the public schools of Beaumont, later going to the University of Texas. He left college before his senior year, returning to Houston to go with his father in the rice industry. He was with the Old River Company, Incorporated, one of the largest irrigation companies in the Lone Star State, with a plant at Mont Belvieu that covers forty thousand acres. This company, of which Dr. Collier is President, owns and cultivates fourteen thousand acres of rice. While with that firm Mr. Collier held the position of general utility man. Later Mr. Collier became General Manager of the Farmers Warehouse Company, of which Dr. Collier is also President, holding this position and still retaining his position with the rice and irrigation company. In 1923 he became Vice-President, Treasurer and General Manager of the Willys-Knight-Overland Motor Sales Company, with whom he was associated until establishing his present business.

Mr. Collier was married at Houston, the twenty-eighth of February, 1917, to Miss Eleanor Watson, the daughter of J. F. Watson, formerly of Palestine, now of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Collier live at the Warrington Apartments, and have one child, Eleanor Watson Collier. Mr. Collier is a Mason, Holland Blue Lodge, No. 1, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, taking all degrees in San Antonio. He is a member of Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. Mr. Collier is one of the most public spirited of Houston's citizens, taking an active interest in the advancement of this city along every line, both

as a residence city, and as commercial center, and he has assisted materially in the various organized movements whose purpose has been this advancement.



HARLES BOLLFRASS, a native of Houston and one of the younger business men of the city, has since entering the commercial world here been a factor in the drug business. Mr. Bollfrass is president, treasurer and manager of Bollfrass, Your Druggist, Incorporated, one of the leading drug firms of the city, and which he established in 1916. Since that time the firm has developed rapidly and has an extensive patronage, drawn from among the better classes. Mr. Bollfrass has his store located on a prominent corner in the residence district at the corner of Fannin and McGowan Avenues. The building is modern in every respect and equipped with the finest fixtures. The fountain is of the best make and in charge of a competent man makes an attractive addition to the store. A complete line of drugs, sundries, toiletries, candies and other commodities for the convenience of their patrons is stocked at all times, and the firm does a large volume of business annually. The prescription department is handled in a most efficient manner, the purest drugs and the utmost care being used in filling each prescription. Mr. Bollfrass employs twelve men in the various departments of the store, each well qualified for the work in his charge. C. C. Harris is active vice president and secretary of Bollfrass, Your Druggist, Incorporated.

Charles Bollfrass was born at Houston the ninth of November, 1895, son of Charles and Minnie Bollfrass. His father, a native of Germany, came to Houston at the age of twelve years, coming up the ship channel in a boat in the days before the railroad came to Houston and was a merchant here until his death at the age of seventy years. Mr. Bollfrass attended the schools of Houston and at the age of ten years went to work in the drug store operated by Mr. I. Lewyn. He later became front man in this establishment, remaining with the store under several different ownerships, when it was known successively as Lewyn and Anderson Drug Store and the Sam Rouse Drug Store. When he was twenty-one years old Mr. Bollfrass opened the South End Pharmacy in partnership with H. J. Gazin, but later sold his interest in the business and went back with Mr. Rouse for a year and a half. He then bought a half interest in the Grasse Pharmacy at the corner of Crawford and McGowan Streets, later buying out his partner and operating the store for the ensuing three years. The storm of 1915 completely destroyed the store and Mr. Bollfrass opened his present establishment, the Bollfrass "Your Druggist, Inc.," which he has since operated.

Charles Bollfrass was married at Houston the twenty-sixth of October, 1910, to Miss Josephine Burwell, a native of this city, and the daughter of J. F. Burwell, secretary of the Houston Cotton Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Bollfrass have two children, Charles, Junior, and Dorothy. They live at 3808 Garrott Avenue. Mr. Bollfrass is a member of the Houston Turnverein Club and State Pharmaceutical Association and takes an active interest in the various civic movements organized to further the growth of his city.

RIEBER, for more than a score of years engaged in the oil business and widely experienced along practically all lines of this great industry, is the executive head of one of the State's leading oil companies. Mr. Rieber is President of the Galena Signal Oil Company of Texas, producers, refiners and marketers of petroleum products in general. The Galena Signal Oil Company of Pennsylvania, manufacturers and marketers of railroad lubricants in the United States and some of the European countries, is the parent company, and originally was the railroad end of the Standard Oil Company; and is one of the oldest oil companies in the United States. The refinery of the Galena Signal Oil Company of Texas is located about ten miles below the city of Houston on the Ship Channel. It was built in 1918 and began operation in 1919. This refinery has a daily capacity of ten thousand barrels of crude oil and about five hundred people make up the organization. Mr. Rieber is also the President of the Galena Pipe Line Company and the Galena Navigation Company. The Navigation Company operates steamers between the refinery located on the Ship Channel and Eastern ports and to Europe. Two ships are owned by the company and others are chartered, and have producing properties in Humble oil fields and North Texas fields.

Mr. Rieber was born in Bergen, Norway, March 13th, 1882. His father, Hans Rieber, was a well known manufacturer of Norway. His mother was Miss Christie Helland, born, reared and educated in Norway. Mr. Rieber's career began at the age of thirteen years when he went to sea on a sailing vessel; later he attended nautical academies, graduated abroad and went back to sea. He served as an officer on sailing vessels and steamships all over the world. He was an officer on sailing ship tankers engaged in transporting oil to France before there were any tankers in the United States. After coming to the United States, Mr. Rieber passed his examination for master in New York City. He has been in Texas at intervals since 1902, and was master of one of the first oil tankers that loaded crude oil from the Spindle Top field. He became associated with and employed by the Texas Company in 1904 when this company purchased the ship of which Mr. Rieber was master. He was with the Texas Company in the marine and refining departments from 1904 to 1919, when he severed his connection with the Texas Company and came with the Galena Signal Oil Company of Texas as Vice President and in July, 1922, was made President.

In 1909 Mr. Rieber married Miss Miriam Marbe of New York City. Miss Marbe, up to the time of her marriage, had for several years been secretary to Mr. W. A. Thompson, Jr., Vice President of the Texas Company, New York City, N. Y.



H. POOL, secretary and treasurer of the Ship Channel Drug Company, has been a potent factor in the business circles of Houston and Harris County for nearly fifteen years, where prior to becoming associated with the Ship Channel Drug Company in 1920 he had been for a decade active in the banking circles of Houston.

Mr. Pool went with the Sherwood and Company,

Brokerage—Stock, Bonds and Cotton and was with this company until August, 1925. Mr. George B. Williams and Mr. Pool started the Williams Co., Inc., Burlap Bags and Ties, located at 312 Smith Street. Mr. Williams was one of the organizers of the Southern Bag and Burlap Co., selling out his interest there, and he and Mr. Pool going in same business under name of Williams and Company, Inc.—Geo. B. Williams, president; Chas. F. Schultz, vice president, and H. H. Pool, secretary and treasurer.

A native Texan, Mr. Pool was born in Jones County in 1892. His father, Eber H. Pool, was a well known hardware merchant of that county. Mr. Pool's education was obtained in the public schools of Taylor County and the Houston High School, from which he graduated in 1910.

In the same year that Mr. Pool graduated from high school, he entered the employ of the Commercial National Bank of Houston, where he remained for one year. He then went to the Houston Title and Guaranty Company, remaining with this firm for a period of one year, at which time he again entered the banking business, the South Texas Commercial National Bank, where he remained for five years. He then became collection teller for the Houston National Exchange Bank, where he remained until entering the drug business with the Ship Channel Drug Company. In July, 1917, Mr. Pool volunteered for service in the World War, and went to Camp Travis as a non-commissioned officer and instructor, where he was discharged in February, 1919. Mr. Pool is affiliated with the A. F. and A. M. of Houston with membership in Reagan Lodge No. 1037. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Pool is active in the social and civic organizations of Houston and is interested in all agencies working for the progress and development of his city.



JOHN A. EMBRY is one of the realtors who is deeply interested in the expansion and development of his city. Mr. Embry is a member of the firm of Embry and Gillette, established in 1919, and which is one of the largest firms of realtors in Houston. Since the establishment of this firm they have built several hundred homes, selling these to citizens who appreciate home owning as a factor of good citizenship. They have also opened and sold several large additions, this especial phase of development appealing to the firm. Associated with Mr. Embry is R. W. Gillette.

John A. Embry was born in Mississippi in 1884. He first came to Texas in 1900 and was in Houston until 1904. From 1904 to 1911 Mr. Embry was in South and Central America. He returned to Houston in 1911 and in 1919 organized the firm of Embry and Gillette.

Mr. Embry was married the fourteenth of April, 1911, at Houston, to Miss Pearl Hardesty, a native of the Lone Star State. They have three children, Doris, John A., Junior, and David R. The family reside at 1501 West Alabama Street. Mr. Embry takes an active interest in civic activities, was President of the Rotary Club, a Trustee of the Salesmanship Club Orphanage, and a member of the Houston Club and is President of the Houston Real Estate Board. He is a Mason, Blue and Gray lodge, Thirty-Second degree Scottish Rite and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine.



T. Pieber



WILLIAM CARL JOHN MARQUART, one of the younger progressive business men who are taking an active part in the commercial life of Houston, has been, during the seventeen years of his residence here, associated with drug trade activities. Mr. Marquart is manager of the Marquart Drug Company, formerly the Smith Drug Store, Inc., a firm established thirty-eight years ago, and with which Mr. Marquart has been associated since the first of July, 1916. Since this time the store has met with a rapid growth, many improvements in both equipment and service having marked Mr. Marquart's period of ownership. The store, located at 802 Preston Avenue, at the corner of Milam Street, occupies a building twenty-five by seventy feet, and has the finest of drug store fixtures, with a stock that is complete in every respect. There are thirteen employees in the store, each an expert in his line, and the store operates in a smooth efficient manner. Associated with Mr. Marquart are W. F. Marquart, vice president, and W. R. Karn, secretary-treasurer.

William Carl John Marquart came to Houston in April, 1906, after a number of years spent in learning the drug business by actual experience at Galveston. Shortly after coming to Houston he took the state examination in pharmacy, received his state certificate at Houston, and went with the T. E. Smith Drug Store, where he was a clerk until March, 1911. He then went a LaGrange and bought the Corner Drug Store, operating that establishment until 1913, when he returned to Houston and again went with the T. E. Smith Drug Store. In July, 1915, he, with others, bought the store and was made secretary, treasurer and general manager. In February, 1921, he bought out the interests of the other stockholders, selling a small amount of the stock to his father in order to retain the incorporation. At this time he became president and general manager.

Mr. Marquart was born at LaGrange, Fayette County, Texas, in 1886, son of William Marquart, a native of France who came direct to LaGrange from his native country in 1879, remaining there until his retirement from active business life, and who now makes his home at Houston. His mother, before her marriage, Miss Minnie Zingelman, is a native of Germany, who came to Texas with her parents when a small girl. Mr. Marquart was educated in the public schools of Fayette County, later attending Blinn College at Brenham, Texas, of which he is now one of the trustees, and still later he attended the College of Pharmacy at Galveston. He took his pharmacy degree in 1906.

Mr. Marquart was married at Rosenberg, Texas, the twenty-fourth of January, 1917, to Miss Lydia Finck, a native of Fayette County, and daughter of H. H. Finck, one of the pioneers there. They have one child, William Carl, Jr., and make their home at 502 Merrill Avenue.



WILLETT ALSWORTH, for a number of years associated with various commercial and industrial enterprises at Houston, has recently become connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Until taking his present position he was associated with the Globe Box Company as Secretary and Treasurer.

Willett Alsworth is a native Houstonian, his birth

occurring in this city on the seventeenth of December, 1881. His father, C. W. Alsworth, for many years a wholesale hardware and implement dealer of this city, is now retired from active business life, and makes his home here. Mr. Alsworth was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the High School here. The next two years he was with his father in the hardware business, after which he spent eight years in the accounting department of a railroad office. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of paper bags, with the Ames Bag and Machine Company, for a time. He returned to Texas, going to Bay View, where he spent three years in the orange nursery business, with fifteen thousand Satsuma orange trees in his nursery. Returning to Houston he spent one year in the lumber business, after which he went to Mercedes as manager of a lumber yard there. In 1918 he returned to Houston and became associated with the Globe Box Factory, at which time it was owned by John H. Kirby.

Mr. Alsworth was married at Galveston in 1912 to Miss Edna Derrick, daughter of John P. and Mary C. Derrick, her father a land owner and boat builder of Galveston. Mr. and Mrs. Alsworth have four children: Willett, Junior, Calvin Derrick, Charles Calhoun, and Mary Irene. Mr. Alsworth is regarded by his associates as well equipped for his present position, and has the esteem of all who know him.



J. GREEN, for upward of a quarter of a century a resident of Houston, has attained a commendable reputation in the community for his activity in grain circles, and has been an influential factor in commercial affairs. Mr. Green came to Houston in 1899, and until 1921 engaged in the grain business as a car lot dealer, in that year organizing the D. J. Green Grain Company, of which he has since been the owner and operator. The D. J. Green Grain Company does a general grain business, buying and selling wholesale only, and in car load lots. Mr. Green buys and sells all kinds of grain, cotton seed products and rice products, his territory including all of South Texas. Mr. Green has his offices in the First National Bank Building, and since establishing this business has built up an extensive clientele, doing a large volume of business annually. Mr. Green is sole owner of the business.

D. J. Green was born at Giddings, Texas, the twenty-eighth of October, 1877, son of A. B. and Mary S. Green, his father a county official at Giddings for a quarter of a century, serving as County Clerk, Postmaster, and in other official positions. Mr. Green was educated in the public schools of Giddings, and after graduating from the high school there came to Houston, in 1899. He was then connected with George J. Millenges, and later with H. D. Taylor and Son, in the grocery business until 1907, when he became Vice-President of the McAshan Grain Company, holding this position until 1921. He then established the grain business which he now heads, and has been active in this line since that time.

Mr. Green makes his home at 2908 Albany Street, and is a member of the Travellers Protective Association, the United Commercial Travellers and the Young Men's Christian Association.



N. LONG, who is well known through his associations with the oil industry in the Lone Star State during the past two decades, has since coming to Houston been one of a group of oil men who takes a large part in commercial circles here. Mr. Long is vice president of the Galena Signal Oil Company, one of the strong and capably directed oil companies of Texas. The headquarters of the company are at Houston, where offices are maintained in the Second National Bank Building. Mr. Long is a man of executive ability and wide experience in various departments in the oil business and his duties as vice president of this company have a wide scope, taking him in the field as well as inside the office. He has been active in the oil industry in South Texas and has kept in touch with all developments in this territory and is well acquainted with all questions involving oil production here. Mr. Long came to Houston the first of March, 1917, as secretary of the company, later being made treasurer, and in July, 1922, vice president, the office he has since held. Prior to this he was associated with the Gulf Company and the Texas Company where he became familiar with various phases of the oil industry.

Mr. Long was born at Jackson, in Jackson County, Ohio, on the eighteenth day of July, 1874, the son of A. W. and Electa (Kight) Long. His father, whose death occurred in Jackson in 1910, was for many years a business man of that city and took an active part in commercial and civic affairs. His mother before her marriage Miss Electa Kight, was a native of Ohio. Mr. Long began his education in the schools of his native city, graduating from the Jackson High School in 1893. Following his graduating he began his business career with the Chapman Coal Company, of Jackson, remaining with that firm for the ensuing seven years, until 1900, and during which time he had charge of the work outside the mines. In 1900 he went to West Virginia where he was also in the coal business with the Winifred Coal Company, a Philadelphia concern. Then followed a period with the Kanawha and Hocking Coal and Coke Company at Mammoth, West Virginia, with which firm he remained until 1903, at which time he came to Texas, going to Port Arthur, where he was in charge of the commissionary and pay rolls of the Gulf Refining Company a position he held until July 1909. In May, 1910, Mr. Long went with The Texas Company, in charge of the Port Arthur office, at the refinery, holding this position until February 1917, at which time he resigned, coming to Houston the first of March, and assuming the secretaryship of the Petroleum Refining Company, which later was reorganized as the Galena Signal Oil Company of Texas, with which corporation he is still associated, as vice president.

Mr. Long was married at Port Arthur, the twenty-first of January, 1906, to Miss Margaretta Louise Arnold, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of H. Y. Arnold, the first man sent by the Mellons to Port Arthur to take charge of the Gulf Refining Company of which he became manager, and Margaretta G. Logan. Mr. and Mrs. Long have made their home in Houston since Mr. Long's business brought him to this city in 1917, and are popular members of their representative social set. They reside in

his "Shady Side" on Montrose Boulevard, one of Houston's finest residence sections. Mr. Long is a member of the Houston Club.

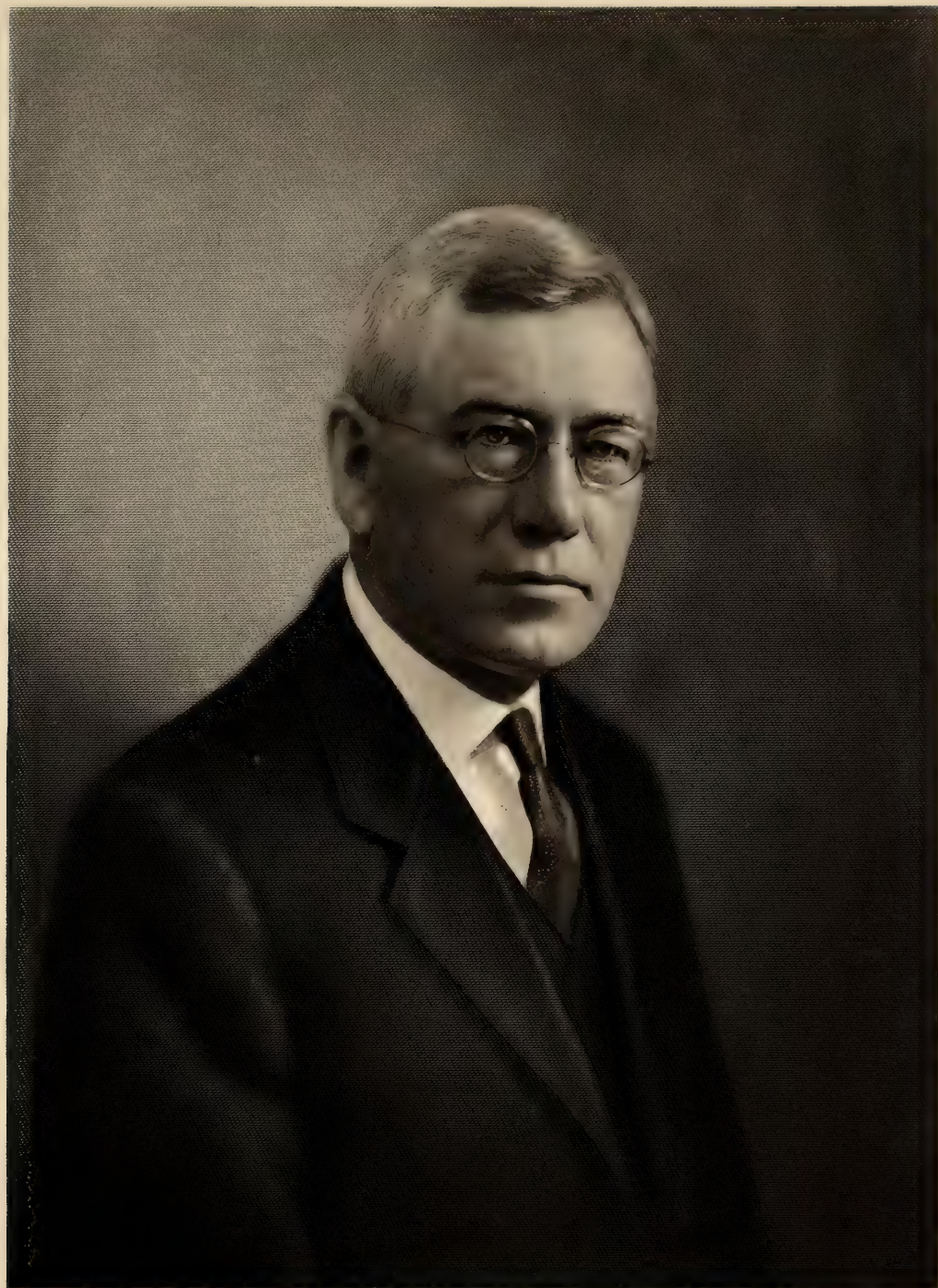
Throughout his residence at Houston Mr. Long has been greatly interested in civic development, and in seeing Houston take its place as one of the leading cities of the Southwest. He is highly regarded by his fellow citizens, the oil fraternity in particular finding in him a man of highest integrity and responsibility who has the highest ideals and standards for the development of the industry.



P. PERKINS, veteran in the oil industry in the Lone Star State, and who for the past several years has maintained his headquarters at Houston, is considered an expert in handling all matters pertaining to oil development, especially from an office standpoint. Mr. Perkins is Secretary and Treasurer of the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company, a company with which he has been associated during his almost a quarter of a century of service in the oil industry, and one of the oldest companies operating in Texas. In 1902 he went to Beaumont when this field first sprang into the limelight and went to work for the Higgins Oil & Fuel Co., in the clerical department. From this position he advanced rapidly, serving in various departments, until he was made Secretary and Treasurer, in 1915, a position wherein he has displayed executive ability and a real knowledge of the principles of the oil industry and the development of the oil resources of the State. In 1917 Mr. Perkins came to Houston, at which time the general offices of the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company were moved to this city, and is located in the Scanlan Building.

Mr. Perkins was born at Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas, the twenty-ninth of March, 1883. His father, D. P. Perkins, a native of Mississippi, came to Texas in the early fifties and was for many years a druggist at Chappell Hill. His mother, whose maiden name was Mattie Sallis, was also a native of Mississippi. Mr. Perkins attended the schools near his home, and after finishing his work there went to Texas A. and M. College for the engineering course. After finishing there he went to Beaumont and has since engaged in the oil industry. While his entire business career has been spent in this line Mr. Perkins is a business man with a keen insight into business in general, and is conversant with the trend of modern business.

Mr. Perkins was married at Beaumont, Texas, the twelfth of December, 1907, to Miss Emma Schley, a native of Chappell Hill, and daughter of the late Milton Schley, a native of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins make their home in Houston, where they have an attractive residence at 4204 Montrose Boulevard. Mr. Perkins is a Mason, Blue Lodge, at Beaumont, Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is a member of the Houston Country Club and takes an active interest in civic and social activities in his city. Mr. Perkins has made friends since coming to Houston, and is also personally acquainted with most of the old-timers in the oil business, especially those who have concentrated their operations to the Coastal fields. Mr. Perkins is a man of determination and discrimination, and this, with his integrity and reputation for square dealing has marked his entire career.



W. J. Lang.



PAUL F. PRITCHARD is well known in the business and rice milling circles of Houston and South Texas, where, for almost a score of years, he has been secretary, treasurer and manager, and now vice-president of the Pritchard Rice Milling Company, of Houston. Mr. Pritchard is also the organizer of the Pritchard Rice Milling Company, which is the largest rice mill in Texas, and he is one of the oldest men in the rice industry in the State from a standpoint of service. The plant of the Pritchard Rice Milling Company covers an area of ten acres on the ship channel, and have their own railroad trackage into their plant. This mill has a daily capacity of three thousand barrels and their warehouses have a capacity of eighty thousand bags. The Pritchard Rice Milling Company are shippers of bulk rice only, and ship their products to all points in the United States and to all foreign countries. This company has the only rice mill in Houston located on the ship channel, which is at the Bayou and Meadow Street in the Fifth Ward. Seventy-five people are employed by the Pritchard Rice Milling Company. John H. Kirby is president, P. F. Pritchard, vice-president and manager, and K. C. Fortenberry is secretary and treasurer of the company.

Mr. Pritchard was born in Savannah, Georgia, April 12th, 1875. His father, W. R. Pritchard was engaged in the rice business during the whole of his life, as was also the four generations before him, operating their rice plants in the Carolinas and Georgia. His mother was Miss Mary Conley, a member of a well-known Georgia family. Mr. Pritchard was educated in the public and high schools of Savannah, Georgia.

Having been born in the rice business, Mr. Pritchard has also lived continuously in an atmosphere of this industry, and knows rice and every phase of the rice business as few people know it. His father was a Carolina rice planter when that section was considered the center of the American rice industry, and he has never left it. Mr. Pritchard began his business career in a rice mill at Savannah, Georgia, in 1892, and remained with this mill until 1898, when he went with the Lake Charles Rice Milling Company at Lake Charles, Louisiana, where he remained for one year, and during these early years he gained a knowledge of the rice business that proved of untold value in the years that followed. His next position was at Crowley, Louisiana, with the American Rice Mill, as general sales manager, where he remained for one year. He then went with the Star Rice Milling Company as sales manager for one year, after which he went to Eagle Lake, Texas, and organized the Eagle Lake Rice Milling Company. He was general manager of this company until 1907, when he came to Houston and organized the company whose affairs he now manages. It is a debatable question as to whether Paul F. Pritchard is a product of the rice industry, or whether the rice industry is a product of Paul F. Pritchard. Both, it seems, are true. The development of the rice industry on the Gulf Coast is largely due to Mr. Pritchard's efforts as an executive, as he was among the first to see the possibilities of this region, when the industry was in its infancy, and soon thereafter he organized and established the Pritchard Rice Milling Company, which is considered one of the most modern mills in the world.

Mr. Pritchard was married at Savannah, Georgia, in 1899, to Miss Virginia White, a daughter of Steele McAlister White, a well-known cotton man of Savannah. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard reside at 2704 Hamilton Street. Mr. Pritchard is a member of both York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, and a Shriner of Arabia Temple, being a life member of this Order. He is chairman of the Houston District of the Southern Tariff Association, and is president of the Rice Millers Association, of which organization he has for many years been an enthusiastic member, serving on many important committees, and is one of the organizers of the Associated Rice Millers of America. Mr. Pritchard knows the value of co-operative effort, and is a consistent and constant worker for the good of the organization which he now heads.



CHARLES F. PARKER, pioneer merchant of Houston, and leader in every movement directed toward civic development, has for several years past been actively engaged in hotel operation. The Milby Hotel, which Mr. Parker opened in 1911, is operated by the Charles F. Parker Hotel Company, a partnership composed of Mr. Parker and Charles H. Milby, Mr. Parker acting as manager. The Milby Hotel located at the corner of Texas and Travis Streets, occupies a modern fireproof brick structure, of six floors, each one hundred feet square, has one hundred and sixty rooms, each with ceiling fan and steam heat, to assure the comfort of the guests the year round. Of these rooms, one hundred and forty have baths. The Milby Hotel is operated on the European plan and furnishes accommodations from a dollar and a half per day up.

Mr. Parker has been identified with the hotel business at Houston since 1911, prior to that having been for nine years in the mercantile business as a partner in the Parker and Archer Dry Goods Company, following which he was engaged in the mercantile business for himself. Mr. Parker operates, in addition to the Milby Hotel, a smaller hostelry, the Baltimore Hotel, with twenty-eight rooms, twenty-four of which have baths.

Mr. Parker was born in Maine, in 1858, son of C. F. Parker, a native of that state, and who came to Texas in the pioneer days, farming in Harris County for many years. Mr. Parker spent his boyhood in this county, and while growing up with the community, prospered as it prospered. His education was acquired in the Houston public schools, and it was in this city that he made his entrance into business, as clerk for J. T. Mason, one of the early merchants of this city.

Mr. Parker was twice married, his second marriage occurring at Houston, the sixth of May, 1917, when he was married to Mrs. Mae Cunningham Noland of New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Parker make their home at 5105 Main Boulevard, and are popular members of their representative social set. Mr. Parker has on child, by his first marriage, a daughter, Mary, wife of Fred E. Gieseke, of Houston. Mr. Parker has taken an active part in community and civic affairs, giving freely of his time and means for the development of his city. He is one of the big figures in Houston business life of today, the accomplishments of his career of many years representing the results of energy, right methods and ambition.



C. KINCADE, one of the best known oil engineers and practical pipe line men of South Texas, has for nineteen years been associated with the Gulf Pipe Line Company in different capacities. Mr. Kincaide came to Houston in 1916 from Beaumont and is third vice president of the Gulf Pipe Line Company, in charge of pipe lines and superintendent of same in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. There are 3,000 lineal miles of pipe line in the above district and from 1,700 to 3,500 men are employed in this department. Mr. Kincaide came with the Gulf in 1906 and this time to 1916 was located in Beaumont. He came with the company as erecting engineer and continued in this position until 1918 when he was made chief engineer and later superintendent of pipe line. In January, 1924, he was promoted to third vice president.

Mr. Kincaide was born in Columbia, Tennessee, September 24th, 1884. His father, W. R. Kincaide, was a native of England and after coming to America he located in Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising; he died when Mr. E. C. Kincaide was quite young. His mother was Miss Anna Truesdale (deceased) a member of a well known Tennessee family. Mr. Kincaide's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Columbia, Tennessee, graduating from the latter in 1903. After finishing high school, he entered the machine shops at Columbia where he remained for one year and then took night courses in engineering at Vanderbilt University. In the latter part of 1903 he entered actively into machine shop work and designing and from that time to 1906 he was employed in various places in the South, and during that year he came to Beaumont and with the Gulf Company.

Mr. Kincaide was married in Beaumont, June 16th, 1906, to Miss Lillian Thweatte, a native of Alabama, where her father was a large plantation owner near Montgomery. Mr. Kincaide is a member of the A. F. and A. M., being a Knight Templar and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, American Petroleum Institute, American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Houston Club. He believes that Houston will soon become the oil center of the Southwest, as it is the gateway to Mexico and South America as well as the Southwest oil states. Mr. Kincaide is popular in oil circles and makes friends with his men on account of his genial disposition and fairness in every way with them. Today, he is considered by the oil fraternity as one of the best oil engineers and pipe line men in the business, not only in Texas, but in entire country.



ALTER B. RENN has since coming to Houston in 1903, been identified with the business and financial affairs of the city. Mr. Renn, with office at 524 First National Bank Building is engaged as an oil operator and investor. When he came to Houston about twenty years ago, he saw the possibilities of a great city, and his faith in Houston has not waned, but has year by year grown stronger.

Mr. Renn was born at Roanoke, Illinois, February 4th, 1879. His father, William Alexander Renn; is now living in Houston, where he has practically retired from active business. His mother was Miss Mary Catherine Betz, a member of a well known Illinois family. His early education was obtained in

the public and high schools of Illinois, and Kansas, after which he entered the University of Kansas and remained a student of this institution for two years. He then went to Harvard university where he remained from 1899 to 1903 and graduated with the degree of A. B.

Mr. Renn was married in Houston in April, 1909, to Miss Hortense Alice Lorenzen. They have four children, Philip, Robert, Walter Betz Renn, Jr., and Mary Catherine. Mr. Renn is a member of the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also past president of the Harvard Club of Houston and is a member of the Harvard Club of New York City. He believes this city is destined to become soon the leading city of the Southwest, and that the ship channel is a chief factor contributing to this accomplishment.



STUART A. GIRAUD since his entrance in the business world at Houston, has been connected closely with the petroleum industry. Mr. Giraud is assistant to Mr. H. C. Wiess, vice-president of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, in charge of the refining and manufacturing end of this large company. Mr. Giraud has been with the Humble Company since 1916, when he began as auditor, since which time he has held many positions of importance, and is considered one of the most valuable men in the Humble organization. He was made assistant to Mr. Wiess in 1922 and has since held that position, taking an active part in the management of the refining and manufacturing department of the Humble Company. He is also interested in the Marine Bank and Trust Company of Houston, and a vice-president of that institution.

Stuart A. Giraud was born at Houston, the twenty-eighth of March, 1887, the son of R. A. Giraud, a native of New Orleans, who came to Houston half a century ago, and was a prominent banker of this city for many years, and a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. As a boy Mr. Giraud attended the public schools of Houston, and later was a student at different preparatory schools. In 1904 he made his entrance in the business world with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, in the auditing and accounting department. He spent around four years with that company, then went with the Rio Bravo Oil Company, with which he remained for several years. He then went with the Gulf Company at Beaumont, Texas, and spent several years with that large company, as auditor. He then began in the brokerage business, in which he engaged for a short time, after which he was a certified public accountant at Beaumont and Houston, giving up that work to come with the Humble Oil and Refining Company. With the exception of four years at Beaumont, Mr. Giraud has spent his entire life at Houston.

Mr. Giraud was married at Houston, the eighteenth of March, 1911, to Miss Earle Anderson, a native of the Lone Star State, and the daughter of Andrew Anderson, a prominent East Texas lumberman. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud reside at 4207 Yoakum Boulevard. In his civic life Mr. Giraud follows the splendid example set by his father, R. A. Giraud, and has for more than a decade been actively identified with all concerted movements for the development of this city.



Ed Kincadey

GUS C. STREET, retired capitalist, and one of the large land owners of Harris County, has been a resident of Houston for almost half a century, taking an active part in the building of the city and the development of the agricultural resources of Harris County. Mr. Street came to Houston in 1876, and in 1882 organized the Texas Cotton Seed Association, remaining with this organization as general manager until 1896. He then went in business for himself, manufacturing cotton seed oil, and operating as G. C. Street & Company, continuing active in this business until 1913. Aside from his activities in these commercial enterprises that had important bearing on the prosperity of the city, Mr. Street also held a number of positions indicative of the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens and the position he maintained in the world of business. He was a member of the city council, under H. Baldwin Rice, and for two years was chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Street was for a time a leader in financial activities at Houston, serving as the second president of the National Bank of Commerce.

While perhaps better known as a leader of industrial activities and a business man familiar with the highest of business ideals, Mr. Street also took an active interest in agricultural progress and spent a great deal of time in overseeing the work at his beautiful farm of three hundred and twenty acres just outside of Houston. This suburban home, just six miles from the court house, is one of the most efficiently operated and managed estates in Harris County, and consists of many acres of carefully tilled farming land, a dairy herd of fifty cows, a flock of carefully selected sheep, and pure bred hogs. All of Mr. Street's stock is of the finest strains, cared for under the most modern conditions, and represents the highest achievement in the stock raising industry. This farm has many times been the objective of those city builders ever on the alert for a tract of land to open a new addition, and Mr. Street has had many flattering offers for this property. The land, located on an interurban, a piked highway, and with all city conveniences, would make an ideal addition, and with the many trees already on the property, would be one of the most beautiful. In addition to this fine suburban home Mr. Street also owns many hundreds of acres of land in Harris County.

Gus C. Street was born at Charleston, South Carolina, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1853, son of Gustavus and Mary Calder Street, the father a member of the firm of Street Brothers, established in Charleston in 1832, and engaging in a shipping and commission business. Mr. Street was educated in the public schools of his native city, later attending the University of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, now called A. and M. College of Louisiana. After finishing his education, he turned his attention to business, and in 1872 went with the Union Oil Company, a corporation engaging in the cottonseed oil business at New Orleans. He remained with this firm until coming to Houston in 1876. His career thereafter having been as outlined in the opening of this article.

Mr. Street was married at Houston in 1883, to Miss Ella R. Richardson, daughter of Alfred S. Richardson, who was a very prominent railroad man,

connected with the H. & T. C. Railroad and actively identified with Masonic activities. Mrs. Street died in 1890, leaving three children, G. C. Street, Jr., LeRoy R. Street, and Mrs. James L. Sheppard. Mr. Street was married the second time at Houston in 1914 to Miss Emily Speed, daughter of Captain John Speed, and by this marriage had three children, Mary Virginia, Loise Emily, and Elizabeth. Mr. Street is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is a life member of the Elks, and honorary member of the order of Hoo-Hoos, and a member of the Houston Club. At the age of 70, he is as active as a man of 45 or 50, and takes a prominent part in the civic and social affairs of his community. He is a man of striking personality, and has many friends throughout the state.



HARDY HORN, pioneer oil man of Texas, and for upwards of a decade identified with mercantile circles at Houston, has been associated with sporting goods merchandising for the greater part of this time. Mr. Horn is manager of the Texas Sporting Goods Company, Incorporated, established in 1921 and incorporated at the same time. This is one of the largest exclusively sporting goods houses in the city, operating both wholesale and retail departments. They are well located at 807 Fannin Street, where they have a well planned and arranged building, with forty-six by sixty feet of floor space. They handle all kinds of sporting goods equipment, salt and fresh water fishing tackle, guns, baseball, football, golf and tennis goods, and have a repair department, making expert repairs on guns and fishing tackle. Mr. Horn has found success in large measure in this business, and has a patronage from among the best known sportsmen in the city. J. B. Clay is President of the Company, E. F. Woodward, Vice-President and Louis Cambeilh, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Horn is also well known in oil circles of the State. He was in the Corsicana field when the first well was brought in, later going to the Beaumont fields, and was there when oil was first discovered. He then went to the Sour Lake and Batson fields and until some fifteen years ago took an active part in developing the oil resources of the State. In 1908 he went with the Bering Hardware Company, remaining with that firm for eight years. He then went with the Phillipi Sporting Goods Company, for two years, after which he, with others, bought out the Houston Sporting Goods Company, which he operated until it was incorporated. He then opened the present establishment.

Mr. Horn was born in Navarro County, Texas, son of W. F. Horn, who came to this county as a boy. He is a pioneer resident of that county, and is still, at an advanced age, actively engaged in farming. His mother, before her marriage, Miss Arilia Hammett, is a native of Navarro County. Mr. Horn was educated in the public schools near his home and after finishing his education engaged in oil operations until going into the mercantile business.

Mr. Horn was married at Waco, Texas, in 1902, to Miss Mattie Hale, a native of McLennan County. They live in Houston at 1220 Milby Avenue, and have four children, Lillian, Curtis, Katherine and Ivalice. Mr. Horn is a T. P. A., an Elk, and a member of the Houston Hunting and Fishing Club, the Houston Pistol and Rifle Club and the Rotary Club.



GUY Mac LAUGHLIN, South Texas manager of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, with his home and headquarters at Houston, has in the twelve years that he has directed the business management of this company, become recognized as a factor in insurance circles of the State and Nation. He has devoted the larger part of his life to the study of his profession and today he is in fact an expert in his field, a counsellor of life insurance. He is frequently called upon by individuals to give his expert opinion as to their life insurance needs, as well as by leading lawyers who desire advice as to their clients' coverage when wills are drawn. His territory covers some fifty counties, is well organized, and his representatives are high-class men doing a high-class business. His ability and his knowledge of life insurance has brought Mr. MacLaughlin national recognition and he is now serving as chairman of the most important committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, namely the Agency Nomenclature Committee. Mr. MacLaughlin, in addition to looking after his many interests and duties, personally writes a large volume of insurance annually. He is one of the star men of his company, winning first place in the handicap races in the summers of 1923 and 1924, among representatives of his company throughout the United States. While serving his company well and achieving success for himself, he has also been a good citizen, alive to the best interests of his community, giving of his time and means to all worthy causes.

Guy MacLaughlin was born at Galveston, Texas, the eleventh of March, 1873, being the eldest of the nine children of Chatham and Rowena (Terhune) MacLaughlin, the elder Mr. MacLaughlin being one of the prominent newspaper men of Texas prior to his retirement. Guy MacLaughlin attended the public schools of Austin, Texas, later the University of Chicago, where he took some special work. As a boy he sold newspapers, later clerking in a law office and in a hotel, and also worked as a telegraph messenger boy, and also delivered special delivery letters for the post office. Later he sold typewriters in Austin, and was also connected with a real estate company for a time, and still later became advertising solicitor on the "Rolling Stone," the weekly paper edited by Will Porter, before he became famous as the author of the O. Henry stories. During the Spanish-American war Mr. MacLaughlin was a non-commissioned officer of volunteers, being detailed for duty as Chief Clerk of the First Division, Seventh Army Corps, serving under Benjamin Alvord, Adjutant General, who later was Adjutant General of the American Expeditionary forces under General Pershing. In the World War, he was made Chief Registration Officer for the City of Houston, and carried out this important duty with distinction. He was also identified in a prominent way with the Red Cross drives, War Savings drives, and served on the staffs of the army information department, the Bureau of Investigations, Department of Justice, as well as on the staff of Law and Enforcement Division. During the Spanish American War he also represented the Houston Post, returning to Houston at the close of the war. In January, 1913, he became manager in South Texas for the Franklin Life Insurance Company, after a number of years selling insurance in Houston, and has since held this office.

As chairman of the Publicity committee of the Houston Chamber of Commerce he has given his City and State advertising of the better class. Whether at home or in travel, in this Country or abroad, he has used his unusually clever style of writing to tell interesting things about Houston. For "Screenland," a movie magazine, he wrote a story about the making of "North of 36," near Houston in 1924. He is called upon frequently to wield his pen for or against some important civic matter, and he leaves no doubt as to where he stands as to said matters.

Mr. MacLaughlin was married in Chicago, Illinois, November, 1900, to Miss Fannie Clemow, a native of Houston. They reside at 405 Stratford Avenue, and have five children, Margaret, Frances, Donald, Rowena and Guy MacLaughlin, Jr. Mr. MacLaughlin is a member of the Houston Club, and of the Houston Light Guard Veterans Association. He was a member of the Building Committee of the latter organization that erected their beautiful Armory and Club House and to him is given much of the credit for the artistic exterior of the building. He has always taken a leading part in all progressive activities in his City and State, and has been a good citizen as well as a leader in insurance circles. He organized the Auto Club of Houston and served as its first secretary and treasurer.

Guy MacLaughlin has won the highest esteem of all who know him, and Houston is proud to number him among the first of its loyal citizens.



HOWARD G. FIELDS, for more than twenty-six years identified with the lumber industry, has been for about eight years a factor in this line in Houston. Mr. Fields established the Fields-Lutman Lumber Company, of which he was president, shortly after his arrival in the city in 1918, incorporating the business in 1919. After a reorganization, it became the Howard G. Fields Lumber Company. This is one of the larger lumber corporations in the city, selling general building material. Their yard covers a city block, at 6400 Harrisburg Boulevard, and has railroad frontage. They have thirty thousand feet in lumber buildings, housing their large stocks of all kinds of lumber and building material. The company has one of the finest and most beautiful yards in Houston.

Mr. Fields was born at Paris, Missouri, in 1883, son of Dennis Fields, a lumberman of that state, and Lois Moore Fields. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, graduating from high school, after which he attended the University of Missouri for one year, and Washington University, at St. Louis, for one year. He then went in the lumber business in Missouri, later going to Canada, where he operated a ranch for three years. He came to Texas in 1909, and until 1915 operated a lumber business at Aransas Pass. In that year he went to Freeport, where he opened a lumber yard, and in 1918 came to Houston, establishing his present business.

Mr. Fields was married, at Paris, Missouri, in 1907, to Miss Eva Bolster. They have two children, Jane and Dorothy. Mr. Fields is a member of the University Club, the Lumberman's Club, and fraternally he is a Mason, Scottish Rite, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine.



Thos. Mae Laughlin

DANIEL F. BEAMAN has for the past several years been associated with the development of the petroleum industry at Houston, from a technical standpoint, and is familiar with the entire range of products refined from the crude oil. Mr. Beaman is supervising engineer of the sales department, in the Southern territory, of The Texas Company, a position that covers a large field, and includes research work in the sale of lubricants, and other products. The position is one of the most important in the entire sales department, and calls for an expert knowledge of engineering and refining operations. Mr. Beaman has been with The Texas Company since 1917, when he became engineer in the sales department at Dallas, remaining there until 1919, when he came to Houston as supervising engineer in the sales department, which position he now holds. He has his offices in The Texas Company Building, and has a corps of efficient workers under him.

Mr. Beaman was born at St. Louis, Missouri, the twenty-second of March, 1884, the son of A. C. Beaman, a native of Iowa, who later went to Missouri, and now resides in South Dakota. Mr. Beaman received his elementary schooling in the public schools of St. Louis, after which he entered Washington University, and later Rankin School of Engineering of St. Louis, where he received his professional training. Mr. Beaman then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the E. P. Allis Company, now the Allis Chalmers Company, as a student, taking two years training in that immense organization, and going through every department, from the foundry up. He then returned to St. Louis and went with the National Packing Company, of that city, remaining with that organization for four years, in the engineering department. He then went with the Anheiser Busch Company in the capacity of chief engineer for the Geyser Ice Company, a subsidiary of the Anheiser Busch Company. He remained in this position for six years, when he went with The Texas Company, first at Dallas and then at Houston, as supervising engineer in the sales department, which position he now holds.

Mr. Beaman was married at St. Louis, Missouri, the fourteenth of February, 1904, to Miss Lillian Frances Stewart, of that city. They have three children, Helen, Lillian and Beverly C. Beaman, and reside at 1404 Woodrow Boulevard. Mr. Beaman belongs to the Houston Country Club, the Houston Yacht Club, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Fraternally he is a Mason, Waco Blue Lodge, Commandery at Waco, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. Mr. Beaman is a man of high scientific attainments, well qualified for the diverse responsibilities of his office, and is in every way an outstanding citizen of his community.

CHARLES L. NEIBEL came to Houston in 1917 from Cincinnati, and in 1919, became interested in the oil business, and in 1921 became Secretary and Treasurer of the United Petroleum Company, which was organized December 31st, 1917. Mr. Neibel, in addition to becoming well known in South Texas as an oil executive, is well known in Church and Religious circles throughout the country, where, prior to 1917, he had served as Pastor of some of the most prominent Presbyterian Churches. The United Petrol-

eum Company operates at Barbers Hill, Chambers County, and this Company obtained the first commercial oil in this field, but before bringing in a well and proving this field, they spent much time and money, but their perseverance has been worth a great deal to other companies and to the State of Texas in development. On July 31st, 1923, Mr. Neibel severed his connection with the United Petroleum Company to conduct a business of his own in oil land leases.

Mr. Neibel was born at Dayton, Ohio, March 24th, 1874. His father, Joseph H. D. Neibel, is a native of Ohio, also, and is engaged in the insurance business at Dayton, where he has been located for many years, and is well-known in the business circles of his home State. His mother was Miss Ellen J. Hooper, a member of a prominent Virginia family. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Montgomery County, Ohio, after which he attended Antioch College, and still later became a student of Princeton University, and in 1900 received the A. B. Degree from this Institution, and in the fall of 1900 he entered Princeton Theological Seminary and for two years pursued the seminary course and also pursued the post-graduate course in the University, receiving the degree of A. M. from the University in 1902 and graduated from the Seminary in 1903. Immediately after graduation from the Seminary he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry by the Presbytery of Dayton, Ohio, and then became assistant pastor of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. From 1908 to 1912 he was pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church at Washington, D. C. and from 1912 to 1917, Mr. Neibel was Pastor of the University Church, called Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. During the World War, Mr. Neibel was active in the welfare service, and was General Secretary of the Army Y. M. C. A. and director of Religious work at Camp Logan, Houston, for six months, and later at Camp Travis, San Antonio, as a War work lecturer in the training school of the National War Work Council. After the signing of the armistice, he was Executive Secretary of Training Institutes for demobilized troops at San Antonio, Texas, for the Southern States, and, after the close of the World War, Mr. Neibel became interested in the oil business.

Mr. Neibel was first married in 1904 to Mary Pierce Nevin, of Princeton, New Jersey, who died in Cincinnati in 1914. On June 26th, 1919, he was married again to Miss Josephine L. Dickinson, of Houston, a daughter of A. L. Dickinson, at one time associated with the United Oil Company, but now prominent in the real estate and business circles of San Antonio. They have one son, Charles D. Neibel, born July 10th, 1920. Mr. Neibel is a member of the River Oaks Country Club, the Princeton Club, of Houston and the Washington Chapter Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Neibel is a tennis enthusiast, in which he is an expert, and played in the National Championship in 1911 and 1912 at Newport. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Neibel has made many friends, in the business and Church circles here, and is popular with all classes, and is frequently called upon to fill the pulpit in the various churches of the City. Mr. Neibel is enthusiastic as to Houston and her future.



C. BARKLEY started his career in the banking business twelve years ago as a bank clerk, and has worked up through every intermediate position to the vice-presidency and cashiership of one of the large trust companies of Houston. Mr. Barkley came with the San Jacinto Trust Company as vice-president and cashier, on September 6th, 1921, which position he now holds. In addition to his banking experience, Mr. Barkley was for many years employed in the various branches of the railroad service, and continued in this line of endeavor until he entered the banking business in 1913.

A native Texan, Mr. Barkley was born at Gonzales, August 18th, 1888. His father, R. U. Barkley (deceased), was a native of Fayette County, Texas, where he grew to manhood, and later removed to Gonzales, Texas, where he was for many years well known as a farmer, merchant and educator, being one of the pioneers of Texas in the latter profession. He was a citizen of the Republic of Texas. R. U. Barkley's father, R. U. Barkley, came to Winchester, Fayette County, from Missouri, in 1828. His mother was Miss Julia McClellen, a native of Tennessee, and a member of a well known and pioneer family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Harwood and Gonzales, Texas, and in private schools of the Republic of Mexico.

As a very young man, Mr. Barkley started his business career with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Wichita Falls, Texas, where he remained for eighteen months. He then came to Houston and became associated with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and later with the Houston Belt and Terminal Railway, and spent five years in the employ of these two railroads. He then entered the employ of the Bankers Trust Company in 1913, and remained with this institution as a clerk from that time to 1918, when he went with the Guardian Trust Company as assistant secretary and treasurer. He remained in this position until September 6th, 1921. The assets of the San Jacinto Trust Company at that time were \$328,000 and today are over \$3,000,000. Mr. Barkley has made many friends since coming to Houston and is considered one of the leaders of the younger bankers of this city. He has other financial interests in the city, and is a director, secretary and treasurer of the Blodgett Development Company, a company engaged in the development of residential sub-divisions.

Mr. Barkley was married in San Marcos, Texas, on April 8th, 1913, to Miss Charlotte Brown, a native Texan and a daughter of O. T. Brown, for many years a resident of San Marcos, Texas, where he is well known in the business circles. They have one daughter, Charlotte Barkley. Mr. and Mrs. Barkley reside at 1914 Dunston Road. Mr. Barkley is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and takes an active interest in all civic matters having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston.



R. HUGH S. DEW, for seven years one of the leading physicians of South Texas, severed his connection with the medical fraternity and, with his brothers, has for a number of years been engaged in rice farming, cattle raising, general farming and marketing and oil lands. Dew Brothers is the style of the partnership and is composed of George L. Dew, DeWalt, Fort

Bend County; Henry Dew of Chambers County, Frank Y. Dew of Devers, Liberty County, and Dr. Hugh S. Dew, the subject of this sketch. They all have a particular branch of the business, and distinct duties to perform in connection with their various interests. Dr. Hugh S. Dew is, for the most part, engaged in cattle breeding and raising, all of which are grades. It is his belief, founded on experience and observation in the business, that grade cattle and hogs do better in this climate than high bred stock; however, he is experimenting with some high grade stock in Ft. Bend County. Practically all of the Dew Brothers cattle run in Liberty County, where it is nearly all open range from old rice acreage, and supports about one cow for every five acres. In Fort Bend County their business is managed by George L. Dew, where farming is the principal activity with some hog raising in connection. He manages the Brazos Valley Farming Company, and has some additional land interests there. Their oil lands are in and around Blue Ridge. About twenty years ago they bought five acres very cheap that were leased to the Humble Oil and Refining Company for a large sum, when the Blue Ridge field came in as a producing field. Dr. Dew put on about one-half of the West Edgemont Addition. This property is located in the most beautiful part of the city, lying southwest of the Montrose district.

Dr. Dew was born in Mississippi, August 18th, 1869, but came to Lavaca County, Texas, with his parents when only two years of age, and has always considered Texas his home State. His father, T. T. Dew, was a large cotton planter in Mississippi, before the Civil War, which swept away all his wealth, and he came to Lavaca County shortly after the close of the war, and for many years was engaged in sheep raising. He was a captain in the Civil War and died at the age of seventy-seven years. Dr. Dew's early education was obtained in the public schools of Lavaca County, after which he attended Baylor University at Waco and graduated from that institution with the A. B. degree. He then attended Tulane University at New Orleans, and later the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in the class of 1899 with the M. D. degree. After completing his education he began the practice of his profession at Edna, Jackson County, where he remained for ten months, when he removed to Thompson, Fort Bend County, and engaged in a general practice of medicine for six years, when he quit the profession and entered the business of cattle raising and farming, which he has continued since that time; he came to Houston in 1917.

Dr. Dew was married at Hallettsville, Lavaca County, in January, 1896, to Miss Mantie Veal, a native of Lavaca County and a daughter of Fred Richard Veal, a well known farmer and cattle man of Lavaca County and a member of an old Texas family, his forebears being among the pioneer settlers of Texas. They have one daughter, Lillie Veal Dew. Dr. and Mrs. Dew reside at 803 Lovett Boulevard, Montrose. Dr. Dew is a member of the Houston Club, Houston Chamber of Commerce, Cattle Raisers' Association. His family are of the Methodist faith. Dr. Dew is optimistic as to the future of Houston and South Texas and is looking forward to an era of great development in both the city and the farming section of the State.



W. H. Gandy



JEFF N. MILLER, one of the best known railroad builders and executive in Texas, retired from active railroad work in 1911, and since that time has resided in Houston, and is known as a Railroad Extension Expert. He maintains an office at 610 Binz Building and is engaged in several industrial enterprises. Mr. Miller entered the railroad service in June, 1880, as Chief Clerk to Gov. John C. Brown, Vice-President, and Col. George Noble, General Manager, of the Texas Pacific Railway, and remained with that road until 1893. From 1893 until 1896 he was Vice-President and General Manager of the Pecos Valley Railway, during which time he built that road from Carlsbad to Roswell, New Mexico, and carried the survey and location into Amarillo, Texas. Then from 1896 to 1904 he held the dual offices of Vice-President and General Manager for both the Houston, East and West Texas and the Houston and Texas Central Railways, and from 1904 to 1910 he was Vice-President and General Manager of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway, (The Gulf Coast Line), which extends from Brownsville, Texas, to Houston, and was started at Robstown in 1903 and completed to Brownsville in 1904, coming into Houston in 1907. Also from 1907 to 1910 he was President of the Rio Grande Railway. After 1910 he retired from active railroad work as an executive or in charge of construction.

Mr. Miller was born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, on May 6, 1858. His father, D. C. Miller, also a native of Pennsylvania, moved his family to the little city of Troy, Ohio, at the close of the Civil War, in 1865, where he resided and engaged in manufacturing during the remainder of his lifetime.

Mr. J. N. Miller's education was obtained in the public schools in Troy, Ohio, and in the Western Union Telegraph office, which he entered as a mere boy, being on the payroll of this company in 1867. Mr. Miller learned telegraphy when the reading was done from a tape, and train orders were not taken by sound. He was among the very first to learn to receive by sound. In 1870, receiving by sound came into general use, and this method was first begun on the old Dayton and Michigan Railroad. Mr. Miller began his career in railroad work as an operator for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, in Ohio, which road is now a part of the Baltimore and Ohio System.

Mr. Miller was married at Troy, Ohio, to Miss Nellie Crane, a member of a well known family of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Miller reside at 238 Westmoreland Boulevard. Mr. Miller is a 32nd Degree Mason, and a member of the A. F. and A. M., and a life member of the Kingsville, Texas, Blue Lodge of this order, which he helped to organize. He is also a life member of the Dallas Chapter, and a charter member of Hella Temple Shrine and of El Mina Temple, Galveston. He is also a member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, in which he takes an active interest, holds membership in the Old Time Telegraphers Association, and for more than a quarter of a century has been a member of the Social and Historical Association, and the Military Telegraph Operators Association, an organization which requires twenty-five years service as an operator in order to become eligible.

In the building of railroads and developing of the country of Texas, and the vast irrigating terri-

tory of New Mexico and the Rio Grande Valley, the name of Jeff N. Miller comes to the forefront. He has been a citizen of Houston for more than a quarter of a century, and during this time has been a tireless worker for the civic improvement, progress and advancement of the city, which regards him as one of its foremost citizens.



D. EHRHARDT, through his long years of experience in the drug business, saw the need of a pharmacy for the compounding and dispensing of medicine and sick-room supplies in Houston, and the Kress Building Pharmacy, of which he is sole proprietor, became a reality. The Kress Building Pharmacy was established in 1915 and purchased by Mr. Ehrhardt in 1922. This pharmacy carries a large and complete stock of sick-room supplies and maintains a high-class compounding and dispensing laboratory. The Kress Building Pharmacy is the only pharmacy in Houston that devotes all time and attention to the compounding and dispensing of medicine and furnishing of sick-room supplies. Every care is for the sick, and there is no article for the sick room that the Kress Building Pharmacy does not supply. Because of the central location and upstairs low rent the Kress Building Pharmacy is able to sell drugs and supplies twenty-five to thirty per cent cheaper than the regular down-town drug store. The popularity of the store is increasing steadily, as is indicated by the fact that business has increased one hundred per cent in the last twelve months.

A native Texan, Mr. Ehrhardt was born in Harris County in 1885. His father, J. G. Ehrhardt, also a native of Harris County, is still living on the farm where he was born. His mother was Miss Sophia Steighahn, a member of a well known Texas family. The public schools of Harris County provided the foundation for Mr. Ehrhardt's education, and later was a student at the Southwestern University at Georgetown, and still later attended the Medical Branch of the Texas University at Galveston, where he graduated from the pharmacy branch of this institution in 1906. In the same year in which he graduated, Mr. Ehrhardt went to Beaumont and entered the employ of the Dunlap Drug Store, where he remained for four years. He then went to Port Arthur and established a drug store, with a partner under the firm name of Ehrhardt and Wright. After one year he disposed of his interest in this drug store and came to Houston and entered the employ of the Sam Rouse Drug Store, where he remained for one year. He then purchased an interest in the Corner Drug Store, and continued with this establishment until 1921, when he went with the Public Drug Store Number 2, as Secretary and Treasurer. He severed his connection with this store in November, 1922, and purchased the Kress Building Pharmacy, as he clearly saw the opportunity in a store of this kind for serving the public efficiently and economically.

Mr. Ehrhardt was married in Austin in 1912 to Miss Agnes Humphrey, a daughter of R. M. Humphrey (deceased) a widely known citizen of Texas. They have two children, Catherine and C. D. Ehrhardt, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Ehrhardt reside at 4712 Rusk Avenue. Mr. Ehrhardt is identified with and takes an active interest in all agencies working for the greater development, progress and advancement of Houston.



HUGH K. WADDELL, for upwards of two decades one of the vital forces for progress in mercantile circles at Houston, and vice president of one of the largest furniture houses in the city, enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Waddell, since 1916 vice president of Waddell's House Furnishing Company, Inc., has taken an active part in the management of this house, giving his attention to the development of the business along broad lines. The firm was founded by his father, Mr. H. Waddell, and had been for many years associated with the civic development of the city. Occupying a modern six-story building of 100,000 square feet of floor space, beautifully appointed and arranged, at 1102-4-6-8 Prairie Avenue, at the corner of Fannin, the Waddell House Furnishing Company is ideally located in the heart of the business district. The stock of furniture is complete, and is distinctive by reason of the exceptional quality that is the rule. The company maintains a drapery manufacturing department in the store, where draperies are made for the stock as well as to order. It also operates a mattress factory at the corner of Sampson and Walker Streets, which with the warehouse also located here, has 100,000 square feet of floor space. There are about one hundred people employed by the company and the annual volume of business exceeds \$1,250,000.00. The other officers of the firm are M. R. Waddell, president; Earl Wilson, secretary and treasurer, and G. A. Rick, manager. Mr. Waddell gives special attention to display, and his attractive window displays are features that add much to the general atmosphere of attractiveness of the establishment. Mr. Waddell has been with the business for a score of years, coming in as a young man of nineteen, working in the office. Later he was made secretary and treasurer, and in 1916 vice president, the office he now holds. He is also one of the directors of the Second National Bank, and is vice president of the McGregor Land and Cattle Company, whose ranches are located in New Mexico and Texas.

Hugh K. Waddell was born at Houston, the eleventh of November, 1884, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Waddell, for many years residents of this city. His father was one of the leading figures in the business world here, and was the founder of the Waddell House Furnishing Company. Mr. Waddell was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after finishing his education went with the Waddell House Furnishing Company.

Mr. Waddell was married in 1917 to Miss Agnes McGregor, a native of the Lone Star State. They have since made their home in Houston, at 2404 Caroline Street, and have three children, Hugh K. Junior, John Malcolm, and Rutherford. Mr. Waddell is an Elk, a member of the Turnverein, the Houston Country Club and the Houston Club.



ROBERT G. HEWITT has for the past thirteen years been associated with the floral business of Houston, and the Hewitt Flower Shop, of which he is Manager and one-half owner, is located at 1508 Main Street, and is one of the most attractive and artistic retail floral stores in the city, his partner in the business being Mr. W. C. Griffing of Beaumont, Texas. Mr. Hewitt grows all kinds of hot house plants, and his business consists mostly of cut flowers. He furnishes flowers

and plants for house decorations, special cut flowers and plants for weddings, and designs of all kinds and sizes for funerals. In addition to his floral business, Mr. Hewitt does landscaping for private residences and civic grounds, and sells nursery stock of all kinds. Hewitt's Flower Shop is splendidly located and equipped to handle his large business.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Hewitt was born in Lynnville in 1878. His parents, E. G. Hewitt and Sarah E. Hewitt, were well known citizens of Tennessee, where they were large land owners and farmers. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Lynnville, Tennessee.

Mr. Hewitt came to Texas in 1896 and for a number of years was engaged in farming. He came to Houston in 1910 and was employed with the Kerr Floral Company for one year. He then went with the Brazos Green houses, where he remained for nine years, and was manager of this large plant. In 1920 he started his present business, which has had a steady growth from the beginning. Mr. Hewitt was married in Jackson County, Texas, in 1910, to Miss Vera Joines, a daughter of E. T. Joines and Tybatha Joines, large land owners and planters of Jackson County. They have one daughter, Mabel Pearl, thirteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt reside at 1112 Hogan Street. Mr. Hewitt is interested in all matters having to do with the civic believes is destined to be the greatest city in the Southwest.



EDWARD T. KEOUGH has for more than a decade been held in high esteem at Houston for his work in the storage and moving business. Mr. Keough is general manager of the A. B. C. Storage and Moving Company, Incorporated, established the thirtieth of June, 1913. This firm engages in commercial and household storage, heavy hauling, light hauling and all kinds of moving, packing of household goods and drayage. They operate a fleet of trucks and teams and employ from ten to fifteen employees. The A. B. C. Company occupies a modern fireproof building at 802 and 804 Walnut Street, where they have twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space for this storage of household goods and merchandise.

Mr. Keough was born at Galveston, Texas, the seventh of March, 1888, son of J. T. Keough, a native of Galveston who was drowned during the storm at Galveston in 1900, and Josephine Simmons Keough. After the storm, Mrs. Keough removed to Houston, and Mr. Keough was educated in the schools of this city. He began work as a boy, with the Mosehart-Keller Carriage Works, and for two years was with a railroad. He went in the storage business in 1916, with the A. B. C. Company, until he joined the army, enlisting on July 7th, 1917, in the 111th Field Signal Battalion, 36th Division, serving in France eleven months, being discharged as sergeant at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, on June 19th, 1919, at which time he returned to Houston and resumed his connections with the A. B. C. Storage Company, and in 1922 was made general manager of the business.

Mr. Keough was married at Houston, in 1922, to Miss Eunice Flow, a native of Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Keough make their home at 504 Colquit Street. Mr. Keough is a T. P. A. and a Mason, Blue Lodge, Fort Worth, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine.



Edward H. H.



C. SORELLE, oil operator and investor, is one of the best known of the younger men operating in the coastal fields and since entering the business in 1913 has been more than ordinarily successful. He was identified with some of the larger companies for several years and in 1919 went into business for himself, forming a partnership with H. A. Meyer, and operating under the firm name of Meyer and SoRelle. During the past few years the firm has attained to a position of leadership in the oil fraternity of Houston and South Texas and by the application of the highest principles of business ethics has won the confidence of a large and ever increasing clientele.

Offices for Meyer and SoRelle are maintained at 308 Scanlan Building and the principal activity of the firm is confined to blocking large acreage of oil leases and arranging to have them drilled. After the partnership was formed on August 1, 1919, they secured a tract at Pierce Junction and arranged with Snowden and McSweeney to drill it, retaining a working interest in the production for their profit. The venture was highly successful and the daily production from the lease at one time aggregated fifteen thousand barrels. The lease is still producing about five hundred barrels of oil per day and there has been shipped from this field a total of more than one million barrels of oil.

Another successful venture by Meyer and SoRelle was the blocking of the Big Creek field in Fort Bend County. Arrangements were made with the Gulf Production Company and with Snowden and McSweeney to drill this tract and the first test proved a producer. The firm is interested in the entire Big Creek field at this time.

Mr. SoRelle is a native of Louisiana and was born at Many in Sabine Parish, on July 19, 1890. He is a son of Judge Don E. SoRelle, native of Wood County, Texas, whose people came to Texas from Mississippi, before the Civil War. Judge SoRelle has practiced law in Louisiana for many years and served for several terms as district Judge. He is now engaged in private practice and is one of the best known members of the bar in the state. Mr. SoRelle's mother was formerly Miss Mattie Iona Self, a native of Vernon Parish, Louisiana. Her family were formerly residents of Mississippi.

Mr. SoRelle received preliminary education in the public schools of Sabine Parish and graduated at the Many High School in 1909. He then entered the academic department of the University of Louisiana at Baton Rouge, and continued his studies there for three years. After leaving college he became identified with the Gulf Production Company and spent two years in Old Mexico leasing, purchasing and scouting. He also did scout and leasing work for the Gulf in Texas and Louisiana. He worked out of Houston most of the time he was identified with the Gulf interests and returned here to establish his home and business in 1919.

On January 25, 1917, Mr. SoRelle was married at Rosenberg, Texas, to Miss Nita Lucille Ray, daughter of Taylor Ray, well known business man of Fort Bend County. Mr. and Mrs. SoRelle have three children, Nita Ray, A. C., Jr., and Virginia.

A man of splendid personality, Mr. SoRelle is devoted to his family and his business. He is of the type of energetic young business man who once

he undertakes a proposition never lets go until it has been carried to a successful conclusion. He is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge at Rosenberg, and is affiliated with the Baptist Church. He is interested in several enterprises other than his partnership business and is a director of the Pathfinder Oil Company.



LIFFORD L. WARREN, 305 Hagerman Street, is a native Texan and has been a resident of Houston for more than two decades, having come to this city to reside in January, 1902.

During practically his entire business career Mr. Warren has been engaged in the plumbing and heating business. He started in this line of work immediately after coming to Houston and was with the Keithly Company and their successors, the Warren Plumbing Company (which he helped to organize in 1906) until the establishment of his own business in 1922. For fifteen years he was treasurer of the Warren Plumbing Company and developed a splendid following, and during the World War he was general superintendent of plumbing at Camp Logan, and after completing his work at Camp Logan he was transferred to Ellington Field, having full charge of all plumbing, steam fitting, sewers and water mains.

He is now operating as C. L. Warren, Plumbing Contractor, and has been doing a splendid business, which is showing a consistent and steady growth. He has from fifteen to eighteen employees and carries a large stock of parts and fittings. He has a splendidly equipped shop and is prepared to undertake practically any sized job in the plumbing or heating line. His work is principally with residences, apartment houses and mercantile building jobs. Work now under way and contracted for indicates he will do more than one hundred jobs during the current year. A characteristic feature of his work is the attention given to seemingly unimportant details. Workmen are instructed never to leave a job until it is complete in every essential particular and this has resulted in his firm becoming widely known for the high character of work on every job entrusted to it.

Mr. Warren was born at Sherman in 1887 and is a son of William and Belle (Ritter) Warren. His father was for many years a well known farmer and land owner in North Texas. In 1898 the family moved to the plains of West Texas, where Mr. Warren received his education in the public schools, and coming to Houston in 1902. Mr. Warren early in life turned his attention to the plumbing and heating trade and by applying the highest business principles to the business has achieved a splendid success. He is a firm believer in the adage that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well and will not countenance poor workmanship or the use of inferior material. He is very popular among building contractors and has a large following that insures a continuation of all the work it is possible for him to handle.

In 1908 Mr. Warren was married at Houston, to Miss Bessie Blondeau. They have two children—Herbert, twelve, and Loleet, eight. Mr. Warren is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Houston Turnverein and has been quite active in the work of both organizations for a number of years.



JOHN R. SUMAN came to Houston in 1912 and since that time has won a reputation in oil circles as both a geologist and an executive. Mr. Suman is vice president and general manager of the Rio Bravo Oil Company, and general superintendent in Texas of the Associated Oil Company of California. These companies have two hundred and fifty men employed in the Texas organization and with their own equipment drill the wells on their properties. Mr. Suman came with the Rio Bravo Oil Company as assistant geologist, and became chief engineer of this company in 1914, and served in this capacity until 1917, when he resigned in order to become associated with the Roxana Petroleum Company as technical superintendent of operation in Texas and Louisiana. In 1919, he returned to the Rio Bravo Oil Company as assistant manager and in January, 1922, he was in addition to his other duties, made assistant manager of the East Coast Oil Company, and in April, 1923, was made manager of both companies. In May, 1925, he was made vice president and general manager of the Rio Bravo Oil Company. The Rio Bravo Oil Company is a Texas and Louisiana subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Rio Bravo Oil Company has a production of approximately four thousand barrels per day in Texas and Louisiana, and the Associated Oil Company has about four thousand barrels per day in Texas. All business having to do with these two companies is handled through Mr. Suman's office at 316 Southern Pacific Building, Houston, Texas.

Mr. Suman was born at Daleville, Indiana, April 9th, 1890. His father, G. O. Suman, a native of Indiana, was for many years engaged in the gas business in that state where he was well known in this line. He is now retired from active business, and is residing in Los Angeles, California. His mother was Miss Nora Way, a member of a prominent Indiana family. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Los Angeles, where he graduated from the latter in 1908. He then became a student of the University of Southern California for two years, when he entered the University of California, and graduated from that institution in the Class of 1912, with the degree of B. S. in mining engineering. After leaving college, Mr. Suman engaged in the oil business and has been engaged in some branch of this industry since that time. In addition to his success in the oil industry, he is a writer of note, and published in 1921, the first edition of "Petroleum Production Methods," which is now in its third edition, 15,000 copies having been sold. "Petroleum Production Methods" is used as a textbook in the University of Pittsburg and a reference book in the University of California. Other colleges that are putting in courses of this nature are using it for reference and text. Mr. Suman also writes for various technical societies and oil journals. He is the owner of several patent appliances, consisting of oil tools and field appliances. The Lucey Manufacturing Company handles some, and other companies handle other of his appliances and patents. Mr. O. Mowers, his father-in-law, is interested with him in some of the patents that are being manufactured. He is a director of the Gulf Publishing Company, and is secretary and treasurer of the Patent Pump Company.

Mr. Suman was married in Pasadena, California, December 16th, 1912, to Miss Beatrice Mowers, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of O. Mowers, an inventor of note. The marriage ceremony of Mr. Suman and wife was performed by the late Robert Burdette, known and loved throughout the entire country. They have two children, John Robert Suman, Jr., and Richard Harlan. In fraternal, social and technical organizations, Mr. Suman is a member of the A. F. and A. M., is a Knight Templar, is a member of Delta Upsilon, Tau Beta Pi, an honorary fraternity in engineering of the University of California, University Club, Houston Club, Houston Country Club, Mid Continent Oil and Gas Association, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, California Academy of Science, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and is president of the Houston Geological Society. At this time he is serving as chairman of The American Petroleum Institute Committee on Standardization of Pumping Equipment in Texas. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Suman is considered one of the leading oil men of the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast fields. He is recognized as one of the leading geologists engaged in this line of endeavor, and is as popular with the men in the field as with the oil fraternity in general.



CHARLES C. BELL, JR., one of the recent recruits to the business world of Houston, has since coming to this city in 1919 been identified with construction operations. Mr. Bell is the owner of the Bell Construction Company, which he established shortly after his arrival in the city. He engages in a general contracting and building business, and also operates a large lumber yard. In October, 1923, the retail lumber business was incorporated as the Bellkamp Lumber Company. He has an exceptionally good location on the railroad, his plant covering two city blocks at 3411-3511 McKinney Avenue. He finances and builds homes, averaging around a hundred houses annually, and employing a hundred men. Mr. Bell has a complete mill and his own shop, with all departments separate, the four buildings comprising his plant aggregating twenty thousand feet of floor space. Mr. Bell devotes most of his time to home-building, and by enabling citizens to own homes which they can pay for on small monthly payments, has done much toward making Houston a City of Homes.

Mr. Bell was born at Booneville, Missouri, in 1896, son of Charles C. and Anna Bell. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school there. He then went to Princeton for three years, following this by a period of military service. At the beginning of the World War he enlisted in March, 1917, in the Heavy Artillery, going overseas, and receiving his discharge in September, 1919. Mr. Bell came to Texas, and Houston, in October, 1919, and shortly afterward established the Bell Construction Company, which he has since operated. He makes his home at the Rice Hotel, and is a member of the Houston Club and the University Club. As one of the younger business men of Houston, he has impressed this city with his progressive and successful business ideals, and has a future that promises well. He has made many friends, making good in the business world by a policy of fair treatment and courtesy.



John R. Simon



WALTER H. CRAWFORD, one of the leaders in Houston engaged in the manufacturing field, has built a successful enterprise and has contributed to the development of the city along industrial lines. Mr. Crawford is president and manager of the Redskin Products Company, Inc., a business which was established in 1922. Other officers of the company are Mr. E. Glenn, vice president, and W. T. Wise, secretary and treasurer. The company manufacture the well known Redskin line of auto enamels and other auto chemical products, the entire line of specialties comprising over sixty products. All these products are marketed under the trade name "Redskin" and this brand has come to be synonymous with quality in the field of auto specialties. In Houston alone one hundred and fifty-two dealers are handling Redskin products and are boosting them as "Houston made" products. The line is also being introduced throughout the entire Southwest and it will be only a matter of a few years before this superior line will see nation wide distribution. The plant, equipped with the most modern manufacturing equipment, is located at 219 and 221 Preston Avenue, and has a force of employees. All products are scientifically compounded and are perfected before being distributed commercially, and every effort is made to keep the Redskin line the best line of auto specialties possible to produce. Recently the company manufactured and delivered its two millionth product bearing the name "Redskin". This sales record reflects the most unusual career of the company, and it is a record that few new manufacturing concerns throughout the United States has ever equalled. The Redskin Products Company is the only company in the South that manufactures a complete line of products under one label in this field. These products are packed in handy, convenient cases, each particularly adapted to perform some special service in assisting the automobile owner to keep his car in first class shape. There is the Redskin Auto Top Dressing, which, if used once or twice each season, would more than double the life of an auto top. Then there is the Redskin Auto Enamel and the Redskin Ford Car Enamel, which any amateur may use in bringing back the original brilliant color and appearance of his automobile. In fact, whether it be a punctured tube, porous top, leaky radiator, rusty fender, squeaky spring, or dulled enamel finish, there is a Redskin product particularly designed to heal the injury or repair the damaged part.

Walter H. Crawford was born at Ironton, Ohio, the second of July, 1894. His father, W. H. Crawford, a native of Ohio, has lived at Ironton for many years and is a retail grocery merchant there. His mother, before her marriage Miss Mary Etta Garner, is now deceased. Mr. Crawford attended the public schools of Ironton and after leaving school was with the Inland Steel Company at Indian Harbor, Indiana, for two years. He then went to Huntington, West Virginia, and was with the United Fuel and Gas Company there for a time prior to coming to Texas. In 1913 he went to Lufkin, Texas, and was with the Philip A. Ryan Lumber Company, as secretary, until 1916. In that year he came to Houston and formed a partnership business, the Moon-Crawford Tire Company. Later he organized the Savage Tire Company of Houston, operating that business until

1919 when he organized the Rambler Rubber Corporation.

Mr. Crawford was married at Lufkin, Texas, the fifteenth of August, 1915, to Miss Eva Glenn, a native of the Lone Star State. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have an attractive home at 1203 Willard Avenue, and are the parents of two children, Dorothy and Mary. Mr. Crawford is a Blue Lodge Mason at Lufkin, Texas and is an Elk. In business circles he is known as a progressive young man with executive ability and he has many friends here who are watching his career with interest.



JOHN R. YOUNG has been active in the business and insurance circles of Houston, Texas, for more than a score of years. Mr. Young is a partner and manager of the John R. Young and Company, insurance, which was established in this city in 1909 and this firm has since that time become one of the leading insurance firms here. Mr. Young inherited a liking for insurance from his father, who was among the best known insurance men in South Texas, and from whom he learned his first lessons in this line of business, and he has spent his entire life in this field of activity. Associated with Mr. Young and active in the business is Mr. W. O. Woods, who for many years has been actively engaged in business here. John R. Young and Company represent eight large insurance companies, and confine their business to local territory. A well organized staff of twelve people are employed in the offices of this company, who make their service to their clients their watchword. The firm does a very large business, and both of the members are popular with the business people of Houston. Their offices are located in the Chronicle Building, which are well equipped in every respect for their work. Mr. Young has other interests, the most important of which is an 1800 acre plantation in Waller County.

A native Texan, Mr. Young was born in Waller County on January 26th, 1879. His father, John R. Young (deceased since 1889) was a pioneer in the insurance business of Texas. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Hempstead, Texas, after which he attended St. Edward's College of Austin, Texas, and later became a student of the University of Texas. He left this institution in 1897, returned home and entered business, removing to Houston in 1904. His first position here was with the well known insurance firm of Cravens and Kelly, after which he engaged in business for himself under the name of Young and Felker. This firm continued for some time, after which the present partnership was formed with Mr. Woods.

Mr. Young was married at Houston in April, 1907, to Miss Mary Felker, a native Texan and a member of a prominent family of Hempstead. They have four children, Edwin A., John R. Jr., Leighton Felker and James A. Young. Mr. and Mrs. Young reside at 4504 Caroline Street. Mr. Young is a member of the Knights of Columbus and has attained to the fourth degree in this organization and is a member of the Knights of Columbus Luncheon Club. He is also a member of many of the social and civic organizations of Houston in which he takes an active interest. He is optimistic as to the future of Houston and believes that this city is soon to become the metropolis of the Southwest.



GEORGE SAWTELLE, although a comparatively recent addition to the oil fraternity of Houston, has had an experience in the oil business which began in boyhood, and is regarded as one of the leading executives of this generation. Mr. Sawtelle is vice president and general manager of the Kirby Petroleum Company, with offices on the sixth floor of the Great Southern Building, and is regarded as a valuable acquisition to this company and to the oil fraternity of South Texas. The Kirby Petroleum Company operates in the Mexia fault district, West Texas, and in the Gulf Coast, and own the mineral rights to about 100,000 acres of land in Southwest Texas.

Shortly after leaving college in 1916 Mr. Sawtelle went to the border, where he took an examination for a commission in the regular army. When war was declared he was serving with the Twenty-first Cavalry, which was reorganized as artillery to go to France. He served as captain of the Seventh French Mortar Battery. He went to France with this battery in July, 1918, where he remained one year. He was recommended by General Horn for a promotion to a commission as major before the Armistice was signed.

Mr. Sawtelle was married at Junction City, Kansas, November 1st, 1917, to Miss Mary Seamore Sawtell, a native of Kansas and a daughter of C. E. Sawtell (deceased), a well known merchant of Kansas. They have two children, Flint and Ermina Mae. Mr. and Mrs. Sawtelle reside at 3701 Audubon Place. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine, the Delta Upsilon of Lehigh University, the American Petroleum Geologists' Association, the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the American Chemical Society, and the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sawtelle has had a successful career, and is rapidly forging ahead in the oil business, and with his unusual college advantages and training, along with his practical experience, he is destined to become a leader in the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast fields.



P. KEITHLY, for more than thirty years has been well known in South Texas, as a business man and citizen. During this period he took an active part in the plumbing trade here. Mr. Keithly started in the retail plumbing business in 1895, in a small way, and began the wholesale business in 1912, which from the beginning grew rapidly and was the largest exclusive plumbing and heating equipment plant in Houston at the time of his retirement.

A native Texan, Mr. Keithly was born in Grayson County in 1872. His parents, John A. Keithly and Martha Keithly, were pioneer settlers of North Texas. The public and high schools at Denison supplied the foundation for Mr. Keithly's education and a course in a Denison business college provided him with his early business training.

Mr. Keithly started his business career as a journeyman plumber and did plumbing work in twenty-three states. He came to Houston in 1893, and began work as a plumber, which he continued for a short time, when he started in the contracting and retail plumbing business. He remained in that branch of the business until 1912, when he entered the wholesale field. Among the buildings in Houston for which the Keithly Company furnished the

plumbing and heating equipment are, the Rice Hotel, Second National Bank Building, Union National Bank Building, South End Junior High School, four buildings at the Rice Institute and many others. On June 11th, 1925, he sold out to the Crane Company.

Mr. Keithly was married in Houston in 1896, to Miss Clinton DeWitt Cockrell, a member of a well known Houston family, where her father was for many years engaged in the grocery business. They have one daughter, Mrs. Florence Keithly Turner. The family home is at 5303 Austin Street. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Keithly is a member of the B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias and the Houston Club. During the thirty-three years that Mr. Keithly has resided in Houston he has seen many changes and transformations take place, and he expects the city to continue its steady, consistent growth and is looking forward to an era of great business prosperity in all lines.



S. A. RUTHERFORD of Houston, Texas, has for many years been an active figure in the hotel circles of Texas, where he has successfully managed and operated some of the State's largest and most modern hostelries. Mr. Rutherford is the lessee and manager of the Hotel Judson of this city—a splendid, fireproof building, which was opened to the public on December 1st, 1925. This hotel, which was built by W. T. Carter, Jr., is three stories in height and is the last word in modern hotel buildings. The two upper floors are occupied by the Hotel Judson, having sixty-two guest rooms on these floors, thirty-one of which are equipped with private bath. The hotel is elegantly and luxuriously furnished, with an air of home life seldom found in hotels. About fifty of these rooms are occupied by permanent tenants, who awaited the completion of this building in order to make it their permanent abode. The Hotel Judson is conveniently located at the corner of La Branch and Rusk streets.

Mr. Rutherford's career covers many years of hotel experience in various portions of the country. Prior to the opening of this hostelry, Mr. Rutherford had successfully managed the Bender Hotel of this city, with Mr. Daley, from 1914 to 1919. For a period of seven years he had managed the Tremont Hotel of Galveston, Texas, and for one year managed the Hot Wells Hotel and Bath House at San Antonio, Texas. He also successfully managed the Hotel Raleigh at Waco for one year, and is well known to the traveling public of Texas.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Rutherford was born at Clarksville on June 9th, 1875. His father, J. F. Rutherford, and mother, Mrs. Virginia (Clark) Rutherford, were both natives of Kentucky and members of prominent families of that State. His education was obtained in the public schools of Tennessee.

Mr. Rutherford is a member of the B. P. O. E. and many other fraternal and social organizations of Houston, in all of which he takes an active interest. His church affiliation is with the Presbyterian faith, which is the religion of his forbears. During his time of residence here, which began in 1914, Mr. Rutherford has taken an active interest in the up-building and advancement of this city, and is a consistent booster for it, never losing an opportunity to speak a good word for the metropolis of the Southwest.



George Santille



ROBERT LEE YOUNG, chairman of the executive committee of the Peer Oil Corporation with a quarter of a century of experience in the oil business as an organizer, operator and producer, is recognized as one of the leading executives among oil men of the country. The Peer Oil Corporation is the result of a merger of the Monarch Oil and Refining Company, the Southern Petroleum Company and the Kansas and Gulf Company. The latter had properties in Oklahoma, Kansas and North Texas. The Southern Petroleum had holdings in West Columbia, Humble and Damon Mound, and the Monarch at Hull, Goose Creek and several other coastal fields, as well as Smackover. The Peer Oil Corporation, with their Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana holdings have been successfully developing their properties in these states. The headquarters and general offices are located at 901-905 State National Bank Building. Mr. Young is one of the pioneer oil men of the Gulf Coast and has been successful in his operations. In connection with his associates, he organized the Crown Oil and Refining Company, which they later sold to the White Oil Corporation. Prior to this transaction he had developed other valuable properties. The Monarch Oil and Refining Company was organized in December, 1919.

A native Texan, Mr. Young was born in Travis County September 4, 1869. His father, R. S. Young, a member of an old Virginia family, who later removed to Kentucky, came to Texas in 1868. His mother was prior to her marriage, Miss Sarah Jane Fletcher, a member of a well known Kentucky family. Mr. Young's early education was obtained in the public schools of Texas, after which he took special courses at college that would prove of value to him when he engaged in business on his own responsibility. Mr. Young has never ceased to be a student, and is considered unusually trained and gifted in many branches of study, but especially in mathematics.

Mr. Young began his business career in the cattle and mercantile business at Lometa, Texas, and was engaged in this line of business for a period of four years when he was elected County Tax Assessor of Lampasas County and served in this capacity for a period of four years. Mr. Young was among the first of the Texas people to enter the producing end of the oil business. In 1901 he went to Beaumont, and with the keen perception and sound judgment that has predominated his career, he saw the possibilities in that field. In 1905 he was a producer at Saratoga and in 1906 went to Sour Lake where he also brought in wells, and later at Humble, Goose Creek, Hull, Burkburnett and Mexia. He has been closely connected with the commercial interests of Houston since coming here in 1915, has served for several years as president of the Gulf Coast Oil Producers Association and as a director in the A. and M. College of Texas, in which he takes a great interest.

Mr. Young was married at Lometa, Texas, in 1895 to Miss Alice E. McKean, a native of the Lone Star State, and a daughter of Frank McKean, a well known citizen of this state who came to Texas in 1877 and located at Austin, later moving to Lampasas County, Texas. He established the town of Lometa where Mrs. Young was born. Mr. McKean was a soldier in the Union Army, having answered Lincoln's first call for volunteers. His grandfather

was Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and at the same time held the unique position of chief justice of the Supreme Court and governor of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Young have three daughters: Roberta, now Mrs. J. J. Donnelly, who has a daughter, Betsy; Thelma K. Young and Ruth G., now Mrs. Geo. McGonigle of Brownsville. Mrs. Young is prominent in club and social circles, and devotes a great deal of her time to civic matters. Mr. Young takes a great interest in agricultural matters, and he personally developed one of the finest farms in South Texas, which is modern in every particular. He is active in other fields of business and civic matters. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Young is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club and the Methodist Church.



CHARLES J. GERNER has for more than a score of years been engaged in the lumber business in Houston, and for the past sixteen years has been president and treasurer of the Gerner Lumber Company. This company are wholesale and retail dealers in lumber and building material of every kind and are builders of homes which they sell to purchasers on the easy payment plan; they also finance the building of residences. The plant of the Gerner Lumber Company is located at 2323 Nance Avenue, occupies one-half of a city block and its buildings are conveniently located on the railroad. This lumber company is regarded as one of the strongest and most reliable in the city, and their business is growing every day. Other officers of the Gerner Lumber Company are Sam Bassett, vice president and manager, and William Ingram, secretary.

Mr. Gerner was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1866. His father, Gottlieb Gerner, was one of the first men to manufacture tin plate in the United States, and later was for many years engaged in the lumber business in Chicago. His mother, Christena Gerner, was well known as a charity and church worker. Mr. Gerner's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gerner has been engaged in the lumber business practically all his life, which he started in Chicago. He came to Texas and to Houston in 1902 and engaged in the lumber business with other companies, until 1907 when he organized the present company. Mr. Gerner is gradually retiring from active business, and his eldest son is being fitted through experience in every department, to become manager of the Gerner Lumber Company.

Mr. Gerner was married in Chicago, in 1902, to Miss Ida M. Merchant, a daughter of James and Minerva Merchant, who were from Texas and had been engaged in the cattle business and owners of vast oil lands. They have two sons, Charles Frederick, twenty years of age, and Ambrose, aged eighteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Gerner reside at 4401 Montrose Boulevard. Mr. Gerner is a member of both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple; he is also a member of the B. P. O. E. Mr. Gerner is interested in all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston, and expects the city to continue its steady, consistent growth, and is looking forward to an era of great business prosperity in all lines.

ROBERT D. FARISH has spent his entire business life in the various branches of the oil industry of the Texas fields. He is president of the Farlyn Oil Company, independent operators, operating in leading Texas oil fields. The vice-president of the company is John H. Lynd. J. A. Green, Jr., is secretary and treasurer. Prior to the organization of this company, Mr. Farish was for one year vice-president and general manager of the Varner Oil Company, of which Mike Hogg of Hogg Brothers was president. He was formerly general superintendent of the Land, Lease and Scout Department of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, which naturally is one of the most important departments of an oil company. Mr. Farish had complete charge of all lands of the company, and the buying of leases for Texas and Southern Louisiana. Mr. Farish's experience began in the oil fields of Electra, Texas. His knowledge of formations and surface conditions was gained through hard work in the oil field, and in this manner helps to fit him for the important position which he later held with the Humble Oil and Refining Company, one of the largest oil companies in the United States, and Mr. Farish's department was proportionately large and efficient.

Mr. Farish was born at Mayersville, Mississippi, September 24th, 1894. His father, William Stamps Farish of Virginia (deceased) was a popular and well known lawyer of Mississippi. His mother was formerly Miss Katherine Power, a member of a prominent Mississippi family, and is now a resident of Houston. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Mayersville, Mississippi, and later he attended the Sewanee Military Academy of Tennessee, and still later became a student of the University of the South. Mr. Farish was an athlete in his school days and is still active in sports, and because of his great love for horses, his preference is polo. He did not finish the prescribed course of the University of the South, leaving to come to Texas, which he did in 1913, and went directly to the oil fields of Electra, and started as a helper on an oil rig. He remained in the Electra field for approximately a year, holding various jobs in connection with rotary and cable tool work. He left the North Texas fields and came to Houston and immediately resumed work in the Coastal fields, and received experience in practically all of the South Texas oil fields as driller, field superintendent and scout. He held a position with the Gulf Production Company in the leasing department as a scout for some time, and resigned from this company to accept a position with the Humble Oil and Refining Company in their leasing department just after the reorganization of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and remained with that company for only three months. He then entered the Naval Aviation Branch of the Service, and in December, 1917, was sent to the Pensacola Training School, after which he was sent to France. Mr. Farish remained in France for eight months, when he returned to the United States and was discharged on February 5th, 1919, and returned to the Humble Oil and Refining Company as general superintendent of the Land, Lease and Scout Department, which position he held until June, 1924, when he became vice-president and general manager of the Varner Oil Company. Mr. Farish is one of the most pop-

ular young oil men in South Texas, not only with his associates and executives, but with the men in the field as well. He is a brother of Mr. William S. Farish, president of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, who is one of the best known oil executives in the Southwest, and is regarded as one of the most capable as well. He is also a brother of Stephen P. Farish, president of the Navarro Oil Company, and president of the Reed Roller Bit Company.

Mr. Farish is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, the River Oaks Country Club, the Houston Riding and Polo Club, the Exchange Club, the Allegro Club, the University Club, the Conopus Club and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon College Fraternity. In addition to his oil business, he is active in various other commercial enterprises and is vice-president of the Emsco Screen and Pipe Company, vice-president of the National Bond and Mortgage Company, director of the Public National Bank, and a director of the Plaza Apartment Hotel Corporation. Mr. Farish resides at 4412 Montrose Boulevard. Mr. Farish never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for Houston and her future, and believes that the time is near at hand when this city will lead the entire Southwest.



WALLACE E. PRATT, a Director of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, came to Houston in 1916, as a petroleum geologist.

Mr. Pratt was born at Phillipsburg, Kansas, on March 15, 1885. His father, W. H. Pratt, (deceased) a native of Orange County, New Jersey, was for sixteen years judge of the 17th Judicial District of Kansas. His mother, formerly Miss Olive B. Bostetter, was born in Ohio. Mr. Pratt entered the University of Kansas in 1903 and graduated with the following degrees: 1907, A. B., 1908, B. S., 1909, M. A., 1914, E. M.

From 1909 to 1915, Mr. Pratt was geologist with the Division of Mines of the Government of the Philippine Islands, becoming Chief of the Division in 1912. In January, 1916, Mr. Pratt came to Houston as geologist for the Texas Company, one of which was spent in Mexico and Central America, he became Chief Geologist for the Humble Oil and Refining Company, succeeding to the position of Director in charge of the acquisition of oil lands, in January, 1925.

Mr. Pratt was married in Tokio, Japan, on December the 30, 1912, to Miss Pearl M. Stuckey, daughter of Albert Stuckey, of Formosa, Kansas. Three children were born to this union, Fletcher Stuckey, Nancy Jane, and Houston Wallace.

Mr. Pratt was President of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists 1922. He is a member of the Geological Society of America, the Society of Economic Geologists, Sigma XI, a national honorary Scientific Society, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the American Seismological Society. He is author of about fifty short papers dealing with economic geology and mineral resources in general. Most of his published work has to do with petroleum, but a number treat of the geology and resources of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Pratt is a member of a number of local social organizations, including the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, the University Club and the River Oaks Country Club.



W. H. F. F. F.



DAVID S. PRICE is well and favorably known in Houston and South Texas, where, for the past eighteen years, he has been at the head of a successful clothing business. Mr. Price is president of Leopold and Price, Inc., which was established in Houston in 1906, and the business of this firm has had a phenomenal growth since that time, and was incorporated in 1915. The Leopold and Price, Inc., located at 509 Main Street, carry a full and complete line of men's clothing, hats and furnishings. It is a store of real service for men. This establishment occupies two floors, each twenty-five by one hundred feet, and employ from eighteen to twenty-five experienced people. Other officers of the Leopold and Price, Inc., are A. P. Todd, Vice-President and Treasurer, and A. G. Carter, Secretary.

A native Texan, Mr. Price was born at Bastrop in 1876. His father, R. J. Price, came to Texas from Alabama, in 1842, when Texas was a pioneer State, to which men from the older Southern States flocked in search of fortune in the land of opportunity. Texas history was in the making. Mr. Price's education was obtained in the public schools of Bastrop.

Mr. Price began his business career in Bastrop with a mercantile establishment, where he remained for several years. He came to Houston in 1901, where he became associated with the establishment of Ed Kiam in the men's clothing department. He remained with this store until 1906, when he established the present business as Leopold and Price, which was later incorporated. Mr. Price was married at Bastrop, in 1898, to Miss Lasaphine Green, a native of the Lone Star State, and a member of a prominent Bastrop family. Mr. and Mrs. Price reside at 3619 Main Street. Mr. Price has been closely connected with the commercial interests of Houston for many years, and in the midst of his private work, he finds opportunity to give his time and assistance to many improvement of a public nature. He has always been prominently identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Houston.



LINSEY CALHOUN, better known to his many friends as "Link" Calhoun, has been a resident of Houston for almost three decades, holding various positions in the industrial world, and has for some years past been a factor in the oil, oil products and gas business. Mr. Calhoun is a member of the firm of the Bay Oil Company, a partnership established in February, 1921, and composed of himself and J. D. Francklow. The Bay Oil Company handles an extensive jobbing and brokerage business in refined oil products, principally in Texas and Oklahoma. They sell oil, gas and grease under their own name, conducting an ever increasing business in this line, and ship oil out of the city in large quantities. They also operate an auto filling station, selling their own products, and have a number of men on the road representing them to the trade. Since establishing this business, located at 1710 Austin Street, Mr. Calhoun, through his understanding and knowledge of oil handling and filling station requirements, has made rapid strides forward and the Bay Oil Company is daily placing new business on their books.

J. Linsey Calhoun was born in De Witt County, Texas, the eighteenth of October, 1879, son of J. R.

Calhoun, a native of Tennessee, and for sixty years a resident of De Witt County, where he still makes for his home. Mr. Calhoun was educated in the public schools of De Witt County and as a young man began with the Santa Fe Railway and held positions as agent all over their lines in Texas and Oklahoma. He remained with the Santa Fe for many years, leaving them to become general agent for the Pierce Oil Corporation, with headquarters at Houston, a position he held from 1916 until 1922. While with the Pierce Oil Corporation, Mr. Calhoun gave special study into the requirements of filling station operation and oil handling and became an authority on this phase of the oil industry. Since entering his present business, this experience has been of material value and a factor in the success of the Bay Oil Company.

Mr. Calhoun was married at Palestine, Texas, the twentieth of October, 1901, to Miss Lodema Barnes, a native of Nebraska, and reared in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun make their home at 5001 San Jacinto Street. They have one child, Marguerite. Mr. Calhoun is a Mason, Alvin Blue Lodge, 32nd degree Scottish Rite, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is known to oil men throughout the state and Oklahoma and is regarded by the fraternity as a business man of sound judgment and with the natural qualifications for success.



G. LINDSAY, whose home and business headquarters have been at Houston for the greater part of two decades, is a prime factor in the grain and flour industry here, and has taken an active part in the industrial development of this territory. Mr. Lindsay operates the F. G. Lindsay Company, dealing extensively in flour and grain for retail trade. His flour trade is confined almost exclusively to bakery supply, in which he does a big business. He also has a large trade in grain, hay, chicken and stock feed. Mr. Lindsey carries a big stock of these commodities in his warehouses at 2102 Congress Avenue, where he has more than twenty thousand square feet of space. He has a city patronage only, his flour business being his principal trade.

Mr. Lindsay came to Houston in 1905 and bought the grain business of Charles E. Patton, operating this as Lindsay Brothers until 1918, since which time he has owned the business alone. During the two decades that he has been in this business Mr. Lindsay has developed this concern from a small store to one of the most prosperous businesses in the city, this development being largely the result of his consistent methods of operation and his desire to give his customers the best goods obtainable.

Mr. Lindsay was born at Waucoma, Iowa, in 1867, son of Alexander and Margaret Lindsay, his father a farmer and land owner of Iowa. He was educated in his native state, after graduating from high school attending Upper Iowa University for two years and finishing there in 1890. He returned to the farm and spent the time up until 1893 farming, then engaging in the carpenter business for six or seven years. He came to Texas in 1905, locating at Houston, where he has since been active in the grain and flour business.

Mr. Lindsay was married at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1909, to Miss Rena Twitchell, daughter of a farmer there.

ROBERT R. KELLY, although a resident of Houston but several years, has made his influence felt in refining circles, and has been a factor in the development of Houston along industrial lines. Mr. Kelly is president of the Houston Oil Terminal Company, Houston Oil and Transport Company, Houston Terminal Refining Company, and Houston Oil Warehousing Company. He came to Houston in 1919, to take charge of the construction of the plant of the Crown Oil and Refining Company, on the Houston Ship Channel at Pasadena. During the building of this plant the Crown and Clarendon interests, together with P. J. White and associates, organized the White Oil Corporation, and after the completion of the plant Mr. Kelly was retained as manager of the refineries for the White Oil Corporation and the Crown Oil and Refining Company. In December, 1921, he left these companies, organizing the Houston Oil Terminal Company, which company constructed a public oil terminal at the Turning Basin, installing tankage and extending pipe lines and laterals for bunkering steamships at all municipal wharves by pipe line direct from the terminal tanks. This is one of the most valuable facilities of the Port of Houston, and in assisting in its construction Mr. Kelly was a factor in building up the port. Mr. Kelly purchased the property of the Turnbow Oil Corporation, on the north bank of the Ship Channel, in the vicinity of the Turning Basin, in 1922, and after extensive alterations is now being operated by the Houston Terminal Refining Company, a corporation organized by Houston capital.

Before leaving the Crown and White companies, in the latter part of 1919, he organized the Houston Oil and Transport Company, which owns and operates tug boats and bulk oil barges on the Houston Ship Channel.

Robert R. Kelly was born in Greenville, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the thirteenth of November, 1888, the son of John Joseph and Mary H. Hunter Kelly. During his infancy his parents removed to Bayonne, New Jersey, and Mr. Kelly was educated in the public schools of Bayonne. At the age of fifteen he began as messenger boy in the employ of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, at Bayonne. He attended Drake Business College, in the night school, and later studied through night and extension courses, at Cooper Union, Pratt Institute of Technology and Columbia University. Mr. Kelly remained with the Standard Oil Company for thirteen years, at which time he had advanced to executive assistant to the general superintendent of the Bayonne works, the largest complete oil refinery in the world. During those years his promotion was steady, and in advancing he passed through practically all the various departments, acquiring a complete knowledge of the refining business. In 1917, Mr. Kelly became associated with the Clarendon Refining Company, and in 1918 removed to Warren, Pennsylvania. After spending about one year at Clarendon, Pennsylvania, rebuilding and enlarging the refinery there, the Clarendon interests became associated with the Crown Oil and Refining Company, Houston.

Mr. Kelly was married in Bayonne, New Jersey, the eighteenth of September, 1912, to Miss Edna M. Fagan. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have had four children, two of whom, Edward Fagan and Robert R., Jr.,

survive. Aside from his business activities, which have been of great importance to the industrial advancement of Houston, Mr. Kelly has maintained an active interest in the social and civic life of Houston, and is a member of the Houston Club, the Rotary Club and the Houston Country Club.

BROWNE B. RICE has, for the past twelve years, has been associated with the Insurance firm of Rice and Belk; the last five years of which have been as a member of the firm, and, during this period, their business has increased in proportion to the growth and progress of Houston. The Insurance firm of Rice and Belk, with offices at 301-9 Chronicle Building, conduct a general insurance business, which includes insurance of every kind. They are general agents for the Southern Surety Company for Southeast Texas, and are general agents for the Interstate Casualty Company for the entire State of Texas. They are also local agents for seven other well known companies. The firm of Rice and Belk have thirteen people in their organization, and their business has experienced a rapid growth until it has become one of the substantial institutions of the city. Associated with Mr. Rice in the partnership of Rice and Belk is Mr. Craig Belk, who is well and favorably known in the business circles of Houston.

A native Texan, Mr. Rice was born in Houston February 11, 1893. Mr. Rice's ancestors, both paternal and maternal, are of the oldest and most prominent families of Texas. His father, David Rice, is a prominent cotton man of Houston, and is interested in many of the industries and enterprises of the Bayou City. His mother was Miss Mattie Botts, a daughter of Judge W. B. Botts (deceased) one of the founders of the widely known law firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood. Mr. Rice's early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Houston, after which he entered the Barnett Preparatory School and later was a student at the A. and M. College of Texas.

In 1911, when eighteen years of age, Mr. Rice entered the employ of the firm of which he is now a member, as a stenographer. His father was one of the founders of the firm and the name has remained the same as when first established. In the history of the lives of successful men it will be found that a majority of them have been compelled to make their own way in their earlier days. Some have done so through necessity, others through choice. Young Rice could have chosen the easier way, but he preferred to be the architect of his own future, and wished first to master the details of the business before seeking admission to the firm as a partner. This he did and was admitted to partnership in 1918, taking over his father's interest at that time.

In addition to the insurance business, Mr. Rice is interested in various other of the city's enterprises, and is vice-president of the National Bond and Mortgage Company. Mr. Rice was married in Houston, November 20th, 1919, to Miss Lottie Kathleen Blakely, a daughter of Bassett Blakely, a prominent cattle man and capitalist of Houston. They have one son, Browne B. Rice, Jr. Mr. Rice is popular in the business circles of Houston, and is active in all social activities and organizations. He holds membership in the Houston Country Club and the Houston Club.



ROBERT R. KELLY

BREPSDORPH has, for a period of forty-five years, been associated with the business interests of Houston, and, for more than thirty years of this time, he has been the owner of the Repsdorph Tent and Awning Company. Mr. Repsdorph came to Houston in 1878 and started this business at that time. The factory of this company is located at 402-404 Capitol Avenue, and is a modern two-story brick structure, fifty by sixty feet in size. The Repsdorph Tent and Awning Company are makers of tents and awnings of every kind. They have a big plant and splendid equipment. From fifteen to twenty people are employed at this plant, about one-half of whom are women. The factory, with all buildings, is located on seven city lots and the property of this company is very valuable. Mr. Repsdorph owns much other city property, which has grown in value by leaps and bounds during the past few years, or since the building of the Ship Channel and the locating of many industries thereon.

Mr. Repsdorph was born in Denmark January 26th, 1855. His father, John H. Repsdorph (deceased) was a well-known citizen of Denmark. His mother, Laura Repsdorph, is still living, and very active at the age of ninety-four years. His parents came to America in 1873. Mr. Repsdorph's early education was obtained in the public and private schools of Denmark. Mr. Repsdorph is a linguist of note, speaking fluently five languages. He came to America in 1873 and located at Chicago, where he remained for four years, and then came to Houston, where he was employed in the Post Office for a period of nine years. He then went with the Wells Fargo and Company's Express, and was agent for this company for four years. He then returned to the Post Office and remained for two years. His father died in 1892, and he took over the present business at that time, and has been active in the business since.

Mr. Repsdorph has been the recipient of many positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellow men. He served the city of Houston as Alderman for two years, and has been Chairman of the Board of Appraisement, and a member of the Finance Committee and many other places, in which he could serve his city and its citizens. Mr. Repsdorph was married in Houston in 1880 to Miss Lula Brunson, a native of the Lone Star State, but whose ancestors came from Alabama to Texas in the pioneer days. They have nine children, John H. Repsdorph, Mrs. Fannie Goldapp, Mrs. Laura McCain, Mrs. Lula Risdon, Mrs. Kate Bonner; Allen, with the First National Bank of Houston; William and George, in the business of their father, and Miss Alice Repsdorph, at home with parents. The Repsdorph home is located at 400 Capitol Avenue. Mr. Repsdorph holds membership in the Woodmen of the World, in which organization he takes an active interest. Mr. Repsdorph has seen Houston grow from a small town to the busy, thriving city of today, with the world's commerce brought to its very doors through the medium of the Ship Channel. He has always been active in the business, and general community life of this city, and is interested in all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston, where he is regarded as one of her most progressive and public-spirited citizens.

HOWARD R. PROCTOR, one of the recent recruits to the business world at Houston, has, since his arrival in this city, taken an active part in commercial enterprises, and has been a factor in the storage battery industry. Mr. Proctor came to Houston in 1922 to take charge of the Houston Branch of the Chain Battery System of Louisiana, incorporated in 1920. He is the secretary and treasurer of this corporation, engaged in the manufacture of plates and all lead parts of storage and lighting batteries for automobiles, radios and farm lighting systems. The Chain Battery System keeps material for over one thousand batteries in stock at all times, doing a wholesale business only, and operating over an extensive territory. The Houston plant covers five thousand square feet of floor space, in a modern brick building and employs twenty-five men. The company also operates five other factories in other states. The officers of the Chain Battery System are: G. B. Zigler, president, of Jennings, Louisiana; Charles Noble, vice-president, also from Louisiana, and Mr. Proctor, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Proctor was born at Guilford, Indiana, in 1885, son of William H. Proctor, a millwright and carpenter of that place, and Sebra Proctor. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from high school. He farmed for several years after leaving school, and held various positions up until 1908. In that year he went into the automobile business as a mechanic and shop owner. Later, from 1914 until 1918, he was a Ford dealer, operating a complete Ford Agency, the following year selling Fordson Tractors for the Ford Motor Company. In 1920 he went in the battery business, at Nashville, Tennessee, coming to Houston in 1922, in the manufacturing battery business.

Mr. Proctor was married at Jennings, Louisiana, in 1917, to Miss Jessie L. Clayton, daughter of David Clayton, assistant postmaster at Jennings. They have two children, Ruth and Jane. Mr. Proctor is an Elk and a Knight of Pythias.

THE HOUSTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY is one of the largest companies of its kind in the state doing construction work. Their construction consists mostly of dock wharves, roads of all kinds, paving of all kinds, sewerage systems, etc. They are interested almost entirely in big contracts and confine their work to this class of business. Their warehouses and supply yards are located in Beaumont and Orange, Texas, Shreveport, Louisiana, and Little Rock, Arkansas. They employ about four hundred people. The Houston Construction Company built the following: Concrete Highway from Orange to Beaumont, The wharves at Orange, concrete paving in the city of Orange, road paving in Jefferson County to the extent of \$600,000.00, Magnolia Park Sewerage System at a cost of \$500,000.00, Municipal Railroad for the City of Houston, fifty-nine miles of asphalt road five inches in thickness in Liberty County, and all lateral lines, in that county and much other work in the city and different portions of the state. The officers of the Houston Construction Company are: W. F. Warfield, president; W. A. Vinson, vice president; E. E. Clancy, vice president and treasurer, and M. O. Bock, secretary. Their office is located at 1209½ Capitol Avenue.

JULES H. TALLICHET, for a decade and a half a lawyer, business man and citizen of Houston, has during his period of practice in this city attained an enviable reputation as an authority on questions concerning railroad law and litigation, and holds an important place in the legal fraternity of this city. Mr. Tallichet is a member of the law firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, one of the largest in the Southwest. Mr. Tallichet is General Attorney for the Southern Pacific Lines. Mr. Tallichet became associated with the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood in 1909, and was made a member of the firm in 1917. The firm maintains a handsomely appointed suite of offices in the Commercial National Bank Building, occupying the entire fifth and sixth floors. Mr. Tallichet also has a number of business interests in Houston and is Vice-President and Director of the Public National Bank, of the Southern Pacific Terminal Company, of the Direct Navigation Company and the Texas Townlot Company. He is also interested in various other enterprises, and takes an active part in commercial and civic affairs.

Jules H. Tallichet was born at Nashville, Tennessee, the twentieth of April, 1877. His father, Henry Tallichet, a native of France, came to the United States as a young man, after several years removing to Texas, and was Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Texas from the time that institution was founded until 1892, when he retired, his death occurring two years later in 1894. His mother, prior to her marriage, Miss Virginia McAlester, a native of North Carolina, is also deceased. Mr. Tallichet was educated in the public schools of Austin, and after graduating from the high school there entered the University of Texas, receiving the Bachelor of Law degree in 1900, and the Master of Law degree in 1901. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, engaging in general practice, alone, at Austin, until 1909, when he came to Houston with his present firm, Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood.

Mr. Tallichet was married at Austin, the twenty-second of September, 1904, to Miss Estelle Montelin, a native of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Tallichet reside at 3220 Fannin Street, and have a family of four children, Virginia, Mary, Emily, and Jules H., Jr. Mr. Tallichet is a Mason, being affiliated with Temple Lodge No. 4, of which he is Past Master. He is also a Knight Templar, a member of Galveston Consistory and of Arabia Temple Shrine. He belongs to the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the University Club, and is identified with the various Bar Associations, including the Harris County and Texas Bar Associations.

JOHN A. MOBLEY, attorney at law, in coming to Houston in 1912, added an element of judicial ability to the upbuilding legal forces of the city. Bringing with him an experience gained as assistant attorney general in charge of criminal appeals and Supreme Court of the United States, he at once took his place among the men who are advancing the city's importance. Mr. Mobley is a member of the well known law firm of Andrews, Streetman, Logue and Mobley, which is recognized as one of the strongest law firms in South Texas. Mr. Mobley came to Houston from Austin and joined the present firm, which at that time was Andrews, Streetman, Burns and Logue,

and in 1918, after the death of Mr. Burns, the firm became known by the present name. Mr. Mobley looks after large business transactions and office work and occasionally tries cases. The firm of Andrews, Streetman, Logue and Mobley are attorneys for the Freeport Texas Company, Standard Rice Company, Houston Packing Company, Houston Land and Trust Company, Hughes Tool Company, Lucey Manufacturing Company, Markham Irrigation Company and A. J. Harty, its owner, J. E. Pierce estate, W. W. and Susie E. Kuykendall estate, John H. Shary of Rio Grande and A. B. Pierce of Blessing, Texas, Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, I. and G. N. Railroad Company, Gulf Coast Lines, Union National Bank of Houston, Bankers Mortgage Company, Humble Oil and Refining Company, and many other companies, estates, business firms and individuals of Houston and South Texas.

A native Texan, Mr. Mobley was born in Van Zandt County, January 27th, 1875. His father, Alex Mobley, was a well known farmer of Van Zandt County, and came to Texas from Alabama in 1874. His mother was Miss Hattie Adeline Anderson, a native of Alabama. His early education was obtained in the Van Zandt County schools, and later attended the Summer Hill Select Schools at Omen, Smith County, from which he graduated in 1898. He then entered the University of Texas and graduated from this institution in the class of 1901, with the degree of LL.B. During the same year of his graduation from the University of Texas, Mr. Mobley established his office at Athens, Texas, and began the practice of his profession. In 1902 he was elected county attorney of Henderson County, and served in this office until 1906. He was elected a member of the state legislature from Henderson County and served in this capacity from 1907 to 1910, and in 1910 and 1911 he was assistant attorney general in charge of criminal appeals and Supreme Court of the United States. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Mobley has been closely connected with the commercial interests of the city, and is a director of the Massey Manufacturing Company, and in R. M. Gordon and Company, and is a director and vice president of the Houston Pump and Supply Company. Mr. Mobley has a large ranch in Matagorda County, which is well stocked with cattle and hogs, and with farm houses for tenants. He takes great pride in his ranch, and spends his spare time there, hunting and fishing, and outings at almost any period of the year.

Mr. Mobley was married at Austin, Texas, December 16th, 1902, to Miss Myrtle Storey, a native of Austin and a daughter of W. R. Storey (deceased), who came to Texas from Georgia, and was a well known business man of Austin, and the family is prominent throughout the state. They have three sons—John A. Mobley, Jr., twenty-two years of age; Brooks, twenty years of age, and Marion, eighteen years of age. They are all students of the University of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Mobley reside at 535 Lovett Boulevard. Mr. Mobley is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, Woodmen of the World, the Harris County Bar Association, Houston Club, Houston Country Club and the University Club. He is optimistic as to the future of Houston and believes it will soon become the leading city of the Southwest.



J. H. Fennell.



HORACE M. WILKINS, active vice-president and one of the organizers of the State National Bank of Houston, has devoted his business life to the various branches of the banking business, and is regarded as one of Houston's leading bankers. The State National Bank of Houston has a capital stock of \$500,000.00 and their statement made at the close of their business on June 30th, 1925, showed a surplus of \$40,000.00 and undivided profits of \$10,000.00 with individual deposits of \$4,500,000.00. In 1923 the bank completed their splendid twelve story building at 412 Main Street, making this one of the finest banks of Houston. Other officers of the State National Bank of Houston are J. A. Wilkins, president; March Culmore, Dan Japhet and J. M. Jackson, vice presidents, and Allen H. King, cashier. The directors are composed of the leading business men and financiers of Houston and South Texas.

Mr. Wilkins was born in Brenham, January 9th, 1885, the son of William Gaston Wilkins and Eunice Lewis Wilkins. His father, now deceased, was for many years a merchant of Brenham, to which place he came in 1845. He was married there on January 16th, 1866.

William Gaston Wilkins was the son of John B. Wilkins of North Carolina, and Elizabeth Allen Wilkins of South Carolina, who were married at Benton, Alabama, where John B. Wilkins was a commission merchant and owner of a steamboat landing. William Gaston Wilkins was an officer on General Tom Green's staff, in the famous Green's Brigade of the Army of the Confederacy, and was among the first to go aboard the federal warship Harriet Lane, when she was captured by Confederate soldiers who had gone down by river boats from Harrisburg to Galveston Bay.

Eunice Lewis Wilkins, the mother of Horace M. Wilkins, was the daughter of Colonel Asa Miles Lewis, who came to Texas in 1838, immediately after his marriage to Ann M. Browning in Georgia. The couple settled at Matagorda, Texas, then a flourishing port and cotton market, but soon afterwards moved to Columbus, Texas, where their eldest daughter, Eunice, was born. While living in Columbus, Colonel Lewis was representative from Colorado County at the Congress of the Republic of Texas, when Washington, Texas, was the capitol. Colonel Lewis was one of the leading lawyers of the day and was prominent in building the new country. He was one of the commissioners who laid out the town of Brenham. Horace M. Wilkins' education was obtained in the public schools of Brenham and he later attended the A. and M. College of Texas. He left college in 1902 and after remaining at home for a while, came to Houston and entered the employ of the South Texas National Bank as a clerk and remained with institution for four and one-half years. He then went with the American National Bank as teller, and remained there for a period of four years, when he became associated with the Lumbermen's National Bank as assistant cashier, and remained with this bank for a period of four years, when with his brother, Mr. J. A. Wilkins, he organized the State Bank and Trust Company, which later nationalized and became the State National Bank, of which he has since been an active vice president.

Mr. Wilkins was married at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, May 14th, 1914, to Miss Mary Wallace, a na-

tive of Kentucky and a daughter of H. D. Wallace, well known in the business circles of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins reside at 912 Kipling Avenue. During his residence in Houston of more than a decade, Mr. Wilkins has become interested in many of the city's financial and industrial activities, and is a director of the State Building and Investment Company, a director and treasurer of the State Building and Loan Association and is a director of the Houston County Timber Company. He is a director in the Houston Chamber of Commerce and takes a keen interest in this organization, and is a member of the River Oaks Country Club, the Masonic bodies, Arabia Temple Shrine and the Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilkins has great faith in the future of Houston and expects the city to continue its steady, consistent growth along all lines.



ARTHUR V. PACE, for a decade a factor in the banking world, has recently come to Houston and become one of a group of financiers that are taking a leading part in shaping commercial affairs in this city. Mr. Pace is the active vice president and cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Houston, one of the strong and capably directed financial institutions of the city. This bank, established in 1919, is capitalized under state charter for one hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus and undivided profits of around eight thousand dollars, and total deposits of more than three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Pace is thoroughly familiar with the soundest financial policies, and since becoming identified with the bank, in April, 1923, has been instrumental in increasing the deposits materially, and has proven himself an executive of real ability. The officers and directors of the Citizens State Bank are: W. H. Irwin, president; D. D. Orr, vice president; Arthur V. Pace, vice president and cashier, with J. M. McIntosh, F. A. Sinclair and J. W. Wood as additional directors.

Arthur V. Pace was born at Huntsville, Texas, the twenty-second of April, 1891, son of V. H. Pace of Alabama, and Ella Eastham Pace, of Virginia, who were residents of this state for many years. Mr. Pace attended the public schools of Huntsville, graduating from the high school there, and shortly afterward graduating from the Sam Houston Normal. He spent the following year as a clerk in a dry goods store in Huntsville. He then went with the Huntsville State Bank, as bank runner, and was with that institution for six years, leaving as assistant cashier. He then went to Goose Creek, Texas, and was with the Guaranty State Bank of Goose Creek from 1917 until 1923, first as cashier, then as vice president, and later as president. He liquidated his interest in that institution in 1923 and came to Houston, where he has since been active vice president and cashier of the Citizens State Bank.

Mr. Pace was married at Houston the fifth of September, 1922, to Miss Lucy Hurst, a native of Beaumont, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Pace have recently come to Houston, and have an attractive home on West Alabama Avenue. Mr. Pace is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter and Knights Templar of Huntsville, and is a member of Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. He is also a Knight of Pythias and a Dokey.



WILLIAM WARD WATKIN, Architect, of Houston, with offices in the Scanlan Building, has combined in his work a harmony of constructive beauty and artistic arrangement that distinguishes his work and arrests the attention of all classes. Mr. Watkin has studied extensively in this country and England and has brought the best of Old World architectural beauty to his home land and united it with American ideas and modern modes of living. The result classifies him as an exceptionally gifted master builder. Mr. Watkin opened his offices in Houston in 1910 and among the imposing homes in Houston erected by him are those of H. C. Wiess, F. A. Heitmann, Dr. E. M. Armstrong and Neil Masterson. He built the residences of W. A. Priddie and Perry Wiess in Beaumont. All of the homes mentioned cost upward from \$100,000.00 each. Among the large buildings he has designed and built in Beaumont are the Y. M. C. A. Building and Saint Marks Church. Mr. Watkin is Professor of Architecture at the Rice Institute, where he has the strongest department in the South. There are four instructors in the department, with Mr. Watkins at the head: Assistant Professor, James H. Chillman, a graduate of the American Academy at Rome; Chas. H. Browne, Ecole Des Beaux Arts; J. C. Tidden, Artist, a graduate of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Watkin and his assistants have been consulting architects for many of the city additions in regard to landscape gardening, etc. Mr. Watkin has been identified with the building of Rice Institute since 1910, in association with Cram and Ferguson, of Boston, Associate Architects in all Rice Institute work. In the same manner he is just starting the new Central Library for the city of Houston, a building that will ultimately cost \$750,000.00. Among the buildings now under construction which are Mr. Watkin's personal work and design are: The Houston Art Museum, which, when completed, will represent \$1,000,000. He is also Associate Architect with F. and A. B. Ware, of New York, in the erection of the Y. M. C. A. Building at Galveston. Mr. Watkin has designed a number of important building enterprises, which include colleges, churches and public buildings, throughout the State. Among these are a number of the normal schools of Texas, Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville, Sul Ross Normal at Alpine, Auditorium of A. and M. College, South Texas Commercial National Bank Building at Houston, and Trinity Church of Houston. Among the buildings being erected by Mr. Watkin is the Chemical Laboratory Building for the Rice Institute, which will cost \$600,000.00, and he expects during the current year to complete the second residential hall for men at the Rice Institute at a cost of \$250,000.00.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Watkin was born in Boston in 1886. His father, F. W. Watkin, died at an early age. His mother was Miss Mary Hancock, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania family. His maternal grandfather, William Hancock, was an iron manufacturer, and one of the pioneers in that field. He wrought the first railroad rails made in America. The public and high schools of Pennsylvania furnished the foundation for Mr. Watkin's education. He graduated from the high school of Danville, Pennsylvania, in 1903. He then took a course in the University of Pennsylvania, graduat-

ing in Architecture with the B. S. degree in 1908. Later he spent one year in England in travel and study.

In 1909 he began the practice of his profession in Boston with the firm of Cram and Ferguson, who are regarded as among the leading architects of the East. He remained with this firm until the latter part of 1910, coming to Houston at that time. Mr. Watkin was married at San Antonio in 1914 to Miss Annie Ray Townsend, a native Texan and a daughter of Judge Marcus H. Townsend, a well known Texas lawyer, who served as State Senator from Colorado County. They have three children, Annie Ray, Rosemary and William Ward, Jr. Mr. Watkin is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Texas Chapter American Institute of Architects, the University Club, and the Houston Country Club. He is a loyal member of the Trinity Church. Mr. Watkin is decidedly optimistic as to the future growth of Houston, and believes that in the year 1930 Houston's population, conservatively estimated, will have increased to 325,000. Mr. Watkin is one of the most popular and progressive men in his profession and his influence is felt and known in the upbuilding and beautifying of Houston and the city is indeed fortunate in securing his services and having Mr. Watkin as a citizen.



H. TAYLOR is well known in the cotton circles of the State, where he has been engaged in the cotton business all his life and has had a practical experience in every branch of this industry. Mr. Taylor is Manager of the Houston branch office of Stewart Bros. Cotton Company, Inc., with offices at 1426 Cotton Exchange Building. The headquarters of this cotton firm is at New Orleans, with branch offices at Boston, Fall River, Providence, New Bedford, Charlotte, North Carolina, Houston, Phoenix, Arizona, and points in Mississippi. The Stewart Bros. Cotton Company are exporters and specialize on staples. The Texas office was formerly located at Waco, but the firm was quick to grasp the advantages that Houston as a port, is able to offer to an exporting business.

A native Texan, Mr. Taylor was born at Bremond, July 27, 1875. His education was obtained in the public and high schools at Bremond, Texas. Soon after leaving school he began his business career with his father, who bought cotton in connection with his grocery store, and there obtained a good schooling in reference to classing, sampling, etc., and started from that experience into the cotton business proper. In 1899 he went with McFadden and Company, buying and classing for this firm through Texas and Louisiana. He came with the present firm of Stewart Bros. Cotton Company in 1911, with whom he has since been connected. His son, Francis Taylor, a graduate of Texas A. and M. College, in Textile Engineering, is also employed in the Houston office of Stewart Brothers. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Houston Cotton Exchange and his family are member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Taylor has great faith in the future of Houston, and believes that within a period of ten years the Ship Channel will be lined with industries from Houston to the bay, and that Houston, as a port, will be the leader on the Gulf of Mexico. The growth of Houston as a port will depend only on the room in the channel.



W^m Ward Watkin



D. LANGHAM, senior member of the insurance firm of Langham and Maillot, is widely known in the insurance and financial circles of Houston and South Texas, where for more than twenty years he has devoted his time and attention to the insurance business. The accident and liability department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company is their main business, and other lines have been added as business conditions required, and premiums of this department run about \$175,000.00 annually. Among other insurance companies represented by Langham and Maillot are the Fireman's Fund, Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut; Pacific Fire Insurance Company and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The territory of this firm consists of fifteen counties, but the major portion of their business is produced in Houston and Galveston. This agency was established in Houston in 1912 under Mr. Langham's own name, and in 1919 Mr. J. Gordon Maillot came into the firm. The Houston office of Langham and Maillot is located at 304 Gulf Building.

A native Texan, Mr. Langham was born at Beaumont, February 14th, 1882. His father, W. A. Langham, was one of the early Texas pioneers. His mother was Miss Adrian Stephenson, a member of a well known family of the Lone Star State. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Georgetown, Texas, after which he attended Vanderbilt University during the years of 1902-3.

During the same year in which he left college, Mr. Langham began his business career in the insurance business at Beaumont, and there learned the fire insurance end of the business. In 1910 he came to Houston and purchased a half interest in the casualty business of Cravens and Cage, and continued with this firm for two years. He then entered the casualty business alone, which he continued until 1916, when he began in the fire insurance end of the business, and from 1916 to 1919 was engaged in this branch, and in 1919 was joined in the business by Mr. Maillot, who is well known in the business circles of Houston and South Texas, and their business is increasing rapidly. Mr. Langham has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1909, and he has one child by this marriage, Charles Markham, who is with his grandparents in Chicago. He was married again on February 5th, 1923, at Houston, to Mrs. Marie F. Lucas. Mr. and Mrs. Langham reside at 2017 Milam Street. Mr. Langham is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Gray Lodge of Houston, where he is a member of both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of this Order and in the latter has attained to the 18th degree, and is a member of the Arabia Temple Shrine. Mr. Langham is a member of the Houston Insurance Exchange, the State and National Insurance Associations, and also holds membership in the Houston Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, Houston Club and the Houston Country Club. Mr. Langham takes an active interest in all matters having as their object the civic improvement, advancement and progress of Houston, and says that this city never feels any kind of depression as much as other cities, on account of it not being dependent on any one line of business. With the manufacturing industries, lumber, oil, cat-

tle, cotton, rice and various other money making industries and crops, besides the importing and exporting business of all kinds, Houston is always in a busy, thriving condition, and expansions in all lines are to be looked for within the next few years.



EDMOND L. LOREHN is one of the younger business men of Houston who never found it necessary to go elsewhere for the training and experience that brings success in the business world. A native of Houston, his education and business experience has been gained entirely in this city and now, while still a very young man, he is identified in an executive capacity with one of the leading industrial establishments here.

Mr. Lorehn is secretary and treasurer of the Cameron Iron Works, 711 Milby Street, manufacturers of oil field supplies and specialties, including fishing tools of all kinds, tool joints, fish-tail bits, drill collars, drive shoes and pump repair parts. The company was organized in July, 1920, and is incorporated with J. S. Abercrombie, president; Harry S. Cameron, vice president and general manager, and Mr. Lorehn, secretary and treasurer. All the accounting and clerical work is under the direct supervision of Mr. Lorehn.

The Cameron Iron Works occupies a full half block on Milby Street, along the G. H. and H. (Southern Pacific) Railroad, and is splendidly equipped with modern machinery, including lathes, drills, power machines, etc. The company carries a complete stock of nearly everything required for emergency work in the oil fields and gives particular attention to any special orders for parts not carried in stock. The trade territory of the Cameron Iron Works is the entire coastal oil fields of South Texas and Louisiana and the splendid service given since its establishment in 1920 has brought the company to the forefront of the ranks of oil field specialty houses.

Mr. Lorehn was born in Houston on August 6, 1894. He is a son of Olle J. and Lucy (Browne) Lorehn. His father is a well known architect of this city. After completing his preparatory work in the public and high schools, Mr. Lorehn entered Rice Institute, where he continued his studies for three years, leaving the Institute on May 8, 1917, to enter the United States Army. He enlisted at Camp Stanley at San Antonio and received a commission as lieutenant of field artillery and was on duty at various army camps until receiving his discharge on December 14, 1918. After leaving the army Mr. Lorehn went to work in the coastal oil fields, securing a practical experience that has been of vast benefit to his company in handling the hundreds of complicated orders received from time to time. He is thoroughly familiar with every detail of a rotary drilling rig from crown block to drill bit and has never regretted the time spent in the arduous work of the oil fields, frequently referring to it as among the most interesting and valuable experiences of his entire life.

Mr. Lorehn is unmarried and is very popular among the social circles of Houston. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and takes an active interest in civic affairs and is on the alert to aid in any movement for the betterment and advancement of the city of his birth.



W. FONDREN is one of the pioneers of the oil industry in Texas, having been engaged in this field of activity since oil was discovered in the state. As a vice president of the Humble Oil and Refining Company he is in charge of the drilling and production, which naturally is one of the most important departments of an oil company. Five hundred men are employed in this department of the company. It is the policy of this department to drill their wells with their own rigs whenever possible, but in some cases, in order to expedite the work, some wells are contracted. Mr. Fondren came to Houston in 1904 from Beaumont, Texas, where he had been operating independently in the South Coastal fields, and continued as an independent operator until 1917, when the Humble Oil and Refining Company was organized. Mr. Fondren was connected with the old Humble Oil Company from the time of its organization in 1911, becoming a director soon after this date, and serving as vice president from 1913 until the present company was organized, when he again was made a vice president. Since 1917 he has devoted his entire attention to the Humble Oil and Refining Company.

A little of the history and development of the Humble Oil and Refining Company might properly be recorded here. This company is the outgrowth of the Humble Oil Company in which Mr. R. S. Sterling and Mr. Fondren were the prime factors, the former looking after the office and management details and the latter, the field operations. The capital stock of the company in these days was but seventy-five thousand dollars but careful operation caused the company to grow rapidly in production so that in 1917 when the present company was organized with a capital of \$4,000,000 the stock holders were given seven shares of the new company for each share of the old company. The capitalization today is \$43,750,000 with assets above the \$100,000,000 mark.

The Humble Oil and Refining Company, through the property which it directly owns and operates, and the pipe line facilities which it operates through a subsidiary, covers all phases of the oil business, including the production, transportation, refining and distribution of petroleum and its products. The company's production is secured from its properties in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and by purchase. The number of producing wells of this company numbers about one thousand, with about one hundred drilling. The company owns all of the stock of the Humble Pipe Line Company which owns a complete pipe line system reaching the Ranger district in West Texas, the Mexia district and the Coastal fields in South Texas. This pipe line, with the gathering lines is about twelve hundred miles in length, and with the pump stations represents an investment of nearly twenty millions of dollars. The pipe line system handles approximately 3,000,000 barrels of crude oil per month. The company owns at Baytown, Texas, a refinery of the most modern type which handles about 25,000 barrels of oil per day. The company distributes directly to the consumer throughout the state of Texas and has its own tank wagon stations and a complete marketing and distributing system, including about two thousand tank cars, owned or leased, and also own a tank steamer and several barges for the handling of oil locally in the Houston district.

Mr. Fondren was one of the moving spirits in the erection of the Humble Building, one of the handsomest office buildings in Houston and modern in every detail.

Mr. Fondren did not reach the office of an executive of one of the large oil companies of the United States easily, but has won a place among the outstanding oil men of today by years of hard work and by successfully coping with the many difficult oil problems that arise from day to day. He entered the oil fields of Corsicana in 1897 and worked there until 1901 when he went to Beaumont and began to operate on his own account. As an independent operator, he made an unusual success. He played the oil business as carefully as it is possible for a conservative business man to do, and every year he showed a net profit; a record that is unusual in this line of endeavor.

Mr. Fondren was born at Union City, Tennessee, June 6th, 1877 and when six years of age the family removed to Arkansas and when seventeen years old, came to Texas. His father, Thomas Fondren, was a well known and successful farmer of Tennessee. Opportunities for securing an education were limited and young Fondren applied himself diligently to the task through self help and he always has been a keen student in the University of Experience. Although his own schooling was limited, he has always taken a keen interest in education and in 1920 he was made a trustee of the Southern Methodist University of Dallas. He created a fund for a special lectureship in religious thought here.

Since coming to Houston, Mr. Fondren has been closely associated with the business and financial interests of the city and is vice president of the National Bank of Commerce and associated with other of the city's financial and industrial institutions. Mr. Fondren was married in Corsicana, Texas, on February 14th, 1903, to Miss Ella Cochrum, a native of Kentucky, but her family had removed to Corsicana when she was a child and she had been reared there. They have three children, Susie, W. W. Fondren, Jr., and Katherine. Mr. Fondren is a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, American Petroleum Institute, Houston Club, Houston and River Oaks Country Clubs and the St. Paul's Methodist Church. He is considered one of the successful and skillful men connected with the oil industry, and is popular, not only with his associates and executives, but with the men who do the work in the field, as well. During his residence of a score of years in Houston, few men have made more friends and done more for the advancement of Houston as a great oil center and metropolis than Mr. Fondren. He is a great believer in the future of Houston and is glad at all times to further anything for the city's advancement and progress. Houston is fortunate in having him as a citizen, where he is known and recognized as one of the leading oil men of the state.



ALFRED ALEXANDER, president of F. Fontanills Company, Inc., cotton merchant and exporters, has built up a growing and prosperous business since this company was organized in 1920. This firm ships cotton all over the world, and upward from 30,000 bales of cotton are handled annually by them. Five men are employed in the Houston offices, which are conveniently located at 1027-8 Cotton Exchange Building.



M. W. Foudren

GEORGE P. MACATEE has for many years been identified with activities closely associated with the progress of Houston, giving his time to the management of his extensive business interests in this city and taking an important part in developing this city. Mr. Macatee takes an especial interest in the Macatee Hotel, which he built in 1907 and has since actively managed. This hotel, built because Mr. Macatee foresaw the rapid strides forward that Houston was to make as a business and commercial center, has played an important part in the development of this city. The Macatee is known as the best furnished hotel in Texas, Mr. Macatee taking great pride in introducing special features for the comfort of his guests and expending much effort to make this a real hotel, of which the city is justly proud. The hotel building stands on property that has belonged to the Macatee family since 1860 and is a modern, five-story structure, well arranged and having one hundred and twenty-five rooms. The Macatee is situated on Washington Avenue, just across from the Grand Central depot and is operated on the European plan.

While known throughout the Lone Star State as one of the most progressive hotel keepers, this is but one of Mr. Macatee's valuable holdings, and when considered in the light of the management of the Macatee Estate, of which he has charge, might almost be classed as a side issue. The estate consists of large real estate holdings throughout the city, many pieces of property having been acquired as early as 1860, and held until they represent a value many times greater than when originally acquired. A four hundred acre tract of land, a short distance from Houston and considered one of the finest in this section, is also listed among the holdings.

Mr. Macatee was born at Houston, the thirteenth of December, 1863, son of W. L. Macatee, who had come here in 1858 and founded the W. L. Macatee and Sons business, a large Texas firm, still in operation, and being one of the largest suppliers of building materials in the state. His mother, prior to her marriage Miss Henrietta Wilson, was a native of Maryland and a member of an old Quaker family, being a direct descendent of William Penn. Mr. Macatee was educated in private schools at Houston, and after finishing his work here, went to Canada where he took a business course, equipping himself to look after the extensive business interests of the Macatee estate.

Mr. Macatee was twice married, first to Miss Mamie Denning, at Milwaukee, in 1892, and by whom he had one child, a son, George P., Junior, who has been associated in the managerial department of the Dallas branch of W. L. Macatee and Sons since his graduation from the University of Texas. His second marriage occurred at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss M. L. Creighton.

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, pioneer attorney of the Lone Star State, and for three decades one of the most distinguished lawyers of Houston, has attained noteworthy prominence in corporation practice, and his name is one of the most honored of the South Texas Bar. Mr. Campbell came to Houston in 1893, after a decade of practice in Walker County, and was associated with

J. C. Hutcheson and W. G. Sears until 1910 under the firm name of Hutcheson, Campbell and Sears. He then went with Sewall Meyer, as senior partner in the firm of Campbell and Meyer. Sterling Meyer joined the firm in 1911 and the name was then changed to Campbell, Meyer and Meyer. In 1912 John H. Freeman was taken into the firm, which was then known as Campbell, Meyer, Meyer and Freeman. In 1918 Sewall Meyer retired from partnership and it was then known as Campbell, Meyer and Freeman. In January, 1924, it was again changed and is now known as Campbell, Meyer, Simmons and Hawkins, B. A. Simmons and Wallace Hawkins being admitted to partnership. This firm is one of the largest and most successful in Houston, and has a well appointed suite of offices in the First National Bank Building. They handle a general civil practice, and count among their many clients such institutions as the larger banks, oil companies, wholesale merchants, lumber dealers and cotton merchants of Houston. Mr. Campbell was admitted to the Bar in 1882, and since that time has steadily advanced in the profession to a place of recognized leadership. He has been active in civic development, and has been a factor in every forward movement at Houston for three decades. From 1913 until 1917 he served as Mayor of Houston, his administration having been marked by a wonderful advancement in public improvement, and the municipal affairs directed in a capable and forceful manner.

Mr. Campbell was born in Maringo County, Alabama, the twenty-seventh of July, 1858. His father, Dr. F. Campbell, came to Texas the following year, and settled in that part of Walker County which is now included in the limits of San Jacinto County. Dr. Campbell engaged in active practice here, and was one of the best known physicians of his day, and was also a farmer. His death occurred in his old home in this place. Mr. Campbell's mother, before her marriage Miss Gabriella Singleton, was a native of Alabama. Mr. Campbell attended the schools near his home as a boy, and was one of those earnest young men who do not need a college course to achieve success. He early formed the ambition to become a lawyer, and entered a law office, reading law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1882, practicing in Walker County, until coming to Houston in 1893.

Mr. Campbell was married at Huntsville, Texas, in 1893 to Miss Ella Smither, daughter of Captain Smither, a native of the Lone Star State. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have a family of six children, Ben S. Campbell, Farquhar Campbell, Robert Bowles Campbell, Wilbourn Campbell, all of Houston, Ella Smither Campbell, now wife of Sewall Meyer, and Sue Alice Campbell, now wife of Norman G. Pillot. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell make their home at 1012 Crawford Avenue, their home being known for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Campbell is a Mason, being affiliated with Holland Lodge No. 1, Trinity Consistory and Arabia Temple Shrine. He belongs to the Houston Club and various social and civic organizations, and attends the First Methodist Church, where he has his membership, and which he actively supports. Mr. Campbell is a man who throughout his life has been steadfast in his political convictions, and in private and social life congenial, generous and kindhearted, and he is known and admired by hundreds of the citizens of Houston.

FREDERICK THOMAS MANLEY, one of the ablest refining men and executives the petroleum industry has produced, has for many years made his home in Houston, taking an active interest in the civic advancement of the city. Mr. Manley is manager of the refineries of the Texas Company, a position entailing heavy responsibilities and calling for a vast fund of expert knowledge as well as executive ability. He has under his direction some eight thousand employees, four thousand of whom are in the Port Arthur refinery, one of the largest in the world. The other refineries are located at Caspar, Wyoming; Lockport, Illinois; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Dallas, Texas, and Port Neches, Texas. Under his supervision are also the twenty-one ocean terminals. Mr. Manley was appointed to fill this position on the first of January, 1923, after two decades spent with the Texas Company, during which time he has risen from a humble position, at the very bottom, to one of the highest positions in the organization, and one of the most important.

Mr. Manley was born in Shinglehouse, Pennsylvania, the ninth of September, 1880, and is of Scotch-English descent, his great grandparents having emigrated to this country in the year 1759, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts. At the age of nine years he entered the business world as a newsboy, and from that time until he reached the age of twelve years, he engaged, during vacation periods, in various youthful pursuits, among them trapping rats and skunks and working in a printing office at Ceres, New York, where he served as "printer's devil." At about twelve years of age he gained his first knowledge of the oil business, carrying water on the United Natural Gas Company's pipe line, and with the exception of a few months spent as laborer in a heading and stave factory, his vacations, during the ensuing five years, were spent in the employ of the same company, where he held various positions, among them linewalker, pumper, and others. In 1897 he entered the employ of the Acme Oil Works, at Olean, New York, as laborer, still cleaner, helper in the boiler shop and like positions. When he reached nineteen he again returned to the United Natural Gas Company, and worked there for a short time prior to going with the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, where he served as fireman for two years, after which he accepted a similar position with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. He remained with the last named company but a short time, coming south in the early part of 1902.

At the time he landed in Spindle Top, near Beaumont, he was en route to Los Angeles, to which place he had purchased a scalper's ticket for around seventeen dollars. On his arrival in Beaumont, where he stopped off for the purpose of looking over the Spindle Top field, he was offered a position by a Mr. Stribling, of the German-American Oil Company. He accepted this position and remained with that company a short time, after which he accepted a position with the Guarantee Oil Refining Company, of California, remaining with that company until he entered the employ of the Texas Company, in December, 1902.

Mr. Manley's initial work for the Texas Company consisted of inventorying a lot of mechanical equipment in the Spindle Top field. He was then trans-

ferred to Port Arthur, in February, 1903, where he started in at the bottom, as laborer, later working as pipe fitter, and finally being promoted to pumper. He was also in charge of the pleasure yacht, Texas Girl, for three or four years, serving as deck hand and engineer. Early in 1906 he was placed in charge of the electrical equipment, and in addition given a commission as sub foreman in the Port Arthur works. In 1907 he was made general yard foreman, and then in 1910 he was made assistant general superintendent. On May 25th, 1915, he was appointed assistant manager of the refining department, with offices in Houston, and held that position until January, 1923, when he became manager of the refining department, which position he now holds. Mr. Manley has been instrumental in improving methods and processes in the refining industry. With Mr. R. C. Holmes, vice president of the Texas Company, he invented a new process for treating heavy crude for production of gasoline. The Port Arthur refinery of the Texas Company is one of the largest plants using this process. Mr. Manley has to his credit other inventions that have greatly improved the refining business, the compounding greases and lubricating oils.

Mr. Manley was married at Bolivar, New York, the sixteenth of November, 1910, to Miss Anna Cameron, a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared in New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Manley make their home at the exclusive Savoy Apartments. Mr. Manley is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, and fraternally is a Mason, Blue Lodge Cosmopolitan, Port Arthur, 32nd degree Scottish Rite, and is a member of Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Houston and a director of the First National Bank of Port Arthur. He is the outdoors type of man, finding his chief diversions in swimming, automobiling, dancing, golfing and hunting, and is one of the most popular members of the Houston social set. Mr. Manley's position in the business world, a triumph over difficulties, won entirely by his own efforts, and as the result of his definite ability, has not been at the cost of friendships, and few men are more generally admired, more universally liked by associates and employees, than he. Thoroughly public spirited, he is the type of citizen Houston is glad to welcome, and is a leader in all civic and business activities in this city.



H. CARLISLE has for many years been identified with the distribution of petroleum products, making his headquarters at Houston, and is a sales organizer of highest ability and unquestioned integrity. Mr. Carlisle is Assistant District Sales Manager for the Gulf Refining Company, and has directed the sales organization of that large company for a number of years. He has his office in the Gulf Building, with a corps of efficient salesmen working under him, and is not only a sales expert of more than usual ability, but is thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of every product put out by the Gulf Company, and the petroleum industry in general. Mr. Carlisle has been with the Gulf Company since 1904, when he began as Special Agent, representing this company in that capacity for a number of years, and until his appointment as District Sales Manager, the position he now holds. Mr. Carlisle has a well organized, smooth functioning department, and is one



L. J. Manley.

of the most valued men in the Gulf Company, and one with heavy responsibilities.

Mr. Carlisle is a native of the Lone Star State, his birthplace being the city of Brenham, where he was born the twenty-first of August, 1880, the son of C. H. Carlisle, a resident of that city for many years. Mr. Carlisle was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after finishing high school in 1898 he entered directly upon his active business career. He went with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, as clerk, and after a time with that organization went with the Southwestern Oil Company-South Arkansas territory. After several years in that capacity he left the Southwestern Oil Company, and came with the Gulf Refining Company, in 1904, and has since been with this company.

Mr. Carlisle was married at Houston, to Miss Margaret Drumm of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle have an attractive home at 1632 West Alabama and have one child, Robert Louis Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle is a member of the Houston Country Club, the River Oaks Country Club and the Houston Launch Club. He also belongs to the Houston Yacht Club, of which he is Commodore, and is one of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen in the city. Mr. Carlisle is a Mason, Houston Blue Lodge, Thirty-Second degree, Scottish Rite, and a life member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is active in civic advancement, taking a deep pride in the accomplishments of Houston, both along civic and commercial lines, and is one of the substantial and well liked residents of this city.

H. CHRISTY has had a splendid training and experience that admirably fits him for his present position as general manager of the Houston branch of the Oil Well Supply Company, the largest manufacturers of oil well supplies in the United States. Headquarters of the company are at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and branch houses are maintained in practically all of the oil centers of the United States, Mexico and South and Central America. Officers of the company are Louis Brown, president; J. F. Hunter, secretary, and H. C. Burns, treasurer.

The company manufactures every kind of tool and equipment used in the oil fields, including complete drilling rigs, pipe, casing, engines, boilers, pumps, etc. Its products are specified as standard equipment by many of the largest oil concerns in the country and splendid service is maintained for drillers and contractors at all of the companies' branch houses.

Houston has one of the largest branch organizations maintained by the Oil Well Supply Company, located at 1119 Liberty Street, the warehouse alone covering a space seventy by two hundred and fifty feet and the yards covering two entire city blocks. A complete stock of everything required in the coastal oil fields is carried at the Houston branch and fifteen employees aid in maintaining the high standard of service which is a feature of the Oil Well Supply Company's business.

Mr. Christy is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Mercer County on January 18, 1888. He is a son of Charles C. and Myra (Carnahan) Christy and was educated in the schools of Oil City, Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age he began work in the oil fields of West Virginia and worked there for four years in various branches of drilling and pro-

duction, obtaining a technical knowledge of the requirements of drillers and production men that has proven highly valuable since. In 1911 he came to Texas and worked in the Beaumont fields for a year and afterward was located at Wichita Falls and Electric for a year, returning to Beaumont in 1913 and remaining there until his removal to Houston in 1918. He has been with the Oil Well Supply Co. for thirteen years or more, the past ten years serving as manager of the branch houses at Beaumont and Houston.

Mr. Christy was married in West Virginia in 1914 to Miss Bessie Jones. They have two interesting children, Myra, aged eight, and Ralph H., Jr., six. The family home is at 4622 Park Drive.

A thorough, all round business man, Mr. Christy is devoted to the interests of his company and the ever increasing clientele which he serves. He is possessed of a splendid personality and a cordial disposition and is exceptionally popular among members of the oil fraternity in Houston and throughout the coastal fields.



HARLES K. LONGAKER for a number of years has been active in the business world at Houston, where he is connected with one of the major oil companies. Mr. Longaker is assistant manager of the refining department of The Texas Company, looking after all shipping, a position he has held since January, 1923. Mr. Longaker began with The Texas Company in the latter part of 1906, as clerk in the office at Beaumont, when that city was the headquarters of the company. He did not remain there long, however, and was transferred to Port Neches, as chief clerk in the office there. One year later he was sent to Port Arthur, with the refinery at that point, and for the ensuing three years held an important position in the refinery. He was then sent to Houston, as refining department agent, which position he held until he was made superintendent of shipping, in October, 1920, a position leading up to his appointment as assistant manager of the refining department, in January, 1923.

Mr. Longaker was born at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, the fourth of July, 1877. His father, M. S. Longaker, a native of that state, spent many years in the mercantile business there, later taking an active part in the political life of the day, and retiring several years prior to his death, which occurred in October, 1923. Mr. Longaker was educated in the schools of his native city, and after completing his school work went to Philadelphia, where he was connected with a wholesale dry goods house for some time, later going to St. Louis, Missouri, where he also had various connections with the wholesale dry goods houses of that city. He remained in St. Louis until August, 1906, when he came to Texas to go with The Texas Company.

Mr. Longaker was married at Houston, Texas, the seventh of September, 1916, to Mrs. Mary D. Craft, a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Longaker live at 816 West Main Street. Mr. Longaker is a Mason, Blue Lodge, Stichter Lodge, Number 254, Pottstown, Pa., Consistory No. 1, Galveston, and is a member of Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. As a business man he is conservative, believing in steady progress, and his opinions represent a close study into the questions of the day and business management in his special field.



ARTHUR A. SANGSTER, since coming to Houston in June, 1924, has taken a place among the business leaders of this city. Mr. Sangster is president and owner of the Irvin Ice and Ice Cream Corporation, one of the largest companies of its kind in South Texas, and has assets of over four hundred thousand dollars. The company is a manufacturer and wholesale dealer of ice cream, and is a manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer of ice. The plant is located at 1116 Hemphill and is housed in modern four and two-story reinforced concrete buildings. Floor space is about twenty thousand square feet. There are one hundred people employed in the organization. The equipment is of the best, and improvements to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars have been made recently. Twenty-five trucks and automobiles, and twenty ice wagons are used to take care of the trade. The predecessor company was organized in 1912. Since Mr. Sangster bought the business in June, 1924, he has been giving his personal time to it and has been successful in substantially increasing the volume of business. The products are distributed throughout the Houston trade territory, as well as the city of Houston. "Irvin's Hy-grade" ice cream is one of the best, as well as one of the best known ice creams on the market here today. The ice from this plant is made from distilled water, and is known as "Irvin's Hy-grade distilled water ice." Although the manufacturing business is somewhat of a new field for Mr. Sangster, yet his many years spent as an engineer and builder have served him well in achieving success in this new activity.

Arthur A. Sangster was born in Scotland, the twenty-fourth day of February, 1878. In 1888 he came with his father, Alexander Sangster, to Canada, where the elder Mr. Sangster was a contractor and builder, engaged in important construction work for many years. Arthur A. Sangster was educated in the schools of Canada, attending a college preparatory school there. In 1898 he entered the construction business with his father, continuing in Canada until 1908, when he came to the United States. During the quarter of a century in which he engaged in construction work Mr. Sangster was a member of the firm of Larkin and Sangster that executed some of the largest pieces of engineering in this country and Canada. Among these are the hydraulic lift lock at Kirkfield, Ontario, Canada, a three-quarter of a million dollar project; the thousand feet of masonry locks at Iroquois, Ontario, Canada, built at a cost of a million and a half dollars; fifty miles of the Canadian Pacific railroad, constructed at a cost of two million dollars; power development work at De Cew Falls, Canada, representing half a million dollar outlay; the power house at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, also half a million dollar work; the new locks at Lockport, New York, costing a million and a quarter dollars to construct, and the new locks at Seneca Falls, New York, a piece of construction representing a like outlay; the bridge across the Mohawk River, at Crescent, New York, a piece of engineering costing a quarter of a million dollars; a similar bridge across the river at Oswego, New York, and the Galveston causeway, one of the most important engineering works in Texas, and representing an investment of two and a half million dollars. Mr. Sangster and his partner spent three years on this causeway, and on its

completion Mr. Sangster decided to remain in Galveston, establishing the Atlas Engineering Works, with which he was associated until coming to Houston.

Arthur A. Sangster was married in Canada, in 1903, to Miss Victoria Fraser, daughter of Alexander Fraser, a member of an old and prominent family of Kirkfield, Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Sangster have two children, Maude Isabel and Alexander Fraser Sangster, both students in the University of Texas. The family reside at 105 Avondale. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Houston, the Galveston Country Club, the Artillery Club of Galveston, Houston Club, River Oaks Country Club of Houston, and is a Mason, Scottish Rite, and a member of El Mina Temple Shrine at Galveston.



ARTHUR GRIGG, for more than two decades associated with the insurance business at Galveston, has made a record for personal production in this field, and his constructive policies have resulted in the development of one of the principal insurance agencies of Galveston. Mr. Grigg conducts his business under the firm name of Arthur Grigg and Company, the firm dating back around a quarter of a century, when it was established as Charles R. Brown and Company, later becoming T. J. Benson and Company, and in 1919 changed to its present name. Mr. Grigg occupies offices in the Marine Building, handling a general insurance business, and representing as local agent some nine companies and also is general agent for the Maryland Casualty Company, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Grigg has established a very large business, writing a record volume of insurance annually, and has built up an agency that is a credit to Galveston. On May 1st, 1925, Mr. Grigg formed the partnership of Grigg-Knobelsdorf Company and secured the general agency for Southwest Texas for the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, and maintains offices at 524 First National Bank Building, Houston.

Arthur Grigg was born at Galveston the thirteenth of November, 1885, the night of the big Galveston fire, and is the son of Mathew Grigg, for many years in the cotton business in this city, and Elizabeth (Evelt) Grigg. Mathew Grigg was a native of England, coming to Galveston about 1871. He died in 1901. Mrs. Elizabeth Evelt Grigg was born on Galveston Island and still resides here. He was educated in the schools of Galveston, and after leaving high school went with the insurance firm of Charles R. Brown and Company as office boy. Mr. Grigg has been with the firm since that date, 1901, and has continued to advance in the business. Later, on May 1st, 1919, the business was purchased by Mr. Grigg from T. J. Benson.

Mr. Grigg was married at Galveston, the sixth of November, 1912, to Miss Lillian Pillow. They reside at 2813 P½ Street, and have two children, Arthur Grigg, Jr. and Robert Dale Grigg. Mr. Grigg is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a Kiwanian, serving as district trustee, and is a director of the Young Men's Progressive League. He is a leader among the younger business men of Galveston, taking a deep interest in all commercial and civic activities directed toward the development of Galveston, and is held in high esteem by his associates in the business world here.



Arthur A. Sangster



RED T. WILSON came to Houston in January, 1912, from Nashville, Tennessee, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law and in attending to his various interests. Mr. Wilson is one of the most versatile citizens of the South Texas metropolis, where he is lawyer, author, lecturer and business man. His office is located at 815 Second National Bank Building, where he specializes in real property and represents various real estate companies and owners of real estate. He is president of the following companies: Tennessee Land Company, Belle Court Land Company, East Texas Company and the Capital Lumber Company, all well known in the state. Mr. Wilson is successful as a lawyer and is considered an expert in real estate law. He is one of the special title examiners for the Federal Land Bank. He is a well known author. His "Select After Dinner Stories" have been sold all over the United States, and his "Pen Pictures of the Presidents" is now in the hands of his publishers.

Mr. Wilson was born at Carthage, Tennessee, on November 10th, 1881. His father, John B. Wilson, also a native of Tennessee, was for many years a well known farmer and stock raiser of that state, until his death in August, 1923. He served as sheriff of Smith County, Tennessee, for a number of years. His mother was Miss Elenora Kelly, a native of Jackson County, Tennessee, and her family was related to John Tyler, tenth president of the United States. Mr. Wilson's early education was obtained in the country schools of his native state and later he attended Joseph W. Allen College of Carthage, Tennessee. He also became a student of Branham and Hughes Military Academy of Spring Hill, Tennessee, and graduated from this institution in the class of 1904. He then attended Vanderbilt University, and graduated from this college in the class of 1910 with the degree of B. A. While in college, Mr. Wilson was connected with the Tennessee Legislature, having been an official of that body from 1901 to 1911, where he was assistant sergeant at arms and assistant clerk and later chief clerk of the House of Representatives. From 1905 to 1912, Mr. Wilson was associated with Belmont College of Nashville, Tennessee, as field secretary, and in 1916 he was admitted to the bar in Texas, where he has met with unusual success in his profession. He also fills occasional lecture engagements.

Mr. Wilson was married at Nashville, Tennessee, October 25th, 1911, to Miss Irene Davis, a native of Union City, Tennessee, and a daughter of Hunter Davis, Nashville representative of the Southern Adjustment Bureau, who is also a native of Tennessee and a member of one of the state's oldest families. They have one son, Fred T. Wilson Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson reside at No. 1 Glover Apartments. Mr. Wilson is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., the Houston Rotary Club, of which he was formerly secretary and vice president, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Greek letter fraternity, Tau Kappa Alpha, which is an honorary, oratorical fraternity. Mr. Wilson was the winner of the Founder's Medal at Vanderbilt, in oratory, in 1910 and was also a medal winner in the Southern Inter-State Oratorical contest in 1910. While in Branham and Hughes School, he also won several prizes for oratory. In the midst of his private work, Mr. Wilson finds opportunity to give his time and assistance

to many affairs of a public nature and to his church. He is a member of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is the teacher of the men's Bible class of that church, which is one of the largest in the city. Mr. Wilson is popular in the business and social circles of Houston, where he is regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the South Texas metropolis.



H. BURR, one of the recent recruits to the Houston Bar, has made a record of professional progress since coming to Houston, and has taken his place among the leading attorneys here. Mr. Burr is a member of the law firm of McGregor and Burr, one of the strongest and most prominent firms of South Texas, with offices both at Houston and at Austin. The law firm is composed of Mr. Burr, and Senator T. H. McGregor. The firm of McGregor and Burr practices both civil and criminal law, and they have been identified with some of the outstanding cases in each of the two lines that have brought them into prominence. Offices in Houston are in the Commercial Bank Building. The firm was established in 1919 as McGregor, Burr and Lewis, later when Mr. Lewis withdrew from the firm in 1923, becoming McGregor and Burr.

J. H. Burr was born at Conway, Arkansas, the fourth of June, 1893, the son of George Hutchinson Burr, a native of Missouri, who went to Arkansas as a young man and filled the chair of science at Hendrix College, at Conway, Arkansas, from the time this institution was founded until his death, in 1915. Mr. Burr's mother was formerly Miss Ruth Herndon, a native of Missouri. J. H. Burr received his elementary education in the public schools at Conway, Arkansas, then entering Hendrix College, at Conway, where he took the A. B. degree in 1911. Mr. Burr then came to Texas, entering the law department of the University of Texas, and was admitted to the bar at Austin in May, 1915, practicing there for one year. In May, 1917, Mr. Burr enlisted in military service, volunteering as a private in the regular army, and was sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, in Indiana, remaining there until September, 1917, when he was transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio, and later sent to Camp Beauregard, in Louisiana, and still later to the Third Officers' Training Camp, at Leon Springs, Texas, where he was commissioned second lieutenant, in the infantry. From there he was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and assigned to infantry Central Officers' Training Camp, and discharged from there the thirteenth of December, 1918. After leaving service Mr. Burr went to New York City, going with the law firm of Griggs, Baldwin and Baldwin, and remaining with them until September, 1919, when he came to Houston, going with his present firm.

Mr. Burr was married at Houston, Texas, the tenth of December, 1921, to Mrs. Louise Elliott, a native of Austin, Texas, and the daughter of the late H. R. Randig of Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Burr reside in Houston at 2715 Beauchamp Street, and have one child, J. Herndon Burr, Jr. Mr. Burr, already one of the leading young lawyers of Houston, is regarded by his associates as having an assured future in the law, and his career is being watched with interest.



JOHN D. DYER has for the past eight years been identified with banking affairs in the city of Houston, his conservative management of the Guaranty National Bank, of which he is president, attaining for him the reputation of a banker familiar with the soundest financial principles. The Guaranty National Bank was organized in 1910, with a capital of only \$20,000.00, and housed in a small building at Heights Boulevard and Washington Avenue. In March, 1919, the capital was increased to \$50,000.00 and the bank moved into its quarters at the present location. Six months later the capital was again increased to \$100,000.00, and in December, 1921, the bank was nationalized with the increased capital of \$200,000.00. At present the bank shows deposits of over \$500,000.00, with total resources of approximately \$2,000,000.00 and with surplus and profits in excess of \$70,000.00 with dividends paid quarterly. The growth of the bank's business has been such that it has been necessary to make plans for larger quarters. Contracts have been let for equipment and fixtures and the remodeling of the building at 306 Main Street, which the bank owns.

Since Mr. Dyer became president of the Guaranty National Bank, in 1916, two years after he had come to the institution as cashier, the bank has shown a steady, consistent expansion. He has devoted his efforts as president to questions affecting general policy, the production of new business, and matters of internal organization, with the result that the bank enjoys the absolute confidence of the public and has an assured prosperity.

Mr. Dyer was born at Lexington, Mississippi, the twenty-second of December, 1885, son of J. M. Dyer, a well known banker of that state, who died in 1912. Mr. Dyer was educated in his native city, attending the Lexington Normal College, and after leaving school entering his father's bank, the Bank of Lexington. In 1906 Mr. Dyer, then bookkeeper of the Lexington Bank, resigned this position and went to Dallas, Texas, where he was for one year with the First State Bank of Dallas. In 1907 he went to Santo, in Palo Pinto County, as cashier of the First National Bank of Santo, remaining there until 1914, at which time he came to Houston.

Mr. Dyer makes his home in Houston at the Rice Hotel. He is a member of the various social clubs, such as the Houston Club, and the Houston Country Club, and takes an active part in the various social affairs of the city. Mr. Dyer is also interested in the civic progress of Houston and enters heartily into any movement for the furtherance of this aim.



WALTER T. SMITH, who has recently established his business headquarters at Houston, after many years' identification with shipping activities at Galveston, has, since coming to this city, been in control of large shipping interests and is operating one of the largest shipping concerns in the city. Mr. Smith is president of Daniel Ripley Company, Incorporated, for years one of the leading shipping companies at Galveston, and recently incorporated for one hundred thousand dollars. The first of January, 1924, marked the opening of the Houston office, with offices in the New Cotton Exchange Building. Since that time a large shipping business has been built up. This business, established

three decades ago, has met with constant growth and expansion to keep pace with the exports in this section, and is one of the largest shipping concerns going out of Houston. In addition to Mr. Smith, as president, other officers of the corporation are: R. L. O'Brien, vice-president, in charge of the Galveston office; R. C. Lunsford, secretary, and F. A. Thompson, treasurer.

Walter T. Smith was born in Galveston, and educated in his native city, attending the public schools there. Mr. Smith started in the shipping business, also, in Galveston, and for many years was one of the leading men in this business in that city, and for a period was finance commissioner of Galveston, and was also an officer of the Galveston Artillery Club. In 1923 he removed to Houston, and, since that time, has been a factor in all shipping activities in this city.

Mr. Smith makes his home at the Houston Club, and is a member of that club, and also of the Cotton Exchange, and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. In shipping circles he is regarded as one of the foremost men in the business, familiar with every phase of this great industry, and his removal to Houston has been of real importance to the shipping interests here. In fraternal circles Mr. Smith is an Elk.



LAMAR Q. CATO, Architect of Houston, has demonstrated that he puts more than mere ability into his work, which combines harmony of constructive beauty and artistic arrangement. Mr. Cato, with an associate architect, Mr. George A. Endress, compose the firm of Endress & Cato, with offices at 831-832 Bankers Mortgage Building. Mr. Cato came to Houston in 1915 and during the years 1919 and 1920 he served as city architect for Houston, building several schools. From 1920 to 1923 Mr. Cato was associated with Joseph Fniger, under the firm name of Finger & Cato. Mr. Cato and his associate built the Harris County School for Girls at Bellaire at a cost of \$50,000; Eastwood Junior High School, West End Junior High School, Woodrow Wilson school, West University Place school, South Texas Teachers College at Kingsville and various commercial buildings and residences.

A native Texan, Mr. Cato was born in Austin in 1888. His father, W. A. Cato, and mother, who was Miss Jennie Havis, were both natives of Mississippi, but came to Texas more than forty years ago. Mr. Cato's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Austin, and in 1905 when he was seventeen years of age he entered an architect's office, where he studied and obtained a practical knowledge of architecture. Mr. Cato's associate, George A. Endress, is a well known architect and served as resident architect for the University of Texas from 1914 to 1924.

Mr. Cato was married at Austin in 1912 to Miss Ella Bohls, a native of Austin and a member of a pioneer Travis County family, where her father, T. C. Bohls, has been engaged in farming for many years. They have two children—Quintus and Dorothy. Mr. Cato holds membership in the American Institute of Architects, the Texas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Optimistic Club and Presbyterian Church. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine.



Knobler

GEORGE F. WEISMANN, although a comparatively recent addition to the business fraternity of Houston, Texas, has entered into the spirit of the South Texas metropolis and has succeeded in building up a large and profitable business for his firm. Mr. Weismann is the manager of the Texas district of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, engineers and contractors, with headquarters in New York and Chicago. The Raymond Concrete Pile Company, which is one of the largest concerns of its kind of the entire country, was established prior to 1907, and have branch offices in all parts of the United States, Canada, Europe and the far East. While this firm is engaged in a general contracting business, it specializes in water front improvements and foundations for buildings, and Houston leads the Southwest in this form of activity. The company has built piers for the following: Houston Compress Company, Humble Oil and Refining Company, and the Gulf Refining Company, and foundations for the Esperson, Petroleum and Houston Grain Elevator Buildings, Houston; the Sears Roebuck Building, Dallas, and the Imperial Sugar Company, Sugarland. Mr. Weismann has a staff of competent assistants in his office which is located at 1014 Keystone Building. The officials of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company are: Morton D. Hull, Chicago, president; M. M. Upson, vice president and general manager; H. R. Moyer, vice president and treasurer; W. V. McMenimen, vice president; P. D. Case, secretary, and J. W. Taussig, assistant general manager; H. D. Raymond, assistant treasurer, and E. D. Watt, assistant secretary.

A native of New York City, Mr. Weismann was born on February 11th, 1885. His father, E. J. Weismann (now deceased), was a native of New York, also, where he was well known in the business circles. His mother, Mrs. Katherine (O'Keefe) Weismann, was a member of a prominent New York family, and was born, reared and educated in that city. His education was obtained in the schools of New York.

Mr. Weismann was married in New York City on August 6th, 1907, to Miss Estelle Clauss, a member of a well known Eastern family. They have two children, Edna and Doris. Mr. and Mrs. Weismann reside at 414 Stratford Street. He is a member of the Houston Country Club, and the Rotary Club. Although Mr. Weismann has resided in Houston a comparatively short time, having located here in the spring of 1924, he has made a host of friends and has succeeded in popularizing his firm. He is optimistic as to the future of this city, and believes that with its many commercial features, numbered among which is its deep water and its wonderful railroad facilities, it will become the greatest city of the Southwest. Mr. Weismann is a consistent booster for the South Texas country, believing that this section of Texas can be made the greatest fruit growing portion of the United States. It is only waiting for sufficient advertising to let the outside world know the great things that are in store for them in this promising country. The success of the business of which he is the manager, speaks eloquently for his ability as an executive, and it is his ambition to help in the development of his adopted city, as well as in the upbuilding of his firm's business.

FB. SEWARD, manager of the Glidden Stores Company of Houston, has been engaged in the retail paint business since coming to Houston in 1911. The Houston branch of the Glidden Company, which operates retail houses all over the United States, was established a number of years ago, and has been under the management of Mr. Seward since 1924. Since that time there has been noted a marked increase in business, and the volume of sales has mounted high as the result of his well formulated selling plans and his wide personal acquaintance. The Glidden Stores Company occupy a modern and well arranged building at 700 Travis Street, and carry a complete line of Glidden paints, varnishes, enamels and general painters' supplies and a line of wall papers that offers their patrons a wide range of choice.

F. B. Seward was born at Russiaville, Indiana, on the twenty-sixth of July, 1882, and is the son of Melvin Seward and Frances (Jones) Seward, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Indiana. Mr. Seward was educated in the schools of Indiana, and has been engaged in the retail paint business since leaving school. He came to Houston in 1911, going with the Randolph Paint Company, with whom he remained until 1916, when he engaged in business for himself at Taylor, Texas, returning to Houston in June, 1922, and was with Sherwin-Williams Company until December, 1924, when he assumed his present position.

Mr. Seward was married at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1906, to Miss Lena Gamble, daughter of the late S. A. Gamble. Mrs. S. A. Gamble resides in Wichita Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Seward reside at 4715 Fannin Street. Mr. Seward is a member of the First Methodist Church.

SYLVAN BEACH, Houston's most popular summer resort and playgrounds, located about an hour's drive from the city, is one of the most popular places of its kind along the Gulf Coast. The operator of the resort is the Sylvan Beach bath and Hotel Company. Twenty-five acres of beautiful park grounds are fully developed to pleasure seekers. A pier runs out into the water for the length of about four city blocks, and the bathing capacity is over 5,000 people. Children and those who cannot swim are safe here, because the water is shallow for a long distance out into the bay. The dancing and bathing pavilion is the largest under one roof in Texas. The dancing floor proper is one hundred and twenty-five feet square. For those who wish to spend their vacations, or even the summer here, the company has provided over one hundred furnished cottages of one, two, three, four and five rooms each. Electric lights, water and sewerage plants are complete. For those picnic bound, spacious picnic grounds with tables and chairs, are provided. The usual amusement features, such as the merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, etc., furnish pleasure to thousands of people each season. A great many corporations and companies take advantage of this beautiful resort for holding their annual picnics here. Each year finds Sylvan Beach further developed and improved and is growing rapidly in popularity. John Edwin Eisemann, Sr., and John Edwin Eisemann, Jr., are the principal owners and managers of Sylvan Beach.



ROBERT J. CUMMINS, civil engineer with offices in the Bankers Mortgage Building, since coming to Houston in 1911 has been engaged in some of the largest and most important engineering achievements of Houston and South Texas. He is engaged in a general practice of consulting engineer and is one of the leaders among men of his profession and does most of the outstanding work in his line here. He is associated with the Corpus Christi port development work, which will cost \$2,500,000.00 when completed. For five years he has worked on the Guadalupe Water Power Company's project at Seguin, Texas. Mr. Cummins has been engineer on the following Houston buildings: Weld-Neville five-story cotton warehouse at a cost of \$350,000.00, the Cotton Hotel, Stowers Building, W. C. Munn Company Building, Anderson Clayton warehouses in the Fifth Ward at a cost of \$1,250,000.00, Anderson-Clayton warehouses and wharves on the ship channel at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.00, Chamber of Commerce Building, Bankers Mortgage Company Building, Y. W. C. A. Building, Electric Building, Gulf Building, Foster Building, Houston Post-Dispatch twenty-two story building, Alexander Sprunt \$300,000.00, compress and warehouse on the ship channel, the twenty-story Rice Hotel Annex and others. Mr. Cummins was appointed to do all of the structural engineering work for the Houston public schools to be erected under the 1925 bond issue of \$3,000,000.00. Numbered among the buildings outside of Houston of which Mr. Cummins was engineer, are the following: Shippers Warehouse and Compress Company, Dallas, at a cost of \$750,000.00; shops and foundry for the Beaumont Iron Works at Beaumont at a cost of \$250,000.00, Brake-Water at Corpus Christi at a cost of \$700,000.00, Anderson-Clayton Building in New Orleans at a cost of \$750,000.00, Crespi and Company Building at Galveston at a cost of more than \$250,000.00 and many others in almost every part of the Southwest. Mr. Cummins has to his credit more than \$20,000,000.00 in buildings erected under his supervision.

Mr. Cummins was born at Mount Mellick, Ireland, in 1881. His father, James A. Cummins, was well known in the business circles of Mount Mellick. His mother was Miss Mary Douglas Harshaw, a member of a prominent family of Ireland. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools in Ireland, after which he attended Queen's College at Galway, Ireland. He then became a student of the Royal University of Ireland and graduated from that institution with the degrees of B. E. and B. A. After leaving college, Mr. Cummins entered actively into the practice of his profession. He came to America in 1901 and located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where for five years he was connected with the city engineering department. He then went to Detroit, Michigan, where for five years he was associated with the Truscon Steel Company, after which he engaged in private practice in a business partnership under the name of Adams and Cummins, which continued until he came to Houston in 1911.

Mr. Cummins is a member of the Rotary Club, the Houston Engineers Club, Houston Civic Council of which he is past president, a full member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Port Commission and is a director of the Gulf

State Bank. Mr. Cummins resides on Bellaire Boulevard. Since coming to Houston he has taken an active interest in civic and charitable undertakings and the history of his activities is synonymous with the history of engineering developments in Houston and South Texas during the past fourteen years.



A. BREIHAN for more than a decade has been identified with commercial enterprises of importance at Houston, and is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to navigation and transportation. Mr. Breihan is manager of the Gulf District of the Sinclair Navigation Company, a subsidiary of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, and engages in the importation of Mexican crude oil, exporting the refined products and the moving of crude. The Sinclair Navigation Company operates twenty-one ships, in and out of the Gulf District, with a gross tonnage of about 160,000 tons. Employees, including ships' crews, number about 1,000. They also have dock facilities, owning their own docks at the Sinclair Refining Company's plant on the Channel. Their export trade goes largely to European and Scandinavian ports, where their trade activities extend over a large area. Since assuming the position of Marine Superintendent in 1917 Mr. Breihan has perfected his organization along all lines, and has seven expert traffic men on his force. In the spring of 1925 he was promoted to his present position.

Mr. Breihan is a native of the Lone Star State, who has made good in the traffic line, and is considered an expert in his field of navigation. He is enthusiastic about the Houston Harbor, and very optimistic over the prospects of the new thirty-foot channel which is now completed. He first came to Houston in 1911 after two years experience in transportation with the United Fruit Company, both on board ship and in Central and South America. The first year of his residence in Houston he entered a law office, and engaged in the study of that profession, later returning to Bartlett for a year. In 1916 he went with the Sinclair Company, at Houston, as Dock Master, and the following year became Marine Superintendent.

Mr. Breihan was born at Bartlett, Texas, the fifteenth of February, 1886, son of H. A. Breihan, who came there in 1858 from Germany, and has since engaged in the cattle, farming and banking business, and is one of the large landowners of this section. He is of Welsh ancestry. Mr. Breihan's mother, a native Texan, was before her marriage Miss Sophie Muenzler, whose parents came to Texas about 1846. Mr. Breihan received his education in the public schools at Bartlett, and after graduation began his business career in that city. Later his attention was attracted to traffic work and he made a study, complemented with practical experience, of this activity, rapidly advancing to his present position in the transportation field.

On January 8th, 1925, he was united in marriage with Miss Bernice Yeagley, native of Houston, and a member of a well known family here. Mr. and Mrs. Breihan reside at 4807 San Jacinto Street. Mr. Breihan takes an active interest in civic affairs of Houston, especially those that pertain to the Channel, and the advancement of Houston to a deep water harbor. He is a member of the Traffic Club and fraternally is a Mason.



Robert H. Cummings

ALLIE L. ANDERSON, fire commissioner of Houston, has been a resident of this city for twenty-eight years and all of this time, with the exception of six months, has been spent in the service of the police and fire departments of Houston. Mr. Anderson was elected to the office of fire commissioner of Houston in April, 1919, and re-elected in 1923, and during the period in which he has been the executive head of the fire department, he has re-organized the entire department. The Houston fire department consists of two hundred and thirty-six trained men, and has sixteen stations, with all motor equipment, and is recognized as one of the best organized fire departments in Texas, with all modern methods that are to be found in any of the larger cities of the United States.

Mr. Anderson was born at Bastrop, Louisiana, on September 29th, 1877. His father, A. L. Anderson, came to Texas in 1890 and first settled in Hunt County where he remained for three years before coming to Houston, where he continued to reside until his death. His mother (now deceased) was Miss Lizzie Temple, a member of a well known family of Massachusetts. His education was obtained in the public schools of Bastrop, Louisiana, Hunt County, Texas, and later at Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Anderson started his business career when a very young man in a wholesale grocery house at Greenville, Texas, where he remained until coming to Houston in 1895. His first employment here was with the William Cleveland Cotton Compress, where he remained for six months, and in 1896 he entered the Houston fire department as a fireman and remained in this branch of the municipal service until 1912 when he was made assistant fire chief. During this year he suffered a severe accident and was confined in the hospital for one year. After leaving the hospital, he entered the police department, first as ward officer of the Corporation Court, and was later made captain of police. He served the city in this position for a period of four years, when he was elected to the position of fire commissioner, where he has created a new system, which is considered one of the most efficient in the country.

Mr. Anderson was married in Houston, October 2nd, 1902, to Miss Sid Kelly, a native of Victoria, Texas, and a daughter of A. B. Kelly, well known in the business circles of that city. They have two children, Allie L. Anderson Jr. and Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson reside at 3016 Congress Avenue. In fraternal organizations, Mr. Anderson holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the D. O. K. K.'s, Eagles, B. P. O. E., Woodmen of the World, Knights of Labor, and the Red Rooster Club, of which organization he is a director. Mr. Anderson has made many friends in Houston and is popular with the entire citizenship, where he is regarded as one of the city's most efficient, conscientious and hard working officials.

ERNEST COCKRELL, a native Texan, was born in Bastrop County, in 1880. His father, C. W. Cockrell, also a native Texan, is a well known business man of Bastrop County, having established the first residence built in Smithville. Mr. Cockrell's early education was obtained in the public schools of Bastrop County, after which he attended a business college. Soon

after leaving school in 1900, he started his business career in the Spindle Top oil field, near Beaumont, Texas, and since that time has been active in the development of the Gulf Coast oil fields, and while he is a comparatively young man, is a pioneer in the Texas oil industry. He has been active in every field of the Gulf Coast, and is President of the Producers Oil Company, and the Texas Production Company, both of which are very active and successful companies in the oil industry.

Mr. Cockrell was married at Marlin, Texas, in 1911, to Miss Lula Dashiell, daughter of W. P. Dashiell, one of the prominent pioneer families of Marlin, Falls County, Texas. Mrs. Cockrell is a niece of Mrs. W. J. Bryan, wife of Senator Bryan, of Abilene, also a niece of L. T. Dashiell, former Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell reside at 2411 Smith Street, and have one child, Ernest Cockrell, Jr. Mr. Cockrell is a member of the Houston Club and the Elks Club, and takes an active interest in these organizations. He is enthusiastic as to the future of Houston and South Texas, where he is regarded as one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens.

VICTOR H. BORSODI has been actively connected with the commercial life of Houston for the past sixteen years and is one of the well known men of the city. For twelve years he has been engaged in the fuel business, and is manager of the V. H. Borsodi and Company, dealers in wholesale coal and coke, with executive offices at 1011 Union National Bank Building. The company handles the following well known products: Norco, Sunbeam, Magic, Sterling Black Creek, Cahaba, Red Ash and others. Mr. Borsodi is also president of the Channel Fuel Company, but is not active in its management. The other officers of this company are: D. M. Picton, Jr., vice president; W. B. Ferguson, secretary-treasurer, and M. K. Whittington, manager. This company does a wholesale coal and bunkering business, with plant at the Manchester Docks. Mr. Borsodi is considered an authority in fuel matters. For many years he has handled government contracts for fuel and forage in the Southern department comprising Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Mr. Borsodi is a native of Austria and was born in Vienna, August 26th, 1885, a son of William and Bertha Borsodi. With his parents he came to America when a year old and lived in New York until sixteen years ago, when he located in Houston and engaged in the fuel business. His father is a well known publisher and advertiser in New York City. He received his education in the public and high schools of New York and at Cornell University and New York State University.

In 1914 Mr. Borsodi was married in Houston to Miss Anna Louise Lindsley Snodgrass, daughter of Tillman Snodgrass, manager for the Pierson interests in Mexico. They have two children, Victor H., Jr., and Fred Austin. The family resides at 3201 Mt. Vernon.

Mr. Borsodi is a capable and energetic business man and possessed of a personality that has contributed to his success in business. He takes an active interest in matters of a civic nature and is a member of the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club.

JOHN S. BONNER is probably the pioneer oil man of Texas, becoming active in this industry nearly thirty years ago and has been continuously engaged in this business since that time. In 1919 Mr. Bonner came into the Humble Oil and Refining Company as vice president and sales manager, and his vast experience and executive ability have been valuable assets to this company. Mr. Bonner came to Houston in 1896 from Lufkin, Angelina County, and entered the oil business with the Joe W. Davis Oil Company, marketers of oil, and which has the distinction of being one of the oldest active oil businesses in Texas, and Mr. Bonner has been engaged in the marketing of oil since that time, and in this branch of the oil industry is without a peer. The Joe W. Davis Oil Company, after several years, changed its name to the Southwestern Oil Company and Mr. Bonner became vice president of this company. In 1903 the Houston Oil Company purchased the physical properties of the Southwestern, and on May 1st, 1903, the Bonner Oil Company, of which Mr. Bonner was president, was organized, and in July, 1919, the Humble Oil and Refining Company bought some of the physical properties of the Bonner Oil Company, and Mr. Bonner at that time came with the Humble Oil and Refining Company as vice president and sales manager.

A native Texan, Mr. Bonner was born in Angelina County on April 25th, 1873. His parents were pioneer settlers of Angelina County, where they were large land owners and farmers. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Angelina County, and later attended Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. He began his business career in 1896, shortly after leaving school, and began in the oil business and has continued in this ever since. Mr. Bonner has since coming to Houston become interested in many of the commercial projects of the city, and is connected with many of the financial institutions of Houston, being a director in the Union National Bank and in the Wier Long Leaf Lumber Company.

Mr. Bonner was married in Angelina County to Miss Edna Ewing, a native of that county, and a daughter of James A. Ewing, a well known Texas timberman who now resides in Houston. They have two children—John S. Bonner, Jr., and Louis Franklin Bonner, both of whom are in college. Mr. Bonner is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine, being first potentate of this Shrine. He is also a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, and the Lumberman's Club, and is quite active in the last named. In addition to being the pioneer oil man of the Lone Star State, Mr. Bonner is in all probability the best known man engaged in the oil business in Texas. He is a very popular man, not only in the oil circles of Houston and of Texas, but with all classes, including the executives of the company, and all the employees. Mr. Bonner has done much in the matter of development of Texas, and is always ready and willing to assist in any way possible toward the progress and advancement of his native State. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Bonner has been active in the work of civic improvement of the city, and is regarded as one of the most substantial, progressive and public spirited citizens of the South Texas metropolis.

JOHN M. LAWRENCE is a native of Bryan, Texas, where throughout his life he has been active in the business, social, political and educational life of this prosperous Brazos County city. Mr. Lawrence is the president and manager of the Lawrence Grocery Company, wholesale grocers, which was organized and established by Mr. Lawrence in 1912. This firm grew rapidly and is the largest wholesale grocery establishment in this portion of the State. Besides doing a large local business, this firm employs three traveling salesmen, who cover seven counties in the best farming district of the Lone Star State. A large and complete stock of staple and fancy groceries is carried at all times by this firm, and in addition to the large grocery business is one of the largest cotton factors of this part of the State. During 1923, the Lawrence Grocery Company handled eighteen thousand bales of cotton. Other officers of this company are: W. S. Mial, vice president and M. P. Walker, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Lawrence began his business career in Bryan where he was employed in a merchandise establishment, and later he engaged in the retail grocery business for himself, and conducted this retail business for a quarter of a century under the name of John M. Lawrence and Company. After disposing of the retail grocery establishment, he organized the present wholesale grocery store. Mr. Lawrence has been the recipient of many positions of honor and trust at the hands of his fellowmen, and was the first mayor of Bryan under the commission form of government. He served in this capacity for two terms—from 1917 to 1921, and his administration was one of great accomplishment. He served as alderman for many years under the aldermanic form of government, and was treasurer of Brazos County for about twelve years. He has always been interested in the educational matters of the city, and has been a member of the school board of Bryan for many years.

Mr. Lawrence was born on June 6th, 1873. His father, James C. Lawrence, was a pioneer settler of Brazos County, where he was engaged in farming, cattle and sheep raising for many years. He later removed to Bryan where he was engaged in the lumber business, and was one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of Brazos County. Mr. Lawrence's education was obtained in the public schools of Bryan, after which he attended college in the East.

Mr. Lawrence was married at Bryan in 1899, to May Webb a daughter of Dr. W. H. Webb (deceased), who for many years was engaged in the drug business in Bryan. They have two children: Guy W. Adriance, who is an instructor in the A. and M. College, and John M. Lawrence, Jr., who is engaged in the automobile business in Bryan. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, the Fin-Feather Club, Bryan Chamber of Commerce and is the president of this organization. He is vice president and director of the City National Bank, vice president of the Bryan Compress Company, director of the Parker-Astin Hardware Company, director of the Bryan-College Interurban and many other business institutions of this city. Mr. Lawrence is active in all projects having as their object the civic improvement and advancement of Bryan.



J. A. Banner



MC. BAUGUSS for almost two decades has been connected with the lumber business at Houston, during that time attaining the reputation of a lumberman of experience and success, and for the past decade operating one of the big retail yards in the city. The Steves Lumber and Building Company, of which Mr. Bauguss is vice president, is well located at 1400 Maury Street, does an extensive retail business. The firm handles all kinds of lumber and any and all kinds of building materials, the stock on hand being exceptionally complete. The company keeps in step with the advancements demanded by modern conditions, and finances home building, as well as supplying the necessary materials. It specializes in home building and has taken an active part in building up many of the newer additions to the city. The firm has ample railroad trackage and grounds, with well arranged yards, and an employment force of about ten men. Associated with Mr. Bauguss are A. E. J. Steves, president, and John H. Baber, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Bauguss was born near Spring, Texas, twenty-five miles north of Houston, the 20th of January, 1880, son of Dr. T. C. and May Belle Glenn Bauguss, his father now a practicing physician at Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Bauguss was educated in the public schools of Houston, graduating from the high school in this city. Associated with George Mellinger he spent a period of seven years in the grocery business, followed by three years in the fire insurance business. In 1905 he went into the lumber business, and until 1913 was associated with various firms. In this year he organized the Bauguss Lumber Company, which he operated until he became associated with his present company.

Mr. Bauguss was married at Houston, in 1907, to Miss Frances Rosaline Sandford of Tyler, Texas. They have two children, Paul L. and Glen Allen, the family residing at 4405 McKinney Avenue. Mr. Bauguss is a member of the Lumberman's Club, and fraternally is a Mason, York and Scottish Rites, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine.



RAWLE BUCKNER, veteran in the burlap and cotton bag industry, has for the past seventeen years been identified with this important enterprise, at Houston, as manager of the Bemis Brother Bag Company, the largest bag manufacturers in the Southwest. The Bemis Brother Bag Company, the main office of which is located at Saint Louis, opened the Houston branch in 1906, at which time Mr. Buckner came to this city to assume the management of the plant. This company is one of the largest bag companies in the state, employing a great many people, and since 1913 has occupied a fine building, at the corner of Conti and Moffitt Streets, with three floors and a basement, and aggregating seventy-five thousand square feet of floor space. They manufacture all kinds of burlap and cotton bags, and job twine, press cloth, and like products. Five men are on the road, representing the company throughout the Lone Star State.

Mr. Buckner began in the bag manufacturing industry, at New Orleans, in 1902, as a bookkeeper for Bemis Brother Bag Company. Later he was made assistant manager of the plant at Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained four years. When

the Houston plant was opened he was sent to this city as manager, which position he has since held. Mr. Buckner has made a record for growth and progress here, the business showing an advancement of five hundred per cent since the opening, a growth directly due to Mr. Buckner's efficient management and his keen insight into the business.

Rawle Buckner was born in Kentucky, in 1876, son of James Buckner, a cotton factor of Louisiana for many years. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans.

Mr. Buckner was married at Houston, in 1908, to Miss Mary Lou Hamblen, a native of the Lone Star State. They make their home at 2204 Louisiana Street. Mr. Buckner takes an active interest in the welfare of his community, giving his time freely for the civic development of Houston. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Houston Open Shop Association, a director of the Texas Development Association, and a member of the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club.



WS. CURTIS, president and manager of the Curtis Company and native Houstonian, has been a factor in the business circles of this city for several years prior to the establishment of his present business in 1922. The Curtis Company are distributors and dealers for the India tires and tubes and carry a complete line of auto supplies. They also have a gas and oil station which is one of the largest in Houston; have progressive men in charge of their business and have splendid show rooms and office at 1422-24-26 Main Street at Polk Avenue. The growth of the Curtis Company, due to the wide acquaintance and popularity of Mr. Curtis, has been phenomenal. He started this business in 1922 with one employee and now has eleven men in the service and his business is growing rapidly all the time.

Mr. Curtis was born in Houston in 1884. His father, James Curtis, a native of England, came to the United States and to Houston in the early eighties. His education was obtained in the public schools of Houston. Shortly after leaving school, Mr. Curtis began his business career in offices of various kinds in Houston, after which he went to the Panama Canal and engaged in office work for a railroad and remained there for a period of seven years. He then returned to Houston and for four years was engaged in the office of a large plumbing establishment, and remained in this line of endeavor until he started his present business, which has grown to be one of the largest and best supply houses of its kind in Houston.

Mr. Curtis was married in Houston in 1915 to Miss Ellen Margaret Sorensen, a native of Houston, and a member of a pioneer family of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis reside at 4606 Woodside Street. Mr. Curtis is a member of the A. F. & A. M. with membership in Gray Lodge, Houston. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite body of this order and a Shriner of Arabia Temple and a member of Arabia Patrol since 1919. He is also a member of the Salesmanship Club, the Civitan Club and the Auto Trade Association. Mr. Curtis has seen many changes take place in the city of his nativity in the way of progress and advancement and he believes that Houston is soon to become the leading city of the entire Southwest.



B. GRANBURY, of Houston, one of the leading lumber men of Texas, whose career in this field dates back twenty years, when he entered the lumber business as a clerk, is today the President of one large lumber company, the South Texas Hardwood Company, Vice-President of two other companies, the South Texas Lumber Company and the West Lumber Company; Vice-President of the West Production Company, and Vice-President of the Trinity Valley and Northern Railway Company, a line of railroad extending from Dayton, Liberty County, in a northerly direction, crossing the Gulf Coast Lines at Fullerton, thence about eighteen miles to its northern terminus at Lumm. The South Texas Hardwood Company are manufacturers of hardwood lumber, with a large sawmill at Dayton, Liberty County. This mill has a capacity of forty thousand feet per day and one hundred and forty men are included in the organization of this mill. The output of this mill is handled by the South Texas Lumber Company. During the four-year period extending from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1920, the West Lumber Company sold in small tracts more than fifty thousand acres of cutover land in Trinity and Polk Counties, which was mostly sold to Northern people who expected to settle on this land and produce crops. During the period extending from November 1, 1922, to January 31, 1923, twelve thousand acres of this land was sold in small tracts. The South Texas Lumber Company has a large yard in Houston, and twenty-three branch yards in South and Southwest Texas, which do a retail business in excess of \$1,500,000.00 annually. They also build apartment houses and residences which they sell, both for cash and on the easy payment plan. The West Lumber Company are manufacturers of pine and hardwood lumber.

A native Texan, Mr. Granbury was born in Pennington, Trinity County, on June 16, 1876. His father, G. W. Granbury, also a native of the Lone Star State, was born in Angelina County, but lived the greater part of his life in Trinity County, where he was a well known lawyer. His mother was Miss Maggie Scarbrough, a member of a well known Trinity County family. Mr. Granbury's education was obtained in the public schools of Trinity County. After leaving school Mr. Granbury held various positions in Texas and Indian Territory and immediately before going with the West interests was Assistant Bookkeeper with the Wilson Hardware Company of Beaumont. He has been associated with the West Lumber Company since 1903, when he went with this company as a clerk in the commissary, where he remained for one and one-half years; was then made bookkeeper, where he remained for two and one-half years, and in 1907 entered the manufacturing end of the business and became Secretary. His secretarial duties were many and varied, and in this way he gradually became identified with the manufacturing end of the business, and at the present time is in full charge of the Dayton mill and the pine mill at Connell, owned by the West Lumber Company. Mr. Granbury is an experienced manufacturer of lumber, having been associated during these years with Mr. J. M. West in various lumber activities, and in charge of the mills at Westville, Benford and Petersville.

Mr. Granbury was married at Corpus Christi in 1916 to Miss Lulu Orrell, a member of a well known

family of Leaky, Real County. They have two children, Ruth, seven years of age, and Bettie, aged four years. Mr. and Mrs. Granbury reside at 913 Hathaway Street. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Granbury is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Lumbermen's Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Granbury has great faith in the future of Houston and expects it to soon become the leading city of the Southwest, and that the resources of the Lone Star State are just beginning to be developed.



MAX C. OTTO, well known dealer in building material, has been a factor in the business circles of Houston for more than two decades, having prior to entering the building material business, been for fifteen years active in the cotton circles of Houston. Mr. Otto is president of the M. C. Otto, Inc. and are dealers in all kinds and sizes in gravel, rock, shell, sand, lime, cement, and all building material. Their warehouse and supply yards occupy a city block on the railroad in the Fifth Ward of Houston. Among their equipment, they have six automatic dump trucks, and ten two-horse teams. Twenty-five people are employed by this company, whose office is located at 1217 Sixth Street. The business was incorporated in 1923, prior to which time Mr. Otto had operated in his own name. Other officers of the M. C. Otto, Inc. are D. A. Otto, secretary and treasurer, and D. O. Stricker, vice president. This firm is one of the largest in South Texas and does a great volume of business.

A native Texan, Mr. Otto was born in Houston, August 24th, 1871. His father, H. E. A. Otto, was one of the pioneer merchants of the Magnolia City. His mother was Miss Catherin Seelhorst, a member of a well known Texas family. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Houston, and he later attended a business college here.

After leaving school, Mr. Otto began his business career in the cotton business, where he remained in the different departments for a period of fifteen years. He then engaged in a general teaming business, and later engaged in the teaming and material business, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Otto is interested in various industrial and commercial projects in the city, and is the owner of much valuable city and suburban property, and a magnificent summer home on the bay, and besides his own means, he has unlimited financial backing, and is regarded as a man reliable in every way, and of unquestionable character together with great business ability and foresight.

Mr. Otto was married in Navasota, in 1895, to Miss Wave Driscoll, a native Texan, and a daughter of John Driscoll, who for many years was mayor of Navasota, Texas. They have three children, Driscoll A. Otto, twenty-one years of age and a graduate of Georgia Technical College; Mrs. Phil H. Stricker and Mrs. Arthur Binz, Jr. Mr. Otto is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with degrees in the Scottish Rite body of that order, and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., Woodmen of the World, Rotary Club, T. P. A. and an honor member of the Turnverein. Mr. Otto has great faith in the future of his native city and believes it will soon become the leading city of the Southwest.



C. D. Granbury



NORMAN H. BEARD, one of the younger civic leaders at Houston, and a man of broad business and public experience, has for some years past held one of the important civic positions in this city and is an expert in the field of civil service work. Mr. Beard is director of the City Civil Service Commission, one of the very important positions in the municipal government. He has under the direction of the Civil Service Commission, the examination of employees and other services that go with the Civil Service work, and looks after the city's group insurance for employees, and has charge of all records, pay rolls, special police and other duties. He also investigates and adjusts all grievances among employees, and the smooth functioning of the municipal personnel is largely a result of his efforts. Mr. Beard is well equipped for the diverse duties of his position, and has a talent for organization, the management of men and an executive ability that is very necessary to this office.

Norman H. Beard was born at Houston, Texas, the nineteenth of March, 1893. His father, T. G. Beard, for many years a resident of this city, has been with the Southern Pacific Railroad for around four decades, and is now a director and general freight agent for that line, with his offices on the eighth floor of the Southern Pacific Building. Mr. Beard is one of the most prominent railroad men in the Lone Star State and one of the veteran rail men of Houston. Norman H. Beard's mother, before her marriage was Miss Corinne David, a native of Mississippi, takes an active interest in civic and welfare work, and is a well known club woman of Houston. Mr. Beard was educated in private schools at Houston, and at the University of Texas, where he completed the work necessary for the A. B. degree, after which he did post graduate work at Washington Lee University. He then returned to Houston and went with the United States Department of Justice as special agent with headquarters at Houston, but his work took him all over the southern district. During his college days Mr. Beard studied civil service work with a view to taking a position in foreign fields, but was appointed to the position of director of the City Civil Service Commission in April, 1917, and made the decision to remain in his native city. Early in 1917 he spent some months at Leon Springs, later returning to Houston to resume his work with the city.

Mr. Beard resides at Sam Houston Hotel and is a member of the Elks Club, the Glenbrook Country Club, the Conopus Club and the Chi Phi college fraternity. He is a member of the National Civil Service Assembly and commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Mr. Beard is the progressive type of man who gives his interest to the advancement of the community along lines of progress. A natural leader, he has been a vital influence among the younger men, and his work in his particular field is bringing him recognition among civil service leaders.



A. POYNTER, manager of the Houston office of the Hoffman Heater Company, has recently come to Houston, and in the several years of his residence here has become well known in business circles. The Hoffman

Heater Company, manufacturers of one of the leading makes of hot water heaters of the automatic type, maintain their factory and headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. The Houston office was opened in 1923, Mr. Poynter coming here at that time to assume the management of the business. He has been very successful in his efforts to introduce this reliable water heater here, and sales have increased rapidly until now many of Houston's better class homes are equipped with this convenience. The offices of the company are at 1313 Texas Avenue, and in addition to the sales force, a service force, in charge of installations and servicing heaters in use, is maintained.

C. A. Poynter was born at Dallas, Texas, the twentieth of August, 1896, son of D. E. Poynter, and Mrs. Lula (Pruitt) Poynter, the father a native of Kentucky, the mother of Dallas County. Mr. Poynter obtained his education in the schools of Texas, and during the World War was with the air service, stationed at Love Field, Dallas. He became connected with the Dallas Fire Department, and later he was appointed to the managership of the Houston office of the Hoffman Heater Company.

Mr. Poynter was married at Dallas, the first of September, 1915, to Miss Ruth Farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Poynter reside at 1204 Crockett Street and have one child, C. Austin, Jr. Mr. Poynter is a Mason and belongs to the Houston Builders Exchange, the Houston Chamber of Commerce and the Baptist Church.



M. PEARCE, for two decades a factor in the iron foundering industry at Houston, has been one of the forces for progress in this industry, and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Pearce is general manager and vice president of the Texas Iron Works, one of the largest manufacturers of oil field supplies in South Texas. The Texas Iron Works operates four plants in all, the one at Houston, one at Goose Creek, one at Pierce Junction and one at Blue Ridge. The Houston plant is located at 1400 Maury Street, occupying a new building covering a half block on railroad trackage, and equipped with the latest improvements in the way of machinery. The company manufactures oil field supplies, also doing repair work. They have a modernly equipped machine shop and forge shop, making heavy forgings, doing acetylene welding, and oil field repair work, pipe straightening and threading. They manufacture "T. I. W." Break out Tongs, Back up Tongs, Tool joints, Drill Collars, Set Shoes and Crescent Steel Bits, and also a complete line of fishing tools. The Texas Iron Works employs from sixty to seventy-five operatives and does a very large business. The officers of the corporation are J. E. Pearce, president; L. M. Pearce, vice president, and O. M. Pearce, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Pearce was born at Rockdale, Texas, in 1889, son of H. J. Pearce, a landowner and farmer of that place, and Leckey Pope Pearce. He was educated in the public schools at Rockdale. He came to Houston in 1904 and went in the machine shop of the Southern Pacific Railroad, continuing there for a few years, when he organized the Texas Iron Works, with which he has since been connected, building up an extensive business.

Mr. Pearce is a Mason, York and Scottish Rites, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine.



WILLIAM ALFRED WILLIAMS, recognized throughout the United States as one of the leading petroleum technologists and as an authority on oil development and production, has recently come to Houston and is a valued addition to the oil fraternity here. He is president of the Crown Central Petroleum Corporation, and is taking an active part in its reorganization and upbuilding. The Crown Central Petroleum Corporation was incorporated June 1st, 1925, taking over the United Central Oil Corporation. The company will acquire, in connection with the present financing, Acewood Petroleum Company, Inc., and additional producing properties in the Mirando Field. The properties now owned and to be acquired will include 5,000 acres of developed or partly developed leases in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The gross production is approximately 3,500 barrels a day. The corporation owns two refineries, one located on the Houston Ship Channel, Houston, and the other at Clarendon, Pennsylvania. The Houston refinery is a modern plant situated on a site of 120 acres, having 2,000 feet frontage on the channel. It has a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels which can be readily increased to 5,000 barrels. The corporation owns a tank farm of 150 acres connected with the refinery by pipe lines. The Clarendon plant has a refinery capacity of 700 barrels a day. The terminal on the Houston Ship Channel, adjacent to the Houston refinery, has a water depth of thirty feet and is capable of berthing the largest tank steamers entering the channel and has handled as much as 40,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The company is equipping the terminal to handle all grades of refined oil, using this terminal as a basis for jobbing and exporting petroleum products to all parts of the world. The terminal is equipped with about 1,000,000 barrels storage capacity, and which it is proposed to be increased in the near future. The company acquired the Acewood Petroleum Company, and so is assured an outlet for its refinery products. It has offices in Paris, France, San Francisco and New York, as well as Houston. The consolidated balance sheet of the corporation as of December 13, 1924, shows assets of \$10,646,119.48. The corporation will represent a complete unit in the industry, controlling its own production, refining, terminal and marketing facilities. Mr. A. C. Woodman, New York, is chairman of the board; C. H. Longshore, New York, vice president; Henri I. Grangerard, vice president, Paris, France; M. C. Ehlen, Houston, vice president, and N. N. Oille, Houston, treasurer. The corporation's Houston offices are located in the Post Building.

William Alfred Williams was born at San Francisco, California, on the twenty-fifth of August, 1880, the son of William Alfred Williams and Lucy Addie Williams. He received his early instruction in the public schools of California, receiving in 1903 an A. B. degree in geology and mining from Stanford University. During 1903 and 1904 he served as assistant in geology at Stanford University. He also acted as field assistant for the United States Geological Survey in Idaho during the summer of 1903. For a time he was interested in mining in Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado and Mexico. In 1908 he went with the Associated Oil Company as geologist. He remained with

that company up until 1913, serving as chief geologist for the last two years. In 1913 he resigned from the Association to go with the General Petroleum Company, resigning this position in 1914 to become chief petroleum technologist with the United States, and to organize the petroleum section of the Bureau of Mines. He resigned this position the latter part of 1906 to become the assistant general manager of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. When Mr. M. L. Requa in 1917 organized the oil division of the fuel administration, he requested Mr. Williams to assist him, as a dollar a year man, in this work. His duties consisted in assisting Mr. T. A. O'Donnell in production matters representing the oil industry on the requirement section of the War Industries Board; during the first six months he handled questions of priority for the oil industry, assisted in the determination of fair prices for petroleum products during the war period; in addition he served as technical advisor of the oil division of the fuel administration; served as one of the two representatives of this country on the Inter-Allied Petroleum Commission, which determined the specifications and requirements of petroleum products used by the Allies during the war. He remained at Washington, D. C., until the close of the war, at which time he became assistant to the president and vice president of operations of the oil and gas subsidiaries of the City Service Company with headquarters in New York. In 1921 he became vice president of the Pierce Oil Corporation of New York, in charge of production, oil purchases and refineries, holding that office until the fall of 1922. He came to Texas and Houston in July, 1923, becoming president of the White Oil Corporation, taking active part in the reorganization, and becoming president of the United Central Oil Corporation and on June 1st, 1925, when the consolidation and reorganization was completed, he became president of the Crown Central Petroleum Corporation.

Mr. Williams was married at San Francisco, California, in 1905 to Miss Winifred Wright, a native of California. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three children, Hope, Margaret and Richard Williams, and reside in Houston. Mr. Williams is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metal Engineers, the American Petroleum Institute, the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the Bankers, Lotos and Bonnie Briar Clubs, in New York. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Williams has given special study to the petroleum situation in this section and has won the esteem of the oil fraternity as an executive and technologist.



THOMAS A. SPENCER, for many years identified with petroleum development in the coastal fields, has for some years past been associated with this industry in an executive capacity, and has made his home at Houston. Mr. Spencer is assistant treasurer for The Texas Company, and is one of the managing group which has made this company one of the largest in the petroleum industry. Mr. Spencer began with The Texas Company in the early part of 1906, at Beaumont, going in as bookkeeper. Later he was sent to the New York office, as auditor, remaining there until May, 1907, when he returned to Texas, and came to Houston, with the Producers Oil Com-



W. Williams

pany, as assistant treasurer. He remained with that company until 1917, when The Texas Company absorbed the Producers Oil Company, at which time he was made assistant to the department agent of the production department, a position he held until August, 1917, when he became assistant treasurer, the position he now holds. Mr. Spencer has his office in the Texas Building.

Thomas A. Spencer was born at Richmond, Virginia, the eighteenth of September, 1870. His father, Colonel Thomas J. Spencer, a very prominent man in that state, served in the Civil War, and was active in the commercial and civic life of his community until his death, which occurred in Virginia. His mother was before her marriage Miss Mary Jane Dold, also a member of a prominent Virginia family. As a boy Mr. Spencer attended the public schools of Richmond, and at the age of sixteen years began his business career, as a bank clerk, and later as bookkeeper in various Richmond business houses. In the early part of 1905 he became attracted by the possibilities of the oil industry in the Lone Star State, and came to Beaumont, shortly going with The Texas Company. Mr. Spencer is one of the pioneer men of this organization, beginning in the early days, and has made his way from the bottom, almost, to a position entailing heavy responsibilities, and is an exacting business and executive character.

Mr. Spencer was married at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1909, to Miss Louise Chesnut, a native of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have one child, Mary Louise, and reside at 1116 Hawthorne Avenue. Mr. Spencer is a member of the Houston Country Club. He is active in civic work, taking a deep interest in the advancement of Houston, and is a substantial citizen in every respect.



HORACE B. SIMCOX, who has been active in petroleum development for a decade and upwards, and who was connected with the Texas Company from 1912 until 1924, is now connected with the Continental Oil Company, with headquarters in Denver, Colorado.

Horace B. Simcox was born at Venango City, Pennsylvania, the third of September, 1875. His father, S. Simcox, a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the real pioneers of the oil industry in Pennsylvania, beginning as a wildcat operator in 1877, in Western Pennsylvania, and spending the rest of his life as a wildcat operator in that State. Mr. Simcox's mother, prior to her marriage Miss Sarah Anderson of Pennsylvania, is also deceased. Mr. Simcox spent his boyhood in his native State, attending Grove City College of Grove City, Pennsylvania, and in 1893, at the age of eighteen, began in the bullion field of that State as a tool dresser, working there until 1901. In that year he went to Mexico, spending that, and the year following, in the Vera Cruz district, drilling wildcat wells. In 1902 Mr. Simcox returned to Pennsylvania, going with the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company of Claireton, Pennsylvania. After putting their gas system in order he came to Texas, when the Spindle Top field came in, and went with the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, and was ganger, shipper and scout for that company until 1910. He then went with the Producers Oil Company, as scout out of Shreveport, Louisiana, and later went with the

Koster Oil Company as field superintendent. After a year he went back to the Producers and while with them the name was changed to the Texas Company, and he remained with this company until 1924.


Mr. Simcox was married at Mooringport, Louisiana, the twelfth of September, 1911, to Miss Peyton Croom of Louisiana, and the daughter of W. H. B. Croom. Mr. and Mrs. Simcox have three children—Sarah, Mina and Gene. During the time Mr. Simcox resided in Houston he was a member of the River Oaks Country Club, and is a Mason, Blue Lodge, Mooringport, Louisiana, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and a member of the Shreveport, Louisiana, Temple.



JOHAN F. SCOTT, of Houston, Texas, has had an interesting business career, which began when he was fifteen years of age. On January 1, 1914, Mr. Scott established the Insurance Agency of John F. Scott and Company, which he owns and operates, and has built up a large business in his chosen line. He writes all kinds of insurance and represents foremost companies of the United States. He is General Agent for the United States Fidelity Guaranty Company, Maryland Insurance Company and other well known companies. A well trained staff of seven people assist in the operation of the offices of John F. Scott and Company, which are located at 502 Bankers Mortgage Building. Mr. Scott has been a resident of Houston for more than thirty years and is well known and popular in this city and throughout South Texas. He started his career in the business world in a cotton office and remained in this line of work for some time, when he changed to the railroad service, and after a few years spent in the various branches of the railroad service, he became associated with a steamship line. He began his career in the insurance business as a bookkeeper for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company in 1910, and in 1914 took over the business of this Company, in this territory, as their General Agent. He has added other companies, as the class and amount of business has increased, until today he has one of the leading insurance businesses of Houston.

Mr. Scott was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on March 17, 1884. He came to Houston as a boy, and his education was obtained in the public schools of this city.

Mr. Scott was married at Houston on September 26, 1921, to Miss Joseph Adams Harris, a native Texan, and a member of a prominent family at Temple. They have three children, Emily Winifred, John F., Jr., and Parker Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Scott reside at 5111 Austin Street. Mr. Scott is a member of the Houston Club and the Kiwanis Club and is active in both of these organizations. He is also a member of civic organizations of Houston and takes a keen interest in any project having as its object the progress and advancement of his city and State. During the period in which Mr. Scott has been engaged in the insurance business, he has ever been an exponent of its highest standards, and has exerted an influence toward this end. He is enthusiastic as to the future of Houston, and next to his business, he is ambitious for this city, which he believes will soon lead the entire Southwest in business and population.

 **JOHN A. DEERING**, independent Oil operator and president of the Traders Oil Company, has for more than a decade been active in the development of the oil industry of the state. Mr. Deering came to Houston in 1911 from Arizona and has offices at 418-419 West Building. He is operating in various coastal fields, Humble, Markham, North Dayton and East Texas, and has production and valuable leases that are being developed. Other officers of the Traders Oil Company are Walter F. Brown, vice president and general counsel, and Joseph F. Meyer, Jr., treasurer, who is also vice president of the Houston National Bank.

Mr. Deering was born near Caldwell, Kansas, January 6th, 1880. His father, John A. Deering (deceased since 1900) was a well known farmer of Kansas and one of the early pioneer citizens of that state. His mother was Miss Sarah J. Hipson and came to Kansas from New York City. Both parents were natives of North Ireland. His education was obtained in the schools of Sumner County, Kansas, graduating from the Caldwell High School in 1898, after which he was a student of the University of Kansas. Mr. Deering began his business career soon after leaving school in the real estate business, stock raising and farming, which he continued up to the time of the death of his father. Later he went to the Indian Territory, where he remained for four years engaged in real estate business and stock-raising. For a time he was engaged in the cattle business in West Texas with John W. Light. They shipped out the first fat cattle from Texas to Kansas City on the Orient Railroad. Then he went to Arizona and later to Old Mexico, where he continued in the ranching and cattle business. While in Arizona, Mr. Deering settled up Sulphur Springs Valley to farming, also had a large ranch in Mexico. When the Revolution came in the Republic, he came to Houston and for a time engaged in the real estate business here. In 1910 and 1912 Mr. Deering drilled in Toyah Valley but continued in the real estate business and in the latter part of 1917 began in the oil industry exclusively, which he has continued. Mr. Deering has other interests in Texas and is treasurer of the Lincoln Oil Company, which has large royalty production.

Mr. Deering was married in Houston December 31st, 1913, to Miss Gladys Leora Barrow, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Barrow. The late S. E. Barrow was a prominent rancher and cattleman of Chambers County. Mrs. S. E. Barrow, nee Annie Leora Sterling, daughter of B. F. Sterling, a member of the well known Sterling family, resides in Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Deering have two daughters, Gladys Marie and Evelyn Leora. Mr. Deering is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the Y. M. C. A., in which organization he is active, and the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Deering is popular in the oil circles of South Texas and is doing much to assist in the development of this part of the state. He has great faith in the future of Houston and in Texas, which he believes is rapidly forging to the front in the wake of progress and advancement.



JOSEPH F. MEYER, JR., native Houstonian, came with the Houston National Bank in January, 1919, where he is active vice president and director and is regarded as one

of the active young bankers of South Texas. The Houston National Bank has a paid-in capital of \$800,000.00 with earned surplus and net undivided profits of \$839,342.88 and has individual deposits of over ten million. Other officers of the Houston National Bank are Joseph F. Meyer, Sr., president; Dr. J. Allen Kyle, vice president; Robert E. Goree and Melvin Rouff, active vice president; T. M. McDonald, cashier.

Mr. Meyer was born November 25th, 1886. His father, Joseph F. Meyer, Sr., president of the bank, is one of the builders of the South Texas metropolis and is one of the city's pioneers, where he has, during a lifetime spent here, been active in all of the city's enterprises and activities, financial, civic and educational and is regarded as one of the city's foremost citizens. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, where he also had two years of high school training, after which he attended a business college. After leaving school, Mr. Meyer engaged in several lines of business and for several years was engaged in fire insurance business, and during the administration of Hon. H. Baldwin Rice as mayor, he was connected with the city water department. Later, he became associated with the Mosehart and Keller Automobile Company and remained with this well-known firm for a period of eight years, when he entered the army during the World War, and for one year was stationed at San Antonio, Texas. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Houston and became bookkeeper for the First National Bank, where he remained for a short time, and in January, 1919, came with the Houston National Bank as bookkeeper, and remained in this position until January, 1921, when he was made assistant cashier, and in January, 1922, was made cashier and director. In January, 1924, he became vice president. Mr. Meyer, in addition to his banking interests, has many other large interests in Houston and other parts of Texas.

Mr. Meyer was married in Houston January 11th, 1909, to Miss Alpha Genevieve Pettus, a native of Houston and a member of one of the city's well known and pioneer families. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer reside at 102 Stratford Avenue. Mr. Meyer is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Holland Lodge No. 1, of Houston, and is also a 32nd degree Scottish Rite of this order, a Knight Templar of Commandry No. 2 and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is also a member of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, the Houston Club and of many of the city's civic organizations, in which he takes an active interest.

He also organized the Meyer Corporation, of which he is vice president, engaged in the building of residence sub-divisions. Other officers are his brothers, George Baker, president, and Frank K., secretary. They build subdivisions and buildings in the fine residential parts of Houston.

While a very young man, Mr. Meyer worked in the Houston National Bank, in 1904-5 and 1906, as a collector and bank runner, when Mr. Henry S. Fox, Sr. was the president of this institution. Mr. Meyer had a desire to master the details of the banking business, and this was wholly through choice, not necessity, but he preferred to be the architect of his own future. He has always been an advocate of efficiency, promptness and punctuality, and no detail is too small to receive his personal attention.



John M. Dering.



MEREDITH H. JAMES has for a decade been active in horticultural work, and since coming to Houston has taken part in the development of orchard and nursery stock, attaining a reputation as an authority on fig growing and horticulture. Mr. James came to Houston in 1915 as acting chief inspector of orchards and nurseries for the State of Texas, and later became advisor for the Friendswood Orchards Company, of which he was vice president. This company grows, develops and sells fig lands, and now has over one thousand acres planted, with a large proportion of this acreage now bearing, and all handled by expert fig growers. The officers of the Friendswood Orchards Company are John Ruhl, president; M. S. Drake, secretary, and W. E. Long, treasurer, with Mr. James as vice president and horticultural supervisor.

Mr. James is also manager of the Fauna Farms, twelve miles east of Houston, where one thousand acres are in figs, and Poland China hogs are bred. This farm, of which B. F. Greenwood of the Central Lumber Company is president, is being developed as a private enterprise, and no stock or land is offered for sale.

Mr. James is a recognized authority on fig growing and other branches of horticulture and has written many articles for the United States Government. He spent one-half a year investigating the apple orchards of New Mexico for A. & M. College, and later spent three seasons investigating the peach orchards of East Texas. He then had charge of a big plantation in Brazoria County and came to Houston as special agent for the Bureau of Horticulture for three years, at the same time acting as chief inspector for orchards and nurseries for the State of Texas. Mr. James also had charge of one of the largest peach orchards in the world, consisting of three thousand acres at Scottsville, Texas, for three seasons. He spent one year as general fruit inspector in New York State, for the State Experiment Station, one season at the Cornell University Station of New York investigating the vineyards around Lake Cayuga. After November, 1918, his services were transferred to the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., at which time he did special investigating of the citrus fruit district of the Rio Grande Valley. With the exception of a year spent in the navy, in the Marine Steam Engineering Corps, where he had five promotions and was discharged as warrant officer, Mr. James has been actively engaged in horticultural work since leaving the university. In addition to his horticultural work Mr. James was also engaged in the real estate business at 1008 Chronicle Building. He was sales manager of the firm of L. W. Babbitt and Company, who in addition to doing a general real estate business are general contractors and builders. His office is now located at 413 West Building.

Mr. James was born at Bryan, Texas, in 1890, son of Meredith H. James, a druggist of that city, and Hattie Webb James. Mr. James began his education in the public schools of Bryan, and after graduating from the high school there attended the Allen Academy at Bryan for three years, after which he entered Texas A. & M. College for the four-year course, graduating with the degree B. S. He then

went to Stephens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey, where he graduated with a diploma for marine steam engineering.

Mr. James was married at Houston in 1920 to Miss Beatrice Giles. They have one child, Meredith H. James the Third. The family reside at 2105 Morse Street. Mr. James is an Elk and a Mason.



H. NEBLETT is the head of the largest organization in South Texas dealing exclusively in contractors' and builders' equipment. Every piece of equipment used by contractors and builders in the erection and construction of buildings of every kind, including residences, apartment houses, hotels, office buildings and warehouses and other commercial buildings, is carried in stock and made immediately available to those engaged in the contracting and building business in Houston and South Texas.

Mr. Neblett's Company is known as R. B. Everett and Company, Inc., and was organized in 1910 by R. B. Everett. Mr. Neblett acquired complete ownership of the business and took over its management in 1915, and has continued its operation with an ever increasing degree of success since that time. Sales have shown an appreciable increase year after year and practically every contractor and builder in South Texas is a customer of this company. Besides equipment used by contractors and builders, Mr. Neblett is the sales agent in Houston for Fenestra steel windows and Kinnear rolling steel doors, used in warehouse, factory and office building construction. The business is located at 3118 Harrisburg Boulevard and a large warehouse is maintained to care for the reserve stock of thousands of items that are carried at all times.

Mr. Neblett is a native of Texas and was born at Galveston on November 26th, 1884, a son of U. M. Neblett. He received his education in the public schools and high school at New Orleans and when a young man engaged in his present line of business in New Orleans. He knows every piece of equipment used in building construction and its adaptability to a particular kind of work, and this knowledge has been of inestimable benefit to contractors and builders in purchasing equipment for a large and difficult job. He continued his business in New Orleans until 1915, when an opportunity to take over the R. B. Everett Company induced him to sell out there and remove to Houston. By dint of hard work and fair dealing he has built a big business. While he devotes all of his personal attention to it, yet he is interested in other commercial enterprises and is secretary-treasurer of the Hedges Roofing Company.

In 1921 Mr. Neblett was married in Houston to Miss Emma Benjamin, a native of New Jersey. Mrs. Neblett is associated with her husband in the management and operation of the business, and, as E. B. Neblett, is secretary-treasurer of the corporation.

There is probably not a line of business in Houston that performs a wider or more varied service for its clients than that operated by Mr. Neblett. He is a splendid type of business man, thoroughly energetic and progressive, and every ready to do his part in any movement for the general betterment or upbuilding of Houston. He takes a very active interest in civic affairs and is a member of the Rotary Club.



GEORGE W. SMYTH, Houston, Texas, has been a factor in the business life of this city since August, 1922, when he opened the Houston office of the Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company. General offices are at San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Smyth is promotion manager of this company, which is the largest concern of its kind in the United States. He has complete jurisdiction over Harris County territory, and the plant here, located on Cedar and Baker Streets. More than one hundred and fifty men are employed at the plant and on the streets, besides five trained men in Mr. Smyth's office. The greater portion of the work of the Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company is within the city limits of Houston, where they have paved many of the principal streets, among which is Caroline Street, Bayland Avenue, Leeland Avenue, Bissonett Street, Riesner Avenue, Westheimer Road and many others. This company has widened McKinney Avenue, which they have also paved. In 1914 McKinney Avenue was paved by his company from Main Street to the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad tracks, and since Mr. Smyth has been here this thoroughfare was widened from Louisiana Street to the Houston Belt and Terminal tracks and the widened portion paved. It is a noteworthy fact that the paving work on McKinney Avenue, which was put down in 1914 is as good as when it was paved, after almost twelve years of hard service.

A native Texan, Mr. Smyth was born in Newton County on November 10th, 1897. His father, J. B. Smyth, of San Antonio, Texas, is the president of the Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company, the founder and organizer of this company. It has been directly due to the foresight of Mr. Smyth that a paving material has been produced that would give satisfaction for a long period of time, and the Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company is now producing the most perfect and the most satisfactory street and road pavement in existence today. Mr. George W. Smyth's mother, Mrs. Ollie (Seale) Smyth, was a member of one of East Texas' most prominent families. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Beaumont, Texas, after which he attended Richmond Academy of Richmond, Virginia, and later became a student of the Gulf Coast Military Academy of Gulfport, Mississippi. On leaving college, Mr. Smyth immediately entered the service of the United States Army and for a period of one and one-half years he was located at Ellington Field, Houston, where he was a member of the 189th Air Service. He was discharged in 1919 and entered the business world with the Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company at San Antonio. He remained with this company for one year and then joined the forces of the Davidson Lumber Company, remaining with this organization until 1922, when he opened the Houston office of the Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company. Mr. Smyth has had much to do with popularizing the Uvalde Rock Asphalt in Houston and its environs, and has made a host of friends in Houston by his genial and friendly attitude towards all with whom he has come in contact. He is numbered among the leading business men of the younger generation in this city.

Mr. Smyth was married at Houston on December 27th, 1919, to Miss Miriam Davidson, a daughter of Hon. Lynch Davidson, former lieutenant governor

of Texas, and the executive head of the Lynch Davidson and Company. Mr. Davidson is one of the state's best known and most prominent citizens—in the business, financial and political world. Mr. and Mrs. Smyth have one child—Lynch Davidson Smyth. Their residence is located on Cherokee Boulevard. Mr. Smyth is a member of the River Oaks Country Club and many other of the social and business organizations of the city. Mr. Smyth is carrying on the spirit of the Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company here and is doing the best work possible in the paving line.



JOHN S. COCHRAN, owner of John S. Cochran & Company, Cotton Merchants and Exporters, has been a factor in the business circles of Houston for several years, having prior to entering the cotton business been for several years active in the banking circles of the city. Mr. Cochran established his cotton business here in July, 1923, and employs six people in his office, which is located at 1301 Cotton Exchange Building, and although a comparative recent addition to the cotton circles of Houston, he has succeeded in building up a large and profitable business and his influence is felt in the cotton circles, where he is thoroughly familiar with the system of marketing, shipping and exporting, that the millions of acres of the Texas staple demand.

A native Houstonian, Mr. Cochran was born May 29th, 1892. His father, O. L. Cochran, was a native of Tennessee, who came to Houston in 1837, where he spent the balance of his life seeing the city grow from a hamlet of a few houses to a thriving city. He was very well known in the business circles of the State at the time of his death in 1914. His mother (now deceased) was Miss Mary Alice Shepherd, a native of Houston and a member of a pioneer South Texas family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Houston and San Antonio, Texas.

After leaving school Mr. Cochran began his business career in the banking business in Houston, where for four years he was associated with the First National Bank and left the employ of that institution in order to enter the army during the World War. Mr. Cochran was assigned to the Signal Corps of the 36th Division, which was stationed at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, and in July, 1918, went overseas, where he saw much active service, and for twenty-six days was in the Argonne. He returned to the United States in June, 1919, and after receiving his discharge, entered the cotton business with the firm of H. L. Warren & Company, with offices at Greenville, Texas, and remained with this well known cotton firm until he entered business for himself on July 15th, 1923. Mr. Cochran is a member of the Houston Cotton Exchange, Houston Club, Houston Riding and Polo Club, the American Legion and the Episcopal Church. He takes an active part in the business and social life in Houston, where he resides at 3918 Brandt Street. Mr. Cochran never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for his native city, which he has seen grow and advance until it has become a thriving, prosperous city, and with its wonderful advantages, will soon take its place as the leading city of the entire Southwest, and Mr. Cochran has helped his city to become the Southern metropolis.



George W. Smyth



G. CHRISTIAN, well known oil operator and oil well contractor has had an experience as a driller of oil wells in California and Texas extending over a quarter of a century. Mr. Christian came to Houston in 1919 from Batson, Texas, and is engaged in a general contracting of oil well drilling, mostly with rotary tools, and his drilling has been confined almost entirely to the coastal fields. He runs two or three rigs; this being as many as he can personally supervise, and has drilled on contract for practically all the big oil companies operating in the South Texas fields. Mr. Christian is the inventor, designer and patentee of the Christian Improved Fish Tail Bit, which is considered by oil people as the best bit on the market. It is the only improved Fish Tail Bit on the market that is forged from the best steel, of a special alloy, being specially designed and re-inforced, with special collar on shank for re-threading, if necessary. The use of this bit, eliminates the usual loss of time in drilling, regulates the water course wherever it is wanted, and is indispensable as a reaming bit, making a straight hole in any kind of formation. In the using of this bit, it is practically impossible to choke it up in any kind of formation. By thorough tests, it has been proven that this bit will outlast six ordinary fish tail bits, and creates a saving in steel of 227 per cent and cuts the drilling bit expense not less than 50 per cent, and has saved the oil fraternity much money.

Mr. Christian was born at Noblesville, Indiana, May 4th, 1880. His father, J. R. Christian (deceased) was well known in the State of Indiana as a real estate dealer. His mother was Miss Mariah Hurlock, a member of a prominent Indiana family. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Noblesville, graduating from the latter in the class of 1900, and while a boy, and attending school, Mr. Christian worked in the oil and gas fields of Indiana during the summer months in order to get a general experience, in drilling and tool dressing. In April, 1901, he came to Spindle Top, and did all kinds of rough work in the field there, and quit a place paying him \$3.00 per day in order to take one paying only \$2.75 per day with the Southern Pacific Railroad oil interests, which afterwards became the Rio Bravo Oil Company, and he later became field manager for this company and remained with them until 1903. At this time, he and his brothers drilled a well at Sour Lake, and about this time the Batson field opened up and they went there in the contracting business, made money and entered the production business under the name of E. G. Christian and Company, and brought in a fine well on the Milhome tract. He then entered business with T. H. Bass, Mr. L. F. Benckenstein and M. L. Eastham, and later drilled for himself in the Batson field and obtained some production there. In 1909 he sold all his interests and went to California and remained there until 1914, in the contracting business. In 1914 Mr. Christian came back to Texas and with his brother, drilled at Batson under the name of the Christian Oil Company, and the first light oil well in that field was brought in by them. Later, he returned to the producing end of the business and went to work with T. H. Bass and the Phoenix Oil Company, and at intervals worked with the Bass interests, which later became the Kirby Petroleum Company, and when this company was formed, he

went with them as field superintendent at Mexia. When T. H. Bass left the Kirby interests, Mr. Christian became general superintendent of the Kirby Petroleum Company, and it was through his efforts that this company obtained the Hodges tract at Batson, consisting of 205 acres, and the Batson well was drilled under his supervision. On May 10th, 1923, he resigned from the Kirby Petroleum Company in order to enter the general oil well contracting business, and now has contracts to drill for the Kirby Petroleum Company and for many of the larger oil companies of the coastal fields, and is still a stockholder in the Kirby Petroleum Company.

Mr. Christian was married in Los Angeles on December 26th, 1911, to Mrs. Ella M. Bachant nee Ella M. Bolton, a native of Auburn, New York and a member of a well known family of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Christian reside at 110 Hunt Street. Mr. Christian is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Christian's brother, E. G. is field manager for the Kirby interests at Batson and G. H. Christian is a millwright of Central Texas. Mr. Christian is a great believer in the future of Houston and thinks that the time is near at hand when it will become the leading city of the Southwest, and also the oil center of the entire South.



LOUIE COHN, since coming to Houston the first of July, 1918, has been identified with financial enterprises of wide scope, and prior to this time had devoted more than twenty years to constructive banking service. Mr. Cohn organized the Peoples State Bank, incorporated under state charter, the thirtieth of July, 1919. This bank made a splendid record under his guidance as executive. He remained with it until selling his interest. After a re-organization the bank became the Marine Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Cohn is familiar with sound financial principles and enjoys the confidence of the public. He has made many friends in Houston, and is numbered among the leading citizens here.

Mr. Cohn was born the thirteenth of December, 1881, in Germany, coming to the United States with his parents as a child in 1886. His father, now deceased, was for many years a hardware merchant in Hallettsville. Mr. Cohn attended the public schools of Hallettsville and graduated from the high school there. After finishing school Mr. Cohn went with the First National Bank of Hallettsville, formerly known as the Lavaca County National Bank, and was connected with this institution for thirteen years. He then went to Yoakum with the Yoakum National Bank where he remained for two and a half years. The first of January, 1911, he was appointed state bank examiner by B. L. Gill, then state banking commissioner, holding this position for eight years. He then organized the Peoples State Bank and was an officer of the bank until going with the South Texas Commercial National Bank of Houston.

Mr. Cohn was married the twenty-fifth of September, 1916, to Miss Perle Epstein, daughter of the late M. H. Epstein, wholesale coffee dealer of Houston. They have one child, Mary Ellen, and make their home at 1410 Crawford Street. The family attends the Jewish Temple. Mr. Cohn is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is a Mason, Hallettsville Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite at Galveston and the Shrine at Houston.



DAN D. ORR came to Houston fifteen years ago and since that time has been identified with manufacturing interests here, recently having been made president of one of the large show case manufacturing concerns of the city. The Houston Show Case and Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Orr is president, was established in 1900 and a year later incorporated. The firm had a small beginning, but by consistent endeavor and a careful attention to every detail of the work turned out, has met with a rapid growth and expansion. The company today is doing a \$500,000.00 business annually, and has a capital and surplus of \$150,000.00. The result is a business that enjoys the reputation of a product second to none, and a record of installations, manufactured in their own plant, that places the firm at the head of the list of show case manufacturers in Texas.

The Houston Show Case and Manufacturing Company has built the fixtures for such corporations and institutions as the South Texas Commercial National Bank of Houston, Harris-Hahlo Company, Levy Brothers, Foley Brothers, Shotwell's and many others of that kind. They also have made and installed the fixtures for stores in all parts of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

As an example of the volume of high class work turned out by them, the following might be cited. In 1923 they designed and manufactured twenty-seven complete bank installations. The plant is located at 3616 Washington Avenue, where they occupy a modern building with seventy-five thousand feet of floor space, and employ sixty-five men, with eight salesmen on the road. They specialize in bank, office, drug store and jewelry store fixtures, and also modern school equipment. The designing department is looked after by experts in this profession, who keep abreast with the best and latest ideas in this line.

Dan D. Orr was born in Missouri, in 1882, son of W. D. Orr, a merchant of that state. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and of Illinois, where the family later removed. After leaving school, and until 1908, he was variously engaged in business in the north, but in that year came to Texas, locating at Houston. He went with the Houston Show Case and Manufacturing Company, Inc. upon his arrival in the city and four years later was made manager of the business. He now owns a controlling interest in the firm and has been made president of the corporation.

Mr. Orr was married in Illinois, in 1907, to Miss Guinam, a native of Missouri.



ARNEY B. MORTON, manager of the Rice Hotel, of Houston, is perhaps the most popular and widely known hotel man in Texas, where, with the exception of a few years spent in Oregon and Oklahoma, he has been engaged in the hotel business all his life. The Rice Hotel, the finest hostelry in South Texas, is owned by the Rice Hotel Company, of which Jesse H. Jones, Houston's foremost citizen, is the president, with the following prominent Houstonians as vice-presidents: N. E. Meador, Captain James A. Baker and John T. Scott. The Rice Hotel has six hundred rooms, all of which are outside, with a magnificent dining room, lunch room and coffee

shop. This hotel has a roof garden that is regarded as being far ahead of anything of the kind in the South, which is one hundred and fifty feet by two hundred feet in size, with a seating capacity of five hundred and remains open from June 1st to October 15th of each year. The beautiful and spacious ball room of the Rice Hotel accommodates, with ease, five hundred couples, and is ornate without additional decorations. This great hostelry has many attractive features not found in hotels of other cities the size of Houston and larger. Among them is the swimming pool, which is kept at all times freshly filled with water from their own artesian well, and is free to guests of the hotel. The Rice Hotel serves luncheons to twenty-three business men's clubs each week and feed an average of twenty-five hundred at these luncheons during each week. On October 30th, 1923, one of the finest cafeterias in the South was opened in the basement of the Rice. In January, 1924, a laundry was added to the establishment which makes it a complete plant.

A native Texan, Mr. Morton was born in Sherman in 1880. His father, Jim Morton, himself a native of the Lone Star State, was a well-known stockman of North and West Texas. His mother was Miss Vina Simpson, a native Texan also. His maternal grandfather, Wash Simpson, a native of Kentucky, was one of the very early pioneers of Texas, coming before the war. He entered the Civil War from this State, and during the struggle between the States was paroled home to take care of the families bereft of fathers and brothers. After the close of the War, he settled at the headwaters of the Brazos river and became the owner of vast ranch lands in Grayson County. There are many old school houses on the plains at the present time built by Mr. Simpson. Later he removed to Grayson County, where he built the Buck Horn Tavern, famous in song and story of the early days in Texas. This good man gave away thousands of acres of land in West Texas to early settlers in order to get that section of the State settled and the soil put in cultivation. Mr. Morton's education was obtained in the public schools of Sherman.

Mr. Morton started in the hotel business as a boy in Sherman. Later he went to Portland, Oregon, with the Plaza Hotel, where he remained for several years. He then went to Oklahoma City as manager of the Grand Avenue Hotel. He resigned as manager of this hotel in order to go to Fort Worth as manager of the Worth Hotel, where he remained for twelve years. He then went to Dallas with the Oriental Hotel, where he remained for five years, and came to Houston as manager of the Rice Hotel in June, 1918. Mr. Morton was married in Dallas in 1915 to Fay Young Trainwell, a member of a well-known Abilene family. They have two children, Mary and Wash Bryan. Mr. Morton and family reside at the Rice Hotel. In fraternal organizations, Mr. Morton is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Holland Lodge No. 1, of Houston, and the B. P. O. E., with membership in Lodge No. 124, of Fort Worth. He is auxiliary manager of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of America and Canada. Mr. Morton is interested in the social and civic life of Houston, where he is regarded as one of the city's most progressive citizens.



W. D. O'Connell

GEORGE A. ADAM is well known in the business circles of Houston where he is manager and one-half owner of Adam Bros. Company, preservers and manufacturers of pickles. Their plant is located at 2201 Railroad Street, and their business was established and incorporated in 1917. The Adam Bros. Company own and operate the largest preserving plant of its kind in Houston. They are preservers of pickles, beans, figs, tomatoes, etc., which are packed in all sizes of glass, tin and wood containers. The cucumbers used in this pickling plant are grown in Southern Texas and Louisiana. The factory of the Adam Bros. Company is a two-story brick structure, fifty by one hundred feet in size and is conveniently located on the railroad. Fifty people are employed at this plant. They sell to the wholesale trade and to jobbers and annually do a large volume of business. Mr. Adam's brother, Charles A. Adam, is a partner and owner of one-half interest in the Adam Bros. Company at Houston. In addition to the Houston plant, the Adam Bros. Company own and operate a fig preserving plant at Alvin, Texas, which was established in 1914, and is a large and complete plant and make a very high grade product.

Mr. George A. Adam was born in Lowell, Wisconsin, in 1873. His father, George Adam, was a large land owner and extensive farmer of Wisconsin. His mother was Miss Caroline Sette, a member of a well known Wisconsin family. Mr. Adam's education was obtained in the public and high schools in Wisconsin.

Mr. Adam's first work and business venture was in farming, which he followed only a short time, and then entered the grain business. He remained in the grain business for two years, when he started in the preserving business. Adam Bros. have had a great deal of experience in canning vegetables in various parts of the country, and are regarded as experts in this line.

Mr. George A. Adam was married in Lowell, Wisconsin, in 1902 to Miss Augusta Kopplin, a daughter of Rev. August Kopplin, a well known minister of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Adam reside at 222 West 22nd Avenue, Houston Heights. Mr. Adam is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He takes an active interest in all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston.

Mr. Charles A. Adam was also born in Lowell, Wisconsin, in 1882, and received his early education in Lowell. He was married in 1916 to Miss Clara Johnson, a native of Houston, and they have two children, Margaret and Charles A. Jr., and reside at 318 West 18th Avenue, Houston Heights.

PG. NORTHRUP is one of the younger successful oil men of South Texas, and has been engaged in the oil business since leaving the army at the close of the World War. Starting at the bottom as field man in charge of leases, he became Vice-President of the Hyde Production Company, and then entered the oil industry as Petroleum Engineer, with offices in the Bankers Mortgage Building.

Mr. Northrup is a native Texan, and was born at Houston on April 27th, 1895. He is a son of Dr. S. G. and Mattie Red (McClellan) Northrup. His father came to Texas from his native state, Alabama, some forty years ago and practised medicine in Houston for twenty years.

After attending the Houston High School, where he graduated in 1914, Mr. Northrup entered the Texas Business Institute at Houston, graduating in 1915, and later studied journalism at the University of Texas for one year. In 1917 he entered the army and was commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned to duty with the Ninetieth Division, later being transferred to the Thirty-Seventh Division. In the engagements at St. Mihiel and the Argonne he was with the trench mortars attached to the infantry and went over the top on six different occasions. In these engagements casualties among the officers totalled eighty-five per cent, and he was promoted from Lieutenant to the rank of Captain.

Receiving his discharge in 1919 he returned to Houston, and was associated with Will C. Hogg in the field at West Columbia, looking after leases for the Hogg interests until 1922, when he became identified with the Hude Production Company. Later he entered the oil business on his own account. He is thoroughly posted in the production end of the oil business and regarded by his associates as an exceptionally keen judge of lease values.

Mr. Northrup is a member of the River Oaks Country Club, the American Legion, University Club and Houston Club. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. His college fraternity is the Delta Tau Delta.

SR. MILLER has recently come to Houston, and has taken an active part in commercial affairs, his especial interest being in the engraving business. Mr. Miller is Manager of the Southwestern Engraving Company, of Houston. He has had charge of the Houston branch since its establishment in June, 1922, coming here to assume the managership. The Southwestern Engraving Company are makers of fine copper and zinc printing plates, and do photoengraving of all kinds. They have a modernly equipped plant at 520 Louisiana Street, at the corner of Texas, and employ fifteen expert workmen. They also have one city salesman, and one road salesman, operating in a trade territory extending throughout the Gulf Coast. The work of the Southwestern Engraving Company is exceptionally good, showing the mark of painstaking, careful workmanship, and they have built an extensive business on the merits of their product. The officers of the company are J. J. Walden, President, Ben T. Scott, Vice-President, and J. C. Hooper, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Miller was born at Henrietta, in Clay County, Texas, the twelfth of January, 1897, son of A. D. Miller, a native of Sherman, and now living at Fort Worth, where he is well known as a photographer. His mother, before her marriage, Miss Sarah Margaret Elkin, is a native of the Blue Grass State. Mr. Miller was educated in the public schools of Sherman, and after leaving school began work there, in 1914, and for the ensuing two years was with the Chamber of Commerce in that city. In 1916 he removed to Fort Worth and went with the Southwestern Engraving Company, remaining there until the establishment of the branch at Houston, in June, 1922, at which time he came here to take charge of the plant.

Mr. Miller was married at Fort Worth, the seventh of June, 1922, to Miss Myrtle Smith, a native of Corsicana, Texas.



W. JAMES, well known furniture dealer of Houston, has had, since becoming president and general manager of the James Furniture Company, Inc., an important part in shaping the destinies of that company. The James Furniture Company was established in 1908 and incorporated in 1917. This firm, located at 700 Milam Street, occupies four floors and has a floor space of 30,000 square feet. They also have a large warehouse, located at the corner of Spring and Colorado Streets, on the M. K. & T. Railroad, with a floor space of 40,000 square feet. The James Furniture Company sells to the retail trade only and carry a large and complete stock ranging from the ordinary furniture for the family of average means to the finest and most artistic kinds. Some high-class artisans are numbered among this firm's thirty-five employees. Other officers of the James Furniture Company, Inc., are F. L. Hebert, vice president, and Warner T. Moore, secretary and treasurer.

A native Texan, Mr. James was born in Hill County, on March 26th, 1882. His father, W. R. James, a native of Alabama, came to Texas in the early sixties with his parents, who settled in Hill County and engaged in farming, which he continued for many years but is now with the James Furniture Company, Inc.

His mother was Miss Martha Burnett, a native of Mississippi. The Burnett family came to Texas in the Sixties and located in Hill County. Mr. James' education was obtained in the public schools of Hubbard, Texas.

Mr. James came to Houston in 1900 and was employed by various furniture firms, among them being the Haverty Furniture Company, with whom he remained for two years as salesman and collector. He resigned this position in order to enter business for himself. Mr. James was married in Houston in 1904 to Miss Mattie Wilson, a member of a well known Smithville Texas family. They have two children, Evelyn and Roy. Mr. and Mrs. James reside at 622 White Oak Street. Mr. James is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Dokies, Salesmanship Club, Houston Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club, and member of Lions Club, which he represented as delegate to the 1923 International Convention at Atlantic City. In the midst of his private work, Mr. James finds opportunity to give his time and assistance to many movements of a public nature for the civic improvement of Houston.



S. PETERSEN, district sales manager at Houston for the Graver Corporation, came here in 1922 to represent this old established company, and is now firmly entrenched as a business man who has the welfare of his adopted city at heart. Mr. Petersen has his offices in the West Building, and has a well organized and efficient office and sales force. The Graver Company was established in 1857, and has its headquarters in East Chicago, with branch offices at New York, Chicago, Tulsa and Houston, the Houston office having been established in 1922. The Graver Company manufactures and distributes water softening and purifying equipment, refinery equipment and similar products, two especially well known makes handled by this company being the Jenkins Cracking process and the Schults Vacuum process.

Mr. Petersen has complete charge of sales in the Houston trade territory, which includes all of Texas and Louisiana.

R. S. Petersen was born at Chicago, Illinois, the sixth of August, 1897, son of A. E. Petersen, a native of Illinois, in which state he resides. Mr. Petersen was educated in the schools of Illinois, graduating from Northwestern University, Illinois. During the World War he served in the United States Army, stationed at Rockford, Illinois. Prior to his connection with his present company he spent some time with the Electric Bond and Share Company of New York City, and with the Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago.

Mr. Petersen was married at Waukegan, Illinois, to Miss Clara Kaufmann, daughter of the late J. Kaufmann, a native of Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Petersen reside at the Sam Houston Hotel and have one child, R. S. Petersen, Jr. Mr. Petersen is a Mason, Lodge No. 141, Chicago, belongs to Sigma Chi, and to the Houston Chamber of Commerce and the Lutheran Church.



HARRY DEFFEBACH, who has recently come to Houston, has since his arrival in this city been identified with lumber activities, as manager of one of the old established lumber companies of the city. Mr. Deffebach came to Houston in September, 1922, to take charge of the Burton Lumber Company, established in 1905, and since that time actively engaged in lumber and construction work. The Burton Lumber Company does both a wholesale and retail business, and the organization includes a financing department that enables the company to make building loans, and build and sell homes on monthly payments. The yards occupy one block with railroad frontage, at the corner of Preston and Dowling Streets. A complete stock of all kinds of lumber and building material is on hand, and buildings comprising seventy-five thousand square feet furnish ample housing for the stock. The Burton Lumber Company has fifteen employees. The officers of the company are: Sam Darnell, president; Willard Burton, vice president, and W. B. Ferguson, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Deffebach came to Texas in 1915, locating at Ft. Worth, where he was with the Burton-Lingo Lumber Company until coming to Houston to take charge of the Burton Lumber Company of this city. During the recent war he was in service, enlisting in the army in June, 1917, at Camp Travis, in the Medical Corps. He was commissioned officer, and went overseas in June, 1918, serving three months at the front in St. Mihiel, the Meuse and Argonne. He returned to the States in June, 1919, and was discharged.

Mr. Deffebach was born at White Wood, South Dakota, the twenty-first of May, 1891, son of Dan and Hattie Ann (Burton) Deffebach. He was educated in the public schools of White Wood, and after graduating from high school there attended Northern Industrial College in South Dakota. He spent two years in a bank, after which he came to Texas and has since been in the lumber business.

Mr. Deffebach was married at St. Louis, in 1922, to Miss Elizabeth Ward. They make their home in Houston, at 1401 Rosalie Street. Mr. Deffebach is a member of the University Club, and is a Mason, Scottish Rite and a member of Moslah Temple Shrine at Ft. Worth.



J. W. James





WILLIAM O. ANSLEY, Jr., senior member of the firm of Ansley, Fox and Company, cotton merchants and exporters, has spent his entire business life in the cotton industry, having entered the cotton business more than seventeen years ago in his father's office. Mr. Ansley knew at that time that in this way he would have an opportunity to learn a business which will always be the greatest in the Southland. His close application to details has made him one of the authorities on cotton, and he is so considered by those who have business dealings with him. The firm of Ansley, Fox and Company, with offices at 1401 Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, was organized in 1923, and they handle annually approximately 50,000 bales of cotton in the domestic and European markets, and employ four people in their Houston office. The other members of the firm are Messrs. W. G. and H. S. Fox of Liverpool, England.

A native Texan, Mr. Ansley was born at Galveston, May 29th, 1890. His father, William O. Ansley, also a native of the Lone Star State, has been for half a century an active figure in the cotton business of the country, at New Orleans, Galveston and Houston. He has now retired from active business pursuits. His mother, prior to her marriage, was Miss Emily Margaret Sheffield, a member of a prominent Texas family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, and immediately after leaving school, he entered the cotton business of his father. His father was for many years associated with Briscoe, Fox and Company of Liverpool and Houston, and the present firm is an outgrowth of these two concerns.

Mr. Ansley was married at Hot Springs, Arkansas, February 20th, 1917, to Miss Margaret Sisley, a daughter of Alfred J. Sisley of England, who resided in Hot Springs for several years. They have two children, Margaret and Alice Patricia. Mr. and Mrs. Ansley reside at 306 Bremond Street. Mr. Ansley is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and has attained to the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite Body of this order, is a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. His Blue Lodge affiliation is with Holland Lodge No. 1 of Houston. He is a member of the Houston Cotton Exchange, and is a director and active worker in this organization and is a member of Christ Episcopal Church of Houston.



E. FISHER for upwards of a quarter of a century has been identified with contracting and mercantile activities of Houston, where he has interests of wide scope, and enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Fisher is president and general manager of the Modern Plumbing and Electric Company, established in 1901, and incorporated in February, 1910. This firm engages in all branches of electric and plumbing work, handling an extensive retail trade in plumbing and electric equipment, and contracting for plumbing, electric and heating work. They make a specialty of fine residence work, handling a majority of business and apartment contracts. The firm occupies a modern well-located building at 910 Fannin Street, with floor space of 25x100 feet, and yard of 50x100 feet. They employ fourteen trained men, and the officials, in addition to the president, Mr. Fisher, are C. A. Fisher, secretary, and A. F. Fisher, treasurer.

Mr. Fisher was born in Polk County, Texas, in 1881, son of Charles N. Fisher and Elizabeth Ann

Fisher. He was educated in the Polk County Public Schools, and later after the removal of the family to Houston in 1890, attended the Houston schools, graduating from the school there. Mr. Fisher first engaged in the lumber and sawmill business for three years, and then in a retail racket store for three years, after which he entered his present business.

Mr. Fisher was married at Houston, in 1915, to Miss Bessie Davison, daughter of Mr. V. H. Davison, who for over forty years has been engaged in the coal and grain business at Galveston. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have one of the attractive residences at Houston, located at 4907 Caroline Boulevard. They have one child, Aline B. Mr. Fisher takes an active interest in civic affairs and community development, and is a member of various clubs, such as the Rotary Club, the Lumberman's Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Real Estate Board.



WILLIAM R. ARCHER a few years ago became identified with the city of Houston, and since that time has become known as one of the most enterprising brokers in the city, establishing and building up a brokerage business that is one of the largest in Harris County. The Beatty Archer Company of which Mr. Archer is half owner and manager, are brokers and manufacturers' agents, representing some of the largest national concerns.

They deal in car load lots of all kinds of hay, grain and mill stuffs, cotton seed products, produce of all kinds, green vegetables, canned goods, fruits, eggs, fish, meats and groceries of all descriptions.

Mr. W. A. Logan is manager of the grocery and canned goods department. Mr. E. J. Christinan is manager of the produce department, Mr. C. B. Archer is manager of the flour department with Mr. W. R. Archer controlling the destinies of the grain, hay and mill feeds department.

The Beatty Archer Company operate a branch house in Beaumont known as the Naff Brokerage Company, also one in Lake Charles, Louisiana, known as the Beatty Brokerage Company.

The headquarters of the company are located in Houston in the First National Bank Building. The business was incorporated in 1919 with Mr. Archer and Guy Beatty as owners.

Mr. Archer was born at New Iberia, Louisiana, in 1887, son of William R. and Emma De Perier Archer, his father being a sugar grower and planter of that state. Mr. Archer was educated in the schools of his native state, attending the Louisiana State University for five years. After completing his education, he taught school for three years, then spent two years in the lumber business, coming to Houston in 1919 and establishing the brokerage business with which he is now connected. During the recent war he enlisted in the services of his country, in May, 1917 and was in the officers' training camp at Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he was commissioned lieutenant. He was later sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, then back to Camp Pike and discharged the twenty-fourth of December, 1918.

Mr. Archer makes his home in Houston at 4312 Caroline Street. He is a member of the University Club.



VIRGIL SCOTT is an executive of one of the largest and best equipped cotton compresses in Texas, and is well-known in business and social circles in Houston. Mr. Scott is vice-president and treasurer of the Houston Compress Company, and maintains offices at the plant at Long Reach. From its organization in 1917 as a Corporation of Texas, the growth of the Houston Compress Company has been great and they now own and operate the New Orleans Compress Company. They have two warehouses and five presses, with a capacity of 10,000 bales of cotton every twenty-four hours. They employ one hundred and twenty-five clerks and one thousand laborers at the two plants, and handle as many as 900,000 bales of cotton in one year. They have a storage capacity of 300,000 bales, and load steamers at the rate of twenty-five per month, at their own docks for all the principal ports of the world where cotton is used, which includes Europe, Japan, and other countries. Their inbound and outbound cargoes of general commodities amount to a vast tonnage. They have the necessary railroads, trackage, and deliver during the busy season, 12,000 bales per day from the tracks. Their plant is considered to be one of the best constructed in the entire country, and is built entirely of re-enforced concrete, with a floor space of 1,400,000 square feet. The entire plant is equipped with automatic sprinklers, and this, together with the fireproof construction gives the Houston Compress Company an insurance classification AAA. This large plant covers 75 acres of ground, at the two plants, and has electric conveyors and electric car loaders, making it one of the most complete and modern plants of its kind. Mr. Scott is interested in other commercial enterprises and is president of the Southern Bag and Burlap Company, one of the leaders in this line of business, is president of the A. C. Investment Association.

Mr. Scott was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, on December 22nd, 1888. He came to Texas to become associated with Anderson-Clayton Company and for about twelve years prior to becoming vice-president and treasurer of the Houston Compress Company, was connected with this well-known firm. Mr. Scott was married in Oklahoma City to Miss Louise Thomson, a member of a prominent Oklahoma family. They have one son, John V. Scott, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Scott reside at 1204 Bissonett Avenue.

In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Scott holds membership in the A. F. & A. M., and is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also vice-president of the Rotary Club, and is one of the Board of Directors of this organization, and is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, the River Oaks Country Club, the Houston Riding and Polo Club, and of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Scott has a host of friends in Houston, and is popular in both the business and social circles of the city, and is identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of the city of his adoption.



B. WALKER, although a comparatively recent addition to the business fraternity of Houston, has entered into the spirit of the South Texas metropolis and has been a fac-

tor in building up a large and profitable business. Mr. Walker is president and general manager of the Walker Furniture Company, Inc., located at Rusk and Milam Streets, and prior to removing to Houston he had been engaged in the furniture business for several years in Brownsville, Texas, and in September, 1922, moved his stock of furniture to Houston and opened the Walker Furniture Company, Inc. The business of this firm has grown to such proportions that in 1923, they built a fine, new home at Rusk and Milam Streets and moved into this splendid building, which has thirty thousand square feet of floor space, on October 15th, 1923. The Walker Furniture Company, Inc., sell at retail only and carry a large and complete line of home furnishings, consisting of furniture, rugs, draperies, and everything for the home, with a range of price and quality to suit all purchasers. They employ thirty people in their establishment, and give particular attention to their delivery service. Other officers of the Walker Furniture Company, Inc., are L. A. Morrow, vice president; Dr. E. H. Casey, secretary, and P. C. Champion, treasurer.

Mr. Walker was born near Toronto, Canada, January 12th, 1882. Both of his parents, who are now deceased, were natives of Canada. His education was obtained in the public schools of Canada, and he began his career in the furniture business there at a very early age, and continued in business in Canada until 1908, when he came to the United States. When on this trip, he missed a train at Sioux City, Iowa, and at this place met some real estate men, who were selling Texas lands and he decided to come to the Lone Star State and see for himself the vast opportunities offered here. In passing through Houston, he liked this city and had a desire to remain here, but his destination was Brownsville, where he went and opened a furniture store under the name of Walker Bros. and Hancock Furniture Company. This was at first a partnership, but later Mr. Walker purchased the interests of the other members, and continued to operate the store there until moving the stock to Houston in 1922, where he has met with unusual success.

Mr. Walker was married in Canada to Miss Eva Miller, a native of Canada, and a member of a well known Canadian family. They have one son, Aubrey Bruce Walker, sixteen years of age, who is a student of a military academy at San Antonio and is captain of that institution. Mr. Walker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, with membership in the lodge at Brownsville, Texas, and belongs to both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of this order and in the latter has attained to the 32nd degree and is a Shriner of Alzar Temple, San Antonio, and is a life member of the B. P. O. E. Lodge at Brownsville, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In addition to his interest in the Walker Furniture Company, Inc., Mr. Walker is president and general manager of the Walker and Morrow Company, wholesale grocers of Laredo, Texas, and is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Walker and Moore Wholesale Grocery Company of San Antonio, Texas, also president of the Laredo Finance Company. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Walker has made a host of friends and is popular in both the business and social circles of the city. He never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for Houston.



J. Virgil Jones

MUND M. DUPREE, native Houstonian, has been an active figure in the business circles of the city for several years and as president and manager of the Star Electric and Engineering Company, has had an important part in the success of this company. The Star Electric and Engineering Company, located at 613 Fannin Street, was established in May, 1921, and in May, 1922, Mr. Dupree purchased the controlling interest which he has made the largest radio store of Houston. They are dealers in electric supplies and do contracting of all kinds and amounts and a large part of their business consists of radio supplies and they handle the finest equipment in this line which is manufactured. They sell radios and radio supplies in all parts of South Texas and their business has grown to magnificent proportions in all lines carried.

Mr. Dupree was born August 23rd, 1892. His father was H. R. Dupree. His mother was Miss Virginia Kate McAshan, a member of a prominent Texas family. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Houston and he later attended the Rice Institute here, graduating from this institution in the class of 1916 with the B. S. degree. After leaving college, Mr. Dupree entered the employ of the General Electric Company in New York and there took a test course at the General Electric plant and continued in the service of this company until he entered the army. Mr. Dupree attended an officers training school but resigned when the armistice was declared. He then returned to Houston and went with the Houston Light and Power Company, but remained with this company for only three months, when he entered the employ of the Texas Company in the sales department, where he remained for three years. He resigned his position with the Texas Company in order to purchase the controlling interest in his present business, where he has met with wonderful success.

Mr. Dupree is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Chapter and Commandery of this order at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Consistory at Houston, Texas, and is a member of the Arabia Temple Shrine of Houston. He is also a member of the University Club, the American Legion, Rotary Club and the Salesmanship Club. Mr. Dupree resides at 1315 Main Street with his parents. He is considered one of the leading young business men of the city, where he has many friends who predict for him a successful future in his chosen line of business.

OTIS MASSEY, manager of the Houston branch of R. V. Aycock Company, came to Houston in 1920, and has been in charge of the extensive interests of this well known company in the Houston territory since that time. The headquarters of the R. V. Aycock Company are in Kansas City, and branches are maintained in St. Louis, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Wichita, Kansas, and Denver, in addition to the Houston branch, and a sub-branch of the Houston branch at Dallas. The company sells asbestos products of all kinds, the trade territory of the Houston branch covering Texas and Louisiana. Offices are at 1308 Conti Street, and Mr. Massey has a corps of able assistants, including several salesmen on the road who aid him in representing this company in the territory in his charge.

Otis Massey was born at Kansas City, Missouri, the twenty-sixth of May, 1891, son of J. A. Massey and Ida May Wilcox Massey. Mr. Massey, Sr., is a native of Missouri, and Mrs. Massey a native of Kansas. Otis Massey attended the schools of Kansas City and after leaving school went with the Johns-Manville Company, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, being manager of the branch of that firm located there. In 1919 he resigned his position with that firm to go with the Aycock Company, and a year later coming to Houston as manager of the Houston branch.

Mr. Massey was married at Drexel, Missouri, the nineteenth of August, 1912, to Miss Mayme Kaiser, daughter of O. C. Kaiser and Nellie (Wintermute) Kaiser. Mr. Kaiser, a native of Germany, came to the United States as a boy of nine years. Mrs. Kaiser is a native of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Massey reside in Houston, at 1405 Elgin Street, and have two children, Marion Lucille and Dorothy Jane Massey. Mr. Massey is a Mason, Southgate Lodge, No. 547, Kansas City, and consistory at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and belongs to the Kiwanis Club, the Purchasing Agents' Club and the Second Presbyterian Church at Houston.

JAMES H. BEEK, for more than ten years identified with the business world in Houston, is a recognized leader in the advertising field. He has handled many of the more important advertising accounts here and is active in encouraging the better type of advertising. Mr. Beek is president of the Beek Advertising Agency, Incorporated, which he established in Houston in 1912. The firm places copy in newspapers and magazines throughout the country, handling the advertising for some forty-five concerns operating in Houston such as the Duncan Coffee Company, for whom the Beek Advertising Company has conducted a campaign national in scope, the Reed Roller Bit Company, the South Texas Cotton Oil Company and others. A large part of the advertising handled by the Beek Company is of a campaign character and Mr. Beek is regarded as one of the best equipped advertising men in Houston in this field. The Beek Advertising Company, Inc., has its offices at 1014½ Capitol Avenue, the officers being James H. Beek, president; G. I. Seitz, vice president; Bert Blessington, secretary, and H. W. Steele, treasurer.

James H. Beek was born in Holt County, Missouri, in June, 1880. He spent his boyhood in Missouri, attending the public schools of that state, and as a young man began work in printing plants in Kansas City, Missouri, and later engaged in the printing business for himself in Baltimore, Maryland, where he later entered the advertising business and followed same up to 1912. He came to Houston in 1912 and has since been one of the leaders in the advertising business and has built the largest advertising agency in Houston.

James H. Beek was married at Baltimore, Maryland, the third of August, 1905, to Miss Bessie Hush, a native of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Beek reside at 7141 Canal Street, Houston, and have five children, James W., Dorothy B., Bessie, Donald and Nina Beek. Mr. Beek belongs to the various advertising associations of the country, including the Advertising Club at Houston, and is a member of the Rotary Club and the Masonic Lodge.



GEORGE HYDE, well known oil operator of Houston, has had a wide experience in the oil industry, and is one of the leading executives among oil men of South Texas. Mr. Hyde is president of the Hyde Production Company, with office at 210 Humble Building, and has been active in the South Texas oil fields for many years, and also in colonizing this portion of the State. He first came to Houston and South Texas in 1907 from Aberdeen, South Dakota, and was interested in colonizing in Brazoria County, and brought to this county many families to whom he sold about sixty thousand acres of land during the period from 1907 to 1912. From 1912 to 1915, Mr. Hyde colonized in North Dakota and in 1915 and 1916 did colonization work in Montana, but while thus engaged considered Texas his home, and would visit the Lone Star State at intervals each year. In 1910 he made an effort to induce a syndicate to drill for oil east of Damon Mound but was unsuccessful, as they had little faith in this territory as an oil field. In 1916 he organized a small company at Tyndall, South Dakota, called South Dakota-Texas Oil and Development Company, and a short time afterward reorganized and made it the Tyndall-Wyoming Oil Company, all capital being from South Dakota. The manner in which this company was organized was that the money was put in the bank, and when the subscription list was made complete, there was one hundred cents on the dollar in the bank. Their leases were located east of Damon Mound and north of Columbia. This company drilled two wells—one near the Nash Ranch and the other between Manor and Eagle Nest Lakes, but both resulted in dry holes. They then secured leases at West Columbia and the first well was drilled on what is now known as the Japhet lease. They got a small well at a depth of 2802 feet, which produced about 500 barrels of oil and then sanded up; this was on lot 18, Hogg Subdivision. They drilled another well on lot 17, which resulted in a 175-barrel pumper at a depth of 2687 feet. These two wells and the twenty-acre lease on which they were located were sold to Mr. Dan Japhet. Mr. Japhet drilled the No. 1 well twenty feet deeper, and obtained a big gasser, which caught on fire in September, 1918, and before the fire quit, it was making oil at about 1000 barrels per day.

Mr. Hyde was born in Manchester, England, January 7th, 1875. His father, Edward Hyde, was a woolen manufacturer of Staley Bridge, near Manchester. He came to America in 1881 and settled in Iowa and engaged in farming, which he continued for several years, but is now residing in Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Hyde's forefathers were engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in England since the Civil War, and prior to that time were engaged in the cotton business. His father and three sisters now reside in Richmond, Virginia. His mother was Miss Mary M. Meridith, a native of Wales. Mr. Hyde's education was obtained in the schools of LeMars, Iowa, and the Northwestern Normal School. Mr. Hyde came to America in 1880 with his uncle, who settled in Illinois. In 1896 he began his business career in the implement business at Oyens, Iowa, where he remained until 1899, when he engaged in the threshing machine business, and continued in this business until 1907, when he en-

tered the real estate business, and during that year made his first visit to Texas, and it was in July, 1917, when he came to the coastal fields again, and began active operations in oil. He and his associates purchased twenty-five acres personally from the Tyndall people and later sold this to the Humble Company, but retained a one-fourth interest. This one-fourth interest is now the property of the Hyde Production Company, of which Mr. Hyde is the president. In the time that elapsed after the sale to the Humble Company, and before this company had drilled any producing wells, Mr. Hyde bought the McGregor-Underwood three acres which joined the original twenty-five acres, and drilled what was known as the McGregor No. 2 well, which was a 1000-barrel producer on January 7th, 1921. Following this producer of Mr. Hyde's the Humble Company began drilling on the twenty-five acres. The Hyde-McGregor well flowed for more than four years. The Humble Company brought in two wells on the twenty-five acres—one a 9,000-barrel producer and the other good for 4,500 barrels. During this time, Mr. Hyde had no organization, just he and his associates, and in March, 1922, the Hyde Production Company was organized, and put money from production into more properties. Their capital stock is \$3,000,000.00, with \$2,000,000.00 paid up.

Mr. Hyde was married in South Dakota, September 30th, 1903, to Miss Florence M. Smith, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, and a daughter of John C. Smith, who came to Iowa in the early forties. They have one daughter, Helen C. Hyde. Mr. Hyde is optimistic as to the future of Houston, and works in every movement that will in any manner improve the city, where he is regarded as one of the most progressive citizens.



H. BOSTICK, veteran operator in the oil fields of Texas, and an authority on oil and drilling, has for some years past made his headquarters at Goose Creek, where he directs the drilling and production in that territory for the Gulf Production Company. Mr. Bostick has under his supervision some two hundred men, and has made an enviable reputation since coming to Goose Creek for his capable direction of the activities of the Gulf Production Company. Mr. Bostick is also familiar with those phases of law which apply directly to the oil industry, and uses this knowledge advantageously in his direction of the men under him. As a superintendent he has displayed marked ability in the direction of men and affairs, and has also been most successful in his drilling operations. He has a wide acquaintance among oil men and is known throughout the field as one of the men instrumental in the development of the fields in the southern part of the State. Mr. Bostick has used his influence in the Goose Creek field to secure the advantages of the most modern methods of oil field operation. He has also secured a completely organized warehouse in the field, greatly increasing the efficiency of the men under him. While giving attention to these important details of operation and management, he has not neglected to provide recreation for the men, and he was responsible for the organization of a ball team, one of the best in the field, and other features that afford relaxation and diversion.

Mrs. Bostick was born at Calhoun, Mississippi, the ninth of February, 1877. His father, F. Bostick,



George Hyde



came to Texas in 1882, bringing his family with him, and was an express agent here until his death. His mother, before her marriage Miss Sallie Wilburn, a native of Mississippi, now makes her home at El Dorado, Arkansas. Mr. Bostick was educated in the Houston public schools, and after finishing his education became familiar with the oil business. In 1902 he went to the Spindle Top field, starting as a roughneck with T. J. Woods. In 1903 he went to Sour Lake, also for Mr. Woods, and spent the ensuing year doing various kinds of work in that field. In 1904 he began his drilling career, at Batson, where he remained until 1911. His first work in that field was also for Mr. Woods, but he was later with various companies there. In 1911 he went to Louisiana, returning to Batson in the spring of 1913, later going to Trinidad Island, and again returning to Batson, this time with the Gulf Production Company as superintendent of their interests there. He was later transferred to Louisiana, and then to Goose Creek, where he now maintains headquarters, and is superintendent of the Gulf Production Company leases, of drilling and production.

Mr. Bostick was married at Batson the fifteenth of October, 1905, to Miss Bessie May Stratton, a native of Texas. Her father, J. L. Stratton, a native of Alabama, came to the Lone Star State forty-five years ago, locating in DeWitt County, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Bostick have one child, an adopted daughter, Nannie Lock. Since making Goose Creek his headquarters the family have resided here, having a home on the bay front. They attend the Baptist Church. Mr. Bostick is a member of the Goose Creek Blue Lodge, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason at Galveston, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. Mr. Bostick takes an active part in commercial and civic affairs at Goose Creek, is one of the directors of the Goose Creek State Bank, and owns a half interest in the Union Drug Store. He gives freely of his time to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens, and has been instrumental in securing many advantages for his city.

Note: Since this sketch was written Mr. Bostick moved to Arkansas.



R. J. D. BUTLER has for many years been associated with activities of both commercial and civic prominence at Beaumont, and is one of the industrial leaders of this city. He is president of the Gulf Coast Machinery and Supply Company, an enterprise started in 1919, and now one of the leading manufacturing companies in this city making oil well supplies. Dr. Butler has followed a constructive policy in the management of this business, never working along temporary lines, but building a solid foundation in factory buildings and equipment, and as a result he has an industrial enterprise that is of permanent value to the community. The machine shops are large and complete to the last detail, and equipped for the production of oil well supplies on a large scale. The Gulf Coast Machinery and Supply Company has every advantage of location, being on a railroad, thus lowering the cost of production, and eliminating transportation delays, and is situated on an industrial site that makes future expansion possible. The company concentrates on manufacturing rotary drilling tools and oil well supplies of approved type, and have patents pending on some tools of their

own designing. They also do special work for various companies operating in the coastal fields, making special tools and parts for oil field use to order, and according to supplied specifications. The supplies manufactured by this company have met with the universal approval of the operators in the oil fields of this section, and the business has grown by leaps and bounds. The officers of the Gulf Coast Machinery and Supply Company are: Dr. J. D. Butler, president; R. M. Pyron, vice president, and S. O. Hampil, secretary and treasurer.

Dr. Butler was born at Edgefield, South Carolina, the eleventh of March, 1874, the son of Pierce M. Butler, Jr., a cotton planter of Louisiana, to which State he removed from South Carolina, and Catherine (Goode) Butler. His father, Pierce M. Butler, Sr., was prominent in political circles of South Carolina, and at one time governor of that State. Pierce M. Butler M. Sr., the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, is well known in Texas history, for he organized the Palmette Regiment in South Carolina and brought them to Texas to fight for its independence from Mexico. Colonel Butler was colonel of the regiment and was killed in this war. His widow was the recipient of a sword as a memorial to this service from the State of Texas. The Butler family also received grants of land in Harris and Cook Counties. As a boy J. D. Butler attended the schools near his home, later entering Vanderbilt University, where he went three years, after which he went to the University of New York and Bellevue Hospital, where he graduated with the M. D. degree in 1894. He practiced medicine and surgery in the East for a time, and was surgeon on some of the larger ships going from the United States to Europe. In 1897 he came to Orange, Texas, where he established a fine practice, and remained there until 1905. In that year he gave up his medical practice and went in the lumber business, in which he has since engaged. Dr. Butler has taken an important part in developing the lumber resources in the region around Beaumont, and owns large lumber interests here at the present time, holding timber lands, and owning lumber mills. He also has invested heavily in ranch lands, and is a large cattle owner, and has holdings in the various oil fields. Mr. Butler is also financially interested in many of the leading business enterprises at Beaumont, particularly in wholesale lines, and is a leader in all commercial advancement.

Dr. Butler was married at Orange in 1899, to Miss Cleora Gilmer, and has two children: Nelda, now Mrs. C. P. Bordages of Austin, and Jewel. Dr. Butler belongs to the Beaumont Country Club, the Neches Club, and the Port Arthur Tarpon Club, one of the finest fishing clubs in this part of the country. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and hunter, and finds relaxation from his business responsibilities in these sports. Fraternally he is a Mason, Scottish Rite, and a member of El Mina Temple Shrine at Galveston. For several years he has served as an officer and director of such business concerns as the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company, Phelan-Josey Grocery Company, and the Norvell Wilder Hardware Company. Dr. Butler has for many years headed every movement for the industrial growth of Beaumont, seeing in this city the logical location for industrial concerns wishing to locate in this section of the State and has done much to secure new business life for the city.



JS. ABERCROMBIE is known to practically all the big oil companies of South Texas and the Gulf Coast, where for the past fourteen years he has been engaged in drilling oil wells for the oil companies operating in the South Texas fields. Mr. Abercrombie is an oil well contract driller, and confines his work to rotary drilling, and is credited with having drilled some of the best wells in the Gulf Coast section. He is considered one of the best men in his line in South Texas, having drilled many wells under very difficult conditions. Mr. Abercrombie is regarded as an expert along many lines, and his services in extreme cases have been sought by many of the big oil companies. Among his achievements which required the quick action and knowledge of an expert was the capping and closing of the Sweet Sixteen well at Goose Creek, that at the time was running wild and seemed impossible to control. This well came in as an unexpected gusher, and was saved by Mr. Abercrombie. At Hull he drilled a 2900-foot well for R. L. Young, against a 750-pound pressure. This is a drilling feat that has probably never before been accomplished. He personally owns producing leases at Stratton Ridge and West Columbia, with a production of upward from one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day and has operated in these fields for a number of years. Mr. Abercrombie keeps six rotary rigs busy in the Coastal and South Texas fields. He organized and is president of the Cameron Iron Works, which manufacture oil field supplies, and specialize in fishing tools and build the well known Cameron Iron Works Blowout Preventer. Seven people are employed in this plant. This blow-out preventer is being successfully used in Mexico when bringing in the big wells there. Mr. Abercrombie came to Houston in 1906 from Fort Bend County, and today has well appointed offices at 206-8 Rodgers Building. He owns the business, makes all contracts, and has an average of seventy-five men on his payrolls.

A native Texan, Mr. Abercrombie was born at Huntsville July 7th, 1891. His father, J. B. Abercrombie (deceased) was one of the pioneer settlers of Texas, coming to the Lone Star State from Alabama in 1850. He settled in Walker County where he was an extensive land owner and was for a number of years connected with the penitentiary system of Texas. His mother was Miss Lena Wood, a native Texan and a member of a well known Montgomery County family. Mr. Abercrombie's education was obtained in the public schools of Huntsville.

When seventeen years of age, Mr. Abercrombie went to seek his fortune in the oil fields, and chose as the beginning of his operations Cypress, Texas, and wildcatting as the line in which to begin. This was in 1909 and he has been engaged practically all the time since in contract drilling. His next field of endeavor and experience was at Port Neches where he drilled three wells for the late John W. Gates. At this time Mr. Abercrombie was in the employ of his cousin, Charles Abercrombie, a contract driller. From 1917 to 1920 Mr. Abercrombie was with the Crown Oil and Refining Company; first as field manager and later as superintendent of production, and during this same period and in the same capacities, he was employed by the Atlantic Oil and Producing Company and the Gulf Coast Oil Corporation. In 1920 Mr. Abercrombie entered the oil well

contracting business for himself and has had as many as seventeen rigs in operation at one time. Mr. Abercrombie is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and other civic and social organizations. He has at all times participated in a most substantial manner in all moves and enterprises that had for their object the upbuilding of the community and its citizenship.



WILLIAM P. KENWORTHY is an American representative of C. E. Kenworthy and Company, cotton merchants and exporters, with offices in Memphis, Tennessee, and sell to all countries where American cotton is used. The Houston office is located in the Cotton Exchange Building. The company was organized in Liverpool, England, years ago, under another name, and in 1920 changed to Kenworthy and Company, and later to C. E. Kenworthy and Company, and is owned and conducted by Mr. Kenworthy and his brother, C. E. Kenworthy, of Liverpool. This firm has had an office in Houston for more than twenty years under various names, and they export about 15,000 bales of cotton annually, the greater part of which is through the Port of Houston. Mr. Kenworthy came to Houston in 1907 and was associated with the business here until several years ago when he returned to England and to Memphis.

A native of England, Mr. Kenworthy was born at Liverpool, on September 20th, 1883. His father, George Kenworthy, also a native of Liverpool, was one of the prominent cotton men of England and for a period of almost sixty years was engaged in the buying of cotton in Egypt, and was known as one of the most expert cotton buyers in the entire country, where his judgment on this staple was frequently sought in various parts of the world. He never came to America, but confined his activities to England and Egypt. His mother was Miss Lola Wood, a native of Liverpool and a member of one of the best known families of England. His education was obtained in the Burkenhead School of Liverpool, and after finishing school, Mr. Kenworthy came to America and traveled for many years and visited all the Southern offices, which at that time the company maintained throughout the country. Mr. Kenworthy, during the World War, enlisted in the British navy, where he was a lieutenant, and served in this branch of the service from 1915 to 1918, and was in Atlanta during the greater part of this period. During 1919 and 1920 he was associated with Q. A. Johnson and Company as a partner in the cotton business, where he was successful and during the latter part of 1920 became identified with his present company.

Mr. Kenworthy was married in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1914, to Miss Elizabeth Shephard, a native of that city and a daughter of S. J. Shephard, a well known banker of Memphis. They have two children—William P. Kenworthy, Jr., and Shephard. Mr. Kenworthy is a member of various cotton exchanges, and during his residence in Houston was a member of the Houston Country Club, and the Episcopal Church. Mr. Kenworthy has an intimate knowledge of cotton, its cultivation, gathering and preparation for the market, which gives him an added advantage in carrying on his business successfully. His close application to cotton and the cotton industry has made him an authority and he is so considered by those who have business dealings with him.



J. S. Abernombie



ROY B. NICHOLS, postmaster in charge of the Houston postoffice, is well known to the citizenship of Houston where prior to receiving the appointment to the office of postmaster had been for many years engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Nichols was appointed to the place of postmaster by President Harding to succeed T. W. House, and it is the consensus of opinion with Houstonians that no wiser choice could have been made than in the person of pleasant, genial, fair, business-like, forceful Roy B. Nichols; he is exceedingly popular with all classes. Since becoming postmaster Mr. Nichols has secured the co-operation of the business public in conducting the postoffice in the matter of early mailing and many other ways. In his efforts, he has the utmost co-operation of the postoffice employees, which number three hundred and fifty. At one time Mr. Nichols took through the postoffice two hundred school teachers and at other times, vast numbers of school children in order to somewhat familiarize them with the workings of a big postoffice, of which very few people outside of employees, are familiar. Houston has by far the finest postoffice building in the state, which covers an entire block in the heart of the city. The building was completed and occupied in 1911, and is now overcrowded to the extent that seventy-five men work in the basement, and parcel post mail is sorted on the lawn. An appropriation, through Congress to make enlargements in order to relieve this condition is expected soon. As an illustration of the wonderful, almost unparalleled growth of the business of the Houston postoffice; in 1916 the gross receipts amounted to \$340,566.00 and in 1923 the gross receipts were \$1,363,108.58.

A native of Kansas, Mr. Nichols was born at Seneca, in 1883. His parents, I. Jay Nichols and E. Rowena Nichols, were natives of Sandusky County, Ohio. They removed to Houston in 1892 and Mr. Nichols entered the real estate business with office in the old Perry Building on Congress Avenue. Young Nichols was ten years of age when his parents came to Houston, where he attended the Longfellow School.

Mr. Nichols has had a wide and varied business career, which began as a boy when he was employed by Judd Mortimer Lewis, at that time manager and stero typer for the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, which has since been succeeded in the field by the Western Newspaper Union; he also delivered newspapers. His first regular job, after leaving school, came in 1898 when he was employed by the J. J. Pastoriza Printing and Lithographing Company; after this he was for a short time employed in a jewelry establishment. In 1901 Mr. Nichols went into the Houston Postoffice as a distributor, at a salary of \$500.00 per year. In 1903 he became clerk in charge of the night force in the postoffice. He held this position until March, 1907, when he resigned in order to enter the real estate business with his father at 1009½ Congress Avenue. In October, 1909, Mr. Nichols was appointed real estate officer of the Bankers Trust Company, but in 1910 he returned to independent real estate operations, and took offices at 202½ Main Street. During the period of eleven years that he was engaged in the real estate business, he erected more than eighty houses in Houston. Most of these houses were of the modern type for

salaried people, which he sold to them on the easy payment plan. Mr. Nichols has been closely connected with the commercial interests and the political issues of Houston for many years. During the past ten years he has been county chairman of the Harris County Executive Committee, and during the greater part of that period he was chairman of the 8th Congressional District and a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. He was also a delegate to the 1916 and 1920 Republican National Conventions. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols reside at 1209 Dennis Avenue. They have two children—Caroline Rowena, ten years of age, and William Eugene, aged six years. Mrs. Nichols is active in Y. W. C. A. work, and deeply interested in her husband's career, and enthusiastic as to his success. Mr. Nichols is a member of the Knights of Pythias, with membership in Texas Lodge No. 1, of which he is past chancellor. He is also a member of B. P. O. E., Houston Lodge No. 151. He is enthusiastic in regard to the postoffice at Houston, and works incessantly for the betterment of all departments, in which he succeeded in bringing up the efficiency and has established a record as postmaster in Houston. Mr. Nichols has always been active in the business, social and general community life of Houston and gives liberally of his time to all projects tending to the welfare and advancement of his city. He is an advocate of efficiency, promptness and punctuality, and no detail is too small to receive his close personal attention, and any employee, regardless of how minor their position may be, can always secure an audience with him.

AMES M. HOGAN, veteran in the printing industry at Houston, and a native Houstonian, has been engaged in this important industry for more than three decades, and for upwards of a decade and a half has operated one of the representative commercial printeries of the city. Mr. Hogan established the Hogan Printing Company, of which he is the sole proprietor, in 1909, and since that time has engaged in a general commercial printing business, building up a large and prosperous business. Mr. Hogan does all kinds of commercial printing, his work issuing from a modernly equipped plant, where eight expert employees assist him. The plant is located at 1405 Liberty Avenue and occupies a modern building with twenty-five by one hundred feet of floor space.

Mr. Hogan was born at Houston in 1876, son of Z. T. and Sophia McGowan Hogan, his father a pioneer resident of this city, who died here more than thirty years ago. Mr. Hogan was educated in the public schools of Houston, and after leaving school went in the printing shop of Dealy and Baker, one of the pioneer printing firms of Houston. He remained with this firm for more than twenty years, resigning to go into business for himself.

Mr. Hogan was married at Houston, the twenty-fifth of July, 1899, to Miss Lillie Clara Armandary, a native of New Iberia, Louisiana. They have one son, S. T. Hogan, who is with his father in the printing business. The family reside at 404 Sul Ross Avenue. Mr. Hogan has been a Mason since 1907, member of Gray Lodge No. 329, Knights Templar, Commandery No. 2, Eighteenth Degree Scottish Rite and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He has been a Woodman of the World for the past twenty-seven years and is well known in fraternal organizations.



JOE D. HUGHES for many years has been a factor in the development of the various oil fields of Texas and adjoining States, on account of the important service he has rendered in building up one of the largest oil field teaming contracting businesses in the country, and since he came to Houston a number of years ago to establish his headquarters here, he has been held in high esteem for his co-operation with oil men here in the development of the Coastal fields. Mr. Hughes is the owner of the teaming contracting business operated under his name, as Joe D. Hughes, Teaming Contractor. This business was established during the early days of the Corsicana shallow oil boom in 1896, and has continued to grow and prosper since that time, giving to the oil fields of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma a teaming contracting service at once large enough to care for all teaming demands without delay, and at the same time giving a personal service and understanding of oil field needs that has been no small factor in the success of the business. Mr. Hughes owns around six hundred head of stock, with adequate equipment to handle any size contract. A force of around three hundred employees, is also kept busy, the majority of these being experienced oil field men. Mr. Hughes handles all classes of oil field hauling and teaming work, and since establishing his business has done much of the pipe line work all over Texas. He has branch offices and equipment in all the fields of the State, and also in some of the fields of Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, the business he has established being the oldest oil field teaming contracting business in the oil fields of the South, and the largest teaming contracting business in the oil fields of the entire country. Mr. Hughes has had his headquarters at Houston for a number of years, directing his operations from here. He has his offices in the West Building, where all executive matters are cared for.

To enumerate the list of jobs successfully handled by Mr. Hughes in the past thirty years would require many pages, and would in fact read like a history of the oil development in the Southwest. The magnitude of the work of which he is capable and the facility in which he can complete a job is evidenced by a contract recently completed. He had the contract to string the pipe from the Big Lake field in Reagan County to Houston, some six hundred miles. This required two hundred teams and thirty trucks and was completed in about 90 days. In 1924 he had the contract to string the pipe from Sour Lake to Lufkin, some one hundred and ten miles. He does work for the leading oil companies and has been on the payroll of the Gulf Company continuously since 1901. He has a small turnover in labor because he treats his men well, and because he conducts a boarding camp on all jobs and serves good meals.

Joe D. Hughes was born in Kentucky, the twenty-seventh of May, 1876, the son of R. E. Hughes, also a native of that State, who came to Texas in 1881 and began in the teaming contracting business, operating all over Texas and laying out townsites, handling railroad work, road work, and freighting. Later the elder Mr. Hughes came to Corsicana, when the first oil fields were discovered in Texas, and was active in oil field teaming contracting work. Joe D. Hughes was educated in the schools of Navarro

County, and as a boy began with his father in this business, they being the first men in Texas to engage in the oil field teaming contracting line. Since that time Mr. Hughes has operated in every field in the State, gradually adding to his equipment and extending his facilities. Mr. Hughes has managed this contracting business on an efficient and business like basis, and has not only become known as an expert in this line, but has established the reputation of a business man of discernment and an executive unusually equipped to handle men and large endeavors.

Joe D. Hughes was married at Corsicana, Texas, in September, 1899, to Miss Allee Maddox, a native of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have made their home in Houston since Mr. Hughes has transferred his headquarters here, and have found this as desirable a residence city as it is a business center. While Mr. Hughes is not affiliated with clubs and lodges, finding the demands of his business too exacting, he takes a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of Houston along commercial and industrial lines, and is in every way a public spirited citizen. He is generous in his contributions to various philanthropic causes, and is one of those men whose support can be counted upon when the future of Houston is at stake.



JAMES A. FOLEY, pioneer merchant and citizen of Houston, has contributed much to the making of this city a commercial center. During his active career he was identified with several of the leading retail stores of this city.

Mr. Foley was born in Ireland, in 1873, but his education was obtained mostly in the public schools of Houston. He was brought to the United States when eleven years of age, by his uncle, William L. Foley, the pioneer merchant of Houston. He began work in his uncle's store as a cash boy, and served in almost every capacity in the store up to the position of manager of the men's department. In 1900, he left the store of his uncle, and with his brother, Pat C. Foley, opened the department store known as Foley Brothers, which business they continued until 1917, when they sold this establishment to Robert I. Cohen, expecting to retire from active business pursuits. After spending one year at Mineral Wells and regaining his health, Mr. Foley again entered the business world, associated with his son, Thomas C., and opened a men's furnishings store in the Rice Hotel building. This store he conducted for several years. Since retiring from this business he has not engaged in active pursuits.

Mr. Foley was married, in Houston, in 1898, to Miss Carrie Clay, a native Houstonian, and a daughter of Adam Clay, a pioneer dry goods merchant and early settler of Houston. They have four children, Thomas C., Albert, Carrie Mae and James A., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Foley reside at 4102 Caroline Street. Mr. Foley is one of the founders of the Knights of Columbus Lodge of Houston, and it was through his untiring efforts that the lodge was located in Houston. Mr. Foley is also a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Houston Country Club. Character, perseverance, foresight and the willingness to meet any emergency requiring service, without regard to profit, have been dominant factors in the success achieved by Mr. Foley in Houston, where he is regarded as one of the city's most progressive and public-spirited citizens.



Joe D. Hughes





G. BURCHFIELD is one of those real estate men of purpose who take the lead in civic development and since establishing his business headquarters at Houston in 1906 has given special attention to deals involving a large amount of capital and the development and sale of industrial property. Mr. Burchfield is a member of the firm of W. G. Burchfield and Brother, a partnership composed of himself and his brother, R. O. Burchfield, and maintaining offices in the Kress Building. Mr. Burchfield is especially interested in industrial sites in the channel district, and has correctly mapped out this property, keeping in close touch with the developments of the various interests here and the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, the Harbor Board and other organizations taking active part in the development of the district. He is familiar with all facts concerning this area. The map of this area prepared in Mr. Burchfield's office is accepted as standard.

Mr. Burchfield came to Houston from Galveston in 1906, the following year going into the real estate business. In that year he sold to J. R. Cheek the Magnolia Park property, his first deal of importance, and the forerunner of many such transactions. He also sold to Mr. Cheek the Manchester property, where the flour mills and cement plant are now located. In 1909 he sold to the city of Houston the first unit of the city wharf property and in 1908 and 1909 he sold forty acres to the Houston Belt and Terminal Railroad, of which R. H. Baker was then president, and forty acres to the city of Houston for new units to the city wharf. In 1912 he developed and sold the townsite property adjoining the Fidelity Chemical Plants, an addition known as the Fidelity Subdivision. Two years later, in 1914, he took charge of the development of the Port Houston and Clinton townsites, adjoining the Southern Pacific property, placing these two additions on the market. In 1916 he sold the Hoffman site, that is now occupied by the Houston Terminal Oil Refinery, owned by Robert R. Kelly, at Port Houston. During the four years following he was involved in a number of important transactions, but due to the intervention of the war was not actively developing industrial property. In 1920 he organized the Universal Land Company, buying five hundred and thirty-eight acres of land, eighty acres of which had water frontage, and assisted in building up this addition, known as Universal City. With Keen and Woolf he got together the land for the Light and Power Company improvements in the channel, an area of one hundred and fifty-three acres, with eight hundred feet of water frontage.

Mr. Burchfield is foremost in every movement for the development of his community and always ready to assist in any worthy cause, giving freely of his services and means to this end. He takes an active interest in educational affairs and was for eight years a member of the Harrisburg Independent School District Board, during his administration taking an important part in developing this district, with twenty-five hundred pupils enrolled and six modern school buildings in the district.

Mr. Burchfield was born the twenty-sixth of October, 1872, in Alabama, of which state his parents were natives. He went with his family to Florida at the age of seven and was educated in that

state, attending the public schools. Shortly after attaining his majority he came to Galveston, Texas, making the trip by boat. In that city he engaged in the manufacture of roof paint for metal roofs and wood preservatives, in which industry his brother-in-law, H. E. Percival, was engaged. Later he went in the insurance business and after this went to Houston and organized the Percival Wood Preserving Company, which he sold. He was a reporter on the Galveston News with Colonel Hamp Cook for a period of three years and later went to Beaumont where he made the first city directory of that city, at the time of the oil boom. In 1906 he removed to Houston, which has since been his home and business headquarters and where he has been identified with real estate transactions as previously sketched.

Mr. Burchfield was married at Dallas, Texas, the fifth of June, 1900, to Miss Inez B. Packard, a native of New Hampshire, and for several terms a school teacher at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Burchfield make their home in Magnolia Park, and have had a family of six children, five of whom, Ralph W., Leslie B., Ray Packard, and twins, Bertram and Beulah, survive, Villa being deceased.

Mr. Burchfield is a prominent worker in the Chamber of Commerce, and has been a member of this organization for many years. He belongs to the Baptist Church, which he actively supports. Fraternally he is an Elk, Lodge No. 161, and a Knight of Pythias. Mr. Burchfield is a man of pleasing personality and has a talent for affairs, combined with a keen business judgment and skill in the accomplishment of large endeavors. He is one of those men who take their place among the real builders of a city and much that he has done in a business way has been toward this end. The Burchfield Brothers are active members of the Houston Real Estate Board.



C. EHLEN, one of the recent recruits to the business world at Houston, has been actively associated with one of the large oil companies maintaining headquarters at Houston since coming here, and is held in high esteem by business men of the city. Mr. Ehlen is first vice president of the United Central Oil Corporation, a company incorporated the first of January, 1924, succeeding the White Oil Corporation, and taking over the interests formerly held by that company. The United Central Oil Corporation is one of the leading oil companies to maintain home offices in Houston, and holds production in the various fields of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Kentucky, having important holdings in these fields. The company has offices in the Binz Building, and has as officers a group of men well known in petroleum circles, who are, William A. Williams, president; M. C. Ehlen, the subject of this sketch, vice president, and N. N. Oille, vice president and treasurer.

M. C. Ehlen was born at Salem, Oregon, the sixth of April, 1882, the son of L. V. and Catherine Ehlen. L. V. Ehlen, a native of Oregon, and for many years engaged in the insurance business in that state, is one of the political leaders of Oregon, and has held a state office on several occasions during the course of his career. M. C. Ehlen spent his early years in Oregon, attending the public schools at Salem, and also attending preparatory college

there. He then went to San Francisco, California, where he took a commercial course in preparation for his active business career. In 1904 he went with the Guggenheim interests, as engineer, and was associated with the New York office until 1918. At that time Mr. Ehlen went with the Henry L. Doherty oil interests, going in the office of the Empire Oil Company as engineer, in the Oil and Gas Department, remaining there until 1921. In that year he became associated with the Pierce Oil Corporation of New York, as assistant to the president, William A. Williams, who is now with the United Central Oil Corporation, holding the office of president, Mr. Ehlen being vice president. Later, in the late fall of 1923, Mr. Ehlen came to Houston, going with the United Central Oil Corporation when this company took over the interests of the White Oil Corporation.

M. C. Ehlen was married in New York City, the eighteenth of January, 1907, to Miss Frances Savage, a native of England. Mr. Ehlen now maintains his residence at Houston. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the American Petroleum Association, and is widely known among oil men of the country.

SAMUEL J. HINDMAN, at the age of thirty-nine years, is a pioneer in the oil fields of Texas, where he has developed various fields. Mr. Hindman came to Houston in 1902 from Corsicana, and since that time has been active in the oil fields of South Texas; his office is located at 1117 Second National Bank Building, but he spends a great deal of his time in the different fields. He is operating in the South Coastal fields, mostly at Barbers Hill, where he has production and is actively engaged in drilling more wells. Mr. Hindman was the producer of the first oil in paying quantities at Barbers Hill, which was brought in in 1917, and he has a three-hundred-acre lease in this territory, which is very valuable. At one time his company, the Hindman-Pugh Oil Company, had a production of 2,500 barrels per day from the Barbers Hill field and which they later sold to Eastern interests. Mr. Hindman also drilled the first producing oil well at Brenham, Texas, in 1914.

A native of Texas, Mr. Hindman was born at Marlin, Falls County, Nov. 9, 1884. His father, R. C. Hindman, also a native of the Lone Star State, was for many years engaged in farming in Falls and Navarro Counties, but is now residing in Sour Lake. He was a member of an old Texas family. His mother was Miss Susan Nance, a member of a prominent Texas family, who came to this State soon after the close of the Civil War. Mr. Hindman went with the Texas Company at Sour Lake in 1902, and was engaged in the field work of this company for seven years. In 1909 he began operating for himself at Goose Creek, and with his brother, G. W. Hindman, produced and piped the first oil out of this field. He remained as an operator in Goose Creek until 1915, when he pioneered at Barbers Hill. At one time he owned everything that is producing oil except two tracts in Goose Creek, and sold all his interests there and went to Barbers Hill in 1915.

Mr. Hindman is also regarded as one of the pioneers in prospecting for sulphur and has drilled test wells for sulphur in Matagorda County and at Barbers Hill. Recently he sold his sulphur rights at Barbers Hill to the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, and is continuing the development there for them.

Mr. Hindman was married in Houston, July 10, 1912, to Miss Mary B. Staples, a native of Houston, and a daughter of J. M. Staples (deceased) pioneer in Houston real estate and cattle business, having owned the stock yards in Houston, besides outside cattle interests. They have three children, Sam Staples, Virginia Ann and Louis Duncan. Mr. Hindman is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and the River Oaks Country Club. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hindman is regarded as an expert in the oil industry, and his wealth of experience is a great aid to his further success in this business.



GEORGE W. FOSTER of Houston, Texas, has been associated with The Texas Company since February 23rd, 1910, when he began with this company as a clerk. He was promoted several times and in 1918 was made assistant treasurer. He is in charge of the division of State Reports and Texas, Southern territory, Department of Government Reports. His office is located in The Texas Company Building. Prior to joining forces with The Texas Company here, Mr. Foster was for ten years in the railroad service in various capacities, with the International and Great Northern Railroad. After finishing his education, he started his business career in the employ of the International and Great Northern Railroad, at Georgetown, Texas, and later went to Laredo in the service of the same road, and still later was transferred to San Antonio. He was transferred to Houston after a short time spent in San Antonio, and served as freight agent in this city, until he resigned in order to become associated with The Texas Company.

A native Texan, Mr. Foster was born at Nelsonville, Austin County, on June 4th, 1881. His father, Dr. George W. Foster, a native of Illinois, came to Texas before the Civil War and located in Austin County, and in 1886 removed to Georgetown, where he was known as one of the most prominent physicians of his time. Dr. Foster continued to reside at Georgetown until his death in 1921, at the age of eighty-seven years. His mother (also deceased) was Miss Mattie Hoskins, a member of a pioneer Texas family. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Georgetown, Texas, after which he entered the Southwestern University and graduated from that institution in the class of 1901 with the B. A. degree.

Mr. Foster was married at Houston on October 30th, 1906, to Miss Kate Stephens, a native Texan, having been born at Columbus but reared and educated in Houston. They have two children—Randall and Katherine. Mr. and Mrs. Foster reside at 1209 Rosalie Avenue. Mr. Foster is a member and past master of Temple Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M., of Houston, and is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the River Oaks Country Club. He has always taken an active interest in the civic life of his city and is an ardent worker for the progress and advancement of Houston and of Texas. Mr. Foster is popular in the business circles of the city, where he has a host of friends. He is also popular with his associates and the executives of the Texas Company, where he is regarded as one of the best posted men in South Texas in his branch of the oil business.



S. J. Hirdman.





FRED M. DOOLEY is well known in the oil circles of the state as an oil man who has taken an active and important part in the development of the oil resources of the Lone Star State especially in and around Pierce Junction. Mr. Dooley has valuable holdings in this section and also looks after the Dooley interests there. At Pierce Junction the Dooley family owns a number of tracts of land, an eighty-three acre tract, a fifty-three acre tract, a thirty-three acre tract, a twenty-five acre tract and a twenty-eight acre tract. Of these the fifty-three acre tract is considered the most valuable oil land and has been the source of an immense volume of revenue to the family. Mr. Dooley has an individual holding of sixteen acres in this territory which he has under lease to the Humble Oil and Refining Company, retaining a one sixth royalty for himself. The field at Pierce Junction is one of the big surprises to the operators and was at one time abandoned, the various companies holding leases turning them back. Then Old Methuselah, which had started as a gasser for ninety days, developed oil, showing three hundred barrels for several months, suddenly blowing in to three thousand barrels per day of its own accord. Activities were soon resumed in this section and recent surveys show oil to be found in the sand at varying depths. There are now four producing wells on the Dooley interests and the amount of drilling being increased rapidly. The Humble and Gulf Companies now control this field, which Mr. Dooley considers one of the best shallow oil pools around Houston. He considers as especially promising the Dooley twenty-five and eighteen acre tracts. Mr. Dooley also has lands in the Red River territory where drilling is now going on and is watching with interest the progress being made in that field. He has extensive holdings in Haskell County, where he considers the oil prospects good. He also owns fourteen hundred acres at Humble, in the Victo-Blanco survey, where he considers there is every possibility of finding oil in great commercial quantities and where he expects early activity. Mr. Dooley conducts his operations from Pierce Junction, keeping his home in Houston, which city he takes an active interest in. He has given careful attention to the accounts of oil operations and developments in the Lone Star State and is one of the best informed men of Houston on those fields in which he is particularly interested.

Mr. Dooley is a native of Houston, having been born in this city on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1872. His father, Henry H. Dooley, was one of the pioneers of this section and came to Houston before the Civil War. He was born in the state of New York where he learned the hatter's trade, later going to St. Louis and from there to New Orleans, which was then only a village. He came to Texas from New Orleans by steamboat, at that time there being no railroad, and for some time operated a store at Dallas. At that time all his goods had to be brought by ox team from the Buffalo Bayou, traveling overland, and meeting with frequent disaster due to the many Indians who preyed about the country. After operating this store for a time, Mr. Dooley came to Houston and at the beginning of the Civil War was operating a hat and gents' furnishing store. He served during the war as a lieutenant in the Confederate army. After the war he went into

the real estate business at Houston, accumulating much property. The Dooley family were among those pioneer families who took such an important part in the development of this city and have been associated with progress here since the earliest days. Mr. Fred Dooley's grandmother Bowman owned the property where the Dooley Building now stands. His mother, Mrs. Frances F. Bowman Dooley, who died in 1913 at the age of seventy-three, was born in the old homestead that stood on this plot of ground, which has been in the family for more than eighty years and which was the birthplace of the eight Dooley brothers and sisters, of which family Fred M. Dooley is one. These brothers and sisters are W. B. Dooley, of Houston, Mrs. C. W. Cahoun, of Chicago, Mrs. David Coull (deceased), E. A. Dooley, of Houston, C. O. Dooley, of Houston, J. Arthur Dooley, of San Francisco, California, Charles M. Dooley, who died in 1923, and Fred M. Dooley, the subject of this sketch. The father, Henry H. Dooley, died in 1905.

Fred M. Dooley spent his boyhood in the old homestead at Houston, attending the schools of his native city and later gaining his first business experience here. He was engaged in various lines until after the death of his father, in 1905, at which time he began his real estate activities and around the same time, when oil was discovered on some of the Dooley holdings, turned his attention to this lucrative industry.

Mr. Dooley was married at Houston, Thanksgiving Day, 1921, to Miss Matilda Lucas, daughter of William H. Lucas, who is now living and taking an active participation in business at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Dooley have one of the most attractive homes in Houston, at 2415 Hamilton Avenue, and take an active part in the various social and civic activities of the city. Mr. Dooley had done much for the advancement of Houston, contributing freely to the various movements organized to secure advantages that will promote civic growth.




H. HORTON, one of the pioneers of the oil industry of Texas, is well known to practically all the large oil companies as a capable superintendent and expert driller of oil wells. Mr. Horton resided in Angleton, Texas, for more than twenty years, and has been engaged in drilling water, gas and oil wells in the coastal fields for many years. For several years he was engaged in drilling at Stratton Ridge, where a great deal of exploration work has been done. Mr. Horton is in the employ of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and engaged at this time in drilling operations in Kaufman County, Texas. When Mr. Horton began his drilling career, he confined his operations to the drilling of water wells in the vicinity of Angleton, and when oil was first discovered at Humble he went to that field and began active work in the drilling of oil wells there, where he remained for one year. He then drilled three wildcat wells in Brazoria County and one at Danbury. He then became associated with the Sinclair Gulf Company at Damon Mound, and remained in this field for two years, after which he went with the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and was sent by this company to West Columbia, where he drilled many wells, and has been in the employ of this company for the past seven years. He also

drilled wells at Pierce Junction, Hull, Kingsville, and in practically all of the coastal oil fields.

A native Texan, Mr. Horton was born at Denison on January 29th, 1886. His father, Sam B. Horton, was a well known mechanic of Denison and owned and operated a large machine shop at that place. His education was obtained in the public schools of Angleton, Texas.

Mr. Horton was married at Angleton in 1911 to Miss Lida Walters, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of Mike Walters, well known business man of South Texas. They have one son, Stanley, five years of age. Mr. Horton is one of the most popular oil drillers in the fields and has made a host of friends among the officials and employees of the large oil companies, who regard him as an efficient and expert man in his line of work.

 **D**. F. BRYAN came to Houston in 1916 from Brazoria County and engaged in the oil business, and in 1923 organized the D. F. Bryan Production Company, of which he is President, with a capitalization of \$750,000. This company operates in the coastal fields and have valuable acreage, most of which is in the proven area of Damon Mound, some semi-proven acreage in Stratton Ridge and land in fee in the Hull field, and are doing some development work in their different holdings. Mr. Bryan has for several years owned considerable of the productive area at Damon Mound which has been operated by the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, the Humble Oil and Refining Company and the Southern Petroleum Company. Some of his holdings, however, he has never leased for development but has reserved them for the basis of the D. F. Bryan Production Company. With the vast experience of Mr. Bryan and his associates in the various branches of the oil industry, the future is bright for the D. F. Bryan Production Company, who maintain their well appointed offices at 623-4-5 Bankers Mortgage Building.

Other officers of the company are Phillip Schmierer, Vice-President; Oscar James, Vice-President, and A. A. Dunn, Secretary.

A native Texan, Mr. Bryan was born in Hunt County, near Greenville, February 19th, 1881. His father, T. H. Bryan (deceased since 1917) was a native of Mississippi and came to Texas after the Civil War and settled in Brazoria County in 1887, where he became prominent as a cattle man, owning about five thousand head of cattle. His mother, (now deceased), was Miss Martha Jones, a native of Hunt County, Texas. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Brazoria County and later the A. & M. College.

In 1916, Mr. Bryan entered the oil business at Damon Mound, and was active in handling leases and oil lands until organizing the present company. When a boy he was associated with his father in the cattle business, and continued his holdings in this business until 1917, when he sold all his cattle interests in order that he might devote his entire time to the oil business. Mr. Bryan has many interests other than that in oil and is a Director of the Guaranty State Bank at Damon Mound. It is the policy of Mr. Bryan to conduct his Company in a conservative manner and build it up, and avoid any unnecessary risks. Mr. Bryan resides with his sister, Miss Ludie J. Bryan, at 4119 Montrose Boulevard. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., and takes

an active interest in this organization. Mr. Bryan is greatly interested in the growth of Houston and believes that this city will soon become the leading city of the Southwest.



E. GOSDIN, although but recently come to Houston, where he is identified with public utility management, is widely known in the utility field as one of the most competent and experienced telephone men, both from a technical and executive standpoint, in the state. Mr. Gosdin is district manager of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, at Houston, to which important position he was appointed on the seventeenth of March, 1924, coming to Houston on that date to assume the duties of the office. Mr. Gosdin has under his management the six Houston exchanges, comprising the Houston telephone system, and also has the direction of the several thousand employees of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in Houston. This position, entailing heavy responsibilities, requires an expert knowledge of the technical management of telephone exchanges and their operation and also necessitates an understanding of the management of men and women, and was given Mr. Gosdin in recognition of his definite qualifications for this work.

W. E. Gosdin was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, the son of the late W. C. Gosdin and Minnie Lee (Nolan) Gosdin, also deceased, and both of whom were natives of Georgia. Mr. Gosdin received his elementary and high school education in the public schools of Little Rock, and after graduating from high school, entered the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, taking the civil engineering course. Mr. Gosdin had not quite completed his work at the University of Arkansas when he enlisted in the Naval Air Service, in January, 1918, and was sent to the ground school, and later to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and still later to Akron, Ohio, where he received his commission and was sent to Rockway Beach, Long Island. While stationed there, Mr. Gosdin was injured in a fall on the twelfth of November, 1918, and was discharged the following spring. While yet a school boy, Mr. Gosdin spent his vacations working for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company at Little Rock, Arkansas, and later, while in college, spent his vacations with the telephone company, in a clerical position. After his discharge from service, he returned to Little Rock and again went with the telephone company there, since which time his rise has been rapid. He was sent from Little Rock to St. Louis, as special engineer in charge of the connecting companies' relations with the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and later, in 1921, was sent to Dallas to fill this liaison job for the state. He held that position in Dallas for two years before coming to Houston as district manager of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company here.

Mr. Gosdin was married at Dallas, Texas, the eleventh of March, 1923, to Miss Seawillo Cunningham, the daughter of Captain Cunningham, prominent cattleman and ranchman of Burnett, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Gosdin reside in Houston, at 4205 La Branch. Mr. Gosdin is a member of the Houston Club and the Optimists Club, and fraternally is a Mason, Blue Lodge, Magnolia Lodge No. 60, and belongs to Al Amin Temple Shrine at Little Rock.



D. F. Bayne



SHIRL M. GRIFFIN came to Houston in 1916 from Cincinnati, and since that time has been a potent factor in the business circles of this city. Mr. Griffin is president, treasurer, secretary and manager of the Battery Equipment and Starter Corporation, which was established and incorporated in 1917. This company was distributors for the Exide battery for South and East Texas until the middle of the year 1923, and are now the distributors for the Westinghouse storage battery for a territory covering sixty-six counties in this portion of the state, and are also dealers for Harris County. This firm has twelve employees in their Houston house and three men on the road all the time. They look after all factory adjustments and guarantees, also repair all other kinds of batteries for the public. They have a complete auto filling station, one of the best oil and gas stations in the city. When the Battery Equipment and Starter Corporation was first established, they located at 1203-5-7 Main Street and in March, 1920, they moved to their present location at 1018 Leeland Avenue, where their business has grown rapidly.

Mr. Griffin was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on February 23rd, 1885. His father, Charles M. Griffin (deceased), was a native of New York State, but spent most of his later life in Ohio. His mother was Miss Lucy A. Blackmore, a native of England, who is now living in Ohio. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Greenwich, Ohio, where he graduated from the latter. Soon after leaving school, Mr. Griffin entered the employ of the Rauch-Lange Carriage Works, and remained with this large firm for a period of eleven years, during which time he served in practically all departments. While with this firm, he learned the electrical business, and during the last few years of the time in which he was employed by this firm, he was on the road and made all the states east of the Mississippi River. He then entered business for himself at Cincinnati under the name of Fisher-Griffin Storage Battery Company, and was the distributor for the Exide and Willard batteries for five years. He then came to Houston in 1917, and during the following year established his present business, which is one of the largest of its kind in Houston. Mr. H. M. Harvin of Dallas is the vice president of the Battery Equipment and Storage Corporation.

Mr. Griffin has been twice married and has two children by the first marriage. He was married the second time in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1915 to Mrs. Ada Blagge Harvin, a native of Galveston, Texas, and a daughter of Hamilton Blagge (deceased) who for many years was prominent in the business circles of the Island City. Her grandfather, Mr. Alfred H. James, was one of the early pioneers of Galveston, where he was known as one of the city's builders and developers. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin reside at 610 Avondale Avenue, Montrose, where they have one of the most beautiful homes in that portion of the city. Mr. Griffin is a member of the Temple Lodge of the A. F. and A. M. of Houston, and is an 18th degree Scottish Rite Mason at Houston and 32nd degree at Galveston, and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. and is a director of the American State Bank. Since coming to Houston, Mr. Griffin has made many friends, and is popular in business and social circles of the city.

FRANK HECKER, Doctor of Comparative Medicine, for many years employed by the United States government in tick eradication work, is an enthusiast on the subject of better dairying and has devoted much thought and study to the task of building up and keeping in prime condition many of the finest herds that supply the residents of Houston with milk. It is a source of no little gratification to Dr. Hecker that careful tests of the herds around Houston show less than one per cent tuberculosis in tendencies as against as high as ten per cent in some sections of the North and East. The Houston climate and other natural conditions, according to Dr. Hecker, cause this section to be splendidly adapted to dairying.

Dr. Hecker came to Houston in 1916 in the employ of the government tick eradication service, and, seeing the wonderful possibilities here, resigned his position in 1919 and engaged in general veterinary practice. His principal work, however, is caring for the dairy herds, and large animal practice in Houston and Harris County and looking after the animals of various transportation companies, oil, lumber and express companies, where it is essential that draught animals be kept at their highest point of efficiency. His work is more of a prophylactic rather than a curative nature, his patrons finding it far better to have Dr. Hecker use preventive measures, and in this manner largely keep their animals free from disease.

Dr. Hecker was born at Albany, New York, on April 12th, 1875. His father, Lorenz Hecker, came to America in 1850, settling at Albany and establishing a boot making business. He made boots for the Union soldiers during the Civil War and reared and educated a family of twelve children. In his later years he retired from the shoemakers' trade and became a minister of the Baptist church and died at the age of 88. Dr. Hecker's mother lived to be eighty-six years of age.

Acquiring some knowledge of veterinary work with his brother, while a young man, Dr. Hecker, after completing his work in the public schools at Albany, attended the Chicago Veterinary College, graduating there in 1906. He practiced at Saratoga Springs for two years and then as the automobile began to displace the coach horses and the demand for coach horses grew less, he joined the forces of the United States government and was assigned to tick eradication work in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky. This was before the days of the dipping vats when cows were caught every two weeks and treated with grease. Dr. Hecker continued to represent the government for eleven years and came to be recognized as an authority and a real expert in the elimination of the dairyman's greatest menace, the fever tick.

In 1902 Dr. Hecker was married at Albany to Miss Edith Goewey. They reside at 702 Reichman Street. Dr. Hecker is a Mason, a member of Blue Lodge No. 1178 and a member of various veterinary societies, including the American Veterinary Medical Association, United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, Texas State Veterinary Medical Association and others. He is also a member of the Lions Club of Houston and is affiliated in his church relationship with the Baptist denomination. Dr. Hecker has his office and hospital in a large mule sales barn at 417 Preston Avenue.



H. JOHNSTON, whose career as a Houston business man has been definitely associated with oil development, has as an executive directed petroleum activities in this section along progressive channels. Mr. Johnston is president of the Petroleum Supply Company, one of the leading companies in this section. General offices are maintained in Houston, at 2108 Mills Street, where all executive and business matters are handled. The company maintains offices also in New York City.

Mr. Johnston, although but a young man, has made a record as an executive. Reared in an oil atmosphere from his early youth, he has acquired an extensive fund of information pertaining to his business. He came to Texas in 1911, at which time he went with The Texas Company, in the capacity of stenographer and bookkeeper. He remained with that company about a year. In March, 1912, he accepted a position with the Southern Trust Company, as stenographer and bookkeeper, remaining with that company until September, 1912. At that time he went to San Benito, Texas, with Sam Robertson, also as stenographer and bookkeeper, and spent several months in that city. On the nineteenth of January, 1913, he returned to the Southern Trust Company, as assistant secretary, holding that position until the fourteenth of October, 1914. On that date, which marks a milestone in the career of Mr. Johnston, he went with the Fidelity Trust Company, at the request of Mr. Cullinan, who was interested in him, as assistant secretary. He remained with the Fidelity Trust Company, as assistant secretary, until May, 1916, spending the remainder of that year at Tampico, Mexico, with W. F. Buckley. Returning to the states in December, 1916, he began the year 1917 as private secretary to T. P. Lee, with whom he remained until March, 1919, when he went to New York, as private secretary to Mr. Cullinan. In July, 1920, he became secretary of the American Republics Corporation, a position he held until November, 1920, when he became president of the Petroleum Supply Company, with which he has since been associated.

Mr. Johnston was born at Eldred, Pennsylvania, the eighteenth of September, 1889, the son of H. A. Johnston, a druggist of that city for many years, and Leona Chapel Johnston, also of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Leonard Chapel, one of the real pioneers in the oil industry, operated a lease in the old Allegheny field, and to his influence Mr. Johnston owes his first interest in the petroleum industry. The major part of his boyhood was spent on this lease, with his grandfather, and in an oil atmosphere, and acquiring at first hand experiences, which later, as executive of an oil well supply company, were to directly influence his success. He attended the public schools near his home, and further equipped himself for a practical business career through a business course, several years later coming to Texas.

Mr. Johnston was married at Galveston, the seventh of June, 1917, to Miss Elizabeth Howard, a member of a prominent family of Crockett, Texas, of which city her father was a pioneer settler. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston reside at 1817 Missouri Avenue. Mr. Johnston is a Mason, Blue Lodge, Sharon 598, Pennsylvania; a member of the Houston Scot-

tish Rite bodies and is a charter member of Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. He is a director of the Petroleum Export Association and his name is found on the rolls of the Houston Club, River Oaks Country Club and the American Petroleum Institute. Mr. Johnston has taken an active interest in all that concerns the commercial and civic advancement of Houston since coming to this city to make his home, and has gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he has had dealings. He has exerted a favorable influence in his field.



UY E. BROWNE, since coming to Houston in 1912 has been an active figure in the business circles of the city and as Vice-President and General Manager of the Vandaveer, Browne and Stoy Company has had an important part in shaping the destinies of that organization. The Vandaveer, Browne and Stoy Company are wholesale and retail dealers in Builders' Supplies, which includes gravel, sand, lime, tile and brick. They are Manufacturers Agents for practically everything used in the building of modern, fire-proof buildings, among which are included the following: Interlocking Tile from the Fraser Brick Company, Steel Fire Doors from the Variety Manufacturing Company, Lockers and Steel Shelving from the Lyon Metallic Manufacturing Company, Steel Window and Door Sash from the William Bayley Company, Copper Shingles from the Anaconda Copper Company, Ornamental Iron and Bronze from the Flour City Ornamental Iron Company. They are State agents for the Austral Window Company, in wood or metal; this is an automatic window that is gaining in the public favor, and rapidly coming to the front; is now in use in some of the largest and best office buildings. Other officers of the Vandaveer, Browne and Stoy Company are Jennings Vandaveer, President; G. E. Stoy, Vice-President, and A. D. Buskill, Secretary and Treasurer. This company was incorporated in 1919 and their headquarters are located at 2202 Polk Avenue, and their plant occupies one-half of a city block, and employ from sixteen to eighteen people. They have splendid supply yards on the railroad, good material warehouses, trucks and full equipment.

Mr. Browne was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, November 17th, 1883. His father, E. L. Browne, was well known in the business circles of Lincoln. His mother was Miss Lida Bristah, a member of an English family. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Edgar, Nebraska. After leaving school, Mr. Browne was for a period of twelve years engaged in lyceum work, but when he came to Houston in 1912, he became associated with a building firm as secretary and treasurer, where he remained until 1914, when he became connected with the present firm as Manufacturers Agent, and later became associated in the business as an officer of the company, where he has since remained. During the World War, Mr. Browne was engaged in Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Logan for about nine months.

Mr. Browne was married in Carney, Oklahoma in 1911 to Miss Mabel Montgomery, a daughter of W. H. Montgomery (deceased) for many years a well known merchant of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Browne reside at 525 Woodland Avenue. Mr. Browne is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and the Salesmanship Club, and is interested in all movements having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston.



L. H. Johnston



A. E. BOURK has been for the past several years actively identified with commercial affairs at Houston, enjoying the esteem of his fellow citizens, and capably directing the management of the Houston branch of the Ruud-Humphrey Water Heater Company. Mr. Bourk came to Houston in 1919, establishing his residence and business headquarters here at that time, and since coming to this city has directed the operations of this nationally known corporation in such a way as to materially affect the prosperity of his company. After taking over the management of the Ruud-Humphrey Water Heater Company he re-organized the business, strengthened the sales department, and built up and extended the patronage, with the result that there has never been a time since the branch was established here when sales have been so gratifying. He has done much to increase the popularity of this splendid type of water heater, and through advertising and various sales policies has installed an unusually large number in the homes that have been built in Houston during the past several years, and also has placed many in homes which heretofore had had no provision for hot water. The Ruud-Humphrey Water Heater Company are pioneers in the water heater manufacturing business, placing on the market the first satisfactory water heater supplying unlimited hot water. Of these heaters there are now six thousand installed in Houston, a large percentage of these installations being the direct result of Mr. Bourk's progressive sales policies. A large stock of heaters are kept on hand at all times, adequately meeting the steady demand, and careful attention is given to every phase of this business by Mr. Bourk. He maintains his offices in the Kress Building.

Mr. Bourk was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1892, son of E. J. and Kathryn Bourk, his father still living in Kansas City where he is well known as a building contractor. Mr. Bourk attended the elementary schools of his native city, then graduated from the high school there, after which he entered the Kansas City School of Law, where he took the LL.D. degree. He spent two years with the Ruud Water Heater Company in Michigan and Indiana, then came to Texas in 1914 and was for four years located at Dallas where he was connected with the same concern. He came to Houston in 1919 to take over the management of the branch here, and has since made his home in this city.

Mr. Bourk was married in Dallas, the second of December, 1914, to Miss Irene Pulliam. Mr. and Mrs. Bourk live at the Cotton Hotel, and have one child, Kathryn. Mr. Bourk is a member of various fraternal and civic organizations, belonging to the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Elmhurst Country Club, and the Park Place Country Club. He takes an active interest in civic development, is a business man of the highest ideals and integrity, and since coming to this city has made hosts of friends, who wish him continued prosperity and success.



L. WOOD E. STOWE, Architect, came to Houston in 1920, and, since that time, has had a share in the vast amount of architectural work and construction that has been done in this city. Mr. Stowe is a member of the architectural firm of Stowe and Stowe, with office

at 1018 Carter Building, and his reputation has preceded him from Galveston, where this firm has done a great deal of the large work of the Island City. Mr. Stowe does any and all kinds of architectural work, and is laying the foundation for a big business in Houston. This firm has done the leading work in Galveston for years, and does only the best and highest class of work. Among the buildings this firm has built in Galveston are the United States Immigration Station, Club House for Galveston Boat Club, Orphans' Home, Improvement Loan and Trust Company Building, and the Galveston Wharf Company Warehouse, which is three hundred by twelve hundred feet in size. They also built the Gilbert Building at Beaumont, and have drawn plans for schools, churches, business houses, and are responsible for some of the handsomest and most artistic private homes and residences in the city. The other member of the firm is Mr. George B. Stowe, of Galveston, where their activities are still continued.

A native Texan, Mr. Stowe was born in Galveston November 15th, 1881. His father, W. N. Stowe (deceased since 1915) was well-known in the business and financial circles of Galveston, where he was vice-president of the First National Bank of Galveston. His mother was Miss Maretta Beadles, a member of a well-known Texas family. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Galveston. Soon after leaving school, Mr. Stowe entered the architectural work with his brother and has continued in this line of endeavor during all of his business life.

Mr. Stowe was married in Galveston in 1901 to Miss Irene Benish, a daughter of J. M. Benish, of Galveston, who, for many years, was engaged in educational work in that city, where he was well known and highly esteemed. They have one daughter, Irene Mildred Stowe, sixteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Stowe reside at 709 Hadley Avenue. Mr. Stowe is a member of the Houston Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is popular in the business and professional circles of Houston, where he has made many friends since coming to this city. He is a firm believer in the future of Houston, and is confident that this city will soon become the leading city of the Southwest.



EUGENE A. GREGORY, although a recent addition to the business circles of Houston, has entered into the spirit of the South Texas Metropolis and has been a factor in building up a splendid business in his line. Mr. Gregory is district manager of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, which is located at 2620 Maury Street, and is one of the largest plants of its kind in Texas. Mr. Gregory came to Houston in 1923, and the plant was then located at Danville and Ryan, on the Southern Pacific and Belt Railways, started during the same year. The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company are engaged in the manufacture of brake shoes only for railroads and street car companies. The headquarters of this company is in New York City, and the Houston branch employs thirty people. Mr. Gregory is known as an expert in his line, and has spent the greater part of his business life in the mechanical departments of railroads, where the experience gained has been a valuable asset to him

as an executive.

Mr. Gregory was born at Nashville, Tennessee, March 22nd, 1880. His father, Alfred E. Gregory, was for many years engaged in the railroad business, and was well known in the state of Tennessee. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Nashville and later he was a student for four years at Vanderbilt University, where he graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. After leaving college, Mr. Gregory entered the employ of the Nashville Terminal Railroad, where for a period of six years he was connected with the mechanical department. In 1909 he went with the American Brake Shoe Company, where he has worked in various capacities until his transfer to Houston.

Mr. Gregory was married in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1906, to Miss Alice Work, a daughter of S. D. Work, a well known newspaper man of New York City. Her mother was Miss Victoria Hogan, a member of a well known family of Tennessee. They have one daughter, Mary Victoria Gregory, seventeen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory reside at the Savoy Apartments. Mr. Gregory is a member of the York Rite body of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Shriner of Kerbella Temple, Knoxville. He is also a member of the Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club, Elks and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Gregory is popular in the business and social circles of Houston, which he believes will soon become the largest city of the Southwest.



LARENCE D. ERLEWINE, General District Manager, Southern District, of the Marion Machine, Foundry and Supply Company, of Marion, Indiana, after making a careful survey of his district, decided to make Houston, Texas, his headquarters. The first district office in this city was established by Mr. Erlewine in January, 1922, but owing to continued expansion of business more commodious quarters were obtained in the Electric Building. The Southern district comprises all of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. Business in Mexico and South America is also handled through the Houston office.

The Marion Machine Foundry and Supply Company is one of the largest concerns in the United States manufacturing oil well equipment such as underpull band wheel powers, steel bull wheels, calf wheels, jacks of special construction, steel derricks, power pumping plants and the famous Marion gas engine. In addition to oil well equipment they manufacture and sell soot blowers, boiler fronts, rocking and dumping grates, hand stackers. They also specialize in bronze and grey iron castings. All castings used in the Marion Rig Irons, Powers and Engines are made of the famous MA-YA-R&ON special iron mixtures, which possess a tensile strength of twenty-five to thirty-five thousand pounds per square inch as compared with the tensile strength of ordinary cast iron of sixteen thousand five hundred pounds. Every article handled by this company is built to the most exacting specifications and accuracy of workmanship. They own and control many patents in oil field equipments, one of which, the "Hi-Test" sucker rod, has met with the approval of oil men everywhere.

The Marion Machine, Foundry and Supply Company are pioneers in deep well pumping through the use of their underpull band wheel powers. Years

ago they pumped wells up to three thousand feet. With recent improvement on their equipment, much greater depths are now obtainable. The "Marion Line," which is the trade name for the products manufactured by this company, is known and is highly thought of wherever oil is found.

Mr. Clarence D. Erlewine is in a large measure responsible for the company's success, as he has played an active part in its growth from the beginning. Mr. Erlewine is a native of Ohio and was born at Cameron, March 8, 1885. He is the son of John C. and Magdalene Erlewine, residents of Cameron for many years, but now of Marion, Indiana. After attending the schools at Cameron, he took college courses in business training in West Virginia and upon leaving school he associated himself with a Rochester, New York, concern for eighteen months as a salesman. He was the star salesman in a force of six hundred. After leaving this concern he bought an interest with his present company, first going into the production department and later the sales department. His duties have taken him to all parts of the United States and Canada. Mr. Erlewine has spent thirteen years in the Mid-Continent field, and has personally sold and supervised the installation of over 400 power plants since starting the first store in 1911. He is that unusual combination, an expert salesman who is also an expert practical engineer, in fact he has several very valuable patents on oil field equipment to his credit. The name "Erlewine," is synonymous with real endeavor in the oil business as there are four brothers beside himself who are actively identified with the Marion line—Mr. Henry L. Erlewine, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager since the organization of the company in 1902; Oscar Erlewine, General Superintendent of the Marion Foundries; Allen J. Erlewine, Ardmore, Oklahoma, District Manager, and Walter W. Erlewine, Assistant to the General Manager.

Mr. Erlewine is the Organizer and President of the Master Builders Realty and Investment Company of Houston, Texas. This organization will handle the financing and building of better class residences in Houston. Mr. Fred L. Wadley is General Manager of this concern. Mr. H. L. Erlewine is Vice-President, and Mr. A. L. Feighner is second Vice-President.

Mr. Erlewine was married November 30, 1911, at Marion, Indiana, to Miss Laura Feighner. They have three children, Ralph Le Roy, Erma Mosalene and John Albert.

Since coming to Houston Mr. Erlewine has participated in many of the civic activities of the city. He is an enthusiastic member of the Optimist Club, also a charter member, and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He is also an active member in church work, being a member of the Board of Deacons of the First Christian Church. Mr. Erlewine is an ardent disciple of the "Big Brother" movement and is continually assisting young men to get a real start in life.

A man of pleasing personality, congenial, big hearted, and in every sense a real booster for his adopted city, Mr. Erlewine is joining hands with other progressive citizens in their efforts to make Houston the commercial and industrial center of the great Southwest.

Since this sketch was written Mr. Erlewine moved his headquarters to Dallas and maintains offices at 1411 Southwestern Life Building.



Clarence D. Erskine





THOMAS W. BROWNE, throughout his public career, covering a period of more than a decade, has made an exceptional record as a public official at Houston, and has administered the affairs of his office in a highly commendable, efficient manner. Mr. Browne is city tax assessor and collector of the city of Houston, a position to which he was appointed by Mayor Ben Campbell, in 1913, and to which he has been appointed by each succeeding mayor and board of commissioners. Mr. Browne's official record has met with the entire approval of the people of Houston, and he has conducted the affairs of the tax collector's office in such a way as to win and retain their highest confidence. All records have been efficiently kept, the office conducted in a business-like way, and the office methods employed and the management of the office force of around twenty-five employees, reflects credit on the business and executive ability of Mr. Browne.

Thomas W. Browne was born at Houston, the twenty-sixth of November, 1873. His father, John T. Browne, a pioneer of this city, and a real city builder, has served two terms as mayor of Houston. A man of recognized ability as a leader, the elder Mr. Browne has for many years been active in civic work, and has done much for the civic and commercial advancement of Houston. Mr. Thomas W. Browne's mother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary J. Bergen, is a member of one of the pioneer Texas families. As a boy Mr. Browne attended the Catholic schools at Houston, and began his business career directly after leaving school, with the Texas and New Orleans Railroad. He later went with the Houston & Texas Central, and still later with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and then with the International and Great Northern, spending a decade with the different roads, as bill clerk. He then entered the district clerk of Harris County's office, and spent twelve years in that office, under Henry Albrecht, as district clerk. In 1913 he was appointed city tax assessor and collector of the city of Houston, which position he has since held. Mr. Browne is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, serving during that war with Company C, First Texas Regiment.

Mr. Browne was married at Houston, the fourteenth of February, 1900, to Miss Gertrude Duggan, the daughter of Mrs. Margaret Duggan. Mrs. Browne's father died during her early childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Browne reside at 3309 Lyons Avenue, and have six children, Thomas E., Allie Bess, J. Gerald, Andrew G., Gertrude M., and Jane. Mr. Browne is a member of the Knights of Columbus.



BENJAMIN R. HARDIN, veteran retail lumber dealer of Houston, has been identified with this important industry for the past two decades, and during this time has taken an active part in the development of this business. In 1912, Mr. Hardin bought out the lumber business of Henry House, which had been established for thirty years. This included the Travis Street yard and the yard in the Fifth Ward. The business carried on by Henry House was a loan business. Mr. Hardin continued this side of the business, and has developed it to its present high state of efficiency. Mr. Hardin is president of the Hardin Lumber Company, which he established and incorporated in 1907, and has since developed along modern lines, and in

addition to conducting a modern retail lumber yard, also operates a service department and financial department. These branches enable him to furnish financial assistance and expert building advice to his patrons, as well as the lumber for the house to be constructed.

Mr. Hardin handles much construction at Houston under this loan policy, furnishing the material bill on the house and carrying the account on the monthly payment plan. The Hardin Lumber Company does an exclusively retail business, the principal trade territory being in and around Houston. The business occupies an entire city block at 2700 Texas Avenue, where both yards and offices are located. He has here railroad frontage, adequate housing facilities for his stock, and yards providing fifty thousand square feet of lumber buildings. Mr. Hardin specializes in yellow pine and cypress lumber, but carries complete stocks in every variety. In addition to being president and treasurer of the Hardin Lumber Company, Mr. Hardin is also vice president of the Sunset Realty Company. Other officers of the Hardin Lumber Company are, J. W. Blalock, secretary, and Mrs. Blanche Rodgers, vice president. Mr. Hardin developed the art of scientific management early in his career as a lumberman; so much so, that a former member of the firm received three times his original investment when he sold his interest to Mr. Hardin. He has continued his efficiency methods, as is evidenced by the fact that the close of 1923 showed the best conditions in the history of the business. He received congratulations from many men in the lumber business, who recognized the achievement of Mr. Hardin, particularly Mr. Menefee, with whom he started in the lumber business.

Mr. Hardin came to Houston in 1898, shortly after leaving school, and has since been identified with the retail lumber trade in South Texas. His first connection was with the L. B. Menefee Lumber Company, with which firm he remained until establishing his present business in 1907.

Mr. Hardin was born at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1876, son of John R. and Jane Hardin, his father for many years a well known contractor and builder of that city. Mr. Hardin's education was acquired in the public schools of his native city. A little later he came to Houston, which has since been his home and business headquarters. Mr. Hardin makes his home in Houston at 2619 Travis Street. He has unlimited faith in Houston and believes it to be the one city in the South that can properly be called "City of Homes."



GEORGE B. CAMPBELL has for a decade been a resident of Houston, where he is well known for his activities in industrial affairs. Mr. Campbell is manager of the National Lumber and Creosoting Company, the largest firm of its kind in the southern part of the state. The National Lumber and Creosoting Company operates a modern plant, representing an investment of a half a million dollars, and manufacturing railroad ties, bridge timbers, telephone and telegraph poles, and any and all lumber using creosote treatment. The plant covers thirty-two acres, with one hundred and twenty-five employees and with a capacity of twenty cars a day. The officers of the National Lumber and Creosoting Company are, John T. Logan, of Texarkana, president; Page Harris, of

Houston, first vice president; George E. Rex, of Kansas City, Missouri, second vice president. The Houston offices of the company are located in the Union National Bank Building. In association with Mr. W. H. Dempsey, Mr. Campbell organized the Radium Fuel Company with plant at 205 St. Emanuel Street.

Mr. Campbell was born at Arcadia, Missouri, in 1887, son of W. H. Campbell, a farmer and landowner, and Elizabeth Campbell. He was educated in the public schools of Arcadia, graduating from the high school there. He came to Texas in 1902 and for the ensuing sixteen years was with various railroads in various departments. Mr. Campbell served as general manager for the Moscow, Camden and San Augustine Railroad for four years and then as auditor for the New Iberia and Northern Railroad, resigning from this position in 1918 to come to Houston and take the position of manager of the National Lumber and Creosoting Company.

Mr. Campbell was married at Lufkin, Texas, in 1913 to Miss Essie May Cowart, daughter of S. J. Cowart, a lumberman and farmer of Lufkin, and Sarah Cowart. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have three children, George B., Junior, Jackson W. and Warah Elizabeth. They reside at 5615 Sherman Street. Mr. Campbell is a Knight of Pythias and a Mason. He is interested in the development of his city, which he believes will have a continued growth and advancement civically and commercially.



E. JAPHET, of Houston, Texas, is the president and general manager of the Southern Blue Print and Supply Company, Inc., the largest and most completely equipped blue print and photo copying plant in the South. Mr. Japhet has been engaged in the engineering profession and the various branches of the blue print business all his business life, and has established an enviable reputation in his chosen fields of activity. The Southern Blue Print and Supply Company, Inc., was established in 1920, and since that time has built a reputation in Houston and the surrounding territory by giving satisfactory service on both small and large commissions. In order to enable the company to give such service, the very latest in equipment and the very highest class of workmanship has been obtained by the company. A floor space of six thousand four hundred square feet is occupied by this plant, and an average of twenty efficient people are employed in its operation. With a full complement of latest Pease continuous blue printing machines, vacuum frames, Revolute printers, washing and fixing tanks, drying machines and a daily capacity of ten thousand square feet of various colored prints, the company is in a position to give service to the public. One of the services rendered is the reducing to any practical size any maps, so that prints may be made from them from one sheet, mounting maps or charts on paper or cloth equipped with rollers or cabinets, reclaiming and rendering serviceable old maps and charts, enlarging maps and charts, coloring maps and charts with the air brush process, reproducing maps or charts by the photo-copying process. The photo-copying department contains a giant camera-graph, one of the largest ever built, which will make reproductions as large as 18 by 24 inches from any size map, chart or document, such as deeds, wills,

abstracts, applications and certificates. Such reproductions are accepted everywhere with the same legal status as the originals. The capacity of this department is 500 letter-size reproductions daily, which makes it one of the largest of the entire country. Another feature of the company, which is popular and greatly appreciated by the public, is a large fire and burglar-proof safe for the protection of all documents and maps entrusted to their care. A full and complete line of engineers and draftsmen's supplies is carried at all times in the stock rooms.

Mr. Japhet is a native son, born in Houston, January 30th, 1886. His father, I. Japhet, was a native of Germany, and came to Texas about 1863, being one of the pioneers of the Lone Star State and one of the builders and developers of Houston. His mother, Mrs. Ida (Wipprecht) Japhet, was a native Texan and a member of one of its pioneer families. His early education was obtained in the schools of Houston, both public and private institutions, after which he became a student of the A. and M. College of Texas, graduating in 1904 with B. S. degree in civil engineering. He then entered Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1908, with the degree of civil engineer. He later served as civil engineer for various railroads and oil companies. For three and one-half years he was employed in the engineering department of the Producers Oil Company, one and one-half years in the same department of the Galena Signal Oil Company, during which time he was engaged in construction of the Galena plant, and three and one-half years in the engineering department of the Humble Oil and Refining Company. Other officers of the Southern Blue Print and Supply Company are: T. B. Hoffer, vice president, and E. N. Lutz, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Lutz has spent almost a score of years in intensive study and practical application in this line of work. Among their corps of workmen there are many who have spent the greater portion of their lives in this line of activity.

Mr. Japhet was married at Houston, Texas, on October 7th, 1912, to Miss Edith T. L-Toombs, a daughter of Alfred L-Toombs, who was born and reared in London, England, and was a member of a prominent family there. Her mother, Mrs. Ellen Page (Chandler) L-Toombs, was also a native of London, England. Mr. and Mrs. Japhet have four children, W. E. Japhet, Jr., George T., Ellen A. and Edith L. Japhet, all of whom are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Japhet reside at 520 Colquitt Avenue. Mr. Japhet is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Temple Lodge No. 4, of Houston, where he also holds membership in the Rotary Club, the Houston Chamber of Commerce, the Salesmanship Club, Golfcrest Country Club, Houston Engineers' Club, and other of the city's social and business organizations. His church affiliation is with the Episcopal faith. Mr. Japhet has made a great success of his business, and says that the greatest asset of a blue printing establishment is service, meaning high class workmanship done quickly. Mr. Japhet is a leader in his chosen field of work and is a steadfast exponent of the highest standards in the business which he heads. Since reaching manhood's estate he has been identified with the social, civic and commercial life of his city.



W. E. Japhet.

JOE M. GREEN, whose activities throughout his business career, have identified him with the city of Houston, has contributed materially to mercantile progress here, but is associated with the J. C. Leonard Company, who represent the financial department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. In this connection Mr. Green is equipped to finance any large business enterprise through his present connections, with offices at 703 Bankers Mortgage Building. Mr. Green's business methods have been along the lines of progress, and he has already built up an extensive patronage, in his new field. Mr. Green was active in the work of the Retail Clothiers Association during the time he was engaged in this line and is past Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-President of this organization. He is also active in work of a civic nature, and is past first Vice-President of the Kiwanis Club and is now Secretary-Treasurer of this club, and has been Director for several years.

Mr. Green was born at Houston, Texas, the 8th of January, 1887, the son of Rev. John E. Green, a Methodist Minister, who is loved and admired by all. He has built nine churches in Houston, and is one of the finest and most highly regarded ministers in this city. Mr. Green was educated in the Houston public schools, later attending Southwestern University at Georgetown, taking a straight course, and graduating in 1908. He returned to his native city and entered the employ of Ed. Kiam, dean of Houston merchants, and whose store has furnished the starting place for at least half of the real merchants of Houston today. After two years in the clothing department of this store, Mr. Green went with Leopold-Price, and for four years was with this firm. He then organized the Landers-Green Clothing Store, Inc., of which he was Secretary and Treasurer until September, 1918, when he sold his interest, and organized Green and Bridges. He built up a fine business for his firm and continued in this field until 1923, when an attractive offer was made for his six-year lease and so he closed out his stock and shortly thereafter entered the mortgage loan field. He is now having the usual success that marked his career in the mercantile business.

Mr. Green was married in Oklahoma City, in 1910, to Miss Helen Richardson, of that city. They make their home in Houston at 3816 Roseland Street, and have two children, Joe M., Jr., and Helen Martha. Mr. Green is a member of the University Club, and is a Blue Lodge Mason, Reagan Lodge No. 1037, Washington Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Also Ruthven Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Arabia Temple Shrine.

W. G. BURCHFIELD came to Houston from Galveston in 1914 in order to enter the real estate business with his brother, W. G. Burchfield, and since that time the firm has been known as W. G. Burchfield and Brother. This firm is engaged in a general real estate business, with office in the Kress Building. Mr. Burchfield was also one of the owners of The Best Map Company, formerly makers of all kinds of maps, but now out of existence. They first started with ship channel maps and later engaged in public work, in which they took the complete data, and made the maps. W. G. Burchfield and Brother real estate business has grown considerably in a comparatively short time. Mr. Burchfield is a prac-

tical engineer and surveyor. He was associated with his brother, W. G. Burchfield, and W. J. Matthews, in the manufacture of maps.

Mr. Burchfield was born at Lady Lake, Florida, December 28th, 1889. His father, J. Burchfield, was a well known real estate dealer and contractor of Florida. His mother (deceased since 1897) was Miss Hannah Davis, a member of a well known Florida family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Galveston and at Allen Academy, Bryan, Texas, where he graduated in the class of 1908. After leaving school, Mr. Burchfield entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad at Galveston and remained there with that railway for six years. During the World War he was taken into the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Railroad by W. J. Matthews, and remained in this department of the railroad until March 1st, 1919. While in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad, he learned engineering by practical experience and was head draughtsman for the valuation department of this railroad.

Mr. Burchfield was married at Galveston September 3rd, 1919, to Miss Naomi Helmann, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of G. A. Helmann, who died in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Burchfield now reside at 5701 Texas Avenue. Mr. Burchfield is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Knights of Columbus, and the Engineers Club of Houston. He is a loyal member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Burchfield takes an active interest in all matters having as their object the civic improvement and advancement of Houston.



RED B. FINKENBURGER came to Houston in June, 1918, as Manager of the Merry Optical Company and the growth of the business since that time proves that Mr. Finkenburg has a genius for management. The Merry Optical Company are manufacturers of all kinds of optical supplies and equipment and manufacture an average of one hundred and fifty pairs of glasses daily. Nineteen people are employed by this company. Their office, display room and manufacturing plant are located in the Kress Building.

Mr. Finkenburg was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1897. His father, J. B. Finkenburg (deceased) spent practically all his life in St. Louis, where he was a well known business man. Mr. Finkenburg's education was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis.

Mr. Finkenburg has spent practically all his life in the optical business, which he began in St. Louis when quite young. After learning the business thoroughly he came to Dallas in 1908, where he became associated with the F. A. Hardy Company and remained with this firm for ten years. During this period he worked in practically every department and was advanced to the position of Assistant Manager. In 1918 he resigned his position with the F. A. Hardy Company at Dallas and came to Houston as Manager of the Merry Optical Company. Mr. Finkenburg was married at Dallas May 18, 1912, to Miss Frances Hutchinsen, a native Texan and a member of a well known family of North Texas. They have one son, Fred B. Finkenburg, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Finkenburg reside at 1520 West Alabama Street. Mr. Finkenburg is interested in all agencies working for the greater development and civic improvement of Houston.



WALTER J. DALY, who has recently come to Houston to make his home, is widely known throughout Texas and in adjoining states as one of the foremost interior decorators in the country. Mr. Daly has his home offices in the Keystone Building, and has the largest interior decorating, designing and general painting contracting business in the State. The scope of Mr. Daly's work is broad and general, and he handles decorating work in residences, ranging from the ten thousand dollar home to the residence costing half a million dollars and upward, and in business buildings from the small building to the structure costing up in the millions. Mr. Daly's work is known throughout the South, and he has handled important contracts in all Southern States, specializing in interior decorating, designing and painting of the better type. Among the representative buildings in which he has done the interior decorating, designing and painting work are the Houston Cotton Exchange, the Houston Art Museum, the Sam Houston Hotel Building, the Warwick Apartment Hotel and the Sidney Lanier Junior High School in Houston, the San Antonio Country Club, the Robert Green Memorial Hospital, the National Bank of Commerce, the Maverick Building and the Brookfield Hangar in San Antonio, and many others in and out of Texas. In addition to the Houston office an office is maintained in the Gunter Building, San Antonio, and an associate office at 1040 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

Walter J. Daly was born in Brenham, Texas, September 11th, 1882, son of Andrew O'Brien and Nettie M. (Thompson) Daly, natives of Tennessee. His grandfather was a land owner in Texas and his father and mother came to this State in September, 1882, to look after these interests. His father was skillful and talented in interior decoration and ornamental work, and secured the contract for all the ornamental and sculptural work in the State Capitol Building at Austin. The subject of this sketch as a boy helped his father in the performance of this contract. Walter J. Daly received his elementary instruction in the public schools of Austin, and as a child showed marked artistic talent. He then attended the Preparatory University of Colorado, studying geology. After one year under Professor Wm. Craigen he gave up this study to follow his natural talents in color harmony. He then attended several of the leading schools of interior decorating and designing. After completing these courses of study he returned to Texas, going to Port Arthur, in 1906, where he remained four years, during which time he forged rapidly forward in his chosen work. He then went to Austin where he spent four years, after which he removed to San Antonio. It was while in that city that his work began to attract attention outside of the city, and in a short time he was known throughout the State, and the South, as one of the leading interior decorators of the entire South. The first of 1924 Mr. Daly came to Houston, establishing an office here, retaining his office in San Antonio to handle work in that part of the State. In Houston he will soon open a studio to display high class draperies, period furniture and other artistic things. It will be the only institution of its kind South of St. Louis, and equal to the one found there.

Mr. Daly was married to Miss Ruby Hooper, a native of Texas and the daughter of the late John E. Hooper and Elvira Hooper, of Lampasas. Mr. Hooper was a prominent merchant of West Texas, owning a string of dry goods stores in that section. Mr. Daly is a Mason, Alamo Blue Lodge, San Antonio; a member of the Scottish Rite bodies to the thirty-second degree, Alzafar Temple Shrine, San Antonio, and is an Odd Fellow. He is president of the Houston Lions Club and holds membership in the Houston and San Antonio Building Exchanges, the San Antonio and Houston Chamber of Commerce, the Master Decorators and Painters Association of San Antonio, president of the Houston Master Decorators and Painters Association, and a member of the San Antonio Exchange Club. Houston is rapidly forging ahead as an artistic center, and is proud to number Mr. Daly among its citizenship. Already it has felt the influence of his talents, and his work here will have far-reaching value in beautifying the city.



BW. WARD, president of the Ward Realty Company, Inc., of Houston, has been a factor in the business world here for a score of years, and has taken a deep interest in the development of Houston. The Ward Realty Company, Inc., was established and incorporated under state laws in August, 1924, and since that time has been very active in buying and selling Houston real estate. The company has given its major interest to buying up tracts of land in and adjacent to Houston, and subdividing this property, and improving it, putting these modern subdivisions on the market. Offices are in the Second National Bank Building. Mr. Ralph H. Ward, is secretary-treasurer of the company.

B. W. Ward was born at Milton, Florida, on the eighteenth of January, 1876, son of John G. Ward and Ella (Potter) Ward, the former, now deceased, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, the latter of New York State. Mr. Ward attended the schools of Florida and graduated from the Academy East of the Sewanee. During the Spanish-American War he served an enlistment in the United States Navy, and was for some years with the comptroller's department, in the State of Florida, where he had charge of the tax redemption fund, and the pension fund. In 1909 Mr. Ward came to Texas, locating at Houston, where he has since made his home, and from that time until 1924, when he established his present business, he was an official, of executive capacity with the Fidelity Trust Company, Hogg Brothers, the Varner Trust Company, the Guardian Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company, all of Houston.

Mr. Ward was married at Franklin, Louisiana, the nineteenth of November, 1901, to Miss Daisy Hine, daughter of the late Ralph E. Hine and Martha E. (Walker) Hine. Mr. and Mrs. Ward reside at 3700 Garrott Street, and have two children, Ralph H. Ward, who is associated with his father in business, and Miss Beverly Alene Ward, a college student. Mr. Ward is a Mason, charter member of Temple No. 4, and of Washington Chapter No. 2., and also a charter member of Eastern Star, Live Oak No. 35, Patterson, Louisiana. Mr. Ward belongs to the Trinity Episcopal Church, and was a vestryman in that congregation three years.



Walter J. Daly.





WINSTON McMAHON, whose name has for many years been of special significance in Houston legal circles, ranks as one of the foremost civil lawyers in this city, and has made rapid progress in his profession. Mr. McMahon limits his work to civil cases, and his merited success in this field is only in proportion to his genuine talents. He was admitted to the Bar in 1907, and, after one year of practice in San Antonio, came to Houston, engaging in practice alone. In 1918 he was appointed United States Commissioner, holding that office at the present time, and performing with distinction the duties involved. Mr. McMahon has his office in the Binz Building.

Mr. McMahon was born at Livingston, Alabama, the second of February, 1884, the son of C. W. McMahon, of that State. He attended the public schools of Livingston, and later the University of Alabama, where he received the B. A. Degree in 1903, and the M. A. Degree in 1904. He then came to Waco, Texas, and later entered the University of Texas, in the Law Department, taking the LL. B. degree in 1907, and being admitted to the Bar in that year. He then went to San Antonio, beginning his practice in that city, where his legal talents attracted the attention of his associates. In 1908 he came to Houston, and soon built up an extensive practice, and annexed many exclusive clients. Since that time Mr. McMahon's professional advancement has been rapid, and he is one of the ranking lawyers of the Texas Bar.

Mr. McMahon was married at Houston, the sixteenth of November, 1915, to Miss Frances Sewall, daughter of Krause Sewall, of Marlin. Mr. and Mrs. McMahon make their home at the Savoy Apartments, and have one child, Sewall McMahon. Mr. McMahon belongs to the Kiwanis 'Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the River Oaks Country Club, and the Harris County Bar Association. He is active in all civic work, interested in the development and upbuilding of Houston, and is one of the younger professional men of the city, who are taking a large part in moulding public sentiment favorable to development.



MARTIN DIES, JR., one of the leading attorneys of Orange, began his practice in this city in January, 1922, after three years of successful practice elsewhere, and has rapidly advanced to a place among the foremost lawyers of this section. Mr. Dies is a member of the firm of Dies, Stephenson and Dies, one of the old established law firms of Orange. This firm was established by Mr. Martin Dies, Sr., one of the best know attorneys of the Lone Star State, whose death in 1923 was a distinct loss to the profession. His son, Martin Dies, Jr., the subject of this sketch, became a member of the firm in January, 1922, and among the younger attorneys there are few who give promise of a more brilliant career. Kemper W. Stephenson, his associate, has also been prominent in law and affairs for many years, and has done much to advance the prestige of the law firm of Dies, Stephenson and Dies. Offices are maintained in the Bancroft Building, and the firm is retained by many of the leading firms and individuals of Orange, having one of the largest practices in the city.

Martin Dies, Jr., was born at Colorado, Texas, the first of November, 1901, the son of Martin Dies,

Sr., one of the most prominent lawyers of Texas, and a man whose career had many distinctions. He was educated in the public schools of Beaumont, to which city the family removed during his boyhood, and after finishing there went to preparatory school in Virginia, later attending the University of Texas, and still later National University, at Washington, D. C., after which he entered Georgetown University, where he took the LL.B. degree in 1920. Mr. Dies began his practice at Marshall, Texas, trying his first case in the courts there, and two years later came to Orange, entering his father's firm in this city.

Mr. Dies was married at Greenville, Texas, the third of July, 1920, to Miss Myrtle McAdams, a native of Hunt County. Mr. and Mrs. Dies have one child, Martin Dies III, and reside at 1302 Cherry Street. Mr. Dies is a member of the Texas Bar Association, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. Since coming to Orange he has been a leader among the younger professional men, taking a deep interest in questions concerning civic advancement and progress, and has done much to influence the development of Orange along the highest lines.



LOUIS C. PHELPS, attorney-at-law, who, in the two decades of his practice at Houston, has found favor with the public, building up a large general practice, is highly esteemed by his associates, and is one of the leading professional men of Houston. Mr. Phelps was admitted to the bar in 1904, beginning his practice at Houston, and trying his first case in the courts of Harris County. At the beginning of his practice, Mr. Phelps became associated with his brother, Edgar S. Phelps, the two composing the law firm of E. S. and L. C. Phelps, which was one of the leading legal firms of Houston, handling a large volume of practice, until its dissolution in 1918. Since that time, Mr. Phelps has engaged in practice alone, handling a general civil practice, and has his offices on the third floor of the First National Bank Building. Mr. Phelps has had an excellent professional training, and his work shows the ripened result of this training, rounded out by his years of experience, and he has made a splendid record of progress since his admission to the bar in 1904.

Louis C. Phelps is a native of Texas, having been born at La Grange, Texas, the twenty-fifth of January, 1883. His father, Major E. C. Phelps, a native of Virginia, came to Texas shortly after the close of the Civil War, and was one of the prominent men of that day. Louis C. Phelps attended the public schools of Houston, later entering the University of Texas, in the law department, where he took the L. L. B. degree in 1904. Mr. Phelps then returned to Houston, beginning his practice here, in association with his brother, Edgar S. Phelps.

Mr. Phelps was married at Houston the twenty-sixth of December, 1906, to Miss Mary Cherry, a native of Montgomery, Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have an attractive home at 3604 Garrott Avenue, and have one child, Miss Mary Cherry Phelps. Mr. Phelps is a member of the Glenbrook Country Club, the University Club and the Houston Country Club, and takes an active part in the various social events, as well as an interest in all civic and welfare work.



EDWARD TEAS is one of the best known nurserymen of Houston and South Texas, where he is the owner of the Teas Nursery Company, the largest and best equipped nursery plant in South Texas, which is located at Bellaire, a suburb of Houston. The time of the establishment of the Teas Nursery Company dates back to 1843 when Mr. Teas' father, John C. Teas started this business in Indiana, where he continued until 1868 when he removed the business to Missouri, where he continued the nursery plant until his death in 1907. He was also a landscape gardener and landscape architect. In 1907 Mr. Edward Teas removed the business to Houston, and it has had a steady growth since that time. Landscape planting is the leading line of work of the Teas Nursery Company, which has done most of the landscape architecture of prominence in Houston, where Mr. Teas is considered an authority in landscape work of all kinds. He executed the plans for the Rice Institute grounds as well as the landscape work for most of the beautiful homes in Houston, among which are the following, R. L. Blaffer, H. M. Garwood, H. C. Wiess, J. S. Cullinan, John T. Crotty, W. D. Cleveland and B. F. Bonner. The Teas Nursery Company is the largest grower of hardy ornamentals, figs, oranges, shrubs, hedges, etc., in Houston and South Texas and is regarded as being thoroughly reliable in every particular. Mr. Teas has seventy acres embodied in the nursery where more than half a million growing plants are in stock at all times; he also has six thousand square feet of glass and employs thirty-five to fifty people. He sells his nursery stock in large quantities, and much of it in car lots. He is ever experimenting and has created a new verbenia, a hybrid between the common garden verbenia and erinoides from the Andes Mountains, and is called the erinoides hybrids. These are now being shipped to all parts of the United States.

Mr. Teas was born at Carthage, Missouri, August 27th, 1870. His father, John C. Teas, one of Missouri's leading nurserymen, was engaged in the nursery business all his life. He was known all over the world as the discoverer and introducer of Teas weeping mulberry. He also discovered and introduced the *Catalpa speciosa* one of the best timber trees in America. Although a soft wood it is very lasting. Edward Teas' mother was Miss Isabella Parker, a member of a well known North Carolina family. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Carthage, after which he attended the Carthage Collegiate Institute for a period of two years. He entered the nursery business with his father when eighteen years of age at Carthage, Missouri, where he continued in business until 1907 when he came to Texas and to Houston and moved the business here.

Mr. Teas was married at Carthage, Missouri, in 1901 to Miss Augusta J. Lowther, a daughter of John Lowther, a well known merchant of Joplin, Missouri. They have six children, Paul and Fred (twins) twenty years of age, Josephine, aged nineteen years; Edward, aged sixteen; Ruth, ten years of age, and Benjamin, aged eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Teas reside at the nursery in Bellaire. He is a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Masonic fraternity and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. He also

holds membership in the Old River Club. Mr. Teas is active in the business and general community life of Houston, and gives liberally of his time to all projects tending to the welfare and advancement of this city in which he has an abiding faith.



B. EAST, as Vice-President and General manager of the Massey Business College, which institution was founded in Houston in 1896, has accomplished much in the laudable enterprise of starting hundreds of young men and young women on the high road to success. The Massey Business College, located at 1108-10 Rusk Avenue, is the largest school of the kind, not only in Houston, but in South Texas, and every phase of business activity is covered in the curriculum of this college. Commencing in a small way, the Massey Business College has grown until now it occupies all of a large two-story brick building, with a floor space of ten thousand square feet. The college work is divided into three separate departments, Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting. In the commercial department, with two hundred pupils, is taught bookkeeping, banking, commercial law, advertising, salesmanship, penmanship, business correspondence, business arithmetic and spelling. In the shorthand department, with one hundred and twenty-five pupils, is taught the Gregg System, secretarial duties, correspondence, filing, spelling and general office work. In the typewriting department, with one hundred pupils and one hundred Remington machines, is taught the touch system of typewriting. Each department is under the direction of capable, expert instructors, who are especially versed in the subject taught. Other officers of the Massey Business College are Richard W. Massey, President, and R. S. Stokes, Secretary.

A native of Iowa, Mr. East was born in Kirkman in 1876. His father, John East, was a pioneer settler and large land owner of Iowa. His mother was Miss Rebecca Dixon, a member of a prominent Iowa family. The public and high schools of Iowa supplied the foundation for Mr. East's education and later he took a course in a commercial college, where he received special instruction and did special work.

Mr. East has had a wide and varied business career which he started in the printing business and continued for a period of five years. He then entered the field of publishing at Huntington, Arkansas, and remained in this business for four years. He then went in the coal business, which he continued for three years, after which he entered the mercantile business in Oklahoma, where he remained for five years. In 1909 the business college work as a business claimed his attention, and he came to Texas and to Houston in 1914 as Vice-President and General Manager of the Massey Business College. Mr. East was married at Nowata, Oklahoma, in 1900 to Miss Lida Russell, a member of a well known family of Pennsylvania, where her father, James Russell, was for many years connected with the mining industry. They have one daughter, Mrs. Lois Hackley of Houston. Mr. and Mrs. East reside at 1101 Peden Avenue. In commercial and social organizations, Mr. East is a member of the Real Estate Board, Salesmanship Club, Glenbrook Country Club and Old River Club. Mr. East has always been interested in all projects having to do with the greater development, advancement and civic improvement of Houston.



Edward Teas





W. HAHL has for thirty years been active in the real estate circles of Houston and South Texas, where his experimental and agricultural work has greatly aided the development of South Texas. Mr. Hahl is the president of the C. W. Hahl Company, the stock of which is owned by the Hahl family. When coming to Texas, Mr. Hahl first located in the eastern portion of the state, where he remained for four years, and then came to Houston, largely on account of the commercial opportunities offered in South Texas and the social advantages for his family in Houston. For many years, Mr. Hahl was considered the most active dealer in land in this section of the country, always adhering to the rule of doing a large volume of business and making a small profit. He has been a great agriculturist, having as much as five thousand acres in cultivation at one time. He was one of the most active of Texans in the development of the rice industry and in the experimental work of demonstrating that other staple crops could be grown in the coast country at a profit. Mr. Hahl has been one of the most successful colonizers, and has sold very little land to speculators, and many of the most prosperous farmers in South Texas have been located by Mr. Hahl. Two of these colonies are located in Bee and Jackson Counties, respectively. He has sold land on easy terms when required and makes it a rule never to foreclose on the land, but at all times to extend payments so that the buyer can pay for his property. This liberal policy has been one of the chief reasons for his building so large a business. The volume of Mr. Hahl's business has run as high as three million dollars a year, and he has for several years been handling his own land and hence can sell to the purchaser at a lower price than if a large commission had to be paid in the sale. Associated with Mr. Hahl are men of large means who are always ready to join him in any enterprise that he sees fit to recommend, and in this way is in a position to purchase land in very large blocks. A few years ago, Mr. Hahl and his associates purchased a tract of twenty-five thousand acres of land in South Texas without a personal investigation. The purchase was made on the recommendation of one of his associates who was sent to inspect the land, and this land doubled in value after the purchase, in a very short time. Mr. Hahl is interested in the industrial activities of Houston, but has always dealt in farm lands. He owns much valuable land in South Texas between San Antonio and the Rio Grande Valley, which is not only valuable as farming land, but is contiguous to the oil developments in that portion of the state.

Mr. Hahl was born in Hoka, Minnesota, in 1862. Both his parents were well known citizens of Minnesota, and were born and reared in that state. Mr. Hahl's opportunities for securing an education were limited, and the liberal education which he obtained in later years was through self help, and practical application.

Mr. Hahl started his business career as a railroad man in the pioneer days when the Milwaukee was built in Minnesota and South Dakota, which he continued until he came to Texas. Mr. Hahl has been twice married. His first marriage was in Minnesota, in 1885, to Miss Louise Dameron. Of this union, three children were born, Harold Hahl, of Houston; Marjorie and Mrs. A. Hahl Bagely of California.

His second marriage was in 1919 to Mrs. Estella L. Swann. The Hahl home is in the Westmoreland Addition. Mr. Hahl is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the Houston Real Estate Board and the Chamber of Commerce, being very active in the latter organization. He is a staunch and consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hahl has been a builder since he came to Texas thirty-four years ago. He has always been a liberal contributor to funds raised for public enterprises of any kind, and many prosperous farming communities, as well as a number of towns in South Texas owe their existence to Mr. Hahl's untiring energy in his development work. He was one of the principal promoters of the rice industry in South Texas, and has spent upward of \$40,000.00 in experiments furthering this great industry. His faith in the future of Houston and South Texas grows greater every day, and it is his belief that the South Texas country will not only equal, but surpass California as a farming and fruit-growing country.



PAUL E. WISE has for a number of years been held in high esteem at Houston for his activities in manufacturing circles, devoting himself with thoroughness and energy to building up an extensive show case manufacturing enterprise. The Burge Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Wise is secretary and general manager, was established in 1912 by R. A. Burge, who was president and general manager until his death. The Burge Manufacturing Company, the Master Fixture Builders, have assumed a leading place in the industrial life of the city, as builders of fine fixtures, and maintaining therein a high position. The Burge Company are makers of bank, office, drug, jewelry, confectionery and general store fixtures, and also restaurant, delicatessen and refrigerating equipment. They have built and installed the fixtures for such well known Houston business houses as Harris-Hahlo Company, Field Millinery Company, the A. B. C. Stores Company and others of this class. The manufacturing plant of the Burge Company is located on Washington at the Southern Pacific Railway, where they have a modern plant, well equipped to take care of the many demands made upon it, and employing fifty-two operatives. The plant site covers three acres. Mrs. R. A. Burge is president of the company.

Mr. Wise was born at Princeton, Kentucky, in 1897, on the twenty-seventh of June. He has been orphaned since childhood, and came to Houston while a boy, attending high school in this city, and after his graduation there attending A. and M. College, where he took a course in civil engineering. Leaving college, he joined the Marine Aviation Corps and took his ground school work at Boston Tech, where he was commission second lieutenant in April, 1918, and sent to Miami, Florida, where he was stationed until after the armistice, and discharged the thirty-first of January, 1919. He then returned to Houston and went with the Burge Manufacturing Company, a year later being made assistant manager and secretary, and in 1922 general manager and secretary.

Mr. Wise takes an active interest in civic development and is one of the progressive young business men who are ever ready to give freely of their services in behalf of a greater Houston. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and fraternally is an Elk.



B. TENNISON, well known in the financial and business circles of Houston, has the unique distinction of being the sole owner of the only manufacturing plant in Texas making Corrugated Roofing, and his plant is the largest of its kind in the entire South. Mr. Tennison's plant, known as the Tennison Manufacturing Company, is located at 2015 Congress Avenue, was established in Houston in 1911. This company are manufacturers of Corrugated Roofing, Metal Shingles, Corrugated Culverts, Builders Supplies in Sheet Metal and Oil and Water Tanks of all sizes in Corrugated Metal. The Tennison Manufacturing Company has a new, two-story, brick building which is absolutely fire-proof. This building is conveniently located on railroad, and has twenty thousand square feet of floor space. From twenty-five to thirty people are employed in this plant. They carry a large and complete stock and have a large warehouse. The product of the Tennison Manufacturing Company is sold principally in the Houston trade territory, but ships to all portions of the United States.

A native Texan, Mr. Tennison was born at Mount Pleasant in 1880. His parents, J. B. Tennison and Josephine Tennison, were well known citizens of Titus County, where they were large land owners and planters. His education was obtained in the public schools of different portions of the State.

Mr. Tennison has been engaged in the metal business practically all his life, and his executive skill has been developed by the long years he has spent in the atmosphere of metal, and he knows metal as few men know it. He started in this business with a very small capital, but by good management and conservative business methods, he has built this plant and enjoys a wonderful business in his line. Mr. Tennison owns a large amount of real estate in Houston. Among his holdings is the Tennison Hotel, which is one of the finest in Houston, with one hundred and ten rooms. He owns the ground, the building and the furnishings, and leases it to parties who operate it. He also owns the Tennison Apartments, a large, modern building, consisting of twenty apartments; the Main Street and the Fannin Apartments, consisting of four apartments. Among his other holdings is the Hamilton Hotel of thirty rooms, and 100 feet by 200 feet piece of business property, covering one-half block at the corner of Hamilton and Franklin, which he will soon improve to a modern community warehouse. Mr. Tennison is Past Director in the Lumbermen's National Bank of Houston. He was married in Houston in 1915 to Miss Virginia Firestone, a member of a well known Houston family. Mr. and Mrs. Tennison reside at 427 Lovett Boulevard. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Tennison is a member of the I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias, the Houston Club, Houston River Oaks and Glenbrook Country Clubs. Character, perseverance, foresight and the willingness to meet any emergency requiring service, without regard to profit, have been dominant factors in the success achieved by Mr. Tennison, who is regarded as one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of Houston.



ALBERT H. BLACK has for the past decade been a potent figure in the business circles of Houston, where he is president of Black Bros. Furniture Company, Inc. This firm

owns and operates one of the largest furniture establishments in South Texas. Mr. Black came to Houston in 1913 and in November of that year began a furniture business with a small store of two floors, each fifty by ninety feet. The business of this firm grew rapidly from the beginning and it was soon apparent that another store would be necessary to house this growing business, and another location was secured and they moved into the store at 710-12 Milam Street, which has three floors, each 100 by 100 feet. On January 1st, 1921, the Black Bros. Furniture Company moved into their establishment at 808 Prairie Avenue. Rapid growth of the business required more space and better quarters, so arrangements were made for the erection of their present building, at the corner of Capitol Avenue and Milam Street. The building is of reinforced concrete construction, six stories, hardwood floors, two elevators, and modern in every respect. The Black Bros. Furniture Company, Inc., employ more than sixty experienced people in the various departments. In the store is found a full and complete line of furniture from the ordinary kind to the finest, and most artistic that can be purchased. Other officers of the Black Bros. Furniture Company, Inc., are: C. A. Herod, vice president; A. B. Herod, secretary, and R. Don Herod, treasurer, and J. B. Black, general manager.

Mr. Black was born in Neosho County, Kansas, in 1873. His father, George W. Black (deceased since 1918), was an extensive farmer in Kansas for many years. He came to Texas in 1913 and retired from active business pursuits. His mother was Miss Amanda Isenhour, a member of a well known Pennsylvania family. Mr. Black's education was obtained in the public schools of Kansas.

Mr. Black started in the furniture business in Neodesha, Kansas, in 1897 and in 1908 opened another furniture establishment at Joplin, Missouri. These stores were conducted under the name of Black Bros., his brother, John B. Black, being a partner in the business. In 1913 they sold these stores and came to Texas and purchased a large tract of land in the Rio Grande Valley, and began to improve this body of land and to sell it off in small tracts. John B. Black remained in the Rio Grande Valley to look after their interests there while the subject of this sketch came to Houston and opened an office. A few months later Mr. Black opened the small furniture store that in a decade has grown into one of the greatest establishments of the kind in Houston. After disposing of the Rio Grande interests, John B. Black joined the furniture firm in Houston.

Mr. Black was married at Minerva, Kansas, in 1898 to Miss Ruby Long, a member of a prominent Kansas family. They have three children—J. Raymond, George Henry and Marion Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Black reside at 1121 West Alabama Avenue. Mr. Black is interested in other local enterprises, among them being the Public National Bank of which he is a director. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. of the Consistory at Wichita, Kansas, a Shriner of Arabia Temple, of which he is a charter member, which membership he transferred from the Shrine in Pittsburg, Kansas. Mr. Black is identified with and takes an active interest in all agencies working for the greater development and civic improvement of Houston.



H B Tennison





WILLIAM H. TENISON, for the past several years a resident of Houston, and a factor in the automobile business in this city, has developed one of the largest businesses specializing in used cars, here, and is regarded as one of the most progressive automobile men in this section of the State. Mr. Tenison is a member of the firm of the Tenison Motor Company, a partnership composed of himself, and his brother, Jack R. Tenison. This firm was established in 1919 and a distributorship for Maxwell and Chalmers cars, and for some time acted in this capacity, doing much to popularize these cars in Harris County. Later however, the firm decided to concentrate on used cars, buying and selling used cars of all makes, and giving special attention to the highest class cars, a business which has grown rapidly, and is now the largest in the city of an exclusively used car nature. A brokerage business is also handled, and in addition to taking care of all their own paper the firm also handles paper for other local firms, and loans money on automobiles. There are always on display at the show rooms of the Tenison Motor Company, at 1116 McKinney Avenue, many used cars of the highest class, and which are offered at prices that represent real value. The buyer of a used car from this firm eliminates much of the chance element that has been a disadvantage to the used car business, for the Tenison Motor Company refuses to misrepresent a car, and makes a point of putting all cars offered for sale in the best of condition. Mr. Tenison has given special attention to this branch of automobile merchandising, and is progressive, an able sales organizer, and manager, and one of the most valued additions to the automobile business in the city.

William H. Tenison was born at Dallas, Texas, the third of January, 1895, son of the late J. R. Tenison, of that city. J. R. Tenison, founder of the Tenison Brothers Saddlery, of Dallas, was brought to that city as a child of five by his parents, and reared and educated there. He, with his brothers, established the Tenison Brothers Saddlery in the early days, as a small industry, but which later became the largest saddlery manufacturing company in the Southwest and one of the largest enterprises in the city of Dallas. Mr. Tenison was married to Miss Maude Inskeep, a native of Ohio, and who still makes her home in Dallas. William H. Tenison was educated in the public schools of Dallas, and after graduating from the high school there entered Princeton University, of which institution he is a graduate, class of '17. Immediately after graduating from Princeton Mr. Tenison enlisted in the navy, during the World War, and was stationed on the Pacific Coast, at San Francisco, California. After the armistice he was discharged and returned to his home for a short time, after which he went to Cisco, Texas, and spent ten months with the Texas Company there. He then came to Houston and took over the Chalmers-Maxwell Agency, which he operated for two and a half years. More recently he has been giving his time to the development of his extensive used car business, the firm of the Tenison Motor Company being the largest dealers of used cars in Houston, and one of the largest automobile brokerage firms in the Gulf Coast district.

Mr. Tenison was married at Dallas, the twenty-eighth day of August, 1920, to Miss Lucile Hughes,

sister of Maury Hughes, former District Attorney of Dallas, and a member of one of the most prominent Dallas families. Mr. and Mrs. Tenison have one of the most attractive homes in Houston, at 1406 Kipling Avenue, and have one child, a son, William H., Junior. Mr. Tenison is a member of the Princeton University Club and takes an active interest in the development of Houston and the advancement of the automobile industry. As a representative of one of the most prominent Texas families he has proven himself well worthy, and is one of the progressive, well liked business men of Houston.



CHARLES BRUCE FERGUSON, a native Houstonian and a man of broad business and public experience, for a number of years served Harris County in an important elective office, and won the highest esteem of his constituency. Mr. Ferguson was elected tax collector of Harris County the seventh of July, 1922, and re-elected in the fall of 1922, his term to expire the first of January, 1925. While in this office Mr. Ferguson at all times demonstrated his ability to fill a position of public trust, and retained the highest confidence of the people. He organized his department on an efficient working basis, and rendered a real service to his county during his two terms of office.

Mr. Ferguson is now engaged in the insurance business, with offices on the third floor of the Gulf Building. He is meeting with marked success in this venture.

Charles Bruce Ferguson was born at Houston, the twenty-first of April, 1875. His father, James T. Ferguson, a native of Louisiana, came to Houston as a young man and was one of the pioneers of this city. His death occurred in 1896. He was married to Miss Addie Kirby, a native of Mexico, who, with her family, came to Houston during the war with Mexico, and whose death occurred in 1918. Mr. Ferguson was educated in the public schools of Houston, and after leaving school went with the International and Great Northern Railway, remaining with them from 1896 until 1898. He then went with the Southern Pacific Railway and was in the local freight depot for a number of years. He entered the county tax office, under George Glass, in 1905, resigning in August, 1916, as deputy tax collector. He spent one year in Colorado, after which he returned to Houston and was with the Houston Oil Company for a short while. He then went back in the tax collector's office as deputy, resigning a short time before becoming a candidate for the office of county tax collector for Harris County.

Mr. Ferguson was married at Houston to Miss Ninne Yarrington, a native of Galveston and the daughter of F. A. Yarrington. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson make their home at 1903 Webster Avenue. They have a family of three children—Florence, wife of Lawrence J. Forney, of Houston; Mary Louise and Frances, at home. Mr. Ferguson is a Woodman of the World, and takes an active part in the affairs of this order. He is a man with a wide personal popularity, and has made many friends at Houston. His conscientious dispatching of his duties during the many years he held public office, and his strict adherence to the responsibilities involved have greatly increased this popularity.

SAMUEL POYNTZ COCHRAN, veteran insurance man with nearly half a century of active, continuous work to his credit, member of the well known firm of Trezevant and Cochran, 1821 Young Street, with which he has been connected since July 1, 1883, has occupied a picturesque place in the history of the City of Dallas.

The firm was organized on March 1, 1876, by J. T. Dargan and J. T. Trezevant and operated under the name of Dargan and Trezevant. Mr. Dargan retired from the business in 1888 and the firm name was then changed to Trezevant and Cochran.

Mr. Cochran came to Dallas in 1881, having prior to that time been engaged in the fire insurance business with his uncle, James W. Cochran, at Lexington, Kentucky, and in his own agency at Covington. The first work of Mr. Cochran in the insurance field was in 1873 and was with the surveying corps employed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. His work with the National Board was at Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, Ohio. In 1874 he entered the employment of the general agency of J. W. Cochran and Son at Lexington, this firm representing the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. This company was represented by some member of the Cochran family continuously since 1830 until 1910.

The territory embraced in the general agency of Trezevant and Cochran is Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico. When the office was opened in 1876 the firm represented only one company, "The Fire Association," of Philadelphia. In the years that have elapsed since that time, many companies have come and gone and at this time the firm represents, for direct and reinsurance fire business and allied lines, about one-half of the largest companies in the world, their combined resources, it is said, aggregating more than one hundred million dollars. The Fire Association is still represented by Trezevant and Cochran, their agency with this company now being in its forty-sixth year.

The building owned and occupied by the firm exclusively at 1821 Young Street, was erected in 1911 and represents the very latest ideas in the arrangement of its interior for the promotion of efficiency in the handling of insurance. The office employees of the firm number 119 and eighteen adjusters and special agents are employed. The firm is known only as a departmental office and does not write any business except through its representatives and agencies.

Mr. Cochran was born at Lexington, Kentucky, September 11, 1855, a son of Colonel John Carr and Samuella Tannehill (Deweese) Cochran. His father held a commission as colonel of the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, United States Army. His ancestors were of sturdy, American stock and fought in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812 and his father served with distinction in the Civil War.

He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky, and graduated as valedictorian of his class at the Covington High School in 1873, entering the insurance field in July following his graduation. While conducting his local agency at Covington, Mr. Cochran was appointed deputy United States marshal and served for three years.

Mr. Cochran came to Texas in 1881 as special

agent for the Phoenix of Hartford, his territory embracing Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. He traveled the territory for this company almost continuously until he became connected with Dargan and Trezevant in 1883. From its small beginning with one company, the business of Trezevant and Cochran has increased until the annual volume of premiums aggregates over three million dollars.

On July 3, 1883, Mr. Cochran was married at Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss Sue Webb Higgins, member of a well known Kentucky family. They reside at 3720 Cedar Springs Road.

Mr. Cochran is one of the most prominent figures in Masonry in the Southwest and has filled perhaps more positions of trust and responsibility in the order than any other one man. In October, 1903, he was elected inspector general honorary and elevated to the rank of thirty-third degree. In October, 1911, he was crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector General and became the active member of the Supreme Council for Texas. He also is representative of the Supreme Council of France and past grand sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is a member of the Masonic Veterans Association of Illinois.

Among the official positions held by Mr. Cochran are the following: past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, A. F. and A. M.; past grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas; past grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Texas; past grand commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Texas; past grand patron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of Texas; Past Potentate of Hella Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Dallas.

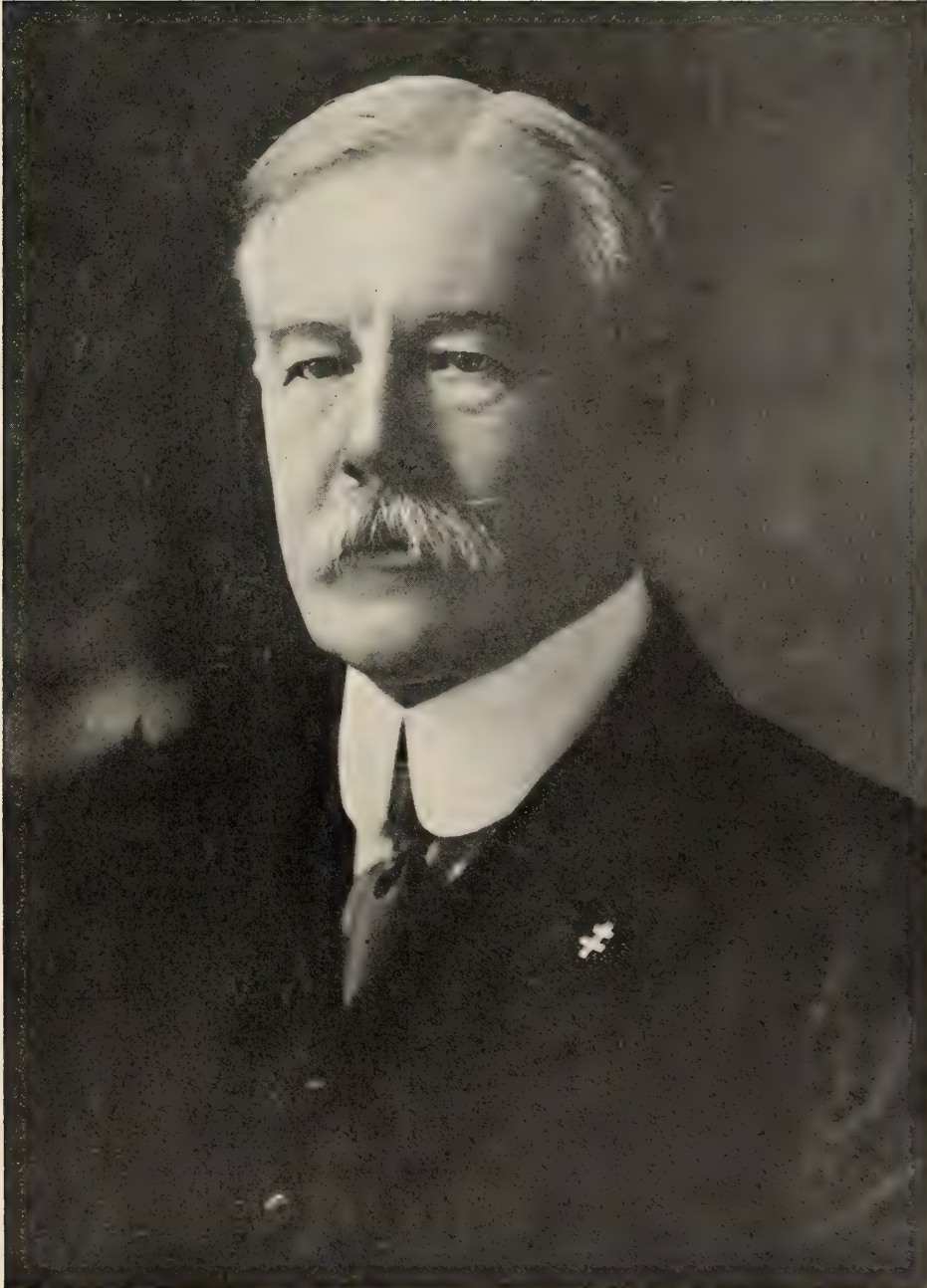
Mr. Cochran is a member of the Christian Science Church and for many years one of its board of trustees.

GEORGE BANNERMAN DEALEY as vice president and general manager of the A. H. Belo and Company, publishers of the Dallas and the Galveston Morning News and The Dallas Evening Journal, is well known to the thousands of Texas and the Southwest as publisher and philanthropist.

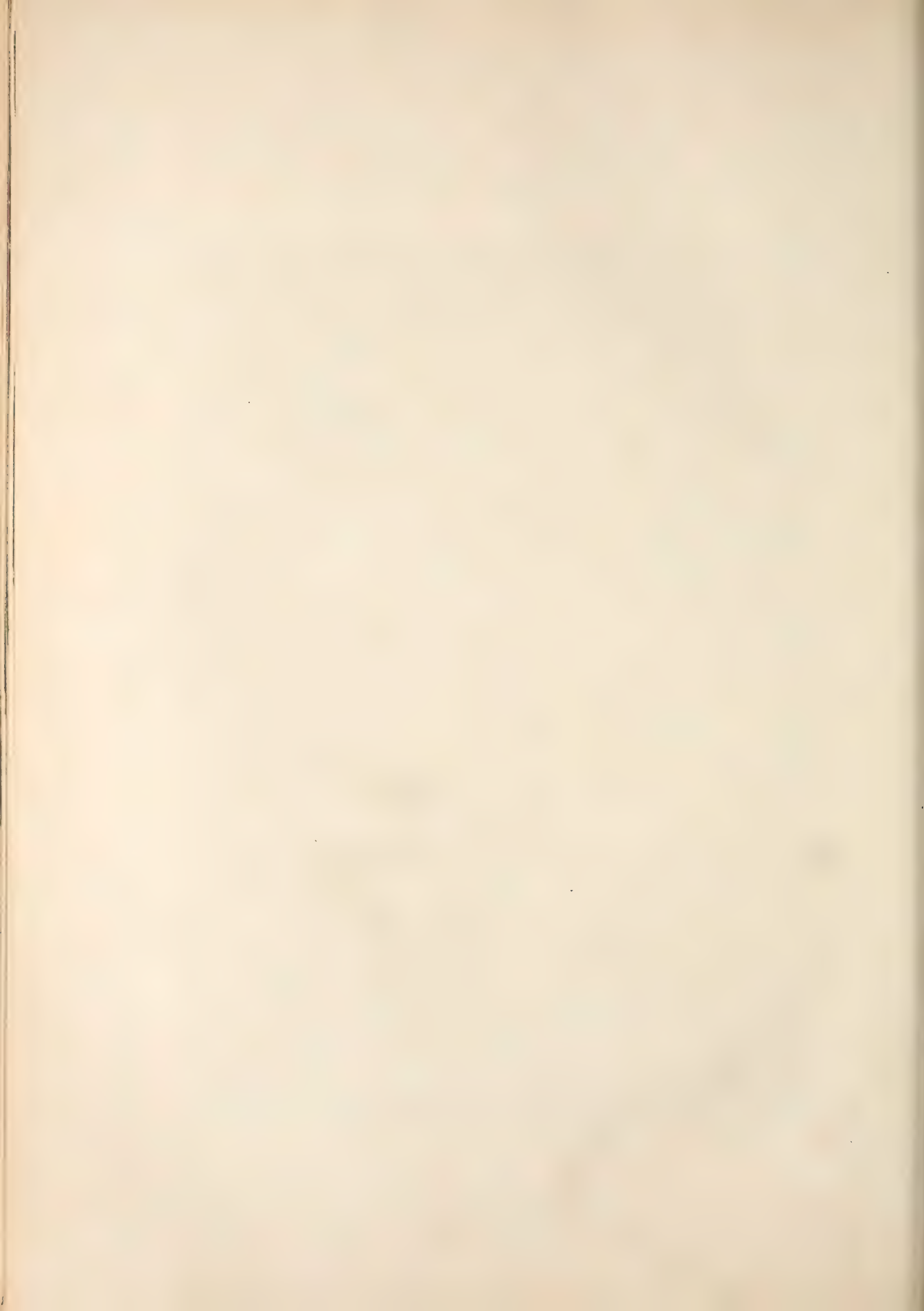
He was born in England, September 18, 1859, at Manchester, the son of George and Mary A. Dealey. He was educated in the schools of Liverpool, England, and Galveston, Texas, having reached the Lone Star State in 1870. At the age of twenty-five, he married Olivia Allen of Missouri.

Mr. Dealey's career in the newspaper world began on October 12, 1874, as office boy for the Galveston News. His promotion was rapid; from 1885 to 1906, he served as business manager for The Dallas News. Since 1906, Mr. Dealey has been vice president and general manager for A. H. Belo & Company. The Dallas News is one of the pioneer dailies of the State and enjoys one of the most extensive circulation lists of any paper in the Southwest. Its editorials and opinions are frequently quoted over the nation.

Mr. Dealey is active in all progressive moves of his home city, Dallas, where he has attained leadership in organized charitable work and in efforts to better general conditions of living. He has served or is serving as president of the United Charities of Dallas, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, honorary vice president of the National



Jean Hochrau



Housing Association, vice chairman of the Dallas Plan and Improvement League. He is an Independent democrat, a thirty-third degree honorary Scottish Rite Free Mason and a member of the Red Cross of Constantine. He belongs to the Dallas Country Club and the Critics Club. Mr. Dealey is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

D E. HAWKINS, well known in business circles of Texas, is credit manager for the Investment Finance Corporation of Dallas. The Investment Finance Corporation is probably the leading company of its kind in Texas. In addition to financing automobile dealers, it does a general real estate mortgage business. Mr. E. Gordon Perry is president, and Frank Wozencraft, ex-mayor of Dallas, is vice president.

Mr. Hawkins is a native of Texas and was born at Berclair, in Bell County, on September 25th, 1893. His father, W. P. Hawkins, has been engaged in the mercantile and cotton business at Winters and other points in Bee and Bell counties for many years. He came to Texas at the age of sixteen following the close of the Civil War. The younger Mr. Hawkins attended the public schools at Winters and the high school at Ballinger and was a student at the University of Texas for three years. After leaving the university he entered the banking business with the First National Bank at Winters, remaining there for seven years when he accepted a position with the American National Bank at Austin. He resigned his position with the Austin bank to engage in business with his father and from 1911 until 1913 was in the cotton business at Winters, where he studied every phase of the handling of cotton.

On October 12th, 1916, Mr. Hawkins was married at Winters to Miss Loretta J. Reilly, daughter of T. J. Reilly, member of an old West Texas family. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have one child. Wallace Hawkins of Dallas, brother of D. E. Hawkins, occupied the position as assistant attorney general of Texas, and was a member of the Thirty-fifth Texas Legislature, resigning to enter the United States Army in 1917. He was commissioned second lieutenant at the First Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, and served in various camps during the war, receiving his discharge with the rank of captain in December, 1918. Mr. D. E. Hawkins takes an active interest in the civic life of Dallas, and is identified with the varied activities seeking to foster the city's growth and development. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge No. 2 at Austin, the Scottish Rite and Ben Hur Shrine at Austin. He is also a member of the Lions Club there. He is affiliated with the Methodist Church.

W ALLACE MOORE, well known and popular in sporting goods circles of Houston, attained a commendable reputation during his residence here. Mr. Moore came to Houston as manager of the Houston Sporting Goods Company when Cullum and Boren of Dallas took over the store. He was active in the management until his removal to Dallas, where he is connected with Cullum and Boren in their Dallas store.

A native Texan, Mr. Moore was born in Sherman, July 7th, 1890. His father, also a native of the Lone Star State, has been a resident of Dallas for thirty-five years, where he is well known in the

business circles. Mr. Moore's early education was obtained in the public schools of Dallas, and later he was a student of Austin College at Sherman, Texas. After leaving school Mr. Moore started his business career in a retail drug store, first at Amarillo, Texas, and then at Denison, Texas, the employment at these two places covered a period of three years. He then returned to Dallas and entered the employ of Cullum and Boren, dealers in sporting goods, as a salesman, where he remained for eight years, from 1910 to 1918, leaving the company in order to enlist in the World War. Mr. Moore was sent to Camp McArthur, at Waco, Texas, where he was assigned to the 8th Field Artillery, 7th Division of the Regular Army as a private. He remained at Camp McArthur only four weeks before sailing for France. He afterward entered an officer's training school, but the Armistice was signed, and he was sent back to the 7th Division, returned to the United States, and discharged on July 4th, 1919, with the rank of corporal. After receiving his discharge from the army, he again entered the employ of Cullum and Boren at Dallas, where he remained until June, 1921, when he was selected by them to manage the Houston Sporting Goods Company, in which he was very successful.

Mr. Moore was married in Houston in May, 1922, to Miss Helen Minor, a native of Houston, and a member of a pioneer Texas family. Mr. Moore is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Lodge No. 1129 of Dallas, the American Legion, Red Roosters and the Houston Athletic Club.

W O. CONNOR, president of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company, has been for a number of years, through his connection with one of her leading mercantile establishments, on the inside of Dallas' financial affairs and although he has been actively engaged in banking for only a short time, he brought to the responsible position which he holds a store of valuable knowledge and an unusually wide experience.

Mr. Connor was born at Hamburg, Hardin County, Tennessee, and at an early age came with his parents, William J. and Julia (Hynes) Connor, to Jefferson, Texas, where the family was located in 1863. When he was still small his father died and as a result his education was limited to that offered by the schools of Jefferson. In 1868 he came to Dallas where he has since remained. In 1880 he became associated with Sanger Brothers and after being on the road as a salesman for a year, he took charge of their credit department. Not the least factor in the development of this well known firm was the enterprising genius and industry of Mr. Connor. After forty years of continuous service in this credit department it is not surprising that Mr. Connor has the reputation of being the best posted man on credit rating in Dallas. He is still one of the directors of the Sanger Bros. Corporation and holds several other minor directorates. In 1920, when a man was needed for the presidency of the Guaranty Bank & Trust Company, after looking over the entire field, no man could be found who, on account of his varied experience and long association with financial affairs, quite so completely met the demand as did Mr. Connor.

To Mr. and Mrs. Connor, who was formerly Miss Lulu J. Mays of Dallas, three children were born, Eugene C., Brevard M., and Dorothy Jane.

MAJOR K. M. VAN ZANDT, president of the Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, is a pioneer banker of Texas and one of the best known of his profession as well as honored and revered. Coming to Fort Worth in 1865, he has a career interwoven with the history of Fort Worth in its growth from a hamlet to the metropolis that it is today. He is the founder and director of some of its greatest financial institutions. Mr. Van Zandt was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, on November 7, 1836. His father was Isaac Van Zandt, the United States minister that negotiated the treaty of annexation that annexed Texas to the United States. He died at the age of thirty-four. His mother, Frances Cooke Lipscomb Van Zandt, came to Texas in the spring of 1839. Her son was schooled in the public schools of Texas and then for two years in Franklin College at Nashville, Tenn., which was burned by the Federals in the Civil War. In 1865, K. M. Van Zandt came to Fort Worth where he began his career as a merchant with a small stock of goods purchased on credit. He followed this work for eight years when, in 1874, he with Thomas A. Tidball, J. P. Smith and J. J. Jarvis each put in \$5,000 and started the bank Mr. Van Zandt today is president of, but which at that time bore the name of Tidball, Van Zandt & Company. Today the bank's capitalization is \$600,000, with a surplus of \$1,000,000, and \$500,000 undivided profits. It was in January of 1884, that the former name was changed and the present organization launched with Mr. Van Zandt as president, Mr. Tidball, vice president, and N. Harding as cashier. Upon the resignation of Mr. Tidball, Major Jarvis was elected vice president and later Colonel R. L. Ellison became vice president. Mr. Van Zandt has also received note as a lawyer. He studied law in Marshall, Texas, where in 1859 he was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Thirteenth State Legislature, of 1872-73. As a soldier, he has proven himself a leader in a third realm. He was in the entire four years' struggle of the Civil War, entering as a 2nd lieutenant, a prisoner for seven months, then fighting under General Johnston who promoted him to the rank of major, later in Briggs' Army, and then, due to failing health, he was sent back in post duty. Few men of today, if any, have proven themselves of first rate value in so many callings—banker, legislator and soldier.

Mr. Van Zandt was married to Minerva Peete; upon her death, he married Miss Martha Peete, and after her decease he married Miss Octavia Pendleton in 1885. He has thirteen children: K. M., J., a banker in Mexico City; Richard, Mary L., now Mrs. Geo. B. Hendricks of San Angelo, Texas; Florence Jennings, the widow of Hyde Jennings, Fort Worth; Ida, now Mrs. Leroy A. Smith; Isaac, in the real estate business at Fort Worth; Annie, now Mrs. L. H. Atwell of Houston; Virginia, who is Mrs. W. A. Diboll of Fort Worth; Edwin P., in the cattle commission business of Fort Worth; Alice, now Mrs. A. C. Williams; Frances, now Mrs. Clarence Sloan of Fort Worth; Margaret, who is Mrs. O. Y. Miller of Gorman, Texas; and Sidney, who is in school.

As banker and capitalist, Mr. Van Zandt is one of the most honored of his profession in the Lone Star State. He has had much to do in the past history of his city and will continue yet a leading factor in its future.

E. CONNELL, president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, is among the leading capitalists of Texas. He has controlling interest in the First National Bank of Midland and is interested in twenty-five other banks of Texas. He is big also as a rancher; he has a ranch of 65,000 acres in Garza County, another of 30,000 acres in Ector County and thousands of cattle.

Mr. Connell was born at Belton, Texas, on April 12, 1858. His parents, Wm. Connell and Umisa Wills Connell, were among the earliest settlers of the Lone Star State. In early boyhood, Brown County became the home of young Connell and from that date he has been a westerner. At the age of twenty-three he began the cattle business which he has developed to such large proportions today; for about seven years he was also in the mercantile business in the West, and in 1888 he began the profession of banking in which he is a leader today. His start in this calling was at Midland, Texas, where he was manager of a private bank. Two years later he organized the First National Bank of Midland, was made cashier and remained with this bank for eight years. In 1898 he came as cashier to the First National Bank of Fort Worth, which had been nationalized in 1877, but established before that date as a private bank by Capt. M. B. Lloyd, under the name of Lloyd, Markler & Company, and of which Captain Lloyd was president until his death in 1912. Mr. Connell was soon made a vice president of the bank, and in 1912 was chosen as president of the institution. Its capitalization is \$1,000,000, with a surplus of \$600,000.

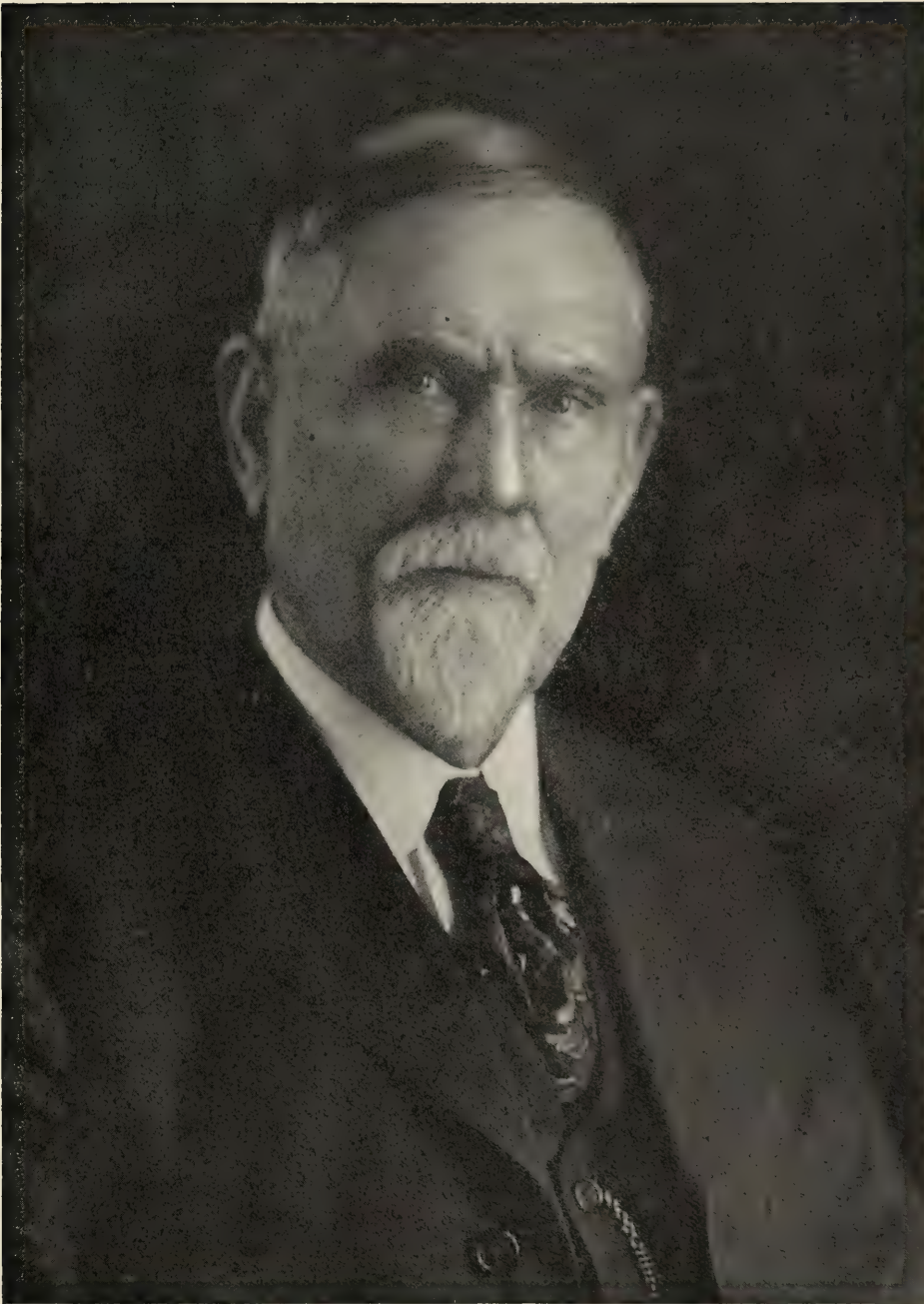
In 1881, at Comanche, Texas, Miss Hattie Milliken of Brazos County, became the bride of Mr. Connell. They have six children: Clyde C., Giles W., Allen B., Molly, who is now Mrs. Paul Spinning; Nell, who is Mrs. I. N. McCrary, and Blanche who is now Mrs. Ted Wallace. The Connell residence is at 1216 Elizabeth Boulevard. Mr. Connell is a Mason. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of his city, to the Rivercrest Country Club and the Temple Club. He is a Baptist. Mr. Connell is at the front in two professions—as stockman and as banker.

ROBERT ELLISON HARDING. Ambition and determination, coupled with strict attention to business and devotion to duty, are the characteristics which have marked the successful business career of Robert Ellison Harding, vice president of the Fort Worth National Bank, whose connection with the institution dates back to 1897, when he began as a messenger boy with the bank.

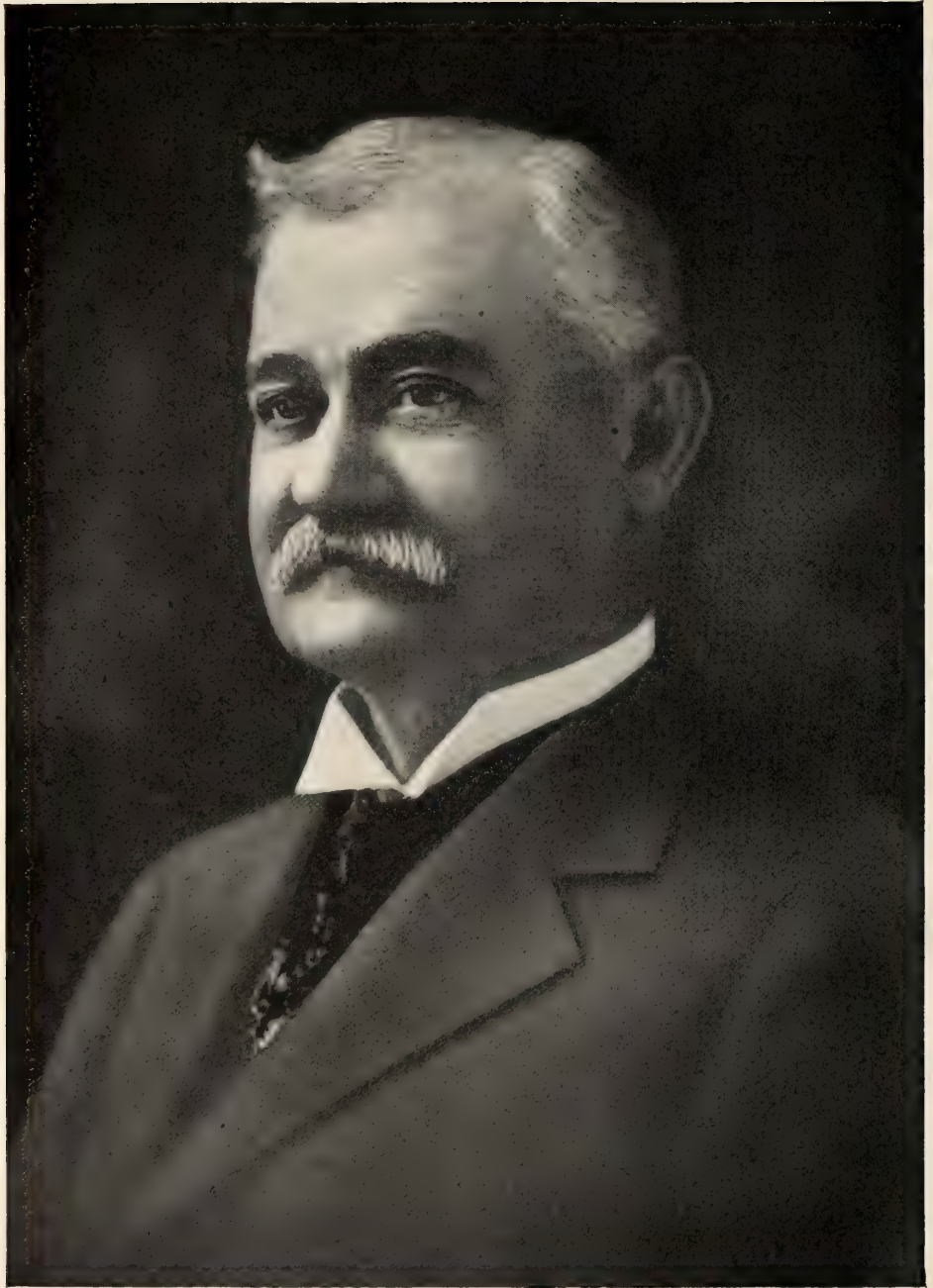
Prior to his connection with the bank he was a student in the public school of Fort Worth, and during the six years he was employed as messenger boy, he continued his studies when off duty. He attended the University of Texas for three years.

From messenger boy Mr. Harding was promoted to the clerical department of the bank and served as teller until 1908, when he was made assistant cashier. In 1914 he was elevated to the vice presidency and at the time this is written he is rounding out his twenty-third year with the institution.

Mr. Harding was born in Paris, Tenn., in 1883, and came with his father, Noah Harding, to Fort Worth in the same year, Mr. Harding engaging in the banking business.



K. M. Van Landt



Royalist Herrick

ROYAL ANDREW FERRIS, for more than twenty years president of the American Exchange National Bank, holds the distinction of being the oldest banker of prominence in the City of Dallas and is one of the chief factors in American high finance. As first officer of one of the strongest banking institutions in the Southwest, Mr. Ferris has not only safeguarded the interests of thousands of depositors, but he has stood for years as a solid rock of financial integrity thus doing his full share to furnish that necessary commercial element known as "credit" upon which such a large per cent of all business is being conducted. It is now recognized that the security of a bank depends not so much upon the strength of its vaults as upon the trustworthiness of its officers and it is upon the sterling character of men like Royal A. Ferris that Texas prosperity has been based and her future development depends rather than upon her fertile acres and her gushing oil wells.

Mr. Ferris is a native Texan, born in Jefferson, August 8, 1851. His father, J. W. Ferris, was a native of New York State and came to Texas in 1846. He was a lawyer of great versatility, the editor of a newspaper and represented his district in the legislature. Mr. Ferris' mother, Martha (Crowe) Ferris, was a native of Kentucky, Floydsburg being her home.

When their son was only three years old the Ferris family moved to Waxahachie, where they remained until the boy was grown. Mr. Ferris received his early education from the public schools of Waxahachie and having finished this course he attended, for one year, the Kentucky Military Academy, at Frankfort, Kentucky.

When nineteen years old Mr. Ferris had his banking experience as a clerk in a private banking house in Waxahachie, known as Ferris & Getzendaner, of which his father was the senior member. Four years later the firm was changed to Getzendaner & Ferris, young Ferris becoming a member. In 1884 this firm organized the Citizen's National Bank of Waxahachie and succeeded to the business.

Mr. Ferris was active in the upbuilding of this section of Texas, being instrumental in building into Waxahachie the Waxahachie Tap railroad, now part of the Houston & Texas Central R. R. Mr. Getzendaner and Mr. Ferris were partners in the Mark, Latimer & Co., bankers of Ennis, the first bank in the city.

In 1884 Mr. Ferris came to Dallas to accept a position as cashier of the Exchange Bank, which was a State bank. Three years later the bank was nationalized by Mr. Ferris and he was elected as one of its vice presidents, Col. Jno. M. Simpson being the president. Here occurs the only interruption in his banking career when he accepted the presidency of the Dallas Consolidated Street Car Company and was for several years its executive head. In 1898 he was recalled to succeed Col. Simpson as president of the National Exchange Bank. Later several banks were absorbed and in 1905 this bank absorbed the business of the American National Bank and the name was changed to the American Exchange National Bank. Of this consolidated bank, thus made one of the most substantial in the South, Mr. Ferris remained the president until 1920, when he retired from the duties of executive, serving a total of 50 years as a banker in Texas.

In 1884 Mr. Ferris was married to Miss Lula Brown, daughter of John T. Brown of Georgia. Mrs. Ferris died one year after marriage.

In October, 1894, Mr. Ferris was married to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Rev. Chas. E. Brown, a distinguished Methodist minister. Their only child, Royal A., Jr., is married and lives in the city. He is identified with the Packard Motor Co. The Ferris home is at 3420 St. John's Drive.

In keeping with his intense interest in the development of Texas, Mr. Ferris assisted in the organization of the Dallas State Fair and remains one of its directors. He is a charter member of the Dallas Club, a member of the local Knights of Pythias Lodge and of the Waxahachie Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Having witnessed the almost astonishing growth of his native State for more than half a century and that not as a mere onlooker but as an active participant, it is not strange that Mr. Ferris' words of counsel should carry a peculiar weight and his opinions be received with unusual deference. Eminently successful, philanthropic and habitually genial, Mr. Ferris is able to look back over a well spent life in which his justly merited prosperity has been generously used to serve the common cause of social welfare and betterment.

ROBERT H. STEWART, ex-president of the City National Bank, during his residence in Dallas of more than thirty years, has not only been a witness but an active participant in that remarkable growth which his adopted city has experienced.

Mr. Stewart was born in Prince William County, Virginia, November 17, 1854. His parents, Charles T. and Elizabeth Boyd Stewart, were among the substantial citizens of the "Old Dominion." He was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and in Georgetown Academy. When he was seventeen years old, Mr. Stewart came to Texas and spent his first six months in Tyler. From there he went to Galveston where he remained for eight years. From Galveston he went to Belton and in company with Mr. B. N. Boren, who was to become a close friend and business partner, he established the First National Bank of Belton. He remained for some years as cashier of the bank and left it to go into the wholesale grocery business. In 1887 he came to Dallas where he and Mr. Boren established the Boren-Stewart Wholesale Grocery Company, widely known throughout the Southwest. In 1909 he sold his grocery interests and assisted in the organization of the Trinity National Bank of which he became vice president. In 1909 the business of this bank was absorbed by the City National Bank and Mr. Stewart became vice president of the consolidated bank. In 1912 he was elected to the presidency of this new bank, which by the merger was made one of the strongest in the city, in which responsible position he remained until he retired in January, 1921. He still holds a directorship in the City National Bank. On April 5, 1893, Mr. Stewart was married to Mrs. Ada Rauch Clark. There are five children, Earl, Louise, Robert H., Jr., Charles J. and Edward Boyd. The Stewart residence is at 3707 Gaston Avenue.

In addition to his many and exacting business duties, Mr. Stewart has borne his full share of the responsibilities as a citizen of this community. He is a member of the City Club, the Dallas and Lakewood Country clubs and of the W. O. W. Lodge.



COL. C. C. SLAUGHTER. Out of the spirit of the pioneers of yesterday, men of loyal devotion, energy and progressiveness, has emerged the Lone Star State of today with its immense activities. To these builders of yesterday, who laid foundations, is due much of the success of the present and future eras. In the list of capable pioneers of the State, no name stands out with greater prominence and none is more worthy of honorable mention, not simply as one of the makers of Texas, but as a leading spirit of the Southwest than is the name of Col. C. C. Slaughter, deceased since January 25, 1919. He was known and esteemed by three generations as king of cattlemen, financier and Christian philanthropist.

Christopher Columbus Slaughter was born in Sabine County, Texas, February 9, 1837, and has the distinction of being the first child of American parentage born in the Republic of Texas. His father, George Webb Slaughter, native of Mississippi, a graduate of Bush College, was an itinerant Baptist minister and used by General Sam Houston as courier and chief of scouts. The mother was Sara (Mason) Slaughter of Alabama, daughter of Jno. Mason and related to J. Y. Mason of Mason and Dixon Line fame. As a youth, he was brought up under careful moral tutelage and imbibed the priceless influence of good home surroundings. His business career began with his buying interest in his father's herd of cattle for \$520, which sum he had cleared as the result of a three months trading tour made in an ox wagon. From that humble beginning came the greatest individual land owner of the world, a pillar in many financial institutions of the Southwest and the founder and endower, to the extent of over a million dollars, of Christian colleges and benevolent enterprises. For two years in the earlier days, he and his father were leaders in the mercantile business in Palo Pinto, buying goods in New York on their trips to the big markets and bringing them to Texas where they were greatly needed. In 1873 he, with associates, organized the City National Bank of Dallas, having definitely chosen Dallas as his residence in the early '70's. Later he served the City National Bank as president. In 1884 he aided in launching the American National Bank, which later was consolidated with the National Exchange Bank and then became known as the American Exchange National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions in the South. He was first vice president of this bank until his death. While in the days that Dallas was a village, Col. Slaughter says he could have purchased for \$500 the block on which now stands the City National Bank, it was not until about 1900 that he began to invest extensively in Dallas realty holdings; these today are extensive, chief among which is the seven-story office building known by his name.

Col. Slaughter was the greatest promoter and organizer the cattle business has ever had. It was he who initiated the move that replaced the poor-bred, long-horn with blooded animals. In 1897 he bought 2,000 fine Herefords. Two years later, he purchased Ancient Briton and later Sir Bredwell,

the famous Hereford bull, for \$5,000 at public auction in Kansas City. This was a record price for a bull at public auction at that time, and among Col. Slaughter's competitors in bidding was Mr. Armour. Sir Bredwell made history in many stock shows of the Southwest after coming to Texas. The value of good breeding in the earlier days was hardly appreciated, and it is to Col. C. C. Slaughter that the Southwest is indebted for better stock for not only a higher grade began to roam his thousands of acres, but his influence and example were followed by many other cattlemen later. Colonel Slaughter was an organizer of the Cattlemen's Association of Texas, the largest in the world and which has contributed immeasurably to the welfare of the industry. Without an association, Texas would never have reached her pre-eminence in this realm. The range inspectors distributed over the district by the association were cattle and brand experts trained on the ranches. They knew at sight the 6,000 brands of the members of their organizations and brands of others as well. Through their vigilance thieving or carelessness with the lasso and branding iron has been greatly diminished and thousands of cattle, horses and mules of the members of the association have been recovered each year, and hundreds of hides of Texas cattle that were stolen in Texas and butchered in Mexico.

In 1861, Cynthia A. Jowell of Palo Pinto, Texas, and Col. Slaughter were united in marriage. Of this union five children were born: George M., Minnie, Dela, Robert Lee and Edgar Slaughter. His first wife having died in 1876, Col. Slaughter married Miss Carrie Averill, daughter of Reverend Alexander M. Averill, well known to Texas, the West and the New England States, as a minister of great learning and ability. C. C., Jr., Alex A., Carrie R., and Nellie L., are their children. The family residence is at 3506 Worth Street. He is survived by his widow, four sons, named above and his daughters, now Mrs. Geo. T. Veal, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. John H. Dean and Mrs. Ira P. DeLoache, all of Dallas.

Col. Slaughter has been pronounced the greatest Christian philanthropist the State of Texas has ever known. His life motto was voiced in a prayer that he prayed often, that the Master give him a hand to get and a heart to give. His Creator granted that prayer; he came to own 500,000 acres of land and more cattle have been sold from his ranches than from the rest of Texas. On the other hand, he devised the correlated school system of the Baptist denomination of today, with a score of junior colleges and academies led by Baylor University, the oldest educational institution of the Southwest, and the life of which was saved by his gifts; the Texas Baptist Memorial Sanitarium was his creation; hundreds of men and women in the State today are indebted to him for their education. Thus through men and institutions, "he being dead yet speaketh." Through his sons and daughters not only is the family name perpetuated but the characteristics of this mighty Texan and they will be prominent among the chief citizens of Texas for the coming generation as was the father from the days of the republic.



Mrs. Lucy C. Slaughter



J A Kemp.



A. KEMP, whether viewed as banker, capitalist, merchant, railway builder or as a philanthropist, is a star of the first magnitude. President of the City National Bank of Commerce, founder of a wholesale grocery business now known as Blair-Hughes of Wichita Falls and Dallas, but of which he is an active director to this day, builder of the Wichita Falls & Southern R. R. of the Wichita Falls & Northwestern R. R., and loved by everybody in a city which proudly calls him "our chief citizen," the genius of J. A. Kemp pervades everything in Wichita Falls. He is president of the Wichita Falls Traction Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Wichita Falls Motor Company, a chief builder of the Kemp Hotel a one-and-a-quarter million dollar structure, the Kemp Apartments, the City National Bank Building, vice president of Blair-Hughes Wholesale Grocery Co., formerly a director of the Great Southern Life Insurance Co., and a member of the board of regents of the University of Texas.

Mr. Kemp is a native Texan, born at Clifton, on July 31, 1861. His father, W. T. Kemp, came from Tennessee in the pioneer days; his mother, Mrs. Emma Stinnett Kemp, was a Missourian. Young Kemp was educated in the schools of his home town and since has taken many courses in the university of experience which acknowledges him as one of her most able graduates. In 1883 Wichita Falls became the home of this leader of men. He first engaged in the mercantile business out of which has grown one of the largest Texas wholesale grocery concerns of today. In 1892 he became president of the City National Bank which had been organized the year before. In the more than a score of years that have since passed, Mr. Kemp has found expression for his ability and usefulness in the various offices he holds today. He is interested in oil developments and especially the gigantic irrigation project which will place 150,000 acres of land near his city under irrigation and furnish an adequate supply of water for the City of Wichita Falls no matter how large a city it may become. The realization of this aim will easily bring 100,000 people to make their permanent homes in Texas' young giant city.

At Clifton, Texas, in 1882, Miss Flora Anderson, of Clifton, daughter of Captain Allen Anderson, became the bride of Mr. Kemp. To them have been born four daughters and one son: Mrs. W. N. Maer, Mrs. W. S. Langford, Mrs. A. B. Boothe and one daughter died after reaching her majority, and Joseph A. Kemp, Jr., who is now in the Hill School of Pottstown, Penn., preparing for Princeton University. The home residence is at 906 Grant Street.

Mr. Kemp is a Mason, a thirty-second degree man, K. C. C. H., Dallas Consistory, a member of the Wichita Club and of the Wichita Golf and Country Club.

In the marvelous strides that Wichita Falls has made in the last decade which is calling the attention of all the States to it, J. A. Kemp has been an important factor. He and his influence will be a power through the development of the next generation. Viewed from his talent and ability and his "great heart," for which people everywhere love him, J. A. Kemp is not simply a Texas character, he is one of the big men of the South and of the U. S. A.



P. LANGFORD, president of the City National Bank of Commerce, director and stockholder in eleven other banks in North Texas and in Oklahoma, and formerly as a member of the firm of Staley, Langford & Chenault, Wichita Falls, which owns already one hundred producing wells—is a leading capitalist and financier among centers of big business. As one who has been in his city for thirty-five years, as one active in leadership in every good cause, Mr. Langford is easily one of the first citizens in rank in Wichita Falls.

Mr. Langford was born in South Carolina, at Newberry, on October 24, 1861. His parents were Asa Langford and Sarah Sawyer Langford. Newberry College, at his home town, gave the youth his university education and then he began his business career as a bookkeeper in a store. For two years he remained with this connection. In 1888, he was elected county treasurer and served in this capacity for eight consecutive years. At the expiration of this unusual term of service, he became cashier of the City National Bank, at Wichita Falls, in 1910, he was made active vice president, and when in 1920 his institution combined with the National Bank of Commerce, he was made active vice president of the new institution known as the City National Bank of Commerce, and in January, 1922, he was unanimously chosen as president of the bank. Besides his Wichita interests, Mr. Langford is a director of the First State Bank of Electra, the First State Bank of New Castle, the First National Bank of Burk Burnett, the First State Bank of Harrold, and is a stockholder in the Continental Bank of Petrolia, the First National Bank of Byers, the First State Bank at Decatur, the First National Bank of Lamesa, Texas, the Tillman County Bank of Grandfield and the First State Bank of Devol, Oklahoma. The firm of Staley, Langford & Chenault, of which Mr. Langford was a partner, brought in over one hundred producing wells that render him an enormous daily output. The properties owned by this firm was recently sold for \$5,000,000. He is also part owner of the American Refining Company. He is also a director of the American Refining Co., of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Langford was always optimistic as to the development of oil fields around Wichita Falls and has done as much as any other man toward developments.

In 1904, at Huntsville, Texas, Miss Lulu Hyatt became the bride of Mr. Langford. They have three children: P. P., Jr., Benjamin H. and Sarah Elizabeth. The family resides at 900 Burnett Street. Mr. Langford is a Knight Templar and a Shriner of the Maskat Temple. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, Wichita Country Club and the Rod and Gun Club, and by church affiliation a Methodist.



W. SNIDER, vice president of the City National Bank, capitalist and oil operator, has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1910, and is one of the real big men who have contributed so materially to the growth and development of the city. He has been engaged in the banking business about twenty years and is generally considered a man of extraordinary business ability and judgment, and his career has been one of splendid successes.



EDWARD ROTAN. The subject of this sketch was born in Tennessee in 1844. He was educated in the common schools of that state, and in April, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate Army, a private in Company K of the 16th Tennessee Infantry, Wright's Brigade, Cheat-ham's Division of the Army of Tennessee. Serving one year as a private, he was promoted to a lieutenant and in that capacity, remained with the same company until the close of the war, surrendering with Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 26th, 1865, having given four years and two weeks of uninterrupted service to the Southern cause.

During this term of service, he, with his regiment, participated in the battles of Cheat Mountain and Sewell Mountain, under General Robert E. Lee, in West Virginia, served with General Beauregard in Tennessee and Georgia, with Bragg in Tennessee and Kentucky, with Joseph E. Johnston in Tennessee and Georgia, with Hood in Tennessee and again with Johnston in North Carolina. He saw service in the major engagements at Corinth, Mississippi; Perryville, Kentucky; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Chickamauga, Tennessee; Dalton, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia, and Franklin, Tennessee, besides participating in many lesser battles. He was wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, and left for dead on the battlefield. The sixteenth Tennessee Regiment of Infantry lost, killed and wounded, from twenty-five to forty per cent of its full strength in each of the engagements of Perryville, Murfreesboro or Stone River, Chickamauga and Franklin. Mr. Rotan was continuously with this regiment, and lost no time save when he was wounded.

At the close of the war between the States, Mr. Rotan returned to his home in Tennessee, living there until the summer of 1866, when he removed to Texas. He settled in Waco in the spring of 1867 and has resided here continuously since that time. Teaching a small country school until 1870, he then became associated with Mr. W. R. Kellum in a general merchandise establishment in Waco, under the firm name of Kellum & Rotan. Upon the death of Mr. Kellum in 1890, the business was reorganized and incorporated under the name of Rotan Grocery Company. Surrendering active control of this business in 1892, Mr. Rotan became president of the First National Bank of Waco, serving in that capacity until 1920, an unbroken period of twenty-eight years. He is now chairman of the board of directors of this bank.

During his residence in Waco, Mr. Rotan has been closely identified with other business enterprises and civic associations and has contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the growth and upbuilding of the city. His best work was probably on the board of trustees of the Waco Public Schools. He served in this capacity for twenty-one years, during the latter period of his term being the president of the board.

On the twenty-second of August, 1869, Mr. Rotan was married in Waco to Miss Kate Sturm McCall, a member of a well known Kentucky family, and these two at this writing are making preparations to celebrate their fifty-fifth anniversary. Of the children of this union, five are living: Antoinette, now the wife of Dr. Frederick Peterson of New York City; George V. Rotan of Houston, Texas;

Anne Sturm, now the wife of Thorndike D. Howe of Boston, Massachusetts; Katherine Livingston, now Mrs. C. K. Drinker of Brookline, Mass., and Frances, now Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, Jr.



ROBERT J. CALDER for more than a quarter of a century has been a factor in commercial circles at Galveston, where he has built up one of the largest creosoting industries in Texas, and as a pioneer in the field of timber preservation has exerted a wide influence in the lumber industry. Mr. Calder is president and manager of the International Creosoting and Construction Company, which was organized the twentieth of January, 1896. The International Creosoting and Construction Company represents an investment of one and a half million dollars, and ranks as the largest business of its kind in the state. The company engages in creosoting and preserving timber, buying the timber and treating it in their plant, after which they market the finished product. The large part of the output of the plant consists of piling, poles, railroad timber and ties, and in addition to the plant at Galveston, plants are also located at Texarkana and Beaumont. There are about six hundred people employed by the company. The company formerly handled a large amount of wharf and dock construction, but of recent years has relinquished that end of the business, concentrating on the preservation of timbers. The International Creosoting and Construction Company is located at 2205½ Avenue B, with Robert J. Calder as president and manager; H. A. West as secretary and treasurer, and John Sealy is chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Calder is vice president of the American Cross Arm and Conduit Company of Texas that was organized in 1924. Its plant is located in Texarkana and head offices in Chicago.

Robert J. Calder was born at Richmond, Texas, the twenty-second of June, 1878, the son of S. D. Calder, a planter and land owner of that section, and Loretto (Lamar) Calder. Both of Mr. Calder's grandfathers, Mirabeau B. Lamar and Robert J. Calder, fought in the battle of San Jacinto and it was the latter who brought the news of the victory to Galveston. Mr. Calder was educated in the public schools of Galveston, graduating from high school, after which he rounded out his education through a year at the University of Texas. Returning to Galveston he entered upon his business career as a clerk on the wharves and docks, a year and a half later coming with the International Creosoting and Construction Company. In the years which have followed he has worked in practically every department, both in the office and in the plant, and has served in the various executive offices, becoming president in 1922.

Mr. Calder was married at Houston to Miss Willeen Groce, daughter of William M. Groce, a planter and land owner. Mr. and Mrs. Calder reside at 2920 Avenue O, and have two children, Kate Willeen and Robert James Calder, Jr. Mr. Calder is a member of the Houston Lumbermen's Club, the Galveston Country Club, and the Sigma Nu college fraternity. His years of experience in the field of lumber conservation, through treatment to preserve the wood, make an opinion from him of especial weight, and few lumbermen in Texas are better qualified to speak with authority on questions in this line.



Edward Rotun



LESLIE A. LAYNE, vice president of the Layne and Bowler Company, Inc., of Houston, has through years of study, practical experience and industry become master of every phase of the manufacturing business in which he is engaged. The Layne and Bowler Company, Inc., located at Sixth and Girard Streets, are known throughout the country as "the world's largest water well developers." They are manufacturers of deep well turbine pumps, many types of oil and water well strainers, well packers, well accessories of every kind, and complete well installations. The Layne and Bowler Company have three factories, located at Houston, Los Angeles and Memphis. Their plant in Houston covers one and one-half city blocks on which they have five buildings, where the different kinds of well accessories are made. They have their own railroad trackage and their floor space in buildings is eighteen thousand square feet. Thirty experienced people are employed by this establishment. Other officers of the Layne and Bowler Company are M. E. Layne, president; L. F. Layne and C. A. Layne, vice presidents.

Mr. Layne was born in Hurley, South Dakota, in 1889. His parents, M. E. Layne and Bertha Layne, were well known citizens of South Dakota, where his father was engaged in the present business in which he has been continuously engaged for the past forty years. Mr. Layne's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Iowa and in Houston.

Although born in the atmosphere of the well accessory manufacturing business, it was Mr. Layne's desire to first master the details of the business before seeking admission to the firm as a partner, and when eighteen years of age, he entered the establishment, at that time being conducted by his father. He has worked in every department of the business, and also in the oil fields where their equipment is used, thereby gaining the practical and actual experience necessary to thoroughly know a business. Mr. Layne was married in Houston, in 1909, to Miss Lula May Williams. They have three children—Warren Knox, Max Emerson and Billie Dell. Mr. and Mrs. Layne reside at 4412 Eli Avenue. Mr. Layne has great faith in the future of Houston and expects the city to continue its steady, consistent growth and is looking forward to an era of great business prosperity in all lines.

J. ROBERTSON has, for more than a score of years, been engaged in the lumber business and is vice-president and general manager of the Robertson-MacDonald Lumber Company, of Houston. This company, with office at 215 Humble Building, was organized in 1916, and Mr. Robertson was one of the organizers. Since 1902, Mr. Robertson has devoted his entire time to the lumber business, and is recognized as an expert in all matters pertaining to lumber. The Robertson-MacDonald Lumber Company have a saw mill at Devers, Texas and saw fifty thousand feet of lumber daily. They also sell pine and hard-wood lumber at wholesale throughout the United States. They specialize in oil field lumber and have lumber yards at West Columbia, Goose Creek and Houston. Besides the number of people employed at their several lumber yards, two hundred are in the saw mill organization. Mr. William A. Robertson is secretary and treasurer of the Robertson-MacDonald

Lumber Company.

Mr. Robertson was born in Chicago November 25th, 1880. His father, William A. Robertson is the secretary and treasurer of the company, and has been with the company since its organization. Mr. Robertson's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Chicago. Mr. Robertson started his business career when twenty years of age, with a Plantation Company, in Mexico, where he remained from 1900 to 1902. Returning to the States, he entered the lumber business in Texas as manager of the C. R. Cummings Export Company in Chambers County, in 1902, and came to Houston, in 1906, as manager of the Cummings Export Company here, and remained with them until 1916, when he organized the present company. During his long experience in the lumber business Mr. Robertson has handled every end of the business from the saw mill on through every phase of this great industry.

Mr. Robertson was married in Chicago in June, 1904, to Miss Hazel French, a native of Chicago, and a daughter of W. H. French, president of Barnhart Brothers and Spindler, of Chicago; this firm being one of the largest companies engaged in this business in the United States. They have two children—Charles and Charlotte. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Houston Country Club, and the Lumbermen's Club. He has always been prominently identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Houston, and has an abiding faith in the future of this city, and is confident that its wonderful opportunities will cause it to become the leading city of the Southwest.



GEORGE H. LEWIS has for the past decade been one of the progressive hotel operators at Houston, and for the past eight years has been manager of the Hotel Stratford. The hotel is operated by the Settegast Realty Company, of which firm Mr. Lewis is a member. This hotel, completed in 1912, has one hundred and twenty rooms, all outside rooms, and occupies a four-story, fire-proof structure, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet. The Hotel Stratford is operated on the European plan, and has a force of fifteen employees. Mr. Lewis has managed this enterprise in a most efficient manner, devoting his energies exclusively to this work, and introducing many modern and progressive features. The Hotel Stratford is located at 414 Fannin Street.

Mr. Lewis was born at Houston, the twentieth of August, 1891, son of C. W. Lewis, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Houston in the pioneer days and was associated with many events incident to the progress of the city. He was educated in the public schools of Houston, attended Sewanee Military College at Sewanee, Tennessee, and later the law department of the University of Texas. He finished his education in 1913 and spent the following two years as a salesman. The first of February, 1915, he was made manager of the Hotel Stratford, which position he has since held.

Mr. Lewis was married at Houston in 1914, to Miss Norma Adele Schopmeyer, a native of Gainesville, Texas. They make their home in Southland Addition, and have four children, George H. Junior, Gus Dreyling, Norman Francis and Bob Gray. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Texas Hotel Association and the Houston Hoted Association. Fraternally he is a Mason, Temple No. 4.



HERBERT GODWIN has been for more than a quarter of a century a potent factor in the cotton and financial circles of Houston. While he has now retired from the cotton business, he is still active in financial and civic affairs. He was for many years senior member of the firm of Godwin, Humphreys & Co., which was established in 1898 and was well known throughout this country, Mexico and Europe. Mr. Godwin came to Houston in 1900 from Memphis, Tennessee, where one of the two original offices of his old firm is still in existence. In 1922 he organized the Godwin-Jones Company, exporters of cotton, with which he was identified until his retirement from the cotton business.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Godwin was born on a plantation near Memphis in 1869. His father, David George Godwin, was a well known physician and planter, whose parents came to Tennessee in 1818 from North Carolina and Virginia. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Douglas, a member of a prominent Tennessee family which also came from Virginia in 1818. Mr. Godwin received his education at Emory College of Atlanta, Georgia, graduating from that institution at the age of nineteen with the degree of A. B., class of 1889. Following his graduation he filled the Chair of Latin in Bolton College, near Memphis, for four years, which position he resigned to become secretary of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture. At that time his father was commissioner of agriculture for Tennessee, and he served as his father's secretary. Since coming to Texas he has been closely connected with the commercial and civic interests of Houston. He is now, or has in recent years been a director in the following enterprises: Godwin-Jones Company, Seaboard Cotton Company, Merchant's Compress Company, Grant Locomotive Works, South Texas Commercial Nation Bank, Houston Investment Company, Harris County Investment Company, Terminal Investment Company and Broadmoor, Inc. He is chairman of the Houston Park Board, vice chairman of the Houston City Planning Commission, former chairman of the Houston Civil Service Board, was first assistant Federal Food Administrator for Texas during the World War, and as director and acting chairman he organized the Houston Chapter of the American Red Cross upon the entry of America into the war, the mayor of the city being the nominal chairman. In 1919 he established The Godwin Foundation in Public Affairs at the Rice Institute. The unusual distinction which this lectureship has attained in such a brief period is no doubt due, at least to some extent, to the good fortune which Mr. Godwin and the university have had in securing as the first three lecturers under the Foundation such eminent statesmen and scholars as Ex-President William Howard Taft, Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador, and President Lowell of Harvard.

Mr. Godwin was married in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1896, to Miss Lila Ward Humphreys, a member of a prominent Memphis family, who came originally from Kentucky. They have four children: Elizabeth Douglas, now Mrs. DeWitt Gordon of Houston; Ann Humphreys, now Mrs. Chas. I. McLean of Houston; Lila Humphreys and Virginia Carrington. The Godwin home is at 1112 Holman Avenue. Mr. Godwin is a member of the Town and Gown

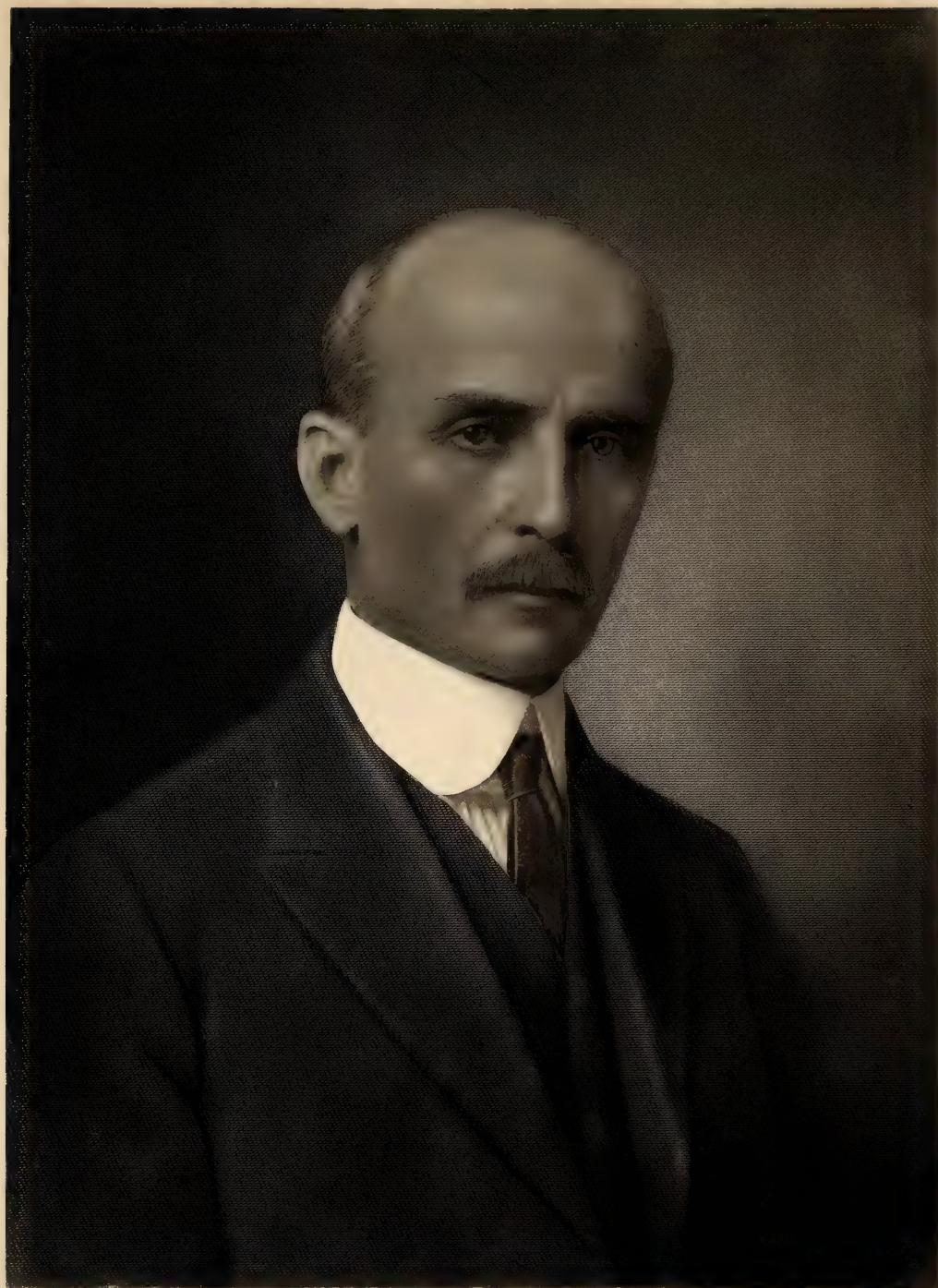
Club, former vice president of the Houston Philosophical Society, past president of The Green Mask Players (Little Theatre) and a director of the Houston Museum of Fine Arts. He is a member of the Houston Cotton Exchange, Houston Club, University Club, Houston Country Club, Eagle Lake Rod and Gun Club and Camp Starrett Fishing Club, and is a member and former vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church. Mr. Godwin's major civic activity in recent years has been as chairman of the Houston Park Board and probably in no other field of endeavor has his constructive and organizing ability shown to better advantage. During his administration about eighty per cent of Houston's 2500 acres of park area has been acquired and almost all the development of the city's splendid park system has taken place under his direction.



J. CARROLL of Houston, Texas, has spent his entire business life in the lumber industry, which he began in a small saw mill, and today he is an executive of one of the leading lumber firms of Texas. Mr. Carroll is the general manager in charge of sales of the W. T. Carter and Bro., and is a member of the firms of W. T. Carter Lumber and Building Company, and the Carter Investment Company. As a young man Mr. Carroll began work for the late W. T. Carter at Camden, Texas, in 1903, and later he had charge of the sales end of the W. T. Carter interests. Mr. Carroll has grown with this company, which today is one of the largest firms of the Southern States. In 1908, he removed to Houston and continued his duties with these three companies, which he has managed successfully.

A native Texan, Mr. Carroll was born in Burleson County on December 27th, 1876. His father, Rev. F. W. Carroll, a native of Mississippi, came to Texas as a young man before the Civil War, and was one of the best known, and most highly esteemed Baptist ministers of his time in the Lone Star State. Rev. Carroll died when the subject of this sketch was five years of age. His mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Sarah Womble, a native of Alabama and a member of a well known family of that State. She is now a resident of San Antonio, Texas. J. J. Carroll was reared by his uncle, Rev. J. N. Carroll, a Baptist minister, and on account of the many changes made in the pastorate of his uncle, his education in the early part of his life was obtained at various places in Texas. He later attended Baylor University of Waco, where he specialized in natural science, but left this institution in order to engage in the lumber industry.

Mr. Carroll was married at Houston to Miss Lena Carter, a daughter of the late W. T. Carter, who was the founder of these large lumber companies, and was a leader in Texas development throughout his life. He was one of the builders of Houston, and his heart interests were centered in this city, and he never lost an opportunity to do a deed for the progress and advancement of this city. They have three children: Frankie, Mary and Lena. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll reside at 16 Courtland Place, and their home is one of the most beautiful in Houston. Mr. Carroll is regarded as one of the leading young business men of the city and is a member of the Eagle Rod and Gun Club, the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club and of other social and civic organizations.



Herbert Godwin





Skwies



HARRY C. WIESS is well known in the oil circles of South Texas as an executive, operator and organizer. He is vice president of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, in charge of the refining, marketing and traffic departments of the company. Mr. Wiess was one of the organizers of the Humble Oil and Refining Company and has served as an officer and director since that time, becoming an active executive in 1919. The Humble Oil and Refining Company's principal refinery is located at Baytown on the Houston Ship Channel. It has another refining plant at Burkburnett and a fifteen-hundred barrel casinghead plant at Burkburnett and one at Desdemona. He had supervision of the building of the company's refinery at Baytown, the construction of which began in April, 1919. Operations started in 1920, on a small scale, and today the plant has a capacity of about 60,000 barrels per day.

A native Texan, Mr. Wiess was born at Beaumont, July 30th, 1887. His father, Capt. William Wiess (deceased since 1914), was a pioneer lumber and oil man of Beaumont. He was also a native of the Lone Star State, his father, Simon Wiess, came to Texas in 1835. Mr. Wiess' mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Elizabeth Carothers, a native Texan; her father, S. D. Carothers, came to this State in the early forties. His early education was received in the public and high schools of Beaumont, after which he entered Princeton University, graduating in 1909 with the C. E. degree.

Soon after graduating from college, Mr. Wiess entered the oil business, and maintained headquarters in Beaumont until 1919. At this time he was president of the Paraffine Oil Company and others. Some properties of these companies were sold to the Humble Oil and Refining Company. The Paraffine Oil Company were discoverers of the Batson oil field, and had substantial production in Humble and Goose Creek in Texas, and in the fields of DeSota Parish in Louisiana, and Healdton and other fields in Oklahoma.

Mr. Wiess was married at Beaumont, Texas, on September 29th, 1909, to Miss Olga Keith, a native Texan and a daughter of the late J. Frank Keith, prominent in the lumber and business circles of Beaumont. They have three daughters: Elizabeth, Caroline and Margaret. The Wiess residence, one of the most beautiful in Houston, is located in Shady-side. Mr. Wiess is a member of the Houston Country, Houston and University clubs, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and the American Petroleum Institute.



EDWIN KIRKE DILLINGHAM for many years has been a prominent figure in the financial and commercial life of Houston, Texas, where he has been identified with various successful enterprises. For the last few years he has largely confined his attention to his own investments and those of his immediate family. He is president of the Conservative Securities Company, is a director of the South Texas Commercial National Bank and is financially interested in various other business concerns here.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Dillingham was born in Cleveland on November 13th, 1868. He is the son of the late Charles Dillingham and Frances (Cutter) Dillingham. Charles Dillingham was a native of Vermont, and a member of one of its leading fam-

ilies. He came to Houston in 1885 as receiver of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of directors of the South Texas Commercial National Bank. Frances (Cutter) Dillingham is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a daughter of one of the pioneers of that great manufacturing city. Edwin Kirke Dillingham prepared for college at Phillips Andover, and entered Yale, from which he graduated in 1889 with a Ph. B. degree. In 1890 he returned to Houston, which has been his headquarters since, although some of his business ventures have taken him to other cities.

Mr. Dillingham was married in Houston, Texas, on April 3rd, 1896, to Miss Charlotte Rice Porter, a native Texan, and a daughter of the late George L. Porter, a native of Tennessee and for many years one of the leading citizens and business men of Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham have two children, Elizabeth R., and Charles, and reside at 3214 Austin Street. During his residence in Houston, Mr. Dillingham has taken a part in the growth and advancement of the city, and is popular in social and commercial circles. He has been honored by election to the presidency of the following organizations: Houston Golf Club, Thalian Club and the Houston Country Club. At this time he is a member of various civic and social organizations, among which are the Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club and the Houston Club.



ARTHUR F. FISHER, well known banker and cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, Houston, Texas, became associated with this bank in 1912 where he has served as bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier, and on January 12th, 1923, was made cashier. The National Bank of Commerce has a capital stock of \$500,000.00 and their statement made at the close of business September 28th, 1925, shows a surplus of \$500,000.00 and undivided profits of \$181,045.67 with deposits of over \$9,700,000. Other officers of the National Bank of Commerce are Jesse H. Jones, president; N. E. Meador, Sam Taub, A. D. Simpson, and W. W. Fondren, vice presidents, and I. C. Griffith and R. P. Doherty, assistant vice presidents. The directors of this bank, which is one of the strongest in South Texas, are composed of staunch business men and keen financiers of Texas. Mr. Fisher is also treasurer of the Modern Plumbing and Electric Company of Houston, secretary and treasurer of the Micolithic Company of Texas, which owns immense mica deposits in West Texas.

A native Texan, Mr. Fisher was born at Livingston, Polk County. His father, Charles N. Fisher, a native of London, England, came to Canada as a young man and later came to Texas where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in Houston. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Upshur, also a native of London, England. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, after which he took a private business course and later studied law at the Y. M. C. A. during a night course while he was employed during the day. His first work was as a bookkeeper in a hardware store, after which he was in business for a time with his father, and then entered the employ of the Commercial National Bank, where he remained for a period of six years, leaving that bank just prior to its merging with the South Texas Com-

mercial Bank. He then went to Colorado, Texas, where he was assistant cashier in a local bank for one year, after which he returned to Houston and became associated with the National Bank of Commerce as a bookkeeper in 1912, this being six months after this bank was organized. Later Mr. Fisher was made teller and held this position for three years, after which he became assistant cashier, and remained in this position until he was made cashier in January, 1923, the position which he still holds.

Mr. Fisher was married in Houston, May 16, 1911, to Miss Loraine Hansen, who came to Houston with her parents when a child and was reared and educated here. They have one daughter, Dorothy. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher reside at 416 McKinney Avenue. Mr. Fisher is a member of the B. P. O. E., which for two terms he has served as exalted ruler of Houston Lodge No. 151 and is now serving as trustee; and the Glenbrook Country Club.

Since first coming to Houston in 1890, Mr. Fisher has seen the growth from a town to the busy, thriving city of today, and he has at all times taken a keen interest in the improvement, advancement and progress of the city which he believes will soon become the financial, industrial and educational center of the Southwest.



W. COLVIN came to Houston in 1918 from Pennsylvania and since that time has become a factor in the business circles of this city. Mr. Colvin is president of the Keystone Building Company, and is vice president of the Colvin Corporation, with offices in the Keystone Building. The Keystone Building Company completed the construction of a ten-story, reinforced concrete building at the corner of Texas Avenue and San Jacinto Streets in December, 1923. This building is modern in every way, all offices being outside with unobstructed light and air, and three high-speed elevators. The building is beautiful in general appearance, and has 125 feet on San Jacinto Street and 73.45 feet on Texas Avenue, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and ornate office buildings in the city. Mr. Colvin is interested in various other commercial enterprises and at this time imports considerable steel products from Germany, as well as representing the German Tube Syndicate in southwestern distribution of all imported seamless casing. In 1925 he represented eastern bankers in the liquidation of the Indiana Corporation for the account of bondholders and sold properties to the extent of over one million dollars. The Colvin Corporation is an investment business, and Mr. Colvin's father, George E. Colvin, is the president of the company.

Mr. Colvin was born at Warren, Pennsylvania, on May 23rd, 1893. His father, George E. Colvin, also a native of Warren, Pennsylvania, was prominent in the business and oil circles and was president of the Clarendon Refining Company, which was sold to the White Oil Corporation. His mother was Miss Anna Katherine Ogden, a native of New York and a member of a prominent family there. His education was obtained in the public and military schools, and he later attended Alleghany College. After leaving college, Mr. Colvin began his business career in the banking business and remained in this line of endeavor from 1910 to 1913, when he engaged in the oil business at Warren, being associated with the Clarendon Refining Com-

pany, which had a capital stock of \$20,000.00 and after six years was sold to the White Oil Corporation for \$1,900,000.00. During this time Mr. Colvin served as vice president and general manager and much credit was given him for the growth and success of this company. In 1918 he went with the Crown Oil and Refining Company as vice president and in 1919 was made vice president of the White Oil Corporation, which position he held until 1921.

Mr. Colvin was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 23rd, 1917, to Miss Elizabeth Bernard, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Robert Young Bernard, a prominent railway supply man. They have two children, Jay Wallace and Ellis Bernard. Mr. Colvin is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Houston Club, and the Methodist Church. Although located in Houston but a short time, Mr. Colvin has become active in the affairs here, and his faith in the future of the city is evidenced by his many investments here.



ALFRED N. LEWIS, pioneer insurance man, has devoted twenty-five years of his life to the insurance business, during which time he has been a keen student of this interesting field of activity, and today is especially fitted to give expert service and advice to his patrons. He conducts his business under the name A. N. Lewis and Company, with offices in the Bankers Mortgage Building, and writes a general line of insurance, representing a group of companies of the best class who give coverage in every field, and service that is unexcelled.

Alfred N. Lewis is a native Texan, born in Galveston, March 21st, 1853, the son of Mr. Allen Lewis (deceased), and Mrs. Caroline (Shaw) Lewis, both natives of Maine. He received his education in the schools of Texas, Maine and Canada. His first business experience was in the cotton compress line, in Houston and Galveston, and was so occupied for about six years. For a period he was ticket agent and in charge of loading and unloading cotton for the S. P., and H. and T. C. Railroads. Following this for two years he was with the Houston Gas Company. He then served as bookkeeper for the Henry Fox Bank of Houston. At the expiration of this employment he entered the insurance business, and for seven years he was with several agencies. About eighteen years ago he engaged in business on his own account, and since that time, by careful attention to the interests of his clients has built up a substantial patronage that has grown from year to year.

On January 8th, 1882, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss M. Cecilia Tonglet, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, and a member of an old New York family. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children: Fannie, now Mrs. A. G. McDonald of Sand Springs, Oklahoma; Lola, now Mrs. R. W. Gillette of Houston, and Harry A. of Houston. The family reside at 4608 Main Street, and are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and while he is primarily a home man, yet he takes the interest of a good citizen in all things going to the betterment, socially, civically and commercially of his native State and Houston.



J. W. Colvin



HUGH BASCOM BERRY has been a resident of Houston and Harris County for many years, where he has taken an active part in public and commercial affairs. Mr. Berry is president of the Noyes Safe and Lock Company, one of the largest firms dealing in bank safes, vault doors, iron and cabinet safes, steel shelving, lockers, filing cases and desks, in the city. The company was established in 1868 by Mr. L. T. Noyes, and is the oldest one in this line in Texas. The Noyes Safe and Lock Company also repair, rebuild and open safes, experts being employed to give the very best of service. Salesmen cover the Gulf Coast of Texas for the firm. Mr. Berry has been prominent in political circles, holding public offices for many years before taking his present position. He was a peace officer in Dallas during the pioneer days of the 80's, when it took a real man to hold his own with the "bad men" of the community.

Mr. Berry was born in Alabama, October 28th, 1867. His father, John F. Berry, also a native of Alabama, came to Texas in 1869, arriving in the Lone Star State via the "Ox Team Route," and settled first in Van Zandt County, later removing to Kaufman County, and still later to Hill County, where he died. Mr. John F. Berry was engaged in farming all his life. His mother was Miss Evelyn Hayes, a member of a prominent family of Tennessee, who also died in Hill County, Texas. His education was obtained in the public schools of Hill County, growing to manhood on his father's farm, where he farmed for several years, and then became engaged in farming for himself, and continued in this line of endeavor until he removed to Dallas.

Mr. Berry was married on August 23rd, 1923, to Mrs. Mary Virena Scott. He has one daughter by a former marriage, Mrs. Pate Schrimshire of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Berry make their home at 716 Willard.

Mr. Berry is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Temple Lodge, No. 4, of Houston. He is also a 32nd degree Mason, Houston Consistory; a Shriner of Arabia Temple, and has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for about thirty-six years, a member of the Dokies and other organizations of the city and State. Mr. Berry has great faith in the future of Houston and believes that the time is near at hand when this city will be come the metropolis of the Southwest.

WILLIAM R. MACFADDEN recently left Houston and the W. R. Pickering Lumber Company to go to Quincy, Illinois, where he is now connected with the J. W. McKee Lumber Company of that city.

Mr. MacFadden was born at Watertown, New York, the fourteenth of June, 1891, son of William E. MacFadden, a contractor and builder, and Frances Rea MacFadden. He was educated in the schools of Watertown and of Cleveland, Ohio, then going to Syracuse University for two years, finishing in 1912. After leaving school going into the contracting business with his father, until 1914. In that year he enlisted in the infantry of the United States Army and was on the Mexican border with General Pershing for over two years. He was then sent to Fort Wayne, at Detroit, Michigan, and after one month there sent to Montgomery, Alabama, where he remained six months. This was followed by three

months at Leon Springs, Texas, and in November, 1918, he was on his way to France, in mid-ocean at the time the Armistice was signed. He returned to the states and was discharged the twenty-third of February, 1919.

After receiving his discharge Mr. MacFadden went with the Harvard Lumber Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining with this firm for four years. The first of January, 1923, he came to Houston to become sales representative for Houston of the W. R. Pickering Lumber Company, remaining with this company until making his present connections.

Mr. MacFadden was married at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1918, to Miss Carra Williams, daughter of H. D. Williams, in the cooperage business there, and Carra Cogswell Williams. Mr. and Mrs. MacFadden have one child, Marjorie. Mr. MacFadden is a member of the Lumbermen's Club.

C. ROSS has a broad knowledge of the principles that govern factory organization, and as manager of the Ross-Carter Grain Company, has demonstrated a genius for management. Mr. Ross is the owner of one-half interest in the Ross-Carter Grain Company, wholesale dealers in all kinds of grain, hay, cotton seed products and rice products. They are manufacturers of corn meal, chicken feed, chops, feed meal, and all kinds of stock feed. The Ross-Carter Grain Company's plant is conveniently located at 2020 Conti Street, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, where they have an elevator storage capacity of twelve thousand bushels. The grinding mill of this company is complete and modern in every detail. Mr. C. M. Carter is associated with Mr. Ross and is the owner of one-half interest in the Ross-Carter Grain Company. Fifteen people are employed by this company, which was incorporated in 1921. The business has increased 400 per cent since its inception.

Mr. Ross was born at Adair, Illinois, in 1884. His father, Eric Ross, was a large land owner and farmer of Illinois. His mother was Miss Addie Reedy, a member of a well known Illinois family. The public schools of Illinois supplied the foundation for Mr. Ross' education; later he attended a normal school, and a business college provided him with his early business training.

Mr. Ross has had a wide and varied business career, which he began as a traveling salesman, handling various lines. He came to Texas and to Houston in 1904, where he was employed by Armour and Company for three years. He then went to Beaumont, where he was engaged in the furniture business for three years, after which he was connected with the Texas Company for three years. He then entered the retail feed business which he continued until 1912, when he started the Waldmen-Ross Grain Company, which he continued until 1921, when he entered his present business. Mr. Ross was married at Cleburne, Texas, to Miss Ethel Lannier, a member of a well known Johnson County family. They have two children, B. C. Ross, Jr., and Bernardine. Mr. and Mrs. Ross reside at 1617 Hardy Street. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Ross is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Turnverein. He has taken an active part in the organizing of the Houston Merchants Exchange, an organization of grain dealers. Mr. Ross has made a name among business associates for his straightforward methods and keenness of judgment.

ROBERT I. COHEN, pioneer merchant of Galveston and vice president of Foley Bros. Dry Goods Company of Houston, has for a period of more than forty years been an active figure in the business and financial circles of Galveston and South Texas. The life of Robert I. Cohen has been singularly typical of the romance of American business and more particularly as it has paralleled the wonderful expansion and development of Texas during the past forty years. The Galveston store of Robert I. Cohen, located at 22nd and Market Streets, was established in 1887. This store employs one hundred people, and occupies a space eighty-five feet wide and one hundred and twenty feet in length, with three floors, and embodies in the stock everything carried in a ready-to-wear store for men, women and children. In 1917 Mr. Cohen with his son, Geo. S. Cohen, purchased the Foley Bros. Dry Goods Company of Houston. This firm carries a complete line of high class merchandise and its popularity as a trading center is evidenced by its rapid growth in business. The Foley Bros. Dry Goods Company occupies three floors and a basement, and recently built a nine-story addition. More than six hundred people are employed and the annual business is over \$2,500,000.00. Other officers of the company are George S. Cohen, president, and F. J. Matzinger, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Cohen was born in London, England, in 1856. His father, Judah Cohen, was for many years engaged in business in London, where he established himself as a dealer in antiques and works of art in 1833. During his life time he was considered one of the best judges in his line in England. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of London, England.

Mr. Cohen was sixteen years of age when he set out on the great adventure of his life with America as his destination, and located in Boston, where for six months he traveled for an English firm. Later he came to Galveston in 1877 and for about four years was employed in the mercantile establishment of Levy and Weis. He began business under the firm name of Cohen and Schram and about one year later went with Levy and Cohen, and then Cohen and Michael. This firm continued for several years when he started in business alone in 1887, under the old Opera House in Galveston, with a stock of men's furnishings. Mr. Cohen's life has been of that abundant kind that overflowed the confines of one big business, and in 1919 he became secretary and treasurer of the Houston Mill and Elevator Company with a capital stock of \$750,000.00, and with a daily capacity of 1800 barrels, which can be increased to 4000 barrels per day. Mr. Cohen is closely connected with the commercial interests of both Galveston and Houston and while he retains his home in Galveston, more of his business interests are centered in Houston.

In 1882 he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Lord. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen have three children: Geo. S., Robert I., Jr., and Gladys. Mr. Cohen has been active in the affairs of both cities and State, and his counsel has been sought and freely given in many great business enterprises, where he is known as one of the progressive, public-spirited citizens and merchants of the Southwest. Beginning as a poor boy he has by hard work and fair dealing reached a position of prominence in the business

world. Yet he has devoted much of his time and means to civic and charitable causes. For years he served as director of the Chamber of Commerce in Galveston, where he organized the Retail Merchants Association. For thirty years he has served as an officer of the Jewish Church there, twenty-five years of which as president; for over thirty-five years he has served as treasurer of the Jewish Charities and now he is also treasurer of the United Charities of his home city. He is a man of a kindly disposition, beloved by his associates and employees, a man rightfully entitled to a position of honor and respect among his fellow citizens in Texas.

JOHAN E. PEARCE has been a resident of Galveston, Texas, for thirty years and is identified with many of the city's most important financial and industrial activities. Mr. Pearce is president, manager and owner of the contracting and stevedoring company bearing his name, which is among the oldest companies of its kind in Galveston. He organized this business in 1903, and is engaged in marine work, loading and unloading vessels of all kinds. Mr. Pearce is president and general manager of the Hotel Galvez Operating Company, which was organized on February 1st, 1922, that leases and operates the Hotel Galvez. This hostelry is one of the largest and best equipped of its kind in the Southwest, with a capacity of five hundred guests and employs more than one hundred and fifty people in its operations. Mr. Pearce is also secretary treasurer and general manager of the Murdock Bath House Company, which owns and operates the Murdock Bath House. This bath house was erected in the spring of 1916, and is among the largest places of its kind on the coast. Mr. Pearce is the sole owner of the Galveston Grand Opera House. His office is located at 108 Security Building, which is the office of the J. E. Pearce Contracting and Stevedoring Company. In 1896, when Mr. Pearce came to Galveston, he was at that time a young man of twenty years, ambitious, and with the stories told of the opportunities to be found in the Lone Star State still ringing in his ears, he accepted work as a telegraph operator for the G. H. & H. Railroad, with offices at 33rd and Mechanic Streets and remained in this position for a period of three years. He then became interested in contracting along the wharf front, and has continued in this field. In July, 1924, Mr. Pearce was elected police and fire commissioner, and served until May, 1925, at which time he was elected mayor of Galveston. During his administration \$3,500,000 has been spent for raising the grade in the area lying West of 39th Street to the city limits; the city is spending \$350,000 in paving, the citizens spending \$700,000 for their share; \$100,000 has been spent in resurfacing; \$75,000 for a new incinerator site and equipment; and \$200,000 for extension of sewers.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Pearce was born at Big Clifty, Grayson County, on March 8th, 1876. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native State.

Mr. Pearce was married at Galveston, Texas, on December 12th, 1909, to Miss Mary K. Pope, a member of a well known Houston family. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce reside at the Hotel Galvez. Mr. Pearce is a member of both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic order, is a Shriner of El Mina Temple, and a member of the Elks Lodge. His mem-



Robert S. Cohen.



bership in the A. F. and A. M. is with Harmony Lodge No. 6 of Galveston. He is also a member of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, Galveston Country Club, and the Artillery Club. In the midst of his private work, Mr. Pearce finds opportunity to give his time and assistance to many improvements of a public nature, and is regarded as one of the Island City's most progressive and public spirited citizens.

GUS I. ARNOLD, 2124 Avenue C, is one of the best known real estate and insurance men in Galveston and has been actively engaged in both lines for many years.

The real estate firm of Dreyfus and Arnold was organized in 1907 and continued as a partnership between Mr. Arnold and Raoul Dreyfus until the death of the latter, which occurred in December, 1916. Mr. Arnold has since conducted the real estate end of the business alone.

In the insurance department Mr. Arnold is associated with Mr. E. E. Rice, under the firm name of Rice and Arnold. Mr. Rice is one of the oldest insurance men in Texas, being past eighty years of age, but is still active and has a remarkable grasp of the firm's business details. This partnership was formed in 1916.

Mr. Arnold is actively engaged in buying and selling city property for his own account and for others, and builds and sells homes, financing the sale on the easy monthly plan of payment. The rental business is an important department also. Mr. Arnold handles the large Darragh estate and other important properties.

A native Texan, Mr. Arnold was born in Galveston on January 19, 1881, a son of Isadore and Maria Anne (Hug) Arnold. His parents were each natives of Alsace-Lorraine and came to Texas in the early days. His father was a Civil War veteran and served in the same command with Mr. Rice, insurance partner with Mr. Arnold. The parents of Mr. Arnold have been dead for several years.

After completing his studies in the public schools at Galveston Mr. Arnold began work in a real estate office and has devoted his entire business career to real estate and insurance. He was connected with several old established firms for some years before engaging in business for himself.

The insurance agency of Rice and Arnold is one of the largest in Galveston, handling the lines of such well known companies as the Continental Insurance Company of New York City, Fidelity Phoenix, London Assurance Corporation, Fire Association of Philadelphia, The Hudson, North River, The Austin Underwriters of the Republic Insurance Company of Texas, The American Fire and Marine Insurance of Galveston, a local company, organized by Galveston interests. Some of the most important buildings of Galveston are protected by policies written by the Rice and Arnold agency.

Mr. Arnold has been more than ordinarily successful in business and is interested in a number of Galveston enterprises. He is secretary of the Peoples Loan and Homestead Company, organized in 1884 and the oldest company of its kind in Galveston, and a director of the Galveston Building and Loan Company, organized in 1890. He takes an active interest in civic and commercial affairs and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Galveston

Artillery Club, Country Club and the Galveston Rotary Club. He is a consistent booster for his native city and believes that Galveston is facing an era of the greatest prosperity it has ever known.

SAM L. MCCARTHY is well known in the financial and business circles of Galveston, where prior to engaging in the banking business, he was for a period of twenty-two years associated with the Mallory Steam Ship Company in this city. He has been engaged in the banking business since 1907, as a partner in the private banking establishment of Ed McCarthy and Company. On May 8th, 1923, Mr. McCarthy was elected to the office of finance and revenue commissioner of Galveston, and as finance commissioner is handling the funds for the grade filling work in the West End. \$1,250,000.00 in bonds have been sold for this work, and is carried out as rapidly as possible. He is also handling the fund of \$100,000.00 for street improvement, which consists of a permanent pavement program, using mostly the rock asphalt paving to replace the mud shell paving, as this form of paving has not proved a success here. A \$125,000.00 bond issue for water works improvement has been successfully terminated in July, 1924, an additional bond issue for \$125,000.00 for a new water works reservoir located on property owned by the city, was placed in effect, also \$300,000.00 for street improvement. Since Mr. McCarthy came into the office of finance commissioner, some of the most important work in the history of the Island City has been undertaken, and will be pushed to a successful conclusion. In addition to his important office with the city and his banking interests, Mr. McCarthy is interested in many other of the city's institutions, and is secretary and treasurer of the Reliance Coffee and Spice Company.

A native Texan, Mr. McCarthy was born at Galveston in 1871, grew to manhood in this city, and practically all his life has been spent here. His father, Thomas R. McCarthy, came to America from Ireland with his parents when six years of age. The family landed in Chicago, and Thomas R. came to Galveston when sixteen years of age, and was among the pioneers in this city in the general contracting business. He served in the Civil War with the Confederate forces. He is known as one of the builders of the Island City, and many buildings stand as a monument to his skill and ingenuity. Mr. McCarthy's mother was Miss Mary Elizabeth Glasscock, a native of Springfield, Illinois, where she was a member of a prominent family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Galveston.

Mr. McCarthy was married at Galveston on April 17th, 1895, to Miss Mary Frances Aguilo, a native of Galveston and a member of a pioneer family. They have three children, Grace, now the wife of Alfonse Kenison, Jr., who operates the oldest Insurance Agency in Texas; Alysa and Samuel A. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy is a member of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce and takes an active interest in this organization. Mr. McCarthy is popular in the business and social circles of Galveston, and is a man of sound judgment, fully competent to manage the high position he holds and the responsibilities involved. He is ever ready to assist in any manner in the advancement and progress of his city, where he is regarded as one of its most public spirited citizens.

DR. GEORGE W. COLLIER, for two decades a leader in the agricultural development of South Texas, has directed his efforts toward the improvement and furthering of the rice raising industry and by his highly successful efforts has become a figure of statewide prominence. Dr. Collier directs his great business interests from Houston, which city has been his home and business headquarters since 1913. The Old River Company, Incorporated, of which Dr. Collier is president, was established in 1902 and operates one of the largest acreages devoted to rice raising in the state and one of the largest irrigation plants in Texas. The plantation of the Old River Company, at Mont Belvieu, includes the cultivation of fourteen thousand acres owned by the company, the irrigation plant covering forty thousand acres. This industry furnishes employment to a force of five hundred laborers and is devoted exclusively to rice raising. D. C. Collier is vice president of the Old River Company, Dr. A. R. Shearer, secretary and R. W. Ford, treasurer.

Dr. Collier also has interests in other enterprises directly connected with the rice raising industry and is vice president of the Pritchard Rice Milling Company. For many years before coming to Houston he was active in rice growing, with its correlated irrigation problems, and his name may also be found in the Gulf Coast oil history. At one time he and his associates owned six hundred and forty acres in the heart of the Saratoga field. He still owns valuable oil lands that will some day be developed. Dr. Collier was for twenty-eight years one of the leading dentists at Beaumont, and while in that city was president of the Texas Bank and Trust Company of Beaumont. He was also a member of the Twenty-fifth State Legislature, in 1897, impressing his influence on much of the important legislation enacted during that time.

Dr. Collier was born in Tyler County, Texas, the eighth of December, 1860, son of Captain James G. Collier, one of the pioneers of that county and formerly a large land owner there, and Elizabeth Wynne (Stewart) Collier. Captain Collier came to Texas in 1850 and died in 1896 at the age of 85 years. He served as a captain in the Indian wars in Florida and in the Civil War on the Confederate side. He was a member of the Texas Legislature, 1856-1857. He was a civil engineer by profession but farmed most of his life in Texas. Those who knew him say he was a man of highest character, unselfish to a fault and of a lovable disposition. His vision was unusual and most of his predictions as to the future greatness of Texas has come true. As early as 1876 he discovered several of the Gulf Coast oil fields and even then realized the future value of the Texas timber stand, but he was more interested in living the kind of life he liked than in making money.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools at Tyler, graduating from the high school, after which he entered the dental college at Atlanta, Georgia, for his dental course, taking his degree there two years later.

Dr. Collier was married in Hardin County, in 1895, to Miss Margaret Salter, daughter of Dugal Salter, pioneer lumberman, and Margaret McMillan Salter. Dr. Collier makes his home in Houston, living at

the Warrington Apartments. He has two sons, D. K. Collier and H. W. Collier, both of whom are prominent in the business world and Masons. D. K. Collier is in business with his father while H. W. Collier is vice president of the Willis Knight Sales Company. Dr. Collier is a York Rite Mason and a member of Elmira Shrine, Galveston.

LE ROY C. TOWLES, senior partner of Towles and Taussig, cotton brokers, while still a young man, has had a wide experience in the cotton business, which began in his father's cotton office in Houston when he was a high school student. Towles and Taussig are brokers of cotton and handle approximately 300,000 bales annually as brokers. Their office is located in the Cotton Exchange Building. The other member of the firm, E. H. Taussig, a native of St. Louis, came to Houston in 1915 and was engaged in the cotton business with the old firm, Inman, Nelms and Company until 1920 when the present firm was organized. During his ten years experience in the cotton business, he has become an authority on the buying and selling of cotton. He was married in May, 1923, to Miss Renza, a native of Natchez, Mississippi. He is the son of J. E. Taussig, president of the Wabash Lines, with headquarters in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Taussig make their home at the Savoy Apartments and attend the Episcopal Church. Mr. Taussig is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, the Houston Cotton Exchange and the Texas Cotton Association.

A native Texan, Mr. Towles was born in Houston, April 7th, 1888. His father, Churchill Towles, came to Texas from Virginia in 1869, and in 1871 came to Houston and started in the cotton business, which was among the first of its kind to be opened here. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and was a member of the old Houston Exchange. Mr. Towles' mother was Miss Mary T. Alden, a native of Indiana who came to Texas in 1875. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Houston, and his first cotton experience was gained in his father's office at Houston while attending school. After leaving high school, he was employed by Felix P. Bath for one year as a buyer, after which he was associated with various firms, and has had an experience of sixteen years in the cotton business, buying, classing, brokerage, shipping, etc., and is considered one of the best posted men on cotton in the city.

Mr. Towles was married at Port Lavaca, Texas, March 15th, 1911, to Miss Lillian Lawrence, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of C. A. Lawrence, owner of all the amusements and concessions at the Port Lavaca resort and a member of one of Texas' oldest families. They have two children, Lawrence and Le Roy C. Towles, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Towles reside at 505 West Main Street. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Towles is a member of the B. P. O. E., Houston Country Club and the Glenbrook Country Club. He is a member of the Houston Cotton Exchange and takes an active interest in the workings of this organization. He is also a member of the Texas Cotton Association. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Towles has great faith in the future of Houston and believes that the city has just laid the foundation for the growth of the port and the city.



Geo. H. Bellier





RW. HORLOCK has spent a life time in the ice business and in point of continuous service is one of the oldest ice men in the State today. Mr. Horlock came to Houston in 1920 and is the owner of the South End Ice Company, located at 1501-1531 West Webster Street.

The big new plant of the South End Ice Company, comprising an entire city block in area, was completed and began operation early in 1923. It is the most thoroughly modern ice plant in Houston and is equipped with the latest and most highly improved machinery for the manufacture of ice. The first unit of the plant has a daily capacity of fifty tons and is located in a modern brick and concrete building sixty-three by eighty-six feet in size. Work on a large cold storage plant was commenced in the summer of 1923 and will be completed and in operation in a few months.

Besides the manufacture of ice the South End Ice Company maintains a complete organization for wholesale and retail distribution of its product. A large fleet of delivery trucks serves the retail consumers and considerable quantities of ice is shipped to various towns of South Texas.

Mr. Horlock is a native of Texas and was born at Navasota, in 1873, son of R. A. and Ella Lyon Horlock. He attended the public schools and high school at Navasota and then engaged in business with his father, who has operated an oil mill at Navasota since 1872. In 1886 his father established an ice plant and becoming associated with his father immediately after finishing high school Mr. Horlock learned the details of the manufacture and distribution of ice from the ground up.

In 1906 Mr. Horlock associated himself with Mr. Hugh Hamilton of the Houston Ice and Brewing Company and remained with him until his death in 1922. They operated electric light plants in San Benito, Harlingen, Somerville, Bryan, Mexia, Teague, Groesbeck, with transmission lines to Thornton, Wortham and Cooleage. In addition they had ice plants at Bryan and Groesbeck. Since Mr. Hamilton's death the above properties have been sold by Mr. Horlock.

His years of experience has enabled him to take advantage of every saving possible in the manufacturing department and by giving the business his personal attention he has achieved an exceptional degree of success.

In 1893 Mr. Horlock was married at Navasota to Miss Eula Knox, daughter of T. J. and Elizabeth Knox. They have four children, Frank, Robert, Vera, now Mrs. Carl Eckhardt, and Sue Ella.

Mr. Horlock is a stickler for the very best in quality and service and probably works harder than any man employed by his company. When he came to Houston it was with the determination to give to the people of this city the best and purest ice possible at the lowest price consistent with good business principles and in this he has abundantly succeeded. While one of the youngest ice companies in the city, his establishment already ranks, in volume of business, with most of the older companies. That this is so is indicated by the fact that in order to supply the demand for Mr. Horlock's product it has been necessary to double the capacity of the plant. A unique feature of the new plant is the addition of a large cooling tower.

While devoting almost his entire time to his busi-

ness, Mr. Horlock maintains an active interest in many of the civic activities of the city. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Rotary Club.



LEE LA FERNEY, while still a young man, has become well known in the oil industry and occupies an important position with one of the largest independent companies in Houston. He has practically grown up in the oil business, having spent most of his business career in this line of work.

Mr. La Ferney is secretary of the Crown Oil and Refining Company, and superintendent of its refining plant that was erected in 1919, actual operations beginning early in 1920. The plant is located at Pasadena and occupies a tract of land comprising seventy-five acres located in the heart of the ship channel industrial district and has a frontage of twelve hundred feet on the ship channel. Modern docks are provided for loading and unloading tank steamers carrying cargoes of crude and fuel oil and other petroleum products and the plant is complete and modern in every detail with a daily capacity of three thousand barrels of crude. A total of one hundred and twenty-five employees are engaged in the manufacture of lubricating oil, gas oil, fuel oil and other by-products of coastal crude, which is used exclusively in the Houston plant of the Crown Oil and Refining Company. A large tank farm located a mile from the refinery provides eight hundred thousand barrels of storage with a pipe line running to the plant. The company has an exceptionally large export trade, and supplies fuel oil for many ships touching at the port of Houston. The other officers of the company are: Jesse Stickel, president, and F. C. Clark, vice president and treasurer.

Mr. La Ferney is a native of Missouri and was born at New Madrid on August 1, 1889. He is a son of Louis and Julia La Ferney and received his education in the public schools and high school at New Madrid and at a commercial college where he specialized in accounting. His father is a well known farmer and land owner at New Madrid and has resided there for many years.

After completing his studies, Mr. La Ferney was employed as an accountant in the auditing department of the board of equalization at Saint Louis, Missouri, for several years and was also connected with other large institutions there in a similar capacity. In 1909 he came to Texas and was associated with the Pierce Oil Corporation at Texas City for twelve years. In 1920 he came to Houston and became identified with the Crown Oil and Refining Company and in the same year was made superintendent of the Houston plant, later becoming secretary also.

Mr. La Ferney has had many years experience in the refining business and is thoroughly posted in every detail of the operation of a modern refinery. He has also been thoroughly trained as an accountant and is an expert in this line of work, which enables him to determine the actual cost of every detail of operations, an indispensable requisite of successful refinery operation.

Mr. La Ferney has won the respect and confidence of men many years his senior and his future is assured in the refining industry. He is a consistent booster for Houston and predicts that the city will become the greatest oil center of the Southwest.

HENRY HARRISON FORD, better known to his friends as Harry Ford, has been for many years a resident of Houston and a factor in commercial and civic activities here as well as an authority on questions concerning the hay industry of more than local prominence. Mr. Ford has been more than a decade a wholesale hay dealer, handling prairie hay exclusively, and has built up an extensive trade in this commodity. He sells in car load lots only, and supplies many large industrial concerns, such as the Freeport Sulphur Company, a large user of hay in connection with the mining of sulphur, as well as selling to the commercial dealer and to the United States government. Mr. Ford has become well known as an expert in all matters pertaining to the hay business and is thoroughly conversant with every phase of this great industry. He has perhaps done more for the development of the hay resources of the Lone Star State, especially in South Texas, than any man in the state.

Mr. Ford was also for a number of years active in the oil business, first with the Mound Oil Company, as manager and it was largely through his efforts, aided by his father, that the first well was drilled at Hoskins Mound. Following this he was interested in drilling some twenty-five or thirty wells in Brazoria County, and while drilling these wells discovered the sulphur in Brazoria County, the mining of which is now one of the leading industries there. After more than a decade spent in developing the oil resources of the state he became interested in the hay industry, and has since been active in this line.

Henry Harrison Ford was born at Jasper, Texas, the sixth of June, 1881, son of T. W. and Mary Ford, his father, a prominent attorney of Houston until his recent retirement. Mr. Ford began his education in the public schools of Jasper, later, when the family removed to Houston, in 1890, attending the Houston public schools. After graduating from the Houston high school he attended the University of Texas for two years, at the expiration of which he began his active business career,

Mr. Ford was married at Alvin, Texas, in 1915, to Miss Natalia Wellborn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wellborn, formerly residents of Temple, Texas, but now retired and living at Alvin. Mr. and Mrs. Ford live at 705 Hathaway Avenue, and have three children, Henry H. Ford, Jr., Kenneth B. and Frank Goss Ford. Mr. Ford is a member of the First Methodist Church, and takes an active part in Church and Sunday School work as president of the Men's Bible Class. He is a director of the Dispatch Publishing Company and The Mound Company, owners of sulphur and oil land in Brazoria County, was formerly general manager and treasurer of the Texas Hay Association, and fraternally is a Mason, both York and Scottish Rites and is a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is also a member of the Rotary Club, the Houston Club and the River Oaks Country Club. Mr. Ford is the type of business man whose influence in the community is beneficial, and he is a firm believer in the future of his city. His activities in the hay industry have made him known throughout the state and he has many friends, both in Houston and elsewhere.

K. SAUNDERS has since 1919 been an active figure in the business and manufacturing circles of Houston, Texas, where he is the executive head of one of the most important plants of its kind in this part of the State. As President of the Southwest Furniture and Manufacturing Company, Inc., he has had much to do with the success of this organization. The Southwest Furniture and Manufacturing Company, Inc., the plant of which is located at 6300 Harrisburg Boulevard, are manufacturers of bed springs, coil springs, metal coat hangers, mattresses, automobile seats and kindred merchandise. The main offices are located at Commerce and Hamilton Streets. The manufacturing plant occupies about ten thousand square feet of floor space and an average of eighteen experienced people are employed there. The company has a modern, fire-proof building, three stories in height, covering about forty-five thousand square feet of floor space, at 1901 Commerce. This building is new and up-to-date in every particular, built for this firm and their offices; display rooms and warehouse facilities are of the very latest in efficiency for the handling of their large stocks of merchandise. The territory covered by this firm consists of all of South Texas and Western Louisiana. Mr. C. D. Miller, well known in the business circles of South Texas, is the Secretary of the Southwest Furniture and Manufacturing Company, Inc.

A native Texan, Mr. Saunders was born at Galveston on September 11th, 1886. His father, J. H. Saunders, was a native of Louisiana, where he was a member of a well known family. His mother, Mrs. Ann (Blair) Saunders, was a member of a prominent family of the State of Mississippi. His early education was obtained in the schools of Galveston, after which he became a student of the University of Missouri. After leaving college, Mr. Saunders studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced this profession for a period of three years. He later became associated with the Royal Indemnity Company in their Texas office and a few years later was promoted by this company and went to their New York office. He remained with this organization until he entered the World War. In 1916 he enlisted in the French army, remaining with this branch of the service until June 16th, 1917, when he entered the United States army, and remained until May, 1919, when he was discharged and returned to Texas, becoming associated with the present organization during that year.

Mr. Saunders was married at Waco, Texas, on May 20th, 1919, to Miss Mabel Chambers, a daughter of John Chambers (now deceased), and her mother, now Mrs. Tom Padgett of Waco, was a member of a pioneer Texas family. They have one child—Mary Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders reside at 111 Branard Street. Mr. Saunders is a member of the A. F. and A. M., is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, with membership in Arabia Temple Shrine of Houston. He is also a member of the Houston Country Club, the University Club and many other of the city's social, civic and commercial organizations. He believes Houston is destined to become the greatest city of the Southwest.



N. H. Ford.



JAMES H. B. HOUSE. Ambition and determination, coupled with strict attention to business and devotion to duty are the characteristics which have marked the successful business career of James H. B. House, of Houston, Texas. He is Water Commissioner of this city, by which he is held in high esteem for his work covering a period of four years. Mr. House was first elected to this office in 1920 and in 1922 was re-elected, and during his regime in this office many changes have taken place in this important city department for the good of the entire citizenship. All the water supply for Houston is now obtained from deep wells, no surface water being used. Five large pumping plants, including one colossal central plant, are constantly in use to supply the city with good water, and during the summer months the amount used per day is about 17,000,000 gallons. Twenty-four thousand meters have been installed in the city and Mr. House has eighty-five employees in his present departmental work who read meters and mail bills of the users, and at present the entire city is piped with water. It is said by experts that the Houston water works system is among the best and most complete to be found in the entire country, and the pressure even in emergencies has always been found to be adequate. The House name is inseparably interwoven with the various municipal improvements of the city, and Mr. House is no exception to the rule of the family in this particular.

Houston is the city of Mr. House's birth, which occurred November 9, 1879, and he is a member of one of the oldest, most highly respected, and progressive families of this city and State. His grandfather, T. W. House, Sr., came to Houston in 1837, where he continued to reside until his death in 1880, and during this period has been threaded through the history of this city the sheen of accomplishments, financial, industrial, charitable and educational that are accredited to the members of the House family. Mr. House's father, T. W. House, Jr., also a native of Houston, was born in this city on February 2, 1846, and died in August, 1923. He attended the private schools of Houston and when sixteen years of age was sent to England to finish his education. In his business activities Mr. House repeated the successes of his father, and later he purchased the interest of his brothers in the bank founded by his father, T. W. House, Sr., and devoted his entire time to this bank until it became one of the largest financial institutions in the State. During the panic in 1907, the bank failed, after which Mr. House devoted the remainder of his life's activities to the raising of sugar cane on his plantation at Arcola, Texas. During the Wilson administration he was Postmaster at Houston. His wife was Miss Ruth Nicholson, of Bastrop, Texas, a member of a prominent Texas family, but of English parentage. Col. E. M. House, of New York and Washington, one of the most prominent citizens of the United States, is an Uncle of the subject of this sketch. Mr. James H. B. House's early education was obtained in the private schools of Houston, after which he attended Webb School for Boys, at Bell Buckle, near Nashville, Tennessee. He later became a student at Princeton University and graduated from this college in the class of 1902 with the B. A. degree, after which he returned to Houston and entered his father's private banking establishment,

known as the T. W. House Bank. He started at the very bottom of this institution, but before entering the service as a regular employe, he had worked at the bank during spare hours while attending school and during vacation periods. He worked in the different departments, and was later made Assistant Cashier, holding this position up to the time of the failure of the bank in 1907, when he found himself without money or position. With perseverance, which has ever been a dominant feature of Mr. House's character, with a host of friends added to this, he started his business life anew. He was appointed Receiver by the Court for the Aqua Pura Bottling Company, and later became Manager for this company. He remained in this position for two years, and then with his brother, T. W. House, Jr., engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business, and continued in this line of activity until he was elected to the office of Water Commissioner of the city of Houston in 1920. Before the failure of the T. W. House Bank, Mr. House was connected as officer and director of many of the largest financial institutions in the city.

Mr. House was married at Sherman, Texas, in April, 1904, to Miss Ethel Cook, a daughter of George Cook, well known in the business circles of North Texas. Mr. and Mrs. House reside at 811 Richmond Street. Mr. House is very active in the B. P. O. E., being a Trustee of this organization, and Past Exalted Ruler.



ALBERT HAMBURGER, pioneer resident of Houston, and veteran laundry owner of this city, has been identified with this important industry for more than a quarter of a century, taking part in all public spirited movements and in the development of the laundry industry. Mr. Hamburger is secretary and treasurer of the Model Laundry Company, established at Houston in 1896 as a partnership, with Mr. Hamburger and Gus Dreyling as proprietors. In 1912 this business was incorporated with Mr. Dreyling as president, Mr. Fox as vice president, J. W. Lockett, second vice president, and Mr. Hamburger as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Fox and Mr. Lockett own one share each. Mr. Hamburger, with Mr. Dreyling, built up this industry, from a small beginning, until now the Model Laundry ranks as one of the largest in the state, occupying a modern, three-story and basement plant at 602 Prairie Avenue, with eighty-two by one hundred and fifty feet of floor space on each floor. They employ from one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and sixty-five employees at all times and run twenty-three delivery routes in Houston, operating twenty-six cars. The Model Laundry is equipped throughout with the latest type of power machinery, and uses much special equipment, giving a number of separate services to the housewife. Each of these services, designed to meet a special need, meets with the approval of the customers, and has a large patronage.

Mr. Hamburger was born in Alabama, in 1871, and educated in the public schools of that state. He came to Houston in 1891 and went with Si. Packard in his laundry, five years later going in with Mr. Dreyling and establishing the Model Laundry. He has since been with this organization. Mr. Hamburger also has other business interests in Houston, and takes part in all movements for the development and progress of the city.



W. L. PEARSON came to Houston in 1909 and since that time has been prominently identified with the business interests of this city and of South Texas. Mr. Pearson is president of W. L. Pearson and Company, Inc., highway contractors and builders with office at 827 First National Bank Building. Most of the work of this firm is in South Texas and they are doing a vast amount of work in the Rio Grande Valley. They have large equipment and are able to handle any size or kind of highway construction. During 1922 this firm completed road construction to the value of \$1,500,000.00; in 1923, their business was about the same amount, while in 1926 their contracts will likely exceed these other years. Other officers of the W. L. Pearson and Company, Inc. are Sam R. Merrill, vice president; H. C. McCall, J. P. Miller and M. B. Trefflich, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Pearson was born in Bristol, England, September 13th, 1884. His father, Samuel Pearson, was a well known Congregational minister and came to America in 1885. His mother was Miss Fannie Paske a member of a prominent English family. His early education was obtained in public and private schools, and in 1901 he entered the University of Michigan and remained a student of that institution until 1905 when he graduated with the B. S. degree, as a civil engineer. After leaving college, Mr. Pearson entered the employ of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Detroit, where he remained from 1906 to 1908 and during this period he was in the engineering department. In 1909 he came to Houston and engaged in building, contracting and general construction, and in 1916 he entered the business of road contracting and highway construction and has continued in this line of work exclusively since that time. Mr. Pearson has a very able and efficient organization and all business is handled under his personal supervision.

Mr. Pearson was married in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in April, 1905, to Miss Ruey M. Webster, a daughter of Dr. Morse E. Webster and Hattie Hale Webster, well known citizens of Grand Rapids. They have four children, Morse, seventeen years of age; Ruey Virginia, aged twelve years; and Patricia and Marian (twins) seven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson reside at 3804 Mount Vernon Street. Mr. Pearson is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Houston Engineers Club, Rotary Club, River Oaks Country Club, Houston Club and the University Club. He has great faith in the future of Houston, and believes it will soon become the leading city of the Southwest. Mr. Pearson is popular in the business circles of the city, and through his pleasing personality has made a host of friends in the South Texas country.



L. COAN, for many years one of a group of business men who have taken a leading part in shaping affairs at Houston, and whose development program has been a real factor in civic growth, was until his retirement from active business identified with enterprises of wide scope. Mr. Coan was deeply interested in the expansion and development of Houston and it was his policy to buy large tracts of land, improve and make residence property of it and place the lots on the market, thus becoming one of the constructive builders of the city. Mr. Coan was the

highest type of realtor and during his activity in this business closed some of the largest deals consummated during that time, making a specialty of ranches and farm lands as well as the development of acreage tracts. In this latter phase of the business a wide range of expert knowledge is required, for it is not only necessary to have an accurate knowledge of land values and be able to predict the trend of future building operations, but the realtor must know something of development work as applied to engineering, water, light and street car extensions and be able to visualize the completed work. With all these things Mr. Coan was especially familiar and by temperament was essentially a builder. In giving to Houston these additions, made possible by the use of his money for development work, he was a public benefactor and entitled to his profits. He was also a factor in the banking world and was one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank and a director of that institution until his retirement from active business. He now owns several large plantations and ranches in this section, as well as business and residence property and spends his time looking after these interests.

Mr. Coan was born at Chicago, Illinois, in 1867, the son of Sylvester Coan, a native of Indiana, who spent the latter part of his life in Chicago, and Lottie Coan. After finishing his education, Mr. Coan entered the real estate business, selling lands in the Mississippi Valley and maintaining his headquarters in Chicago and Indiana. This developed into a venture on a large scale and Mr. Coan became known as one of the largest land dealers in Illinois and Indiana, handling property all over the United States. During that period he bought and sold lands in almost every state in the Union and owned large tracts of land in the Lone Star State long before he ever thought of coming here. Retiring from that business, he and his family spent two years touring over the United States, locating in Houston in 1909, where he re-entered the real estate business as an independent operator. He was impressed with the development opportunities offered in this city and for a decade spent his time in buying and developing tracts of land and in placing these new additions on the market. He has recently retired and devotes his time to looking after his interests.

Mr. Coan was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Mary Walker, native of that state, and until her death in 1915, Mr. Coan's constant companion and inspiration. She took a deep interest in his development projects and was a real partner in every sense of the word. Mr. and Mrs. Coan had three children, Lottie, wife of W. R. Davis, a resident of Houston; Glenn A. Coan and I. W. Coan. Mr. Coan makes his home at 48 Waugh Drive. He is the type of man who made business not only a business but a hobby and he often says "that his business was his club, his wife his fraternal society." His activities since becoming a resident of Houston have placed him in the ranks of the real builders of the city, and to him Houston is indebted for new residence districts, for street car extensions and public improvements. He has made many friends here, men who share his enthusiasm and who in their lives and viewpoint are a stimulating lesson in civic pride.



W. H. Pearson





ANTON BRUNNER, a resident of Houston for almost three scores of years, has a life story that reads more like fiction than a story that is founded on actual facts. Mr. Brunner came to America with his parents and three other children; the family landed at Galveston and shortly afterwards, came to a farm near Houston. Both parents died during their first year in America, and the children were all separated and taken into the homes of strangers to be raised. Mr. Brunner first went to work on a farm with his wife's people and remained there for five years, when he came to Houston, and learned the shoemaker's trade, and together with the time spent in learning the trade, was engaged in this work for fourteen years. At the age of twenty-seven years he entered business for himself, made and repaired shoes, and later on also sold factory-made shoes, which at that time were scarce and difficult to secure. His business slowly increased until finally he had one of the leading shoe stores in Houston in its day, and he prospered. All of the money he could spare outside of his business, he invested in real estate, acquiring much property, which has become very valuable. Mr. Brunner is the father of the Brunner Addition and has the distinction of being the first man to open an addition and sell city lots, in or around Houston. Mr. Brunner first purchased acreage in the county outside of Houston, and after same had enhanced in value, he sold it and purchased city property, and has been very successful in all his business ventures. Mr. Brunner is regarded as an expert on land values, and his advice along this line is frequently sought by both business men and laymen. Mr. Brunner retired from active business pursuits in 1892.

Mr. Brunner was born in Bavaria, July 16th, 1841. His parents, Joseph Brunner and Katherine Brunner, were well known citizens of Bavaria. His opportunities for securing an education were meager, and the education which he secured later in life, was entirely through self help.

Mr. Brunner was married in Houston, February 25th, 1870, to Miss Bertha Bethje, who was born in 1850. Her father, C. L. Bethje, died in 1876, and her mother, who was Miss Louise Schirman, died in 1867. They have four children, Mrs. A. E. Kiesling, Louis A. Brunner, Mrs. Lillian Harper and Miss Rose Brunner. Mr. and Mrs. Brunner reside at 3616 Garrett Street. Mrs. Brunner has had a varied business career, and worked very hard in her early life in order to hold together the property left to her by her parents. She has always been active in a business way and much of the success achieved, is due to her able business qualifications and constant application to her work, and now in the evening of her life, she is reaping her reward of her work, by collecting rents from more than thirty tenants. Mr. Brunner is a member of the Houston Turnverein, and was President and Treasurer of this organization in the order named for many years, and is the oldest living member of this organization. He is also a member of the Sangerbund, in which he has always taken an active interest, and is also the oldest living member of this organization. Mr. and Mrs. Brunner have traveled a great deal in this country, and have traveled extensively in Europe, during the several trips they have taken abroad. Mr. Brunner has always found opportunity to give his time and assistance to many movements of a public nature, and having tasted poverty in his

earlier years, he is in sympathy with those who toil. Having risen from the ranks, he has the deepest interest in the man who aspires to better his condition, and is at all times ready and willing to render helpful service to his fellow man. His mature experience, wise counsel, sterling qualities of character and high ideals have always been an inspiration to his children and his friends, and in the evening of his life and in the city where he has achieved his success he can now "draw the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams."



PAUL M. CARROLL has for more than a decade been associated with the floral industry in Houston, and the floral establishment at 914 Texas Avenue bearing his name is the leading floral store in the city. The Houston Floral Company, Inc., of which Mr. Carroll is treasurer and general manager, was established about twenty years ago, and taken over by Mr. Carroll in 1915. The "Carroll-Florist" establishment at 914 Texas Avenue is the city retail store where the stock of the Houston Floral Company, Inc., is displayed and sold. Mr. Carroll has an immense trade in funeral, wedding and house decorations, which he furnishes in all quantities and designs. The Houston Floral Company, Inc., sell to both the wholesale and retail trade. This company has thirty thousand square feet of glass, and three acres of plants and flowers grown in the open. Mr. Carroll specializes in roses, but raises Easter lilies, chrysanthemums, ferns and all kinds of shrubs. Mr. Carroll employs eight people in his "Carroll-Florist" store, which is the most centrally located establishment of its kind in the city, and the Houston Floral Company, Inc., employs seven people, and their trade consists almost entirely of city sales. Other officers of the Houston Floral Company, Inc., are F. R. Carroll, president; L. M. Carroll, vice president, and Judge Albert Roberts, secretary.

A native Texan, Mr. Carroll was born at Waco in 1890. His father, A. B. Carroll, came to Texas from Oklahoma and was a large land owner and farmer. His mother was Miss Martha Borden, a member of a well-known North Carolina family. Mr. Carroll's education was obtained in the public schools of Enid and Guthrie, Oklahoma. When seventeen years of age, Mr. Carroll left Oklahoma and began his business career in Nebraska, where he remained until 1912, when he came to Texas and to Houston. For three years he was associated with various floral establishments of the city, and in 1915 started in business for himself, by establishing the Houston Floral Company, Inc.

Mr. Carroll was married in Houston in 1917 to Miss Lula Bowman, a daughter of Silas Bowman, well known in the dairying industry of Harris County. They have three children—Paul M. Carroll, Jr., 5 years of age; Stacey, 3 years old, and Martha Jane, aged 1 year. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll reside at 1219 Dumble Street. Mr. Carroll is a member of the Scottish Rite body of the A. F. & A. M., and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple. In social organizations, he holds membership in the Kiwanis Club, Salesmanship Club and the Glenbrook Country Club. Mr. Carroll has always been interested in every agency having for its object the greater development and civic improvement of Houston, and he believes the future for this city is one of unlimited possibilities for continued growth and prosperity.



FRANK HEIDELBERG of Houston, Texas, is a pioneer contractor and builder of this city, having been engaged in general contracting here since 1889, and many of the buildings constructed in the early days of this city are the result of his handicraft. Mr. Heidelberg heads the partnership firm of F. Heidelberg and Son, with offices located at 3317 San Jacinto Street. He has practically retired from active business pursuits and his son, Mr. F. T. Heidelberg, is the active member of the firm, taking complete charge of the business. During the long period in which Mr. Heidelberg has been engaged in the building industry here, he has built many business houses, hotels, warehouses and residences in all parts of Houston which will ever remain a monument to his skill as a builder. He built the first real business houses ever constructed here, long before Houston had become the magnificent city, which it is today and has been for some years.

A native of Germany, Mr. Heidelberg was born on January 11th, 1858. His father, Charles Heidelberg (deceased), also a native of Germany, was active in the commercial life of his city and country. His mother, Mrs. Susanna (Schmidt) Heidelberg, was a member of a prominent family of the Fatherland. His education was obtained in the schools of Germany. Before leaving Germany, Mr. Heidelberg served two years in the army of his native country, from 1879 to 1881. He started his business career in Germany as a cabinet maker, serving his apprenticeship under some of the most skilled artisans of that country. After coming to America and to Texas, he started in carpenter work, continuing in this line of activity for a few years before engaging in the contracting and building business.

Mr. Heidelberg was married at Houston, Texas, on November 6th, 1884, to Miss Lena Behrens, a native of Houston, Texas, and a daughter of F. W. Behrens, who was also a native of Germany. Her mother, Wilhemina Fisher Behrens, was born in Germany and was a member of a well known family of that country. They have four children, two boys and two girls: Fred M., a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is an engineer with the American Smelting Company of El Paso, Texas; Frank T., educated in A. and M. College, engaged in business with his father; Cecil M., at home and Willie L., now wife of L. P. Bessinger of Houston. In addition to being a builder of homes, Mr. Heidelberg has aided in the development of Houston, where his advice and counsel has been sought along the many lines of development which this city has experienced since Mr. Heidelberg saw fit to cast his lot on the banks of Buffalo Bayou. From time to time he has invested in Houston real estate and today he owns considerable property here, some of which is now within the business section. His faith in Houston has grown with each year and it is one of the joys of his life to have lived to see his dreams of the "Magnolia City" come true, the Metropolis of the Southwest.



WILLIAM P. HAMMERSMITH, president, treasurer and manager of the Hammersmith Bros., Inc., of Houston, is one of the best known shoe men in the state, where he has been engaged in the shoe business all his life. The Hammersmith Bros. was established in

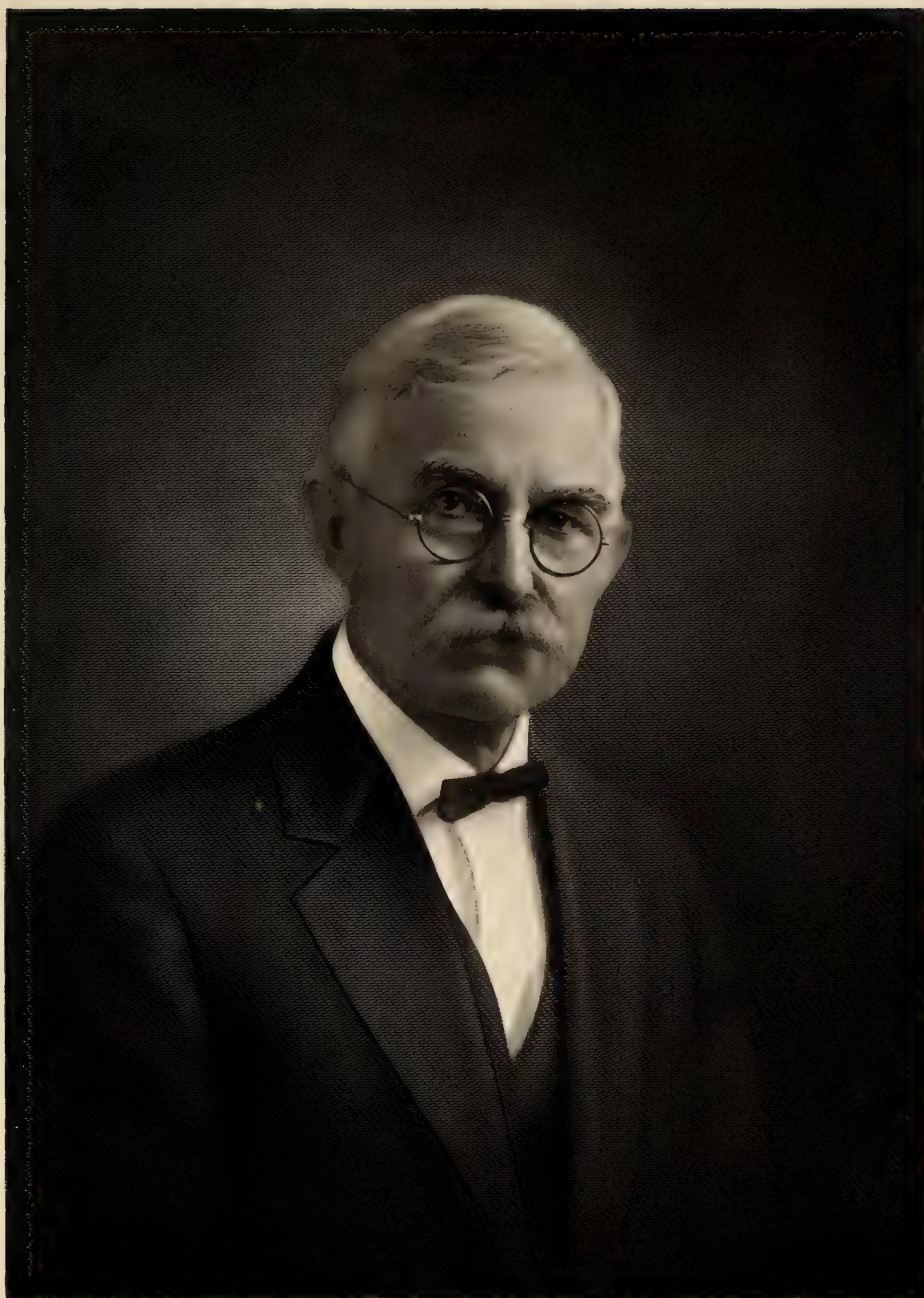
Houston in 1908 and since that time their business has grown steadily. This firm carries a complete line of men's, women's and children's shoes, and has one of the finest and most artistic stores in Houston, where the Hammersmith shoes need no introduction to the public, as they have been known throughout Texas since 1866, when the first Hammersmith shoe house was established in Belton, by Peter Hammersmith, Mr. Hammersmith's father. Peter Hammersmith was not only a pioneer settler of Texas but was a pioneer among men of his vocation. When the sons grew to manhood, they joined their father in the business and the firm was known as Peter Hammersmith & Sons. In 1899 the Hammersmith Bros. opened a store in Galveston between Twenty-second and Twenty-third on Market Street, which has two floors each with a floor space of 22 by 100 feet. Twelve experienced people are employed in this store. The Houston store of Hammersmith Bros., Inc. is located at 303 Main Street and has two floors, the sales floor, 25 by 100 feet, and the stock floor, 50 by 100 feet. Hammersmith Bros., Inc. employ thirty people in this store. Other officers of the company are J. P. Hammersmith, vice president, and E. Bryan, secretary.

A native Texan, Mr. Hammersmith was born at Belton in 1870. His father, Peter Hammersmith, was born in Mulheim on the Rhine, in Germany, and came to the United States as a boy and settled in Mississippi. He enlisted and served throughout the Civil War in the Army of the Confederacy. In 1866, he came to Belton, Texas, enduring all the privations of the pioneer settlers, and engaged in the shoe business; making all the shoes he sold, until a few years later when he was able to obtain the manufactured shoes, then he sold the manufactured article instead of "the home made" kind. Later in life, he retired and the sons continued the business. His mother was Miss Minerva Burris, a native of Bell County. Mr. Hammersmith's education was obtained in private institutions of Bell County. No public schools were in existence in Bell County at that time.

Mr. Hammersmith has devoted all the energy and skill of his life to the shoe business which he began as a boy in his father's store, and he knows shoes as few men know them. He was married in Newport, Arkansas, in 1895 to Miss Ida Halstead, a member of a well known Newport family. Mr. Hammersmith is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in Belton Lodge. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., with membership in Lodge No. 126 of Galveston. In the midst of his private work, Mr. Hammersmith finds opportunity to give his time and assistance to many movements of a public nature, and is interested in all agencies working for the civic betterment of Houston.



JAMES W. RUGELEY of Bay City, Texas, has been actively engaged in cotton ginning and buying and selling of cotton in Matagorda County for almost fifteen years and is the leading cotton man here. Mr. Rugeley is the president and owner of the James W. Rugeley Gin Company and gins cotton, buys and sells the fleecy staple and sells cotton seed, etc. The capacity of the James W. Rugeley Gin Company is one hundred and fifty bales of cotton for twenty-four hours. As many as forty people are employed at the gin plant during the ginning season when good



F. Heidelberg



cotton crops are made. Mr. Rugeley grew up in the cotton farming business and the cattle industry. In 1911, he established this firm by himself, and also owns the Sweeney Cotton Company at Sweeney, Texas, the Wadsworth Gin Company and the Matagorda Gin Company. Mr. Rugeley owns in fee, three hundred and forty-seven acres of good farm land which he has cultivated by tenants.

A native Texan, Mr. Rugeley was born in Matagorda County, in November, 1874. His father, Frank Rugeley, also a native of the Lone Star State, was one of the leading cotton and cattle men of this portion of the State. His grandfather, John Rugeley, came to Texas from Alabama in 1839, and was a pioneer planter and cattle raiser of South Texas. His mother was Miss Fannie Wolcott, a member of an early Texas family, and was reared and educated in this State. His education was obtained in the public schools of South Texas.

Mr. Rugeley was married at Bay City, Texas, on June 6th, 1906, to Miss Kate Sargent, a member of one of Texas' oldest families, who came here in 1836. They have two children: Wolcott Rugeley and Jane. Mr. Rugeley is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in the Scottish Rite body of this order at Galveston and is a member of Arabia Temple Shrine of Houston. Mr. Rugeley is president of the Bay City Chamber of Commerce, and is active in the interest of this organization, and is a member of the Rotary Club of this city. Mr. Rugeley never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for the Gulf Coast Country, and he is regarded as one of the most progressive men of this community, ever ready to assist in any move for the progress and advancement of his city and State. He has done much in this section of the State to stimulate the growing of cotton, and the use of modern methods in its cultivation. His cotton gins are all equipped with modern machinery, and it is his belief that a convenient cotton gin is a big incentive to the average farmer in growing the fleecy staple, and a good market place for same is the next essential. It is his belief also that cotton will always remain the money crop of Texas regardless of the vast amount of diversification which the State now has in all portions. In the cotton industry of this portion of the State, Mr. Rugeley is a leader and is a steadfast exponent of the highest standards of cotton dealing.



D. HARRIS of Bay City, Texas, has for several years been active in the fig growing industry of Matagorda County and South Texas. In 1923, Mr. Harris became connected with the U. S. Bond and Mortgage Company of Dallas, a subsidiary of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, which owns approximately 2,400 acres of the rich and fertile Caney Valley soil, lying in and around the town of Pledger. This soil, being especially adapted to the growing of figs, resulted in the planting of a 125-acre orchard in 1923. New preserving plants are to be erected which will adequately take care of the increased production, the finished product finding a ready market at very profitable prices. This land was selected for its many advantages, being located on the Southern Pacific Railroad which offers, with its efficient facilities, to co-operate in every way to make this enterprise outstanding from every viewpoint. Fer-

tility of soil and perfect drainage are very valuable assets to this acreage. It is estimated that the orchards at the age of three years, planted in this soil are easily valued at \$500.00 per acre. This going enterprise, with its increased acreage, will in the near future, become one of the largest developments of its kind in the entire Gulf Coast section.

Mr. Harris assisted in the organization of the San Leon Fig Orchard Company of Galveston, and is one of its largest stockholders. It now owns approximately 300 acres of growing orchards with much additional acreage to plant. This company is incorporated for \$75,000.00 and is owned by a small group of Galveston citizens—being one of the largest privately owned fig enterprises in the Gulf Coast section. A large preserving plant is now being organized to handle the fast increasing production. The properties of this company are located at San Leon, in Galveston County.

Mr. Harris now has a 100-acre fig orchard of his own, with additional acreage for development, which is located several miles east of Bay City, in the Caney Valley. It is reaching a high state of production.

Mr. Harris, with several of his friends are organizing a company at Bay City, for the construction and operation of a large preserving plant, which will handle all the figs grown in this section.

Mr. Harris has, for several years, been connected with the H. Kempner Cotton Firm of Galveston, one of the largest cotton concerns in the country, acting as their buyer in Matagorda County and adjoining territory.

A native Texan, Mr. Harris was born in Fort Bend County on February 21st, 1888. His father, Dr. R. L. Harris, came to Texas when fourteen years of age—grew to manhood and obtained his degree to practice medicine in this State. Dr. R. L. Harris was well known as a physician, planter and cattle man. Mr. Harris' early education was obtained in the public schools after which he became a student of the Southwestern University at Georgetown, attending for four years.

Mr. Harris was married at Calvert, Texas, on November 2nd, 1909, to Miss Irene Gamill, a member of a prominent family of Central Texas. Mr. Harris has been prominently identified with the farming and cattle industries in South Texas. He is a member of the Bay City Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club, the Fig Growers Association, and is the vice president of the Association of Fig Industries of Texas, which he helped to organize. The object of this organization is to keep the fig industry clean in every way, to keep down fake promoters, help real builders and investors and to build up a market for the product. This organization has the backing and support of the real fig men of the State, and is working diligently to get rid of the bad methods and crooked business. Mr. Harris is a conservative leader in this great industry and understands all the branches of the business. He gives his entire personal attention to the development of what he and his associates believe will soon become one of the leading industries of the South Texas territory. Perhaps no man in Texas has done more toward the development of the fig industry in this State than has E. D. Harris of Bay City, Texas.



LKE L. HILL, although a comparatively recent addition to the business circles of Houston, has entered into the spirit of the Southwestern Metropolis and has been a factor in building up a large business. Mr. Hill came to Houston in 1923 as Manager of the Gulf Coast Division of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company. Prior to coming to Houston, Mr. Hill was District Manager at Beaumont for the same company, and had occupied that position since December, 1922. Mr. Hill's office is located in the Bankers Mortgage Building, and his business has grown rapidly since the establishment of the Houston office. Forty agencies are maintained in this division, all of which are under the supervision of Mr. Hill. The Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company is the largest southern life insurance company, and among the thirty largest in the United States. Its home office is housed in a \$2,000,000 structure which it built from surplus earnings and is the largest building between Washington, D. C., and New Orleans. The company has \$250,000,000 of business on its books and its investments in Texas is 200 per cent more than required under the Robertson Law. Mr. Hill directly supervises these investments in the Gulf Coast section. He started his business career as a mere boy in the railroad service, and continued in this work for twenty years, during which time he served in the traffic and transportation departments, and reached the top in this line of work. He came to Orange, Texas, in 1915, and established the Ford Agency there. He was the Ford dealer in that prosperous East Texas city for seven years and was interested in various other business activities during his residence there. He was very active in civic work and all work for the good of Orange County, and served as chairman of the Good Roads Committee which built the concrete road to Beaumont. During the last two years in which he resided at Orange, Mr. Hill was General Manager of the Orange Chamber of Commerce, and his regime as Manager of this organization was one great accomplishment. He remained as Manager of this body until he became associated with the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, when he removed to Beaumont.

A native of Kansas, Mr. Hill was born in McCune on June 26, 1881. His father, E. Page Hill (deceased), was a native of Illinois, but spent the greater portion of his life in Kansas, where he was widely known in the business circles as a producer of soft coal. His mother was Miss Margaret McCune, a member of a prominent family of Kansas. His education was obtained in the public schools, which he left at a very early age in order to enter the business world, and the liberal education which he has received was entirely through self help.

Mr. Hill was married at Kansas City, Missouri, on November 8, 1911, to Miss Cora Showalter, a native of Kansas, and a member of a well known family of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Hill reside at 4206 Walker Avenue. Mr. Hill is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in the Blue Lodge of Orange and has attained the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite bodies of Galveston, and is a member of El Mina Temple Shrine of Galveston, and of the B. P. O. E. of Orange. In 1925 he served as President of the Houston Life Underwriters Association. Mr. Hill is ambitious for his company, and his city, and is an untiring worker for the good and ad-

vancement of both. Wherever he has resided he has taken a keen interest in civic and business affairs, and his influence has already been felt in this city.



HOMER L. HOLCOMBE has been identified with the automobile industry of Houston for almost a decade and is the owner of "Holcombe," which was formerly known as the Auto Laundry and Storage Company. "Holcombe" is a service station above the average, located at Texas Avenue and Caroline Street, which dispenses the highest grade gasoline and lubricating oils. They also carry a stock of genuine Ford parts, auto accessories, Federal tires and tubes, and do body and frame work and auto repairing. The building has been completely remodeled and better equipped to give service to Mr. Holcombe's many patrons, and now has twenty thousand square feet of floor space, with auto storage and repairs, where only men skilled in this particular work are employed. "Holcombe" is open to the public twenty-four hours daily, and ten experienced men are employed to serve his patrons. In 1913, Mr. Holcombe established a small auto shop on the Harrisburg Boulevard, and later was engaged in his present business at other locations, before coming here, and for several years owned and operated at his present location the Auto Laundry and Storage Company, and since the remodeling of his building, Mr. Holcombe is now fitted to serve the general public and his many patrons promptly and efficiently. The same tow-in and wreck service, formerly the feature of his business, is still maintained.

Mr. Holcombe was born in Birmingham, Alabama, on April 9, 1890. His father, R. S. Holcombe, was for many years well known in the business circles of that State, where he was a member of a pioneer family. Mr. Oscar Holcombe, the Mayor of Houston, is a brother of Mr. Holcombe. His education was obtained in the public schools of San Antonio, Texas, and soon after coming to Houston, his health became bad and he returned to San Antonio, where his physicians thought there was little chance for his life, but he entered the automobile industry at San Antonio, and was for several years with the Cadillac Company there, where he worked in all the mechanical departments of their plant and later, was made trouble man for the Cadillac Automobile Company. In 1911 he again returned to Houston and worked for his brother, Mayor Oscar Holcombe, who at that time was one of the best known and successful contractors and builders of Houston, and remained in this line of endeavor with his brother until 1913, when he entered the automobile industry for himself, and has met with success.

Mr. Holcombe was married in San Antonio, Texas, December 25, 1912, to Miss Dorothy Maude Hart, a native of Missouri, but had been reared and educated in the Lone Star State. They have three children, Homer L. Holcombe, Jr., Thelma Lucile and Dorothy Inez. Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe reside at 1304 Hadley Avenue. In the midst of his private work, Mr. Holcombe finds opportunity to give his time and assistance to many movements of a public nature, and is always in the forefront when any matter having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston is to be looked after, and he believes that this city will continue to grow until it will become the leading city of the entire Southwest.



J. Hill



A. GRIEVES came to Houston in 1904 to become associated with the Myers-Spalti Manufacturing Company, which from a small beginning, has become one of the largest manufacturing plants of its kind in the Southwest. Mr. Grievess is Secretary of the Myers-Spalti Manufacturing Company, but his duties cover the entire plant. The Myers-Spalti Company was organized in 1904, and represents an investment of more than one million dollars. It is located on Runnels Street and covers several acres of ground, where practically everything in the furniture line is manufactured. It is modern in every particular and equipped with all conveniences and contrivances for the manufacture of furniture, and only first-class artisans are employed in any of the various branches of the plant.

Mr. Grievess was born at Indianola, Iowa, on October 18, 1880. His father, S. L. Grievess (deceased) was for many years engaged in the stock raising business in Iowa and was well known in the business circles of that State. His mother was Miss Mary L. Larsh, a member of a prominent family of Iowa. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native State, and soon after leaving school, Mr. Grievess began his business career in the furniture store of Oliver-Myers at Indianola, Iowa, and remained with this well known firm until they sold out there and removed to Texas. Mr. Grievess remained with the firm who purchased the Oliver-Myers establishment for two years, when he came to Houston on the request of Mr. Myers, who had bought a small factory here in 1904, and Mr. Grievess started in this small factory. As the plant grew, Mr. Grievess was advanced, and was later made Secretary of the company, and has remained in this position since that time.

Mr. Grievess was married in Houston, March 12, 1905, to Miss Maggie Henderson, a native of the Lone Star State, and a daughter of W. H. Henderson, of Dallas, in which city she was reared and educated. They have one son, J. A. Grievess, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Grievess reside at 3402 Crawford Street. Mr. Grievess is a member of the T. P. A. and takes an active interest in this organization. Mr. Grievess has spent his entire life in the various branches of the furniture business and is regarded as one of the best men in his line in the country. He is popular in the business and social circles of Houston and with the employees of the company, who regard him as their personal friend.



H. HEYMAN came to Houston twelve years ago and since that time has been the directing head of one of the largest wholesale lumber companies in the city, specializing in hard wood, and is firmly established as a business man who makes his influence felt in every branch of this important industry. Mr. Heyman is the owner of the American Timber Products Company, which he organized in 1912, and has since operated. The American Timber Products Company does a wholesale business exclusively, selling only in car load lots. All kinds of lumber and timber products are handled, the company buying lumber all over East Texas direct from the mills, especially the medium and small mills, and selling direct to the consumer in all parts of the United States. A large volume of business is handled annually, and a force of salesmen and other employees retained to

conduct the business in the most efficient manner. The company does an export business with the British Isles and countries on the European continent. The offices of the American Timber Products Company are in the Union National Bank Building.

Mr. Heyman was born in Germany, in 1879, and came to America in 1904. His education had been received in the schools of his native country, where he attended both public and private schools. After coming to the United States he located at New Orleans, and for seven or eight years was identified with the lumber business there. He came to Houston in 1912, shortly after his arrival establishing the American Timber Products Company, which he has since owned. Mr. Heyman is recognized as one of the most progressive men in the lumber industry, and has built up his large trade through his business methods, consistently operating his business in an efficient manner, and making a point of giving his customers the best. Mr. Heyman makes his home at 410 Fargo Avenue.



HUGH H. GALLOWAY has for the past several years been actively identified with South Texas banking affairs, coming with the Public National Bank as assistant cashier on February 1st, 1924. Before becoming associated with the Public National Bank, Mr. Galloway was active vice president of the First Capitol State Bank of West Columbia, Texas.

Hugh H. Galloway was born at Round Mountain, Texas, in August, 1892, son of N. C. and Sue Galloway. His father was in the general merchandise business for many years, and is one of the best known men of his community. He now makes his home at Marble Falls. Mr. Galloway was educated in the public schools at Llano, Texas, graduating from the high school there, after which he engaged in the general mercantile business at Marble Falls for six years. He enlisted in the army in April, 1917, in the Second Texas Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division, and was sent to Camp Bowie, and later to the Mexican border, where he remained for one year. He was then sent to Jacksonville, Florida, with the I. M. C., remaining there for eight months, after which he spent three months at Syracuse, New York, going from there to Newport News, Virginia, where he remained until 1919. He was discharged the twenty-fourth of September, 1919, as lieutenant. After receiving his discharge at Fort Sam Houston, Mr. Galloway went to West Columbia and entered the banking business with the Guaranty State Bank, remaining with them until the merger with the First Capitol State Bank in 1922, becoming vice president of the consolidated banks, serving in this capacity until coming with the Public National Bank at Houston.

Mr. Galloway was married at Marble Falls, Texas, the twenty-sixth of October, 1921, to Miss Lucile Yett, daughter of Dr. J. R. and Mrs. Ollie Yett. Dr. Yett is a prominent physician, banker and rancher of Marble Falls, and is known throughout this section. Mr. and Mrs. Galloway make their home at 1114 Fairview Avenue. Mr. Galloway has made many friends since coming to Houston. In financial circles he impresses all who know him as a young man of sound business ability and conservative financial policies, well qualified to fill the position he now holds.



CURTIS B. JAPHET, one of the younger men engaged in the oil business with headquarters in Houston, has already become successful as an independent operator. In 1924 he was one of the organizers of the Japhet Production Company, of which he is vice president and field superintendent. The company has production in the El Dorado, Arkansas, fields. In 1925, with his associates he organized the National Drilling Company of which he is secretary and treasurer. This company is engaged in contract drilling in the El Dorado, Arkansas, fields. Mr. Japhet personally owns the F. H. Scott lease on which he has production. There are several well defined pay sands in this section and he is planning to drill additional wells there later. His operations in this section are conducted under the name of the C. B. Japhet Oil Company. In addition to his oil interests Mr. Japhet is director of the Harrisburg State Bank.

A native of Houston, Mr. Japhet was born on April 11th, 1898, and is a son of Dan A. and Martha (Kosse) Japhet. His father for many years has been one of the leading oil operators of the coastal field and the famous Japhet lease of twenty acres is known to oil men all over the country. This tract has produced already more than a million barrels of oil. The elder Japhet is a director in two of the leading banks of Houston and has extensive holdings of business property and other real estate in Houston. Mr. Japhet's mother, formerly Miss Martha Kosse, is a native of Houston and a daughter of Max Kosse, pioneer citizen of the town of Kosse, and for whom this well known oil town was named.

Mr. Japhet received his education in the Houston public schools and high school and at the A. and M. College of Texas, where he was stationed during his service in the Automobile Transport Corps of the United States army during the war. After receiving his discharge from the army, he entered the oil fields at West Columbia with his father and when the latter disposed of his holdings there he became connected with the Hyde Production Company and later with the Humble Oil and Refining Company. In 1921 he engaged in business for himself and has offices at 1001 State National Bank Building.

Unlimited energy and good judgment has resulted in Mr. Japhet forging rapidly to the front in the oil industry. During the few years he has been engaged in business for himself, he has achieved a success that would be considered exceptional for a much older and more experienced operator. Thoroughly imbued with the Houston spirit, he looks upon this city as the logical oil center of the Southwest and this, coupled with its commanding position as a distributing center for oil well supplies and splendid shipping facilities for export business, is destined, he believes, to make Houston a city of half a million inhabitants in the next few years.

Mr. Japhet is unmarried and resides at 704 Jefferson Avenue, Houston.



RICHARD DOZIER has had a wide and varied business career and prior to entering his present business was one of Houston's leading insurance men, being chief executive of one of the representative companies of this city.

Mr. Dozier is secretary and manager of the Fraternal Credit Union with offices at 1016 Keystone Building, which is the only institution of its kind in Texas, and was chartered under the laws of Texas in September, 1923. The main object of the Fraternal Credit Union is: to promote thrift among its members, to provide credit facilities to its members, to loan money for provident purposes on easy terms and to create the desire and stimulate the habit of regular, systematic saving. This organization, although young, has a large membership and is growing. Other officers of the Fraternal Credit Union are: Ewing H. Lancaster, president, and Tom H. Crawford, vice president. In its operation and control, the Credit Union is a "bank in miniature" concerned in the small questions of credit, loans at low interest rate, long time and installment repayments in small amounts to members. Mr. Dozier began his business career as a very young man in the grain business at Baltimore, where he remained for ten years. He then went to Newport News, New Jersey, where for one and one-half years he was engaged in the building of ships. He then entered the army of the United States and engaged in the Spanish-American War and was assigned to the Fifth Corps, First Division and First Brigade. After the close of the Spanish-American War, and he had received his discharge, he located in New Orleans, where he engaged in the insurance business. He later went to Beaumont, Texas, and from that place removed to Houston and began his career in the insurance business in this city. Besides representing many of the strongest and oldest insurance companies, he was president of the Gulf Mutual Life Insurance Company and also president of the American Industrial Banking Company, and many other organizations of Houston, with which he remained active until he organized the Fraternal Credit Union.

Mr. Dozier was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, on November 5th, 1863. His father, Richard Dozier, also a native of South Carolina, was a graduate of Yale College and one of the most prominent lawyers of his time. He was also engaged in the banking business and for several years was state senator of his native state. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Exum, a member of a prominent South Carolina family. Both his parents are now deceased. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native state, after which he became a student at Sewanee University and later entered the University of South Carolina and graduated from that institution in the class of 1882 with the B. S. degree.

Mr. Dozier was married in Georgia on September 7th, 1899, to Miss Luella Chalifour, a member of a well known Louisiana family. Mr. and Mrs. Dozier reside at 1504 San Jacinto Street. Mr. Dozier is a member of the A. F. and A. F. and for the past five years has served as secretary of Temple Blue Lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a past chancellor of this organization. In social organizations he holds membership in the City and County Club and the United Spanish War Veterans. Mr. Dozier has since coming to Houston identified himself with the business life as well as the fraternal and social life of this city and is regarded as one of Houston's most progressive and public-spirited citizens.



Curtis B Japhet



C. HUNT, for more than a decade a leader in maritime activities at Houston and a factor in the constructive development of this city, has been for almost a quarter of a century allied with important industrial and commercial affairs here. Mr. Hunt is engaged in the shipping business, but handling principally cotton, cotton products, lumber and rice, as agent for the International Mercantile Marine Lines, the White Star, Red Star, Atlantic Transport, White Star Dominion, American Lines, the Frederick Leyland Company, Ltd. and the Harrison Steamship Line, commonly known as the Joint Service. Mr. Hunt has given careful attention to the economic handling of exports, and during the years that he has spent in the shipping business has been largely instrumental in making Houston a shipping point of primary importance. He maintains his offices at 806-7 Cotton Exchange Building, where he directs his extensive shipping activities. Mr. Hunt was one of the organizers and the first chairman of the Maritime Committee of the Houston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, and has also held other positions of importance to maritime interests and the general prosperity of the city. While primarily a shipping man, Mr. Hunt takes a great interest in the civic and commercial world.

W. C. Hunt was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, the sixth of October, 1882. His father, E. R. Hunt, a native of Boston, lived in New Orleans most of his life, his death occurring in that city. His mother, before her marriage Miss Emma Cutter, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and now makes her home at New Orleans. Mr. Hunt attended the public schools of his native city, later going to Tulane University, where he rounded out his education. He came to Houston around 1900 and was a factor in the cattle and ranching industry for a decade prior to entering the shipping business.

Mr. Hunt was married at Houston, the third of December, 1913, to Miss Erma Jones, daughter of one of the most prominent pioneer families of Houston. Her mother, Mrs. S. B. Jones, makes Houston her home and is a large property owner here. Mrs. Hunt is a sister of Judge Murray B. Jones, well known throughout the state as a jurist. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt reside at 24 Courtland Place, where they have one of the most attractive homes in the city. They have one child, Effie Jones Hunt. Mr. Hunt is a Delta Tau Delta, of Tulane, and a member of the Houston Country Club and the Cotton Exchange. He takes a great interest in all progressive movements, particularly those affecting maritime activities, and is a man of many distinctions in the commercial and civic world.



JAMES S. BURK, civil engineer of Houston, has for more than a quarter of a century been practicing his profession in this city, where he has had charge of some of the largest drainage and irrigation projects in the state. Mr. Burk specializes mostly in drainage systems, irrigation plants and levee construction and is supervising the construction of four drainage districts which are nearing completion. Mr. Burk is regarded as the leading drainage engineer in Texas and has been twice appointed by the governor of Texas as the representative for this state to the National Drainage Congress.

Mr. Burk was born at Somerset, Kentucky in 1868. His father, James S. Burk, was a large land owner and extensive farmer of Missouri. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Summers, a member of a prominent Kentucky family. Mr. Burk's early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Huntsville, Missouri. Later, he was a student for two years of the University of Missouri and graduated from that institution with the degree of L. L. B. After leaving college, Mr. Burk engaged in engineering and constructing in St. Louis for two years, and then went on the construction of different dikes and revetment work on the Mississippi River, and remained in this work for three years. He then came to Texas and to Houston and for two years was engaged in civil engineering for railroads. Mr. Burk was civil engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad for the first railroad from Houston to Galveston. Following this work for railroads, he has been engaged in general engineering work and was for four years city engineer at Palestine, Texas. For the past several years, Mr. Burk has devoted his time to drainage, irrigation and levee work.

Mr. Burk saw service in the Spanish-American War and also the World War. In the Spanish-American War, he was a member of the Third United States Volunteers and Engineers and served one year in this war, several months of which time was in Cuba. Mr. Burk enlisted in the World War May 20th, 1917 and was discharged in September, 1919. He entered with the rank of captain and was discharged as a major and was re-commissioned as lieutenant colonel of engineers, which commission he now holds. During the World War, he spent almost two years in France with the Attached Headquarters Engineering Corps A. E. F. Mr. Burk is commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Houston and is president of the United States Officers Club of Houston. Mr. Burk was invited to come to Austin in order to advise at the conference held to consider the state-wide reclamation of the state to prevent the overflow of waters, which practically every year entails a loss to the people of this state amounting to millions of dollars.

Mr. Burk was married in Houston in 1913 to Miss Agnes Duke, a daughter of Preston Duke, who is well known in Tennessee and who came to this state from Tennessee. Mr. Burk is very optimistic as to the future of Houston and South Texas, and he believes with the proper drainage system and irrigation, the lands of South Texas would be equal for farming purposes to those of any country in the world.



ARTHUR STEWART VANDERVOORT, JR., one of the progressive young business men of Houston, since establishing his business headquarters in this city, has become a factor in commercial activities. Mr. Vandervoort has been identified with the oil activities in Texas, and has made a careful study of the industry from every angle. He has been able to use this knowledge advantageously in his business operations.

Arthur Stewart Vandervoort, Jr., was born in Houston in 1890, son of A. S. and Margurite Usher Vandervoort, the elder Mr. Vandervoort being a well known business man of this city. Mr. Vandervoort received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Houston, and after graduating from the

high school here, was a student in A. and M. College for four years. He then went to the oil fields to learn the intricacies of the oil business from every angle, and to make a special study of cable and rotary drilling. With close application to detail he soon mastered the problems confronting the oil operator, and after four years thus engaged, returned to Houston. He went with the Byers Company immediately on his return, holding various positions in the different departments, and was made manager of the Southwestern District on January 1st, 1922.

Mr. Vandervoort has taken an active interest in social and civic affairs at Houston, and is one of the popular members of his social set. He is a member of the University Club, in Dallas and Houston, having spent a year in the former city as representative of the Byers Company. He is also a member of the Houston Country Club, and resides at 1409 Wentworth. Mr. Vandervoort, in the short time that he has been identified with activities at Houston, has made many friends, and is considered by the older men of the business world to have an exceptionally bright future. His policy of fair dealing and business integrity has made him a large circle of friends.



MACO STEWART, JR., business man and Attorney-at-Law, came to Dallas from Galveston during the latter part of 1923, when the new law firm of Burgess, Owsley, Storey and Stewart was formed, with offices located in the Stewart Building. Mr. Stewart was admitted to the bar in 1919, and, prior to his removal to Dallas, was associated with the Stewart Attorneys, of Galveston, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio and El Paso, which is headed by his father, Maco Stewart, Sr., and was engaged in the general practice of law. Mr. Stewart is regarded as one of the leaders among the younger lawyers of the state, and is vice-president of the Stewart Title Guaranty Company, which is the largest company of its kind in the South, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, this company maintaining offices at Galveston, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio and El Paso, Texas. Mr. Stewart was also a member of the Texas legislature from the Galveston district, being one of the youngest members of this important body. He is president of the Texas and Ohio Drilling Company, which has large oil and gas interests in Texas and Ohio, both in the developed and undeveloped territory of these states. He is associated with his father in his various interests throughout Texas, among which may be numbered the Guaranty Building and Loan Company, the Gulf Fisheries Company and the Galveston City Company. The latter-named corporation enjoys the distinction of having its charter signed by General Sam Houston on sheepskin in the days of the Republic of Texas. This company was created in 1837, and incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Texas in 1841; it owned the city of Galveston, which it laid out, and is still engaged in business in the Island City. Maco Stewart, Jr., is also vice-president of the Stewart Syndicate, which is the owner of valuable oil holdings in the State of Texas, and was a director of the Texas State League of Building and Loan Associations when it was first formed. Mr. Stewart saw service during the World War, and while a student of the University of Texas, left this institution in

order to enter the conflict, and has the distinction of being the first man from the University of Texas to enter the World War. He was in the aviation branch and served overseas with distinction as Captain of the First Marine Aviation Force on the Belgium front. He was associated with the late Theodore Roosevelt in forming an overseas force, and would have served on the Colonel's staff had that distinguished personage been allowed permission to aid the Allies. He was vice-commander of the American Legion in Texas and was appointed on the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, and helped materially to promulgate its policies of Americanism. The arrangements for forming the present law partnership were started by Mr. Owsley, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Storey at the San Francisco Legion Convention, and details were worked out after their return to Texas. Mr. Stewart's removal to Dallas was necessitated by the increase in the business of the Dallas office of the Stewart Title Guaranty Company, calling for the presence in Dallas of one of the vice-presidents. George T. Burgess, formerly of Galveston, has, for some time, been counsel for Stewart Title Guaranty Company, at Dallas. Alvin M. Owsley, former commander of the American Legion, is a native of Denton, Texas, and was elected to this important post at New Orleans in 1922. He relinquished this post at the San Francisco convention, after one of the most strenuous years ever spent by a legion Commander, making a trip to Europe during his tenure of office. He was endorsed by Texas to be the vice-presidential candidate of the Democratic party. The other member of the firm, Robert G. Storey, of Tyler, Texas, is a former assistant attorney general of Texas, and well-known in the legal circles of the state and Regent of the University of Texas.

A native Texan, Mr. Stewart was born at Galveston, on October 28th, 1896. His father, Maco Stewart, Sr., is one of the leading attorneys and financiers of the state. He is president of the Stewart Title Guaranty Company, and associated with many other of Texas' leading financial and industrial institutions, and is regarded as one of the outstanding Empire builders of the Lone Star State. Maco Stewart, Junior's mother, was Miss Lillian C. Moore, of Alabama (deceased since 1916) and a member of one of the most prominent families of that state; her mother was a Warren, one of the oldest families of Virginia. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Galveston, after which he attended the West Texas Military College, and Culver Military Academy, and later became a student of the University of Texas, leaving that institution in order to enter the World War.

In social organizations, Mr. Stewart is a member of the Galveston Country Club, the Artillery Club, Dallas Athletic Club, Dallas University Club and Kappa Alpha Fraternity of the University of Texas. Mr. Stewart has always been popular in the social and business circles of Galveston and Dallas, is well-known throughout the state, where he has many friends. While Mr. Stewart is a member of one of the best known and most prominent families of Texas, and is proud of the fact, yet he believes that every man should build up his own character and reputation, and, in this matter, he is standing on his own feet, and is making a wonderful success in the fields in which he is active.



Waco Stewart Jr.



NEILL T. MASTERSON has for many years been prominently identified with the business interests of Houston and of Texas. He has devoted considerable attention to the development of the Rio Grande Valley, where he owns large tracts of land. The Neill T. Masterson holdings he purchased some years ago, when he foresaw the possibilities of this part of the State. With a view to letting the people throughout the country know about the wonders of the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, and in order to further develop this country, which not only rivals the famous valleys of California, but is superior in many ways, excursions are conducted from Kansas City, and many come and view the "Magic Valley," invest and locate in this great fruit belt of Texas. Mr. Masterson's personal office is located in the First National Bank. He also maintains offices in Kansas City, where he has a representative and also a Southern office at Harlingen, Texas. In the Rio Grande Valley every kind of fruit, berry and vegetable is grown successfully, but the specialty in this portion of the State is the citrus tree, where in the orchards which are old enough to bear fruit there is more grapefruit produced and this fruit is of better quality than any other section of the country has ever produced. Even the far-famed delta of the Nile, the ultra rich section of tropical Mexico, India and Brazil, have no better soils than those found in the long, narrow strip of land known as the Magic Valley of the lower Rio Grande, and the climate is ideal for agriculture and horticulture. The climate is idyllic for either summer or winter, and the touring public is fast awakening to the advantage of making the Rio Grande Valley its year around playground. The average annual rainfall in the Lower Rio Grande country is twenty-three inches. The convenience to the larger markets of the United States is much in favor of this section, being 2,000 miles nearer to Eastern Seaboard points than is California and 1,000 miles nearer to Chicago and other central-western cities. The citrus industry is now on a commercial basis, and the many beautiful groves of citrus fruit trees make it a show place for all tourists and home-seekers. In the unirrigated district, just outside the valley proper, is a dry farming section which is coming to the front as a citrus growing district, thereby demonstrating the fact that irrigation is not entirely a necessity. The returns from the orchards that are bearing, is perhaps larger than from any other Texas crop, and it is a fact that trees of grapefruit are grown in the valley producing almost two thousand fruits at one time.

A native Texan, Mr. Masterson was born in Brazoria County, June 1st, 1885. His father, H. Masterson (deceased), was also a native of the Lone Star State and for more than a quarter of a century was engaged in the real estate business in Brazoria County. His mother was Miss Sallie Turner, a member of a prominent and pioneer Texas family. His early education was obtained in the Houston public schools, after which he took a preparatory course at the A. and M. College. He then became a student of the Washington and Lee University and graduated from this institution with the B. L. degree, in the class of 1904, after which he took a post-graduate course at the University of Texas. After finishing college, Mr. Masterson came to Houston and engaged in business, in which he was

successful, and which he continued until he felt that he should give his time and attention to his large holdings in the Rio Grande Valley.

Mr. Masterson was married in Houston in 1906 to Miss Libby Johnston, a member of a prominent Houston family. They have three children: Neill T. Masterson, Jr.; Elizabeth and Harris. Mr. Masterson is a member of the college fraternity Sigma Nu, the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the Houston Chamber of Commerce, and the Episcopal Church. He is regarded as one of the enterprising and progressive men of Texas and his work in the development of the Rio Grande Valley has been worth much to the State of Texas.



K. WARREN, veteran lumberman and crate manufacturer, has for a number of years been one of a group of lumbermen who have taken a leading part in shaping industrial affairs at Houston, where he is well known throughout the lumber industry. Mr. Warren is vice president and manager of the Anderson Lumber Company, one of the large wholesale lumber corporations of South Texas. This firm was established and incorporated in 1922, and in addition to conducting an extensive wholesale lumber business they also operate a manufacturing business, and make flooring, siding, ceiling, and all kinds of mill work. The lumber is shipped in the rough from the saw mills, and is finished in the plant here. They do an extensive building business, selling many of the completed structures to better home owners. This plant, located at the H. B. & T. R. R. and Race Street, occupies a site of five acres with buildings covering twenty thousand square feet, and has both railroad frontage and frontage on the Houston Ship Channel. The Anderson Lumber Company has fifteen employees. D. C. Anderson is president and treasurer of the company. J. K. Warren, vice president, and J. F. Bahr, secretary.

Mr. Warren began in the lumber business in Michigan, with the Cobbs & Mitchell Lumber Company, and with the Cummer Lumber Company. While in that state he created the Cummer folding onion crate, at Cadillac, Michigan, in 1894, making and putting on the market the first of those crates offered to the trade. They are now used exclusively in shipping onions. He came to Texas in 1905, and located in Paris, where he built a large plant, with five hundred operatives, and engaged in the manufacture of the Cummer folding onion crate. He came to Houston in 1918 and has since engaged in the wholesale and manufacturing lumber business here, operating a number of small saw mills. When the Anderson Lumber Company was organized in 1922 he came with this firm as vice president and manager.

Mr. Warren was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1870, son of Homer and Rebecca (Hoar) Warren. He was educated in the schools of his native State, and later, after the family removed to Michigan, attended Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Michigan. After finishing there he entered on his career in the lumber industry.

Mr. Warren was married at Cadillac, Michigan, in 1894, to Miss May McClelland, daughter of Fred L. and Carrie McClelland, her father a railroad engineer there. They have four children, Miriam, Fred, Harold and Maurice. The family live at 4803 Fannin Street and attend the Methodist Church.



B. SHARP, one of the younger members of the oil fraternity, and well known in business and social circles in South Texas, has been identified with the various branches of the petroleum industry since his vacation days as a school boy. In this manner he became familiar with the many intricacies of the profession. This practical experience has been helpful in his various undertakings. He was associated with the Republic Production Company for some time and is now president of the Security Royalty Company, and is vice president of the Mission Sales Corporation.

A native Texan, Mr. Sharp was born in Dallas, November 8th, 1896. His father, W. B. Sharp, Sr., (deceased since 1912), was also a native Texan, and a pioneer oil man of this State. He was one of the first operators at Corsicana in 1895. He operated with his brother, James Sharp, under the name of Sharp Brothers, at Corsicana and Spindletop. He afterward became identified with J. S. Cullinan and operated the famous Shoe String Lease. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Cullinan and James Sharp were the chief owners of the Producers Oil Company, which had the same owners as The Texas Company, in which company he was one of the board of directors and one of the founders. His mother was Miss Estelle Boughton, a member of a prominent family of Michigan. She maintains her beautiful residence in Houston, but spends the greater part of her time in New York and in Europe. Mr. Sharp's early education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, later he was a student of the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and then attended the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University and completed his courses here in the year of 1921. In order to learn the oil business from the ground up, and to take in every phase of it, Mr. Sharp worked for several summers in the oil fields with The Texas Company and other oil companies. After his discharge from the army, he worked at West Columbia with the Humble Producing Department as driller, helper and at other duties in the fields, and continues to spend a great deal of his time in the oil fields. In November, 1922, he entered the oil well contracting business and did considerable drill-ink in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. In January, 1924, he sold his contracting business to Gordon Folwell and Dickson. During the development of the Wortham field he was active here in the interests of the Republic Production Company.

Mr. Sharp enlisted in the World War as a private and was assigned to the 36th Division, and received his training at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth. He went overseas with this division and landed in Brest, France, in June, 1918, and was with the 36th Division during all the time it was at the front, and participated in the battle at Champagne and others where this division was in action. He was discharged as second lieutenant of the 133rd Machine Gun Battalion of the 36th Division in June, 1919, and returned to Yale University where he completed his studies.

Mr. Sharp was married in Houston, January 10th, 1923, to Miss Patty H. Lummis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lummis (deceased), and a member of a pioneer Texas family. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have one daughter, Stelle Boughton. Mr. Sharp is a member of the Yale College fraternity, Chi

Phi, Allegro Club, Houston Riding and Polo Club, the Houston Country Club, River Oaks Country Club, Houston Club, the University Club and Christ Episcopal Church.



ARCH MACDONALD, capitalist, with offices in the Chronicle Building, came to Houston in 1900 and during the time that he was active, was of the leading timber men in Texas, and now practically retired from active business, is devoting his time to his own personal affairs. Mr. MacDonald owns 25,000 acres of land in East Texas, also large tracts of timber land in Mexico. He has 350,000,000 feet of timber in the Republic of Mexico and expects to build a paper mill there for the manufacture of paper from the spruce timber which he owns. From 1900 to 1912, Mr. MacDonald was actively engaged in the timber business, and operated largely in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Mexico. During this period, he was also engaged in the banking business and was one of the organizers of the Union National Bank, National Bank of Commerce and the Bankers Trust Company, which is now known as the Bankers Mortgage Company, and the Texas Trust Company. Mr. MacDonald was also a director in the Merchants National Bank and one of the promoters of this institution. He is a stockholder in the Rice Hotel and many other local projects.

Mr. MacDonald was born in Bay City, Michigan, on September 7th, 1880. His father, Roderick MacDonald (deceased since 1910), was a prominent lumber man in Michigan, and came to Waco, Texas, in 1900 and was active in the timber business in the Lone Star State until his death. His mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Mary E. Ramsey, a member of a well known Michigan family; she died in 1919. His education was obtained in the high schools of St. Louis, Colorado Springs and Detroit.

Mr. MacDonald has spent practically all his business life in the timber business and knows timber as few men know it. From 1898 to 1900 he operated in timber in Arkansas and Louisiana from his headquarters in St. Louis. After coming to Texas he spent about ten years in fifteen East Texas counties, and knew every saw mill in that country, the amount of timber each mill cut each year, and estimated, inspected and invested. Mr. MacDonald handled 150,000 acres or one billion feet of lumber in East Texas, also much in Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. MacDonald has always been regarded as a far-sighted business man, with keen perception, and quick and capable judgment. During the time that he was on the board of the Union National Bank, he urged the erection of the Union National Bank Building, and due to his persistence in the matter, the building was erected.

Mr. MacDonald was married at Colorado Springs, October, 1901, to Miss Mae Cassady, a native of Colorado Springs, and a daughter of J. B. Cassady, for many years connected with the Continental Oil Company, and a niece of Senator Harry Cassady, on the budget commission of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald have two residences and divide their time between the two, Bay Ridge and Broodmoor, Colorado. Mr. MacDonald is a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, the Broodmoor Golf Club and the B. P. O. E. He is known throughout the country by timber and lumber men, and



Walter B. Sharp

since his timber has been cut, he is devoting his time to his own private business, and in the business world is known as a free lance. He believes in having and making his friends according to his own ideas of the man, rather than according to his financial standing. Mr. MacDonald is one of the leading men of Houston, and has contributed his share to make this city the leader in Texas, and he believes that it will continue to grow rapidly as a commercial and shipping center.



J. WALLACE of Houston, for the past several years one of the leading exponents of safety work in the oil fields, has had an interesting career, his work along this line being marked by many unusual features, and has contributed materially to the advancement of the work being done in this field. Mr. Wallace is safety manager of the Humble Oil and Refining Company and the Humble Pipe Line Company, a position which gives him a great opportunity in this field of service. He was also the first president of the Petroleum Safety Council, and chairman of the petroleum section of the National Safety Council—organizations made up of members from the various major oil companies of Texas, and who combine their interest in safety work in an effort to secure less hazards in the oil fields and protect the safety of the workers. A feature of Mr. Wallace's work is the motion pictures, depicting conditions in the fields that make for accidents, which he makes and shows to the oil fraternity right in the field, suggesting at the same time measures that will lessen this hazard, and also giving "first aid to the injured" suggestions. Since taking charge of this work, the first of January, 1921, Mr. Wallace has made rapid progress along this line, and company records show a decreasing list of accidents, both minor, serious and fatal, and a consequent decrease in money losses. The year 1922, to give a specific figure for illustration, showed that the Humble Refinery operatives lost less time from work, as a result of accidents, than any refinery reporting to the National Safety Council.

Mr. Wallace was born at Algona, Iowa, the fifth of November, 1886, son of John Wallace, a native of New York, and for many years a resident of Algona where he has extensive dairy interests, and Nancy Reed Wallace, also a native of New York State. The elder Mr. Wallace is a pioneer in the dairying business, in Iowa and the territory west of the Mississippi River, and has contributed a great deal to the advancement of this great industry in that section. He is also well known as a writer, one of his works, "The Science of Money" being of especial significance. D. J. Wallace began his education in the public schools of Algona, later attending Ames Agriculture College, where he graduated in 1908, after which he took post-graduate work at the University of Wisconsin. From 1908 until 1912 he was with his father in the dairying business and looked after his interests in Georgia and Alabama. In 1912 he went with the Newport Company, in Alabama and Florida, first in the electrical department, and later in the welfare and safety department, of which work he was director for his last four years with the Newport Company. Leaving the Newport Company at the close of the year 1920, Mr. Wallace became head of safety work for the

Humble interests, where his work has already been sketched. One of the first to be attracted to the possibilities in this field, Mr. Wallace has advanced rapidly in his chosen work, and stands at the head of the list.

Mr. Wallace was married at Houston, the eighth of September, 1913, to Miss Mazie Craker, a native of Alabama, and a member of the old Brewton family of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have one child, a son, D. J., Junior, and make their home at Houston. Mr. Wallace is a member of Judge E. E. Townes' Bible Class, and is an accomplished musician, a talent which affords him recreation and also gives his friends much pleasure. His civic interests center on welfare work and the advancement of Houston along the lines of highest development, and Mr. Wallace has during the years of his residence here been active in this work. He has made hosts of friends, both in Houston and the oil fraternity throughout the state, and these friends combine in predicting for him a career which will rank him among the leading safety workers of the nation.



K. MOORE, pioneer hotel man of the Lone Star State, has in the quarter of a century spent in this business been associated with the management of many of the largest hotels in the State, and formed a wide acquaintance among the travelling public. Mr. Moore is now connected with the Texas Hotel at Fort Worth, Texas, the leading hotel of Fort Worth and West Texas.

Mr. Moore was born at McKinney, Texas, in 1878, son of Dr. W. T. Moore, a native of Mississippi, and for forty-five years one of the best loved of McKinney's physicians, his death occurred in 1915. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Kate Keith, also of Mississippi. Mr. Moore was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school there, after which he began his business career with a local hotel.

Mr. Moore was president of the Houston Hotel Association and is a member of the State Hotel Association. He has been identified with hotels throughout the State and elsewhere, beginning his career in the hotel business a quarter of a century ago, in 1898, when as a boy he went to work for a hotel in McKinney, Texas. He later went to Oklahoma City, where until 1903, he was with the Grand Avenue Hotel. In that year he came to Houston, with the old Rice Hotel, remaining here until 1905, and from then until 1908 was with the Brazos Hotel. In the latter year he went to New Orleans, and for one year was with the St. Charles Hotel there, and another year was with the Grunewald Hotel in the same city. In 1912 he went to Dallas, where until 1916 he was with the Adolphus Hotel, leaving this hostelry to take charge of the Morrison Hotel at Chicago. After a year there he went to New York and spent a year with the Bristol Hotel on Forty-eighth Street, remaining there until March, 1919, when he returned to Houston as manager of the Brazos Hotel, remaining with this hotel until 1923, a short time later taking his present position with the Texas Hotel at Fort Worth.

Mr. Moore was married at Ardmore, Oklahoma, the twenty-third of December, 1915, to Miss Ruth Dawson, a native of Iowa, who spent most of her life in Oklahoma.



CLAUDE O. DOOLEY is a member of an old pioneer family which has been actively identified with the history of Houston for more than half a century. He has offices in the Dooley Building where he looks after his real estate and oil interests and also handles the business of the Dooley estate, which he has been in charge of since the death of his father on May 5, 1905.

Mr. Dooley's father, Henry H. Dooley, was born in New York State and came to Texas before the Civil War. During the conflict between the North and South he had charge of a pistol factory at Anderson in Grimes County and later removed to Houston where he reared his family. The elder Dooley was married to Miss Frances F. Bowman who was born in a house where the Southern Pacific Railway general office building now stands.

During middle life Mr. Dooley's father accumulated a vast estate and had extensive landed interests in many parts of Texas. At his death in 1905 the affairs of his estate were in such complicated condition that trust companies refused to act in an administrative capacity and it fell to the lot of Claude O. Dooley to take his father's place and develop the properties he had left to his wife and children. In this work Mr. Dooley has been very successful and he has brought the estate to a valuation many times in excess of what it was at his father's death and is now liquidating and distributing the proceeds among the various heirs of his father and mother. His mother died February 17, 1917, and December 19, 1923, he was made administrator of her estate. The other surviving children of the family besides Claude O. Dooley, are William B., Mrs. C. W. Cahoon, Fred M., Edward A., all of Houston, and J. Arthur Dooley of San Francisco.

Claude O. Dooley was born in Houston on November 9, 1884, on the site of the present Dooley building. This property has been in the family for more than eighty years, coming to them through their mother.

Mr. Dooley was educated in the public schools of Houston and at various times has been engaged in banking, oil, dry goods and the wholesale lumber business. He owns extensive oil interests and this, with the work of looking after the estate, occupies his entire time and attention now. One tract of land owned by the Dooley interests at Pierce Junction is conservatively expected to produce from five to fifteen million barrels of oil and some of the most interesting chapters in the history of oil development in the coastal fields of Texas have been written around property owned by the estate. One of the most interesting features of this development was the sensational action of a well known as Old Methuselah, which for many months produced only gas and then developed into about a three hundred barrel well and about April 5, 1923, blew itself in as a three thousand barrel gusher, definitely proving up territory that had previously been condemned as dry and causing a mad scramble for acreage on the part of the big companies in the immediate vicinity of the well. This well was one of the greatest surprises of the gulf coast fields and its action has never been explained, the wise oil men merely shaking their heads and admitting they do not understand it. While this well is not on the Dooley land, it is right near the line and unquestionably attests

the statement with reference to the prospects of the Dooley land.

Mr. Dooley has achieved a splendid success as a business man, financier and oil man and is very popular in Houston and other sections of South Texas where he is equally well known.



P. BULKLEY is one of the young business men who a few years ago saw the unlimited possibilities of Houston as the shipping center of the Southwest and decided to cast his lot with those who were building here the future metropolis of Texas. He came to Houston from New York in 1917 and since that time has been identified with the industrial and commercial life of this city.

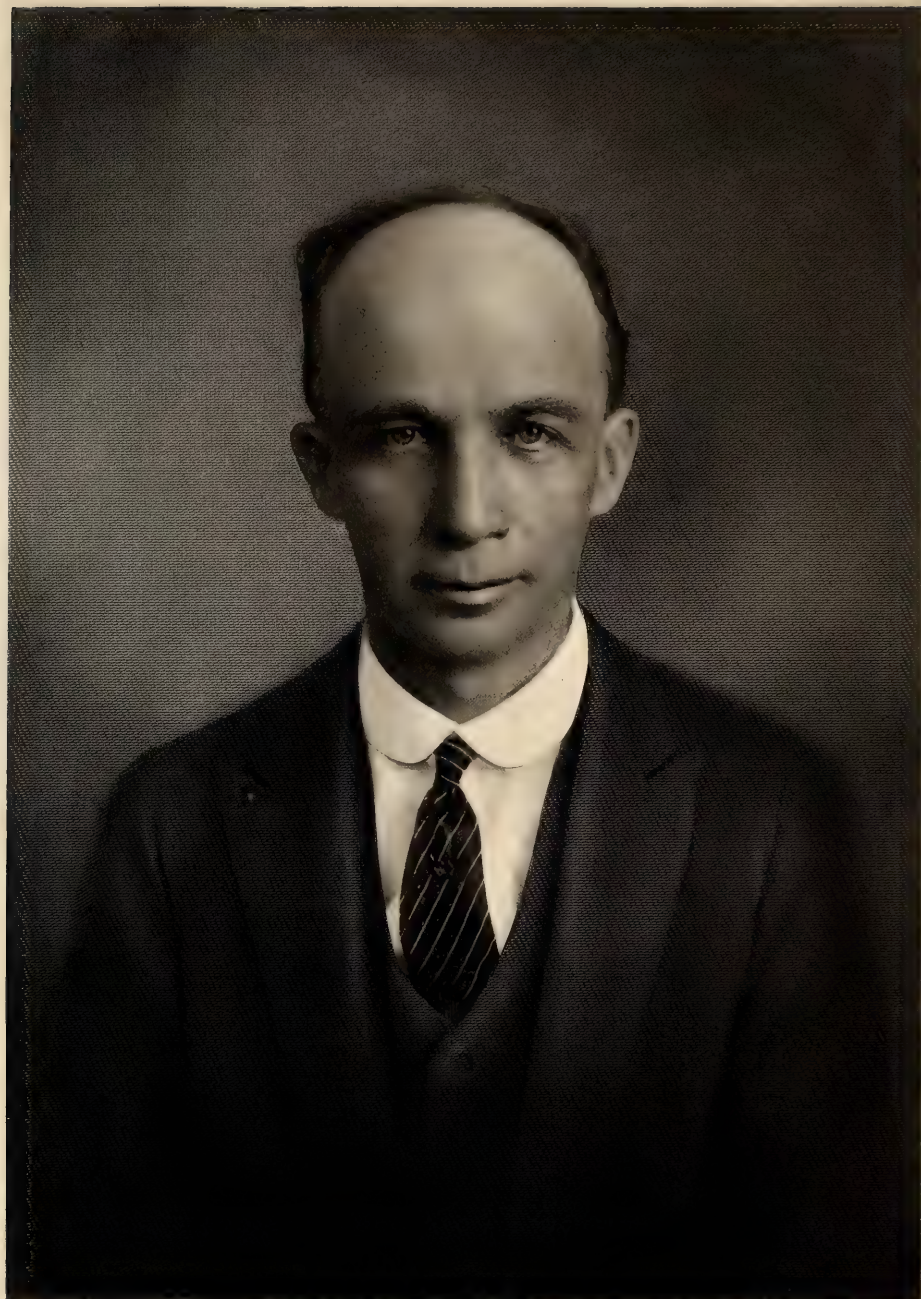
Mr. Bulkley is secretary-treasurer of B. H. Elliott, Inc., one of the large ship building concerns of Houston with plant and offices located at Harrisburg on the ship channel a few miles south of the city. The present business was established in 1920 and is engaged in ship construction, building yachts, tug boats and barges. Officers of the company are B. H. Elliott, president; I. D. Hall, vice president, and Mr. Bulkley, secretary and treasurer. The company owns 420 feet of water frontage on the ship channel and has a thoroughly modern plant equipped with marine railways and complete shops for wood, iron and machine work. Besides the construction of small craft the company does a general business of ship repairing and from 250 to 300 boats are handled through the plant each year. From thirty to thirty-five skilled mechanics and laborers are employed the year round.

Mr. Bulkley was born at Brewster in New York state on July 1, 1884 and is a son of W. P. and Anna (Corlette) Bulkley. His father was engaged in the retail lumber business and Mr. Bulkley attended the public and high schools of Brooklyn and later entered Pratt Institute where he studied for three years, doing two years of engineering work and one year in commercial accountancy.

After completing his studies at Pratt Institute, Mr. Bulkley became connected with J. D. White and Company in New York City, the largest firm of consulting engineers in the world. He did engineering work with this firm for six years and then was engaged in marine engineering in New York city until 1914 when, in conjunction with Mr. Elliott, he established a ship yard in Brooklyn at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street. They continued the business there until 1917 when they came to Houston to build ships for the government during the war. Upon completion of his work with the government Mr. Elliott established his present business and Mr. Bulkley continued with him. Mr. Elliott has been engaged in ship building all his life.

In 1915 Mr. Bulkley was married in New York City to Miss Clara Elliott, daughter of B. H. Elliott. They have three children, Edith, six; Joan, four, and William, a baby a little more than a year old. The family home is at 4737 Park Drive.

Mr. Bulkley is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcaneum and the Rotary Club. He is a very capable man, quiet and unassuming, a splendid business executive and very popular with his associates and employees.



Claude C. Rooley



F. W. FRALEY, expert sales director and all round oil man, has been a resident of Houston for twelve years or more, having come here in 1911 in charge of the business of one of the large oil companies operating in the coastal fields. He is now vice president in charge of sales for the Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corporation, with offices at 816 Chronicle Building, and also holds the position of vice president of the Sinclair Refining Company of Louisiana.

The Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corporation is one of the largest distributors in the South of the heavy, twelve gravity Mexican crude, which is brought from the Tampico and Panuco districts in the company's own tank ships and then handled by barges from Houston. This oil is in great demand by large industrial concerns who are heavy users of fuel and sales of this as well as other products of the company are all handled out of the Houston office under the direction of Mr. Fraley, most of the sales to the larger users being handled by him personally.

Mr. Fraley has been engaged in the oil business in Louisiana and Texas for the past twenty years or more. He is a native of Texas, and was born at Marshall on January 16, 1873, a son of John U. and Mary (Bassano) Fraley. His father, a former merchant and railroad man, was a native of Philadelphia but came to Texas before the Civil War and served throughout this struggle in the Confederate Army. His mother came with her family from Birmingham, England, in the early days when sailing vessels were the vogue for trans-Atlantic transportation. The family came by sailboat to New Orleans and then up the Mississippi and Red Rivers by steamer to Caddo Lake and landed about fifteen miles from where Mr. Fraley was born.

After receiving his education in the public schools of Marshall, Mr. Fraley when sixteen years of age began working for the Texas and Pacific Railroad at Marshall in the telegraph department, working in various capacities, including operator of the pony wires. After twelve years service with the railway company, he became identified with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and remained with this company and its successors for seventeen years. During a considerable portion of this time he was in charge of this company's business in Louisiana and South Texas. He was with the Texas Company for a short while in 1918 and in 1919 became identified with the Sinclair interests as sales manager, later accepting the position of vice president of the Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corporation and the Sinclair Refining Company of Louisiana. In addition to the heavy Mexican crude handled from the Houston office, all other products of the company are also sold from here, including roofing, paving asphalt and road oils. The company's plant for manufacture of exclusive asphalt products from the Mexican crude is located near New Orleans.

In 1895 Mr. Fraley was married at Marshall to Miss Ethel McCutcheon, a native of Gregg County and a daughter of Dr. W. S. McCutcheon, pioneer physician of Longview. They have four children, the eldest, Mary, now Mrs. R. C. Cooley, of Houston; F. W., Jr., with the Sinclair Company in his father's office, and Misses Ethelena and Florence, at home.

During his twenty years experience in the oil business Mr. Fraley has become well and favorably known in oil circles and especially among the trade reached from the Gulf. He is an expert sales manager and is thoroughly versed in handling not only fuel oil but other petroleum products as well and has also had a wide experience in cotton seed oil. He was one of the organizers of the Houston National Bank of Commerce but is no longer connected with this institution. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Houston Club and is a Scottish Rite Mason.



R. E. BREEDING, oil operator, after practicing law before the Texas bar for a period of twelve years, gave up the practice of his profession in 1906 in order to devote his entire attention to the oil industry. Mr. Breeding buys and sells oil properties and confines his operations practically to the coastal fields. In 1915, Mr. Breeding organized the Southern Petroleum Company which he sold the following year. This company was originally incorporated for \$10,000.00 and sold for \$350,000.00; at one time they had a production of 4,000 barrels daily. One hundred acres out of the Landslide tract made up the principal part of the Southern Petroleum Company, which made much money for its stockholders. Mr. Breeding maintains his office at 207 Mason Building, and has met with the same success as an oil operator as he did as an organizer and producer.

Mr. Breeding was born in Louisville, Kentucky, November 29th, 1869. His father, James A. Breeding (deceased), came to Texas in 1883 and practiced law here from that time to 1915 and was one of the leading lawyers of the state at that time, and was a member of a prominent Kentucky family. His mother was Miss Hattie Mullen, a member of a well known family of Kentucky. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Houston where he graduated from the latter in 1888 and began the study of law under his father. Mr. Breeding was admitted to the bar in 1894 and became associated with his father in the practice of law, which he continued here until 1903 when he removed to Sour Lake, Texas, and practiced his profession there, together with operations in oil from that time until the latter part of 1906 when he removed to Humble and entered the oil business, gave up his law practice, and commenced to devote his entire time to the oil industry. He had production at Humble when he organized the Southern Petroleum Company, which was among the successful companies of that time.

Mr. Breeding was married at Beaumont, Texas, on October 31st, 1906 to Miss Eddie Whitfield, a native of Austin County and a daughter of Captain Whitfield, who was a captain in the Confederate army and came to Texas from Tennessee in 1853. They have two children, James A. Breeding and Virginia. Mr. Breeding is a member of the B. P. O. E. The family are of the Presbyterian faith. He has great faith in the future of Houston which he has seen grow from a village to the busy, thriving city of today, having resided here since 1883. Mr. Breeding is a conservative, careful oil operator, highly respected and popular among the oil men of the coastal fields, where he is known to all the oil fraternity.



MARGIA MANNING, for two decades a factor in the oil industry in the Lone Star State, and whose headquarters for the past several years have been in Houston, knows oil production from every angle and has supervised many important developments in the coastal fields. Mr. Manning, known to his many friends in the oil industry as "Buck" Manning, is production superintendent of the Coastal Division of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and has maintained his offices in Houston since 1920, although for the past two decades he has been in and out of the city. He has the supervision of all drilling and production in Texas and Southern Louisiana. Mr. Manning, whose knowledge is not mere theory, but is backed by years of experience, is considered an expert in his line and is consulted about many of the matters pertaining to field operation, especially those times when a well gets away from the driller and operator. Mr. Manning has an expert knowledge of all the fields throughout the Coastal District and has had the honor of bringing in some of the largest wells in the Texas and especially in West Columbia fields. He is an executive of ability, and in the handling of men and large affairs has met with success. His position with the Humble Oil and Refining Company involves heavy responsibilities, and he is held in high esteem not only by the officials of his company, but by the rank and file of men who work in the fields. There are over 500 men employed in his departments.

Mr. Manning was born at Amory, Mississippi, the fifth of April, 1888, son of John W. Manning, a farmer and planter of that state, and Martha (Edwards) Manning. He attended the public schools of Amory. There followed a period spent in coal mining, when Mr. Manning applied himself diligently to mastering the details of this industry and made rapid progress in this line. He was in charge of the coke ovens in the mines there for a time, the youngest man in Alabama who had charge of the burning of coke. After four years there, he went into the railroad business for three years, and in 1904 came to Texas, and Humble, where he spent one year. In 1905 he went to Cincinnati, remaining to the close of 1907, when he returned to Texas. In 1908 he went to the Gulf Production Company, at Saratoga, and until 1917 was stationed there and was a factor in production and drilling activities throughout South Texas and Louisiana. In 1917 he became associated with the Humble Oil and Refinery Company, and since 1920 has been superintendent of production in the coastal division. In 1925 he became also superintendent of drilling for this division.

Mr. Manning was married at Winchester, Kentucky, August 18th, 1909, to Miss La Belle Rice, daughter of John Rice, a well known road contractor of that state, and Amanda Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Manning have made their home in Houston since the demands of Mr. Manning's business have necessitated his presence in this city, and live at 4310 Greeley Avenue. Mr. Manning is a Mason, Scottish Rite, a member of Arabia Temple Shrine, of Houston, a director of the First Capitol State Bank of West Columbia and a member of the standardization committee of the American Petroleum Institute. He has attained a statewide prominence as an authority on production and drilling matters, in which he has had a wide experience. He has watched the various

fields in the coastal district and has been active in developing those fields. His career represents a success won entirely by his own efforts, and he has a future which promises much.



D. SLOAN came to Houston in 1921 and brought with him a knowledge and practical experience gained through almost a score of years spent in the different branches of the oil industry. Mr. Sloan is vice president of the Sinclair Texas Pipe Line Company, with office at 701 Chronicle Building. The main pipe line of this company is sixty miles in length, with about twelve miles of gathering lines, and extends from the oil fields of Damon Mound, Blue Ridge and West Columbia to the refinery located on the ship channel. About fifty men are regularly employed by the Sinclair Texas Pipe Line Company, and this number is frequently doubled.

Mr. Sloan was born at Marietta, Ohio, February 5th, 1877. His father, Dr. Elias Sloan (deceased since May, 1918) was prominent in his profession in Ohio. His mother was Miss Sarah Cline, a member of a well known Ohio family and now living in Marietta. Mr. Sloan was educated for a career as a professional man, but after obtaining his education and practicing his profession for five years, deserted the professional life for that of a business, and chose the oil industry as the vehicle to the business world. Mr. Sloan's early education was obtained in the public schools of Marietta, Ohio, after which he was a student of the Marietta Academy, and still later attended Marietta College. He then took a business college course in Marietta, and then entered the Cincinnati Dental College, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1899 with the D. D. S. degree. He immediately established his office in Marietta and practiced dentistry there until 1904, when he went into the Macksburg and Warner oil fields, where he and his father operated extensively, and at one time had good production. In 1907 he went to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and was with the Prairie Oil and Gas Company in the Pipe Line Department for one and one-half years, when he was transferred to Tulsa, Oklahoma, for the same company and about one year later he went with the Prairie Pipe Line Company at Tulsa, and remained until 1919. He was district foreman of the pipe line department at the time he left the service of this company. He then came to Fort Worth, Texas, where for one year he was with the United Producers Pipe Line Company and built the line from Ranger to Fort Worth for this company. In 1920 Mr. Sloan went to Muskogee, Oklahoma, as superintendent of the Sinclair Pipe Line Company and in 1921 came to Houston as vice president of the Sinclair Texas Pipe Line Company, and has since that time remained in this official capacity with this well known pipe line company.

Mr. Sloan was married at Marietta, Ohio, October 15th, 1901, to Miss Florence McKinney, a member of a well known Marietta family. They have three children—Jackson, Herbert and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan reside at 816 Marshall Street. Mr. Sloan is a member of the River Oaks Country Club, and of the A. F. and A. M.; is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner of Akdar Temple of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The religious faith of Mr. Sloan's family is with the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sloan is optimistic as to the future of Houston.



M. Manning





C. McKALLIP, JR., pioneer oil man, has been engaged in this industry during all of his business life, and is the executive head of one of the leading oil companies of South Texas. Mr. McKallip's father, with his brother, under the name of McKallip Bros., were among the early operators in South Texas, where they were active soon after Spindle Top came in. They were pioneers in Damon Mound in 1901-02, and also in Sour Lake, where they drilled under contract, and obtained production in several South Texas fields, and the Clarion Oil Company, of which Mr. McKallip is President, took over the McKallip Bros. interests in 1911. The Clarion Oil Company is drilling in Oklahoma, mostly in the Okmulgee field, where they have production, and are also interested in some drilling in Harris County. They have royalty interests in West Columbia and in other fields, and leases in Mexia, Powell and other Texas fields, where there is production and development. They have a tank farm on the Ship Channel and have docks for ships to load oil there; their tank farm consists of about one hundred and seventy acres, with a storage capacity of one hundred and sixty thousand barrels; they own the oil and do their own marketing and shipping. The office of the Clarion Oil Company is located at 332 Humble Building.

Mr. McKallip was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, July 8th, 1892. His father, J. C. McKallip, Sr., a native of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, is one of the leading oil men of Texas, and was for several years a member of the firm of McKallip Bros. His mother was Miss Mary Edna Rhader, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. McKallip's education was obtained at the Peacock Military School, of San Antonio, Texas, and later was a student of the University of Texas, where he graduated in the class of 1915, with the L. L. B. degree. During the same year of his graduation from college, he entered the oil business in an active way, but had been in the business since early boyhood, and had learned the practical end of oil operating, and with his brothers and father pioneered in practically all of the South Texas fields, and, like all other operators, had many difficulties to overcome. When drilling a well at Sour Lake, they experienced a big blow-out, which swallowed up everything; they moved over 150 feet, drilled a well and obtained a good producer. They pioneered at Batson in contracting business, and drilled at Humble, where they had several producers, and, as independent operator, had nine thousand barrels production, and operated in other South Texas fields and pioneered in Oklahoma. In 1913 he got original leases, with associates at West Columbia, and prior to this in 1907 he had wildcatted there. Mr. McKallip became President of the Clarion Oil Company in 1920, one year before the death of his father. Since coming to Houston, Mr. McKallip has been closely connected with the commercial interests of the city, and is interested in many industries aside from the oil business, and is President of the Prudent Investment Company, and is the owner of valuable real estate in the city.

Mr. McKallip has been twice married. His first marriage was to Miss Alice Lucille Griffith, a native of Austin, Texas. Of this union, one child was born, Mary Edna, a beautiful and attractive

child, beloved by every one with whom she comes in contact. The mother of this child died in 1918. His second marriage was to Miss Carrie Jones, also a native of Austin. Mr. and Mrs. McKallip reside at 3522 Garrott Avenue. Mr. McKallip is a member of the University Club, the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the American Petroleum Institute and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. McKallip is regarded as one of the most progressive and successful oil men in South Texas, and has a host of friends among all classes. He is interested in civic matters of the city and believes that Houston will soon become the largest city in the State. He is one of the leaders in every movement for the good of Houston and is regarded as one of the city's most progressive and public-spirited citizens.



EMMETT C. CARR, one of the younger business men of Houston, since his entrance into the business world has attained the esteem of his associates, and is regarded as one of the leading electrical contractors and dealers in electric supplies here. Mr. Carr is the owner of the Carr Electric Company, which he established the first of March, 1922, and which has grown to be one of the largest electrical contracting businesses at Houston. Mr. Carr also carries a full and complete line of electrical supplies, and while a large part of his business is in Houston, he handles many contracts throughout Southeast Texas and sells electrical supplies and equipment in this territory. Mr. Carr specializes in wiring and electrical equipment for homes, and has done the electrical work in many of the finer homes in Houston. He also contracts for the wiring and electrical work in business buildings and structures of this class, and has handled many important contracts in this field. He installed the lighting system in Luna Park, an installation that has attracted much favorable comment. Mr. Carr employs from ten to thirty experienced electricians. The shop and display rooms are located at 1918 McKinney Avenue.

Emmett C. Carr was born at Houston the tenth of September, 1894, son of Henry T. Carr, a native of Louisiana, who, after coming to Houston, was engaged in the mercantile business here until his death. Emmett C. Carr was educated in the schools of Houston, through High School, later spending one year at college. In 1910 he entered the electric business, learning the trade with various local firms, and in the West, where he spent two years. Mr. Carr is familiar with the electrical business from the ground up, and is considered one of the most expert electricians in Houston. In 1922 he went in business for himself, his principal asset being his sound knowledge of the electrical line and a faith in his ability to build up trade through giving the highest class of work. In this he has been very successful, and today his is one of the leading electrical firms in Houston, and has one of the best stocks of lighting fixtures in the city. He is a member of the Association of Electragists International, the Electrical Contractors' Association of Houston, the Eagles Lodge and the Catholic Church.

Mr. Carr is a director of the Texa-Cola Company of Houston, and is interested in various other commercial enterprises. His faith in the future of Houston is evidenced by investments in Houston realty.



HARRY L. EDWARDS, for a number of years a factor in the petroleum industry at Houston, is well known to the oil fraternity of the Lone Star State as one of the most expert field men in the industry and one whose years of experience in drilling and oil development have qualified him as a leader in this field. Mr. Edwards is General Superintendent for the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and has charge of all field operations in North Central and West Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. He has about fifteen hundred employees working under him, and his position is one of the most important in the Humble Company. He maintains his headquarters at Houston, with offices in the Humble Building. Mr. Edwards began with the Humble Oil and Refining Company at Breckenridge, in 1919, during the early development of that field. He began as driller, and was progressively made tool pusher, then Superintendent in the field at Ranger, in charge of drilling in Stephens County, and then Division Superintendent with headquarters at Cisco, and in 1922 General Superintendent, with headquarters at Houston, which position he now holds.

Mr. Edwards was born in Canada, in 1890, his parents later removing to Pennsylvania, where he was educated, attending the schools of Warren, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he began in the oil fields at Bradford, Pennsylvania, later going to Illinois, where he also worked in the oil fields, and from there to Texas during the North Texas oil boom. In the decade and half of his oil experience Mr. Edwards has held practically every position in the development end of the industry, from roughneck to his present responsible position of General Superintendent for the Humble Company, and few men are better qualified, or more experienced in this phase of the oil industry.

Mr. Edwards was married in New York State, the twenty-first of October, 1912, to Miss Blanche Mulvihill, a native of Pennsylvania. They live at 4705 Travis Street, and take part in the social life of their community. Mr. Edwards is a life member of the Elks Club of Ranger, and a member of the Mid-Continent Oil Association, and the American Petroleum Institute. Mr. Edwards is known in the various oil fields of the Lone Star State as not only a practical field man, with a sound knowledge of all development operations, but as a capable executive, with a talent for directing the men under him, and is highly regarded by all who know him.



C. HUNT, although a comparatively recent addition to the business fraternity of Houston, has entered into the spirit of the South Texas metropolis, and is well known among the younger men of the city. He came here as general manager of the General Box Company, when that firm bought the Four-One Box Company plant. After leaving this organization he became associated with the W. J. Aubertin firm, dealers in auto accessories, sporting goods, etc.

Mr. Hunt was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1893. His parents, W. M. Hunt and Mary Hunt, were well known citizens of Crawfordsville, where his father was engaged in business for many years. Mr. Hunt's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Crawfordsville.

Mr. Hunt completed his education in 1913 and immediately after became athletic director for the

Y. M. C. A., where he remained until entering the World War in June, 1918. After enlistment, Mr. Hunt was assigned to the Tank Corps at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, where he was later made a non-commissioned officer. He went overseas in July, 1918, and during his activities two months was spent in the Argonne-Meuse sector. He returned to America in March, 1919, and one month later received his discharge and entered the employ of the General Box Company, and in April, 1922, was sent to Houston as general manager of the Houston plant.

Mr. Hunt was married in Indiana in 1913 to Miss Ruth Ellen Snyder, a member of a well known Indiana family. They have three children, Robert, eleven years of age; John, aged nine, and William, five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt reside at 4120 McKinney Avenue. Mr. Hunt is a member of the American Legion, and the Chamber of Commerce. He likes Texas, and Houston in particular, and believes it will soon become the South's leading city.



G. TACKABERRY, well known in the oil circles of South Texas, has been Manager of the Land Department of the Vacuum Oil Company since the Houston office of this company was opened in 1920. The Vacuum Oil Company are manufacturers of high grade lubricating oils, and their well known brand of Gargoyle is known throughout the country as one of the best mobile and marine oils. It is made from selected crude oil and is used for every class of machinery. The home office of this company is in New York City, but they are acquiring potential oil acreage and are doing some development work in the Coastal belt of Louisiana and Texas. Offices are maintained on the second floor of the Gulf Building. They have men in the field drilling at the present time, as a start in their development plans.

A native Texan, Mr. Tackaberry was born at Moscow, Polk County, on July 1, 1883. His education was obtained in the public schools of Livingston, Texas and Houston, where he graduated from the high school in the class of 1903. In 1910 Mr. Tackaberry began his career in the oil business, by trading in leases and went into the different fields in order to see first hand the opportunities for investments, and while thus engaged, gained a good knowledge of the oil business in general. In 1911-12, and part of 1913, he did ground floor work in the fields of Oklahoma and Texas, and also engaged in trading leases, etc., until 1918, when he became associated with the West Production Company at the time this company was organized, and was in charge of production until he came with the present company in 1920.

Mr. Tackaberry was married in Houston, April 17, 1907, to Miss Nelva Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown, of Houston. They have two children, Gordon and James. Mr. and Mrs. Tackaberry reside at 4615 Caroline Street. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, American Petroleum Institute and the Houston Club. Mr. Tackaberry is popular in the oil and business circles of Houston. His varied experience in the oil business has proved a valuable asset in his chosen profession. He is enthusiastic as to the future development of Houston and is interested in every movement for the benefit of the city of his adoption.



H. L. Edwards.





W. BAKER is well known in the financial and real estate circles of Houston, where he has lived all his life and is regarded as one of the city's most substantial and public spirited citizens. Mr. Baker is retired from active business pursuits and until recently lived on and owned seventy-five acres of land in the city limits of Houston. As seventy-five acres was more than he actually needed he disposed of thirty acres to good advantage. He is a large stock holder in the various banks of Houston, and in many of the business and industrial institutions of the city and is the owner of much valuable property. While retired from business Mr. Baker is very active, and prefers to look after his own interests rather than place them in the hands of others. He is a great lover of fancy and fast horses, likes high bred dogs, game chickens and stock of all kinds; all or many of which he has on his farms, and which he sees are cared for in a humane manner. Mr. Baker sold one hundred and sixty-two acres of his valuable holdings for the new Country Club.

A native Texan, Mr. Baker was born in Houston on February 2nd, 1854, and has always lived in Harris County. He was born on the old Sam Houston Ranch and now lives within two hundred feet of the spot on which he was born. His father, George F. Baker, was a pioneer cattle man, and was engaged in the cattle and butcher business for many years and was well known in South Texas. His mother was Mrs. Rebecca Spottell, who originally came from Pennsylvania. His education was obtained in the Houston schools.

Mr. Baker has had a wide and varied business career which began when he was seventeen years of age, in the butcher business in Houston with his father. He continued in this for seven years. He then entered the wholesale hay business and remained in this line of endeavor for three years, and then entered the market garden and dairy business, which he continued for twenty-four years, when he retired from active business pursuits. He was not tired of the market garden and dairy business, in fact it was to his liking to get close to nature and enjoy all of nature's blessings which are lacking in city life, but it became necessary on account of his having to manage the estate of his father, and other properties, so he moved back to the home at 2101 West Dallas Avenue, which was the old homestead, in 1905, and which was recently disposed of.

Mr. Baker was married in Houston in 1883 to Miss Annie M. Graves, a member of a well known Missouri family and a daughter of George M. Graves, who removed to Texas from the State of Missouri, and was a pioneer in the Lone Star State, afterwards becoming a large land owner and was engaged in farming. They had four children—Mrs. Ella Morris, Mrs. Rosa Willifred and E. F. Baker, who is associated with the Humble Pipe Line Company and is well known in the oil circles of South Texas. One daughter, Connie Bammell, died, leaving two children. During the almost three score years and ten that Mr. Baker has lived in Houston and Harris County he has seen many great changes in the merging of the village to the busy, thriving city of today and in the county in the way of roads and farming methods. In the old days, good roads were not in existence and required, in rainy weather,

several yokes of oxen to transport a load of produce or cotton into the city. Now the Harris County roads are the pride of the entire citizenship, and an ox is a curiosity, while the late model automobile transports one over the paved roads to any part of the county within a few minutes. The mule on the farm is almost obsolete, the modern tractor having taken its place. Mr. Baker remembers when several mules were required to draw a load of merchandise on Main Street, during the rainy season, and if one had voiced the possibility of deep water, he would immediately have been adjudged insane. Mr. Baker, having lived to note all these changes, is still active, and is the true type of Southern gentleman, genial, unselfish and kind. His life has been delicately interwoven into the fabric of the good fellowship of Houston, where he is loved and esteemed by the entire citizenship. His mature experience, wise counsel, sterling qualities of character and high ideals, have always been an inspiration to his children and his friends, and now in the evening of life, he can spend his remaining days in the city of his birth and among the friends whom he has known since childhood, except for the number who have passed to their reward, he can rest peacefully in the shade of his past activities and successes.



W. DEDMAN has for more than a decade been active in the real estate circles of Houston, where he is the owner of the Dedman Realty Company, with offices at 307 Prince Building. Mr. Dedman came to Houston in 1912 and since that time has been engaged in the general real estate business, buying and selling property of all kinds. He has built and sold residences in the Heights and various parts of the city in the residence districts and was especially active in the South End. Mr. Dedman also builds and furnishes houses for customers; makes loans on real estate and buys and sells first lien notes, and mortgages with good security, particularly those secured by good real estate.

Mr. Dedman was born in Kansas City November 16, 1870. His father, W. W. Dedman, Sr., was a physician. Mr. W. W. Dedman, Jr.'s education was obtained in the public school of Kansas City, and through a practical experience. Mr. Dedman started his business career when fourteen years of age, when he began work with carpenters, and in this way developed into the building and selling of houses. He started the selling of homes on terms in Kansas City after the panic there in 1890 and has been in the real estate business since that time. Mr. Dedman has had some experience in the oil business, in the shallow field at Moran, Shackelford County, where he was active in the development of a sixty-acre lease in that field, and drilling is active there and the prospects for production is very good, as the contiguous territory has producing wells from the shallow sands.

Mr. Dedman was married at Kansas City December 9, 1891, to Miss Belle Kinsey, a member of a well known Kansas City family. They have one son, William I. Dedman. Mr. and Mrs. Dedman reside at 406 East 28th Street, Sunset Heights. Mr. Dedman has great faith in the future of Houston and thinks it has the best opportunities of any city in the Southwest to become the leading city, as the population and industries are growing rapidly every day.



HARRY FOWLE, pioneer in the petroleum industry in the Lone Star State, and for two decades and more a factor in the development of the coastal fields, is an expert in the field of pipe line management, and is qualified to speak with authority on any question arising in this department. Mr. Fowle is division superintendent of the Texas Pipe Line Company, a company controlled and owned by the Texas Company, and in charge of the pipe lines of that company in the coastal fields. Mr. Fowle is one of the real pioneers in the oil industry, and knows every field, and all the pioneer operators in the Lone Star State. He came to Texas on the opening of the Sour Lake oil field, and began with the Texas Company, around two decades ago, in charge of a pipe line gang, although he had former experience, and was qualified to fill a higher position. But he wanted to get the Texas Company's ideas, from the bottom up, and took charge of the pipe line crew with this in view. A little later he was made engineer, advancing from that position to telegraph operator. He had previously studied telegraphy, and engineering. He then became district foreman, for the Texas Company, Pipe Line Department, and in 1912 became division superintendent of the Texas Pipe Line Company, the position he now holds. He has a pleasing personality that wins the confidence of his men, and it is said that he has developed many capable and efficient employees for his company.

Mr. Fowle was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the 21st of October, 1858, the son of Jacob Fowle, a worker in the steel mills of Bethlehem, who was killed at his work when the son was a small boy, and Margueritte Fowle, who also died during her son's boyhood. Left an orphan, Mr. Fowle had meagre opportunities to attend school, and is largely a self-educated man. Until he was eighteen he worked on a farm in Wood County, Ohio, after which time, he began work in the saw mills of that state, working up until he became head sawyer for Charles D. Dennis, who later became his father-in-law. He came to Texas in the early days, going to Gainesville by stage, and later went to Alabama, where he operated a saw mill and cotton gin for five years, which was the first steam saw mill and cotton gin in Madison County. He then returned to Wood County, Ohio, just as the oil fields of that state were opening up, and went with the Buckeye Oil Company. He was made fireman, and later engineer, remaining with that company for one year, after which he went with the National Transit Company, a pipe line company at Cygnet, Ohio, remaining with them eleven years, after which he came to Sour Lake and began with the Texas Company. Mr. Fowle devotes all his time to the Texas Company, but is a partner in the General Machine Works, whose plant is located on Polk Avenue, Houston. This plant manufactures patent windlasses, hatch covers, central swing joints, tank breather arrangements to take care of working conditions of steel tanks, pump plungers of all sizes and tank flanges. The firm was organized in December, 1921, by Mr. Fowle and his associates. Mr. George Schmidt is manager and Mr. F. G. Muller is shop foreman and craftsman. From eight to ten men are employed. The plant is well equipped with modern machinery. It has one of the largest lathes in the state and the

only polishers in the state. Everything manufactured at the plant is of special improved design. Repair work is also done here and the patrons include the big oil companies.

Mr. Fowle was married first to Miss Mabel Dennis, daughter of Charles D. Dennis, a captain during the Civil War, and a farmer of Wood County, Ohio. There were four children born to this union: Fred, an oil man, who is married and has two children; Charles, also an oil man and married; Zina, and Harry, Jr., an oil man, and who is married and has two children. Mr. Fowle's first wife died. He was married the second time, in 1908, at Corsicana, Texas, to Miss Judith Dennis, a half sister of his first wife. Mr. and Mrs. Fowle reside at 1400 Chenevert Street. Mr. Fowle is the typical pioneer, proud of the industry, and of his company, and is one of those "old timers" who are the backbone of the industry today. His sons have all followed him in the oil business, and the name of Fowle is one that will live for many years to come in the history of the development of the petroleum industry in the Lone Star State, particularly in the coastal fields.



JOE A. MYERS, one of the pioneer oil men of the coastal fields, and for upwards of two decades one of the progressive residents of Beaumont, has taken an active part in the development of the petroleum resources of the Lone Star State. Mr. Myers is vice president, treasurer and general manager of the Unity Oil Company, which he organized in 1906, and which has since been active in oil development. The company has concentrated its attention to taking over producing properties which have begun to go down and build these properties up through intensive operation. This field of operation calls for an unusually expert knowledge, and is one of the most difficult in the entire field of oil production. Under Mr. Myers' supervision and direction many dry holes have been brought to produce in paying quantities, and he has made an exceptional record. Mr. Myers is considered by the oil fraternity one of the expert drillers in the coastal fields, and while he has operated some in North Texas and Oklahoma, he has devoted the majority of his time to this section. The Unity Oil Company maintains headquarters at Beaumont, with offices in the Wiess Building. The other officers are, Col. C. H. Moore of Galveston, president, and Walter F. Myers secretary.

Mr. Myers was born in Kentucky, the seventeenth of July, 1877, the son of J. F. Myers, one of the pioneer water well drillers of Texas, and who with his sons established the well known firm of Myers and Sons, Water Well Contractors. Mr. Myers was educated in the schools of Texas, to which state the family removed in 1880, and after leaving school was associated with his father in drilling water wells in the northern part of the state, drilling over seven hundred wells, among them the first deep wells to be sunk in Gainesville. In 1901 he became interested in oil drilling, and came to Spindle Top, where he began drilling operations, and shortly with his associates organized his present company. Mr. Myers is the inventor of the Myers Packer, used extensively in this section.

Mr. Myers was married at Gainesville, Texas, in



H. Fowle



1896, to Miss Edna Galatian, daughter of M. Galatian, chief engineer of the Gainesville Water Works Company. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have five children, Mrs. George T. Yost, Walter F., Scott W., Frank, and Clara M. Meyers, and reside at 780 Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Myers is president of the Sanacosa Oil Company, vice president Tyrell Hardware Company and is a director of the Beaumont Iron Works Company. He is a past president of the Jefferson County Open Shop Association, a former member of the board of city equalization, and is active in civic work. Fraternally he is a Mason, York Rite and member of El Mina Temple Shrine at Galveston, and a Woodman of the World.

RAYMOND of Galveston, Texas, began his career in the oil industry when sixteen years of age, and has been engaged in the various branches of this field of activity since that time. Mr. Raymond is Superintendent of the Texas terminals of the Texas Company, and has complete charge of the terminals' fuel oil business for the Texas Company. He looks after the supplying of the local industries' marine fuel oil, and many customers located in the towns of the mainland. The storage capacity of the Texas Company terminals' two tanks are 65,000 and 55,000 barrels fuel oil. Mr. Raymond became associated with the Texas Company in February, 1919, at Aransas Pass, Texas, and came to Galveston in August of that year to accept the position with the Texas Company which he now holds. His office is located at Pier "C" where ten people are employed. Mr. Raymond began his career in the oil industry at Cygnet, Ohio, in the pipe line department. From Ohio, he came to Spindle Top, Texas, and from that oil field went to Batson, where he remained for some time and then went to Bakersfield and Coalinga, California, where he remained for seven years. At the end of this period, many changes took place in the oil business of California and he returned to Texas, and became associated with the Gulf Company, and later went with the Charles Martin interests as inspector. He left this oil company in order to enter the World War, and his work in the oil industry did not cease with the World War experience, for he was made chief inspector of the Army Fuel Oil Storage Division, with headquarters at Houston, Texas. Mr. Raymond has the distinction of being one among two hundred men in the United States who were regarded as being capable for this service, which he began in 1918. In April, 1924, Mr. Raymond was transferred from Galveston terminals to Port Arthur terminals as assistant to the superintendent.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Raymond was born on April 2nd, 1884. His father, J. A. Raymond, also born and reared in Ohio, has spent his entire life in the oil industry. He is now located at Humble, Texas, and is associated with the Texas Company at that point. Mr. Raymond's education was obtained in the public schools of his native state, which he left at an early age in order to engage in the oil business, which he has largely inherited from his father, and was reared in an atmosphere of this industry.

Mr. Raymond was married at Houston, Texas, on January 9th, 1910, to Miss Anna Barton, a native of California and a member of a well known family of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond reside at

1513 14th Street. Mr. Raymond is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in the Blue Lodge of Port Arthur, Texas. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory No. 1, and El Mina Shrine of Galveston. Mr. Raymond has had experience in every branch of the oil business, and is regarded as one of the best posted men along the various lines of this industry in South Texas. Since coming to Galveston, he has made a host of friends in both the business and social circles of the Island City and South Texas.



H. LIDEEN came to Galveston, Texas, from California during the latter part of 1919 in order to build the local plants for the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, which are regarded as the most modern and best equipped plants of their kind in the country. Mr. Lideen is superintendent of the Galveston Terminals and Texas representative of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, and while his headquarters are maintained in this city, he is in charge of all the Texas business of this company, with offices in the American National Insurance Building. The business of this company consists largely of oil shipments to Galveston and Houston from the Mexican fields of the company. They supply the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and many industrial plants with crude oil. The East End plant of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation has six tanks with a capacity of 55,000 barrels each, and the West End plant has additional storage capacity. The number of employees of this company at the local plant normally numbers about fifty, but at times reaches more than one hundred men. Mr. Lideen became associated with this company in 1914, and with the exception of a period during the World War, has been with them since that time. The greater part of Mr. Lideen's experience in the oil industry prior to coming to Galveston, was gained in and around the Los Angeles oil fields. He has centered his entire attention on this field of activity and is regarded as one of the best posted men engaged in this business.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Lideen was born at Burlington, on February 7, 1888. His academic education was obtained at the public and high schools of Burlington, and later entered the University of Iowa and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1910 with the B. A. degree. He later studied law at the same institution, and completed the course in 1912, and it is to Mr. Lideen's credit to say that he worked his own way through the University. At the university Mr. Lideen was a member of Kappa Sigma and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He has never practiced law, but after finishing the course, he went to the Los Angeles oil fields; however, his knowledge of law is of value to him in his chosen line of activity.

Mr. Lideen is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Sunset Blue Lodge of Los Angeles No. 353, and is also a member of the Texas Consistory No. 1 at Galveston. He is a member of the Artillery Club, Rotary Club and the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, in all of which he takes an active interest. Mr. Lideen resides at 1520 Avenue O. Since coming to Galveston he has made a host of friends, not only in this city but throughout the state, where he is popular in the business and social circles.



HENRY CATHRINER came to Humble, Texas, in 1913 and has been an active figure in the business circles of this prosperous Harris County town. He was the owner of the firm bearing his name, dealing in Ford and Lincoln cars and Fordson tractors. This business he recently sold. He established this business in 1913 and in 1917 built a splendid plant with a floor space of 6,500 square feet. He still operates the Ford agency at Goose Creek, where fifteen people are employed and where he owns a splendid, modern plant. Mr. Cathriner also has a branch house at Crosby, Harris County, where two people are employed. He has built a successful business and has made a host of friends in South Texas, and this in a measure accounts for the rapid growth of his agencies. Mr. Cathriner started his career in the business world in the oil fields, and was active during the boom days of the various Texas oil fields. He first learned the machinist's trade at Brenham, Texas, and from there went to Corsicana, and after a short time there he went to Austin, Texas, and after spending seven months here, the big oil boom came at Spindle Top and he went to this oil field. He remained in Spindle Top for some time and then went to Beaumont, Texas, where he was associated with the Neches Iron Works Company, and went from Beaumont to Batson during the boom days of that oil field. From Batson he came to Humble during the oil boom days here, and later engaged in the automobile business. His career in this field of activity has been indeed successful and he has made a small fortune in his automobile ventures.

A native Texan, Mr. Cathriner was born in Austin County, on March 19th, 1880. His father, Marcus Cathriner, a native of Louisiana, came to Texas as a young man, and for many years was a leading farmer of Austin County and later removed to Brenham, Washington County, Texas, where he now resides. His mother, Mrs. Mary (Stanek) Cathriner, a native of Germany, came to the United States as a child and was reared and educated in Texas. His education was obtained in the public schools of Brenham.

Mr. Cathriner was married at Beaumont, Texas, on October 10th, 1905, to Miss Julia R. Tinch, a native of Alabama and a member of a well known family of that State. They have two children: Edwin Henry and Albert Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Cathriner reside at 412 Avondale Avenue, in the beautiful Montrose Addition of Houston. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. in Humble, is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and is a Shriner of Arabia Temple, Houston. Mr. Cathriner, while making his home in Houston, is none the less interested in the civic improvement and betterment of the communities in which his business interests are located, and gives of his time and means to all projects having as their object the advancement of these cities.



PERRY McFADDIN, for many years a resident of League City, and a factor in the prosperity of this section, has for about a quarter of a century occupied a position of leadership in the cattle industry, and has contributed in a constructive way to its development in Southeast Texas. Mr. McFaddin has for many years made his headquarters on his ranch in Galves-

ton County, some seven miles from League City, and has developed one of the finest ranch interests in this section. He has a fine herd, numbering some forty-five hundred head, of which about eighteen hundred head are steers, and the rest cows. He ranges his cattle on pasturage, either leased or owned, in Galveston, Harris and Brazoria Counties, his winter range being in the last named county. Mr. McFaddin buys stock from time to time, and has been for some time past taking an active interest in increasing his cattle holdings in anticipation of a renewed interest in this industry. He has for some years past found it especially profitable to sell off his young stock, but also sells some old stock, particularly when market conditions are such as to make this profitable. In addition to his cattle interests Mr. McFaddin also has about four hundred head of horses, and raises cow ponies, both for his own use and for the market, the McFaddin ponies being well known in this section. He also raises mules, supplying a number of head annually to the market. Mr. McFaddin has associated with him in the cattle business his two sons, Norman McFaddin and A. P. McFaddin.

Perry McFaddin was born in Harris County, Texas, the thirteenth of April, 1882, the son of Josh McFaddin, one of the pioneer cattlemen of the Lone Star State, and a member of the McFaddin family, which for many years has been prominent in the development of Southeast Texas. He is the cousin of Perry McFaddin, well known Beaumont rice man, for whom he was named. Mr. McFaddin came to Galveston County at the age of two years, at which time his father removed here from Harris County, and was reared on the ranch here. As a boy he attended the public schools of League City, helping about the ranch, and at an early age acquiring a practical knowledge of the cattle industry. After a number of years, during which he was associated with his father in the cattle business, he began for himself, building a cattle business that is one of the largest in Galveston County.

Mr. McFaddin was married at Bay View, Texas, the eighth of January, 1892, to Miss Mabel Gordy, the daughter of John Gordy, a farmer and stockman of Bay View. Mr. and Mrs. McFaddin have for many years made their home at League City, where they have a fine two-story home. They have four children, Al P. McFaddin, Miss Lela May McFaddin, Norman McFaddin and Percy John McFaddin. Mr. McFaddin is a member of the Cattle-men's Association, and is known throughout the Lone Star State for his progressive interest in the advancement of this industry. For a number of years past he has given special attention to studying the problems which confront the cattle raiser of today, and has been particularly interested in watching the results of dipping. This he finds, while productive of results, has not achieved any radical improvement. Mr. McFaddin is also interested in the efforts being made to stabilize the cattle market and bring the industry to its once former plane, and has done much to further this end through his belief in the future of the cattle industry, and his constructive efforts in behalf of its advancement. As a citizen of League City he has been vitally interested in all that concerns the development of this community, and has contributed freely, both of his time and his means, for the advancement of this city.



Henry Catherine





B. STERLING for a quarter of a century has been identified with various enterprises of importance to the development of South Texas, and has for almost two decades been a factor in the life and progress of Dayton, where he is a leading merchant and cattle raiser. Mr. Sterling is president of the Dayton Mercantile Company, a company which he established in 1910, at Dayton. At that time there was only one small store and some half a dozen houses here, and little to indicate that this would in a few years be a thriving city in the heart of a rapidly developing oil field. At the time of opening the store Mr. Sterling built a two-story brick structure, one hundred by one hundred feet, and the first modern store building to be constructed in Dayton. Since that day the Dayton Mercantile Company has met with rapid growth, and with the coming of the oil interests the volume of business has mounted to an annual figure of above twenty-two thousand dollars. A general line of merchandise is carried, with particular attention to stocking those items most in demand in the oil fields. Mr. Sterling takes an active part in the management of the store. J. Frank Mathews, also well known in the business world of Dayton, is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Sterling for many years has been one of the leading cattle raisers of Liberty County. He has at the present time about six hundred and fifty head of cows, principally stock cattle, and runs his herds on pasturage near Dayton. He has three pastures, of fifteen hundred, one thousand and six hundred acres, respectively, all well located and close to Dayton, where he makes his headquarters. All pastures are fenced. Mr. Sterling has placed his ranching interests on a business-like basis and gives careful attention to those factors which make for success in this as in any other business. He has studied the problems of the cattle raiser in the coastal district, and has taken steps to cope with these problems in an intelligent way, and for him the difficulties in which many stock raisers are finding themselves do not exist.

J. B. Sterling was born in Chambers County, Texas, the twenty-eighth of September, 1878. His father, B. F. Sterling, a native of Mississippi, was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, and came here from his native state in 1848. His mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Jane Bryan, and is a native of Texas, her marriage to Mr. Sterling occurring at her home at Liberty. As a boy Mr. Sterling attended the schools near his home and after leaving school began running a boat, the Sterling, from Double Bayou to Galveston. This boat, the fastest sail boat on the river, carried freight, provisions, cattle and horses. The Sterling was in the 1900 storm at Galveston, and was one of the Mosquito fleet to come through. Mr. Sterling was on this boat from the time he was fourteen, until he was twenty-one, and remained in Chambers County until 1901. He then went to Sour Lake, where he worked for his brother, R. S. Sterling, until 1905, and in 1906 came to Dayton, where he has made his home until the present time.

Mr. Sterling was married at Orange, Texas, the seventeenth of December, 1913, to Miss Ophelia Dodd, daughter of R. A. Dodd, who came to Texas as a boy, and has been in the saw mill business for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling have one child,

J. B. Sterling, Jr., a lad of unusual intelligence, and who is his father's constant companion. The family make their home in Dayton, and attend the Methodist Church, where Mr. Sterling is president of the board of stewards. Fraternally he is a Mason, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine at Houston. Mr. Sterling is active in promoting the civic advancement of Dayton, and has done much to encourage progress here. He is ever ready to contribute, either of his time or his means, to any cause that will be of benefit to the community, and is known as one of the most generous, public spirited men of this city.



E. SELLMAN, President and General Manager of the Sellman-Richardson Motor Company, Inc., located at Harrisburg, Texas, on the Boulevard, is well known in the business and financial circles of Houston, where prior to establishing his present business in 1921 he was for several years engaged in the wholesale and retail burlap bag business. When this firm was first established, it was conducted under the name of the Harrisburg Motor Company and in 1923 was changed to the present name, although the ownership has remained the same. They are distributors for the Ford, Fordson and Lincoln cars, and in their modern and attractive building they have a floor space of one hundred and twenty feet by fifty feet, where they have in addition to their show rooms, sales, service and parts departments. Twenty people are employed by this firm, who have made the cars which they sell very popular in their territory, and their business, which was started on a small scale, has grown to large proportions. Other officers of the Sellman-Richardson Motor Company are G. W. Richardson, Vice-President, and T. E. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer, both of whom are well known in the business circles of Houston and South Texas.

A native Texan, Mr. Sellman was born in Harris County in 1886. His father, F. Sellman, came to the United States and to Harris County from Germany at the age of fourteen years and is now retired from active business and is residing at Harrisburg, Texas. His mother was Miss Addie Haddin, a native of the Lone Star State and a member of a pioneer family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Harris County. In his youth and early manhood, Mr. Sellman was employed in many capacities in various kinds of business and in 1917 entered the burlap bag business for himself, and was very successful in this line of endeavor, and sold to the wholesale and retail trade. He continued in this business until 1921, when he organized the present company, which is among the largest Ford dealers in Harris County.

Mr. Sellman was married in Houston in 1918 to Miss Linnie Clark, a native Texan and a member of a well known family of the Lone Star State. Mr. and Mrs. Sellman reside at Harrisburg, Texas. Mr. Sellman is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Gray Lodge, Houston, where he has attained to the 18th degree in the Scottish Rite body of that order, and to the 32nd degree in the lodge at Galveston. He is also a Shriner of Arabia Temple, Houston. Mr. Sellman is regarded as a leader among the younger business men of Houston and Harrisburg, where he has a host of friends, and has succeeded in building up a profitable business in his line.



JOHN GAILLARD, one of the most honored pioneers of Goose Creek, although now retired from active life, was for many years associated with every activity incident to the progress and development of this community, until it became the center of a great oil district, and few men have taken a more vital part in the life of their community. He was closely identified with every activity whose purpose has been for the development and betterment of his community, and his influence has been felt in many enterprises which have been fruitful. In the years gone by there have been few resources which he has not been instrumental in developing, and the entire country around Goose Creek has been benefited by the diversity of his interests.

John Gaillard was born at Natchez, Mississippi, the sixth of October, 1861, son of Thomas Benjamin Gaillard, and Mary Martha Gaillard, nee Foster. His father, a very highly educated man, and a graduate of the Harvard Law School, was wealthy prior to the civil war, but as did so many Southerners lost most of his fortune at that time, and after this conflict sold his land and came to Texas, when the subject of this sketch was a boy of six. The family was thereafter prominently identified with farming and stock raising activities in Harris County. A son, older than the subject of this sketch, was drowned in Goose Creek Bay. Miss Linna E. Gaillard, a daughter, taught the first public school in this part of Harris County.

Mr. Gaillard attended the rural schools near his home until he was fifteen, at which time his father's health failed and on him devolved the duty of providing for the family. He followed his father in the farming and stock raising industries, and was exceptionally successful for one of his years. The years which followed saw his rapid advancement, and were marked by the acquirement of large land holdings in Harris County, until he became known as one of the largest land owners in the county. At one time he owned Hog Island, in the bay, near Goose Creek. He also owned hundreds of head of cattle and was for many years a factor in the cattle industry.

In 1905 the first well drilled in the Goose Creek field was drilled on a two hundred and sixty-two acre tract of land, at the mouth of the east side of Goose Creek, belonging to Mr. Gaillard. This was followed in 1908 by the completion of the first producing well in this field, also on the same tract, and in 1916 by a real gusher in the deep sand on this same tract. In 1917 this acreage was sold to the Gulf Production Company and many big wells have since been brought in here.

Mr. Gaillard was married at Goose Creek, the fifth of January, 1900, to Miss Mary Beazley, daughter of Jack Beazley, a land owner and boat operator on the bay, and Mary E. Beazley. Since selling the old home place in 1917, Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard have made their home on a two hundred and fourteen acre tract of land, near Goose Creek, and where he has built a fine home. Although he has sold all his oil property and royalties, Mr. Gaillard has by no means lost his interest in the development of Goose Creek and is one of the most generous contributors to all movements directed toward progress. During the years of his business career he was regarded as one of the most versatile

business men in this section, with a ready knowledge and broad experience of the agricultural, stock, and oil resources of his section. While a man of outstanding success in the business world Mr. Gaillard has not sacrificed friendship to business, but in an unostentatious way has given of his time and his means for the development of the resources of his community, and Goose Creek can boast no truer, more generous citizen. He has accounted well for himself in the world, and his life is an inspiration to all who know him.



D. ERWIN, for about two decades a resident of Houston, is well known in two major industries, namely: cattle and oil. Mr. Erwin came to Houston as a young man, in 1905, at which time he had already won recognition in the cattle business. He has since that time been closely allied with the cattle business in this section, and at the same time has contributed to the oil development here. For many years he was associated with Bassett Blakely. At the present time Mr. Erwin deals extensively in cattle and oil properties, and owns in fee, oil lands at Blue Ridge, and has other holdings in various parts of the State. Mr. Erwin has also acquired much valuable farming land and has a large farm under cultivation in Brazos County, devoted largely to the growing of cotton. In 1921 Mr. Erwin was appointed trustee for the Turnbow Oil Corporation, and for one year he successfully handled the properties of the company.

C. D. Erwin was born in Bryan, Texas, Brazos County, the nineteenth of March, 1883. His father, Dr. T. T. Erwin, a native of Mississippi and a graduate of Tulane University, was for many years a physician at Bryan, where his death occurred in 1902. Dr. Erwin gave to his profession an unswerving devotion, and was one of the most beloved physicians of Bryan. Mr. Erwin's mother, before her marriage to Dr. Erwin, was Miss Ella Campbell, a native of South Carolina, who resides in Hempstead.

Mr. Erwin attended the schools of Bryan and Hempstead, and in 1902 graduated from high school at the latter place. He began his business career in that year, and was for the ensuing three years active in the cattle industry in Waller and Harris Counties, coming to Houston in 1905.

Mr. Erwin was married the twelfth of February, 1907, at Hempstead, Texas, to Miss Harrie Delle Rankin, a native of that city and daughter of H. L. Rankin, prominent merchant and land owner there. Her grandparents were pioneers of Waller County, her grandmother, Mrs. Minnack, now lives in Dobbin, Texas, at the advanced age of ninety-six. She lived at Houston during the early days of this city's history, her home being where the old Houston Post Building now stands. Mr. Erwin's family was also associated with the early history of the city, his great uncle, S. E. Elliot, digging the first shovelful of dirt for building the H. & T. C. Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have made Houston their home during their entire married life, and have one daughter, Charlotte. They reside at 506 Sul Ross Avenue. He is a member of the Houston Club, and the River Oaks Country Club. Fraternally he is a member of Holland Lodge Number One, A. F. and A. M., the Scottish and York Rites, and Arabia Temple Shrine.



John Gaillard



CYRUS K. CLARKE, cattleman, banker, progressive citizen and fruit grower of La Porte, Texas, has done much in the development of the coast country, which he believes equal if not superior to any other portion of the United States in climate and natural advantages. Mr. Clarke began raising cattle in 1914, his stock consisting mostly of range cows from which he sold the offspring. He has three thousand acres leased for pasturage, but foreseeing the changes in cattle conditions, he disposed of all his cattle in 1921 except a few head of mother cows. He expects to return to the cattle business when conditions are right again. His home place, which is one of the most beautiful in the coast country, consists of eighty acres, all of which is well fenced on the bay front, where he has a beautiful, modern home of the bungalow type, facing the bay. He has a well-kept lawn, tennis courts, shell driveways and beautiful trees. Mr. Clarke has raised oranges successfully for fifteen years and has several acres of this popular fruit on his place. He takes the best of care of his trees, banking them in winter and using smudges in cold weather, and the freeze of 1923 did not injure them for this reason. He has learned by experience that orange growers must be prepared to take care of their trees in all seasons, and under all conditions. Mr. Clarke's orange trees are eight years old, planted one hundred and twenty trees to the acre, and his average crop is worth \$5.00 per tree. He sells all his oranges locally to commission men who come to the orchard for them, and take all his crop and he could dispose of twenty times the amount each year locally, if he had the fruit. Mr. Clarke grew figs very successfully for a number of years, but gave up this industry on account of the poor market conditions existing at the time, but the market conditions have changed, and as this fruit grows wonderfully in this section, he and others expect to again devote some time to this delightful fruit, which is popular in all parts of the country as a preserved confection.

Mr. Clarke was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 8th, 1876. His father, Cyrus Clarke, was a well known banker of Pittsburg, Penn. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Pittsburg, after which he entered the Reusselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, and graduated from this institution in the class of 1902, with the degree of C. E. After leaving college, Mr. Clarke entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad as a civil engineer and continued in this line of endeavor for this railroad until he came to Texas. Mr. Clarke saw service in the Spanish-American War with Battery B, Pennsylvania Artillery, and served in the Porto Rico campaign under General Mills. Mr. Clarke has been school trustee of the Deer Park District for the past eight years, and has always been active in educational matters for the good of his district. He is president of the First National Bank of La Porte and is interested in commercial and industrial projects of his town, and is a constant worker for his community.

Mr. Clarke was married at Troy, New York, October 18th, 1904, to Miss Lucy A. Burbeck, a member of a well known family of New York State. They have two daughters—Margaret Dale and Mary Kingsley. He is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity. Mr. Clarke is one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the Gulf Coast, a con-

stant and conscientious worker for the advancement of this section, and believes that the future of La Porte depends on getting men who will develop its natural advantages and who will in this way become satisfied and substantial citizens.



WILLIAM L. HELLER came to Alvin, Texas, in 1909 and established the Alvin Cape Jessamine and Floral Company, which he owns and operates and has the distinction of being the largest grower and shipper of tube roses and cape jessamines in or near Alvin. Alvin is the largest cape jessamine center in the world, and during normal seasons no less than five million buds of this waxy white, fragrant flower are shipped from this point; Alvin is also a large shipping center for tube roses. Mr. Heller has thirty acres planted to floral and nursery stock, twelve acres in cape jessamines and ten acres in tube roses. From this large acreage, he ships the cut flowers all over the United States; both the cape jessamine and the tube rose are splendid flowers for shipping. The cape jessamine is cut when the bud shows the first signs of opening, these are carefully packed and when reaching their destination they are unwrapped and are usually found to be in full bloom. The tube rose is an excellent shipper on account of the large, long stems, which retain their vitality for many days, and this gives to the already opened flowers a continuance of bloom, and gives to the unopened buds sufficient strength and vitality for them to reach perfection in bloom, after being cut. Mr. Heller also grows for market, camphor trees, Magnolia figs, umbrella china trees, well known for their beauty and symmetry, regarded as the best shade trees grown, and are of rapid growth. Amoor Rives privet and California privet, in general use for hedge purposes and all kinds of ornamental shrubbery. One hundred people are employed at the Alvin Cape Jessamine and Floral Company during the picking, packing and shipping season. Soon after leaving college, Mr. Heller, who had specialized in horticulture and floriculture, established this wonderful garden, which has been a complete success from a monetary standpoint. He devotes his entire attention to the work and does a great amount of the various kinds of work himself, as it cannot be trusted to the hands of others, and this, in a measure, accounts for his big success in his chosen line of work.

A native Texan, Mr. Heller was born at Buda on March 26th, 1884. His father, Louis Heller, was an extensive farmer and land owner of Hays County. His mother was Miss Amelia Mater, a member of a pioneer Texas family. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Buda, and the high school at Kyle, after which he attended the A. and M. College from 1904 to 1918, when he graduated from this institution with the degree of B. S.

Mr. Heller was married at Alvin, Texas, in 1911, to Miss Ruth Gertrude Holloway, a daughter of David Z. Holloway, well known florist of Alvin. They have two children: Grace, eight years of age, and William, aged five years. Mr. Heller is a member of the Masonic fraternity, to the 18th degree, with intention of taking complete work, and is active in all civic and educational work of Alvin, where he is regarded as one of the leading business men and progressive citizens, who has put Alvin on the map of the floral world.



JOHN WARREN, prominently identified with stock raising activities in Southeast Texas, where he is well known for his extensive ranch holdings and his progressive ranching methods, has for more than three decades maintained his headquarters near Hockley, and is one of the pioneer ranchmen of this section who have taken an active part in the advancement of the cattle industry. Mr. Warren has one of the largest ranches in Harris County, some four miles south of Hockley, where he has twenty thousand acres of land in one body. This ranch, with its modern ranch house, barns, corrals and other equipment, is one of the show places of the State, and one of the best improved ranches in Southeast Texas. Mr. Warren has one of the finest dipping tanks in the State as part of his equipment and employs an outfit of around ten people. There are now around two thousand head of cattle on the ranch, Herefords and Brahmas, the latter as near full blood as can be obtained. Mr. Warren's herd is in fine shape, with the exception of occasional losses caused by back disease, and shows the result of scientific care and methods. There are around fifty gentle horses on the ranch, and three hundred head of stock horses.

Mr. Warren was born at Hockley, Texas, the seventeenth of February, 1861. His father, John Warren, a native of Cumberland, England, came here in 1840. He ran a stage, and also the famous eating house and hotel at Hockley when the railroad ended there. Although his early life here was during the perilous days of the early frontier, Mr. Warren managed to maintain friendship with all classes and there were few men of the early railroad building days who were better liked or who had more friends in this section. The elder Mr. Warren later entered the cattle business, and his son, the subject of our sketch, grew up in this business, spending most of his time assisting around the ranch, and attending the rural schools near his home. In 1889 Mr. Warren, with his father, came to the present location, near Hockley, and established the ranch which Mr. Warren still operates. In those days, the days of the open range, it was not uncommon to brand five thousand head of cattle in a year, and the Warren ranch was known throughout this section. Mr. Warren also supplied the mules for the street cars in Houston in those days. Mr. Warren was the first man to locate oil in this locality, but lacked means to carry out exploration work. At the present time this work is being carried forward by the Texas Exploration Company, which has some production and is engaged in active development work in this section. The indications are that the Warren ranch will soon be the location of one of the new fields of the coast, and at the present time such companies as the Gulf Company, the Sun Company, and others are holding land under lease.

Mr. Warren was married at Hockley, Texas, the first of January, 1902, to Miss Nannie Roberts, daughter of Elbert Roberts, a farmer living at Hockley, and who came here as a boy from his native State of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Warren make their home at the ranch, south of Hockley, and have six children—Lenora, wife of Tom Jordan; W. B., who is active on the ranch with his father; Ruth, Winnie, John, Jr., and Nannie. Each of these children have cattle of their own, each using his own brand, and having varying numbers of cattle. This gives them

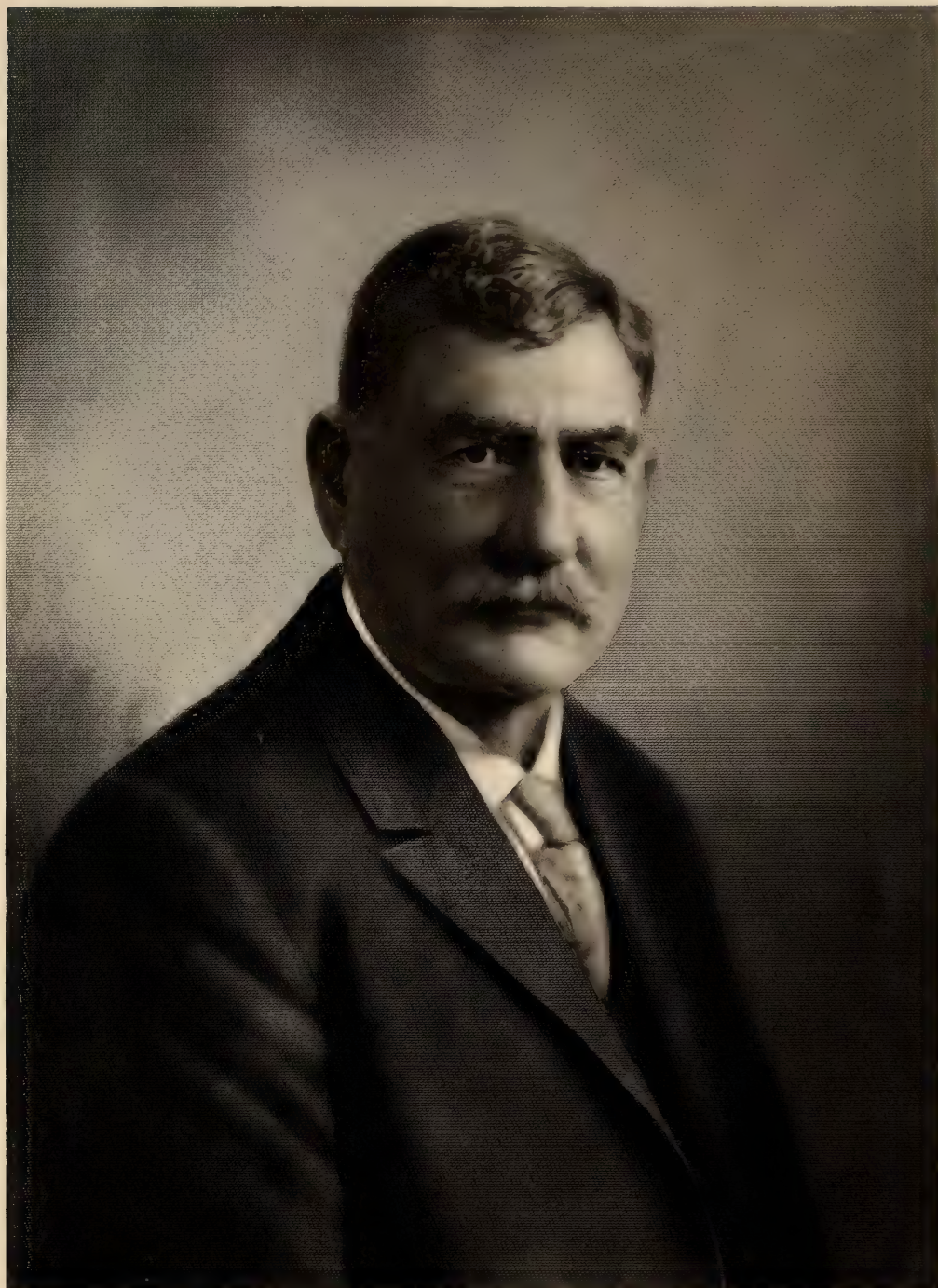
a definite interest in the ranch, and Mr. Warren has found it an ideal way in which to keep them on the ranch. Mr. Warren is that fine type of cattle man who has for his creed justice to all, and is justly proud of the fact that in more than three decades of ranch operation he has never at any time found it necessary to resort to law to settle any question. Few men are better liked, and few have done more for the promotion of the best interests of their community or the cattle industry, than has Mr. Warren, and Hockley is proud to claim him as a resident.



FREDERICK W. WITT, for many years associated with public life at Houston, and for upwards of three decades a factor in the progress of this city, has made a record creditable along all lines and is one of the most highly esteemed men in the public eye. Mr. Witt is now serving as County Tax Assessor of Harris County, an office to which he was elected by a good majority in November, 1922, and which he entered in January, 1923. Since assuming the duties of this office Mr. Witt has devoted his energies to establishing high standards of efficiency, and has demonstrated his accurate knowledge of properties and property valuations. Under his guidance many improvements have been inaugurated, and his force has been carefully built up with due regard for the best interests of his constituents.

Frederick W. Witt was born in Harris County, the twenty-third of December, 1871. His father, Fritz Witt, a native of Germany, came to the United States at the age of twelve years with his father, Henry Witt, and resided in the northern part of Harris County until his death in 1889. He was a blacksmith until 1880, when he became a merchant and postmaster in his town, holding this position until his death. His mother, also deceased, was a native of Harris County, and before her marriage was Miss Wilheima Fries. Mr. Witt attended the public schools near his home as a boy, and later attended Blinn Memorial College, at Brenham. After leaving college he further prepared himself for his business career by a course in the Massey Business College at Houston. He then began with the Tremont Hotel, remaining there until 1891, after which he went in the mercantile business and until 1908 was one of the leading merchants of the city. In 1908 he entered the County Clerk's office, where he remained until 1920, when he ran for the office of County Tax Assessor of Harris County, when he was defeated in a close race. He again ran for the office in the 1922 elections, and was elected, entering office in January, 1923.

Mr. Witt was married at Houston the fourteenth of September, 1890, to Miss Bertha Schachtrupp, a native of Houston, and the daughter of Louis Schachtrupp, who came to this city as a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Witt make their home at 3306 Morrison Avenue, and have two children, Fred L. Witt, and Bertha Witt. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Witt is a Mason, Blue Lodge, Woodland No. 1156, to the Thirty-Second degree. As a public official Mr. Witt has made a record for his strict adherence to the duties of his office, and the sound and constructive policies under which he operates. He has many friends, both in Houston and throughout the county, and holds the highest esteem of all who know him.



John Warren



H. ROSS, one of the most progressive business leaders at League City, and for many years associated with the advancement of this community, has been prominently identified with business enterprises of wide scope, and is well known for his activities in the real estate business, and as a cattle man, rice grower and orchardist. Mr. Ross came to League City in 1913, and in the decade and more which has followed his influence has been widely felt in the life of the community, and his activities, whether as a business man or as a citizen, have had an important bearing on the prosperity of the city and have been no small factor in the growth and development this period has witnessed.

Mr. Ross, a native of the Lone Star State, was born at Mexia, the ninth day of December, 1880, the son of J. E. Ross, for many years a resident of that city, and a well known stock raiser and farmer on an extensive scale. Mr. Ross spent his boyhood in Mexia, attending the public schools there and after leaving high school, where he graduated under Dr. Cousins, well known Texas educator, he began his business career. His first business experience, however, came several years earlier, when as a school boy he began buying and selling cattle, an occupation he began in Limestone County during his vacations. At the age of fifteen he began to devote his full time to trading in cattle, and even at this age he evidenced an unusual ability to judge livestock that won for him no small comment among cattle men. In 1902 Mr. Ross' father, J. E. Ross, came to Deepwater; now on the ship channel, to engage in the rice industry, and the following year was joined by his son, J. H. Ross, the subject of this sketch. They operated the property now owned by Tilford Jones, Jr., and put in the first irrigation plant to be used in this section for the cultivation of rice. They remained in Deepwater until 1908, when they left there and came to Galveston County to operate the B. W. Camp plantation, an eleven hundred acre rice plantation, which they operated under lease until the property was sold in 1919. At the same time they owned and operated a smaller tract of around two hundred and fifty acres, across the line in Harris County, planting this acreage to rice. In 1913 Mr. Ross sold out all his rice interests and came to League City, where he began dealing in cattle and lands, and became interested in the development of the orange industry. At one time Mr. Ross had around eight thousand orange trees, but many of these were killed by freezes, and he did not replant, because of the uncertainty of this crop, but rather turned his attention to other forms of agriculture, particularly truck farming and strawberry growing. Mr. Ross has recently begun the development of a pecan grove of some twenty-two and one-half acres, planted to paper shell pecans, this grove being located near League City. For many years he has been active in the cattle business, with a tendency toward Brahma stock, and his herd at present numbers around five hundred head of grade cows and Brahma bulls. His herds range between Clear Creek and Dickinson Bayou, in Galveston County, on land either owned or leased. Mr. Ross owns a great deal of land in this section, holding tracts of from ten to three hundred acres, and is one of the large land owners of League City.

Mr. Ross was married at New London, Missouri,

the sixteenth of March, 1914, to Miss Nell McGown, a native of Missouri, who spent some years in Texas with her family, and later returned to her native State. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have one child, Luella Elizabeth, who is known and loved at League City as Betsy Ross. Mr. Ross is active in all civic work, and helped organize the League City Progressive League, and is also vice president of the Galveston County Business League, which is affiliated with the Galveston Commercial Association. Fraternally he is a Mason, past master of Blue Lodge, League City, No. 1053; Scottish Rite at Galveston, and a member of El Mina Temple Shrine at Galveston.



O. SMITH for thirty-five years has been engaged in the dairying business at Alvin, Texas, where he has succeeded in building up the finest herd of Holstein cattle in the State. His Holstein cattle number forty-five and he has one hundred and fifty-five head of Jerseys, fifty of which are registered animals. Mr. Smith owns the finest Holstein bull in Texas and some of the finest cows in the entire South. In the opinion of experts these are the best bred animals of their kind in the entire country. He ships his milk to Houston and Galveston where he finds a ready market for all his products. Mr. Smith's dairy is modern and sanitary in every detail, and all latter day methods are employed about his place, which is one of the finest in South Texas. He established the first dairy in Alvin and has one of the finest herds of dairy cattle in the State and the finest in or near Alvin. Mr. Smith has been engaged in the dairying business all his life, and knows this industry as few men know it, and the products of his dairy are among the best to be purchased, as sanitation has always been his watchword.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Smith was born September 10th, 1871, but was brought to Texas by his parents when an infant, and was reared to manhood in Hood County, where he resided until he came to Alvin. His parents, S. L. and Lucretia Smith, both natives of Missouri, were engaged in farming both in their native State and after removing to Texas. His education was obtained in the Granbury College of Hood County, Texas.

Mr. Smith was married at Brandon, Mississippi, in 1893, to Miss Kate Meadows, a member of a prominent Mississippi family, and whose father was engaged in the general merchandising business in her native State. They have two children: Mrs. Helen Davis and S. O. Smith, Jr. Mr. Smith is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is active in this organization. He is enthusiastic as to the future of the dairying industry in South Texas and believes that this will soon become one of the greatest industries of this part of the State. This industry has already reached considerable proportions, approximately ten thousand gallons of milk being shipped every day from Alvin and adjacent towns to Houston and Galveston. He encourages the movement to improve the herds of the State and thinks the people are awakening to the fact that fine cattle must take the place of the common kind and that this is the only way in which the dairying business can be made to pay. On account of the mild winters of South Texas and a grazing season which extends practically through the whole year; he believes that South Texas has an added advantage in dairying over any other parts of the country.



RM. CALDWELL, for many years one of the well known cattlemen in South Texas, and for more than two decades one of the the ranch owners of Brazoria County, has taken an important part in developing the cattle resources of this part of the state, and is one of the generous and public spirited citizens of his community. Mr. Caldwell owns a well equipped and managed ranch, comprising one thousand acres, in Brazoria County, near the Fort Bend County line, and has under lease several hundred acres additional. The ranch is located on Oyster Creek, and is all fenced and has the usual ranch buildings to be found on the South Texas ranch. Seven hundred acres are in grass, with three hundred acres in farming land. At present some six hundred head of stock cattle, of mixed breeds, including some Brahma and Hereford bulls, with a few Durham bulls, are in Mr. Caldwell's herd.

Mr. Caldwell is a native of the Lone Star State, and the representative of one of the oldest families of Texas. His birth occurred on a ranch, in Hays County, the twentieth of May, 1875. His father, R. M. Caldwell, was born in Austin's Colony, and went as a boy to Comal County, with his father, Major J. P. Caldwell, in 1858. His death occurred after the family removed to Hays County, when his son, R. M. Caldwell, the subject of this sketch, was a boy of eight years. Major Caldwell came to Texas to rebuild a fortune lost in business in Baltimore, and lived in this state until his death. R. M. Caldwell's mother, was before her marriage Miss Mary House, daughter of T. W. House, one of the most honored pioneers of the Lone Star State. After the death of his father he, with the other children, were brought to Houston by his mother's brother, and were reared in this city. Mr. Caldwell attended the Houston public schools, and after finishing his work there took a business course and also attended Austin College at Sherman, Texas, for three years. As a boy he started buying cattle, buying a single horse or cow, which his brother cared for, and by the time he had finished his education he had a fair start in the cattle business. Leaving school he worked for some time for his uncle, T. W. House, in the bank, but this did not appeal to him, as he wanted the life in the open the ranch would afford. With the fifty odd head of cattle he had accumulated he started out, running them on the open range of Fort Bend County, buying and selling, until his herd numbered more than two thousand head. In 1905 he bought the ranch in Brazoria County, from J. M. Frost, acquiring at the same time the brand, Figure four (4) which he has since used. His first brand, used as a boy (D—) is also still used by Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Caldwell was married twice, first to Miss Effie Frost, daughter of J. M. Frost, pioneer cattleman, and still living at Houston. By this marriage he had one daughter, Effie Caldwell. After the death of his first wife he was married to Miss Sarah Munson, daughter of G. P. Munson, of an old Austin Colony family, and a cattleman throughout his life. By this marriage Mr. Caldwell had five children, T. W. Caldwell, Miss Della Caldwell, R. M. Caldwell, Jr., George Caldwell and John H. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell and his family have resided in Houston for the past several years, so the children can have the advantages of the schools here, and make their home

at 2118 Smith Street. They attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Caldwell is a member of the Cattle Raisers' Association, and is known to cattlemen throughout the state. While his home is in Houston, he still directs all ranching operations and spends much of his time on the ranch.



FRED S. NESMITH, of Houston, is successfully engaged in developing one of the many mineral resources of the State of Texas. Mr. Nesmith is secretary and general manager of the Riverside Fullers Earth Company, with offices at 1014 Keystone Building. This company is engaged in mining and preparing Fullers Earth for shipment and is the largest plant of its kind in Texas, and the largest in the entire South, outside of Florida. The plant is located at Riverside in Walker County, about eighty miles North of Houston. The Riverside Fullers Earth Company was organized and incorporated in 1921, with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, and have three hundred acres of land underlaid with Fullers Earth, and large rotary kilns where all moisture is removed; after which it is crushed, pulverized, screened and sacked ready for shipment. The product of the Riverside Fullers Earth Company is used in filtering and refining oils, greases, lubricating oils, etc., and is sold to refineries located in Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas, but most of the product of this plant goes to points in Oklahoma. Modern machinery is in use at the plant, and a storage platform of twenty thousand-ton capacity has been erected. Other officers of the Riverside Fullers Earth Company are: Samuel C. Collins, president; Walter Miller, vice president, and O. P. Callahan, treasurer. All of whom are residents of Oklahoma.

Mr. Nesmith was born in Jefferson County, Illinois, in 1885. His father, Oliver P. Nesmith, was a well-known citizen of Jefferson County, where he was a large land owner and merchant. His mother was Miss Tresa Allen, a member of a prominent Illinois family. Mr. Nesmith's education was obtained in the public schools of Jefferson County. After leaving school, Mr. Nesmith engaged in farming until he was twenty-three years of age, when he entered the retail lumber business. After two years spent in the lumber business, Mr. Nesmith entered the employ of the Textile Mills at Mount Vernon, Illinois, where he remained for two years. He then went to Ponca City, Oklahoma, with an oil refining company, in which he is still financially interested. In 1921, he came to Texas to take the management of the Riverside Fullers Earth Company.

Mr. Nesmith has been twice married. His first marriage was to Miss Etta Crowder, in 1911 (deceased since January, 1919). Of this union two daughters were born—Frances, ten years of age, and Catherine, aged seven years. Mr. Nesmith was married again at Wichita, Kansas, in December, 1920, to Miss Grace Jennings, by whom he has one daughter, Barbara Beth, born in July, 1923. The Nesmith home is at 4430 Walker Avenue. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Nesmith is a member of the Scottish Rite body of the Masonic fraternity, and the Rotary Club. He is optimistic as to the future of Houston and expects the city to continue its steady, consistent growth and is looking forward to an era of great business prosperity in all lines.



R. M. Caldwell

WILLIAM H. COLBY has for fifteen years been active in the real estate circles of Houston and during this period has handled some of the largest transactions in real estate in the city. Mr. Colby started in the real estate business in Houston in 1908, and continued in this field of activity until 1918, when he took over Colby's Restaurant, which he has since conducted in connection with his real estate interests. This restaurant was established by his brother, Frank C. Colby, one of the best known caterers in the state, for whom Colby Court was named. Mr. Colby is personally interested in Houston Heights residence property, and high class residence property in all sections of Houston, and rents the houses which he owns. Mr. Colby now conducts his real estate affairs from his office, which is located in the restaurant at 408 Main Street.

A native Texan, Mr. Colby was born at Bryan, October 15th, 1870. His mother was Miss Mary E. Hoyt, a native of Alabama. His father, William Colby, came to New Orleans from New York in the pioneer days, and afterwards removed to Galveston, where for many years he was actively engaged in the cotton business. During the war he served in the field as a Confederate veteran, holding the rank of lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps, until invalided home. After he recovered sufficiently he served in the same capacity at Bryan, Texas. Mr. Colby was educated in Houston at the old Houston Academy, which was located on the site of the present Central High School.

Mr. Colby has had a wide, varied and interesting business career, which began on the vaudeville stage. For more than twenty years he traveled out of New York with the famous Colby Family, well known in the show world as musicians, both vocal and instrumental. This famous musical family played their last date, and closed their vaudeville engagement in Houston in 1907, and Mr. Colby has been here since that time. He has three children—Frank O. Colby, Mrs. Robert L. Gardenhire of Ardmore, Oklahoma, and Mary Louise Colby. The Colby residence is located on Houston Heights Boulevard. Frank O. Colby has become well known as an organizer of Glee Clubs for the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Colby is a member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce and takes an active interest in this organization. He is interested in all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston, which he believes will soon become the leading city of the Southwest.

WALTER WILLIAMS, veteran cattleman of Harrisburg, and well known to breeders and exhibitors of the Lone Star State, has one of the model stock farms of Harris County, and has for years been a factor in the development of this section. Mr. Williams has been in every branch of the cattle business, and is just now specializing in developing calves for the market, running three thousand head of she-stuff, on his range near Texas City. While Mr. Williams has never experienced any difficulty in disposing of his stock, market conditions just now are creating a heavy demand for veal, and a well-fed calf will bring the price of two cows. While giving his attention to producing calves for the market Mr. Williams is developing one of the finest herds in Harris County, and building up a prosperous busi-

ness, and taking an active part in the development of his community.

Mr. Williams was born the twenty-third of August, 1871, in Lavaca County, Texas, son of Tom Williams, also a native of that county, where he was born in 1844. His mother, before her marriage, Miss Katie Moore, is also a native of Lavaca County, where she now lives. Mr. Williams' paternal grandfather, F. A. Williams, came to Texas from Kentucky in the early forties and settled in Lavaca County, in which place he died during the boyhood of Mr. Williams' father, Tom Williams. Both Mr. Williams' father and grandfather were in the cattle business all their lives, and reared in the range country, it is but natural that he should also have chosen this as his life vocation. Mr. Williams, at one time, just after the Spanish War, spent nine years in Cuba importing cattle, but with that exception, has been associated with the cattle industry in Texas all his life.

Mr. Williams was married at Harrisburg in 1914, to Miss Rosa Allen, daughter of S. E. Allen, and grand-daughter of S. W. Allen, who came to this State in 1822 from Kentucky, and had a line of steamships carrying cattle to Cuba. They make their home in Harrisburg, living at the corner of Chestnut and Broadway Streets. Mr. Williams is a member of the Cattlemen's Association, the Southwest Cattlemen's Association, and the Southern Tariff Association. His activities in the cattle industry are well known to the cattlemen of the Lone Star State, who honor him as a veteran cattleman, and he has contributed materially to the development of the cattle resources of his State.

SL. RICHARDS, a resident of Houston since 1910, has been a factor in wholesale merchandising circles at Houston, and more recently has been identified as a jobber in soda fountains, fountain and janitor supplies. Mr. Richards is general manager and secretary-treasurer of the S. L. Richards Company, one of the leading businesses of this kind in this part of Texas. They have nine employees with two men on the road, and have built up an extensive trade, throughout the Southeastern part of the State. Mr. Richards, well known to the drug trade of the state, also covers a great deal of this territory himself, representing his firm to his many friends and customers. Other officers of the S. L. Richards Company are Chas. E. Patton, president, and Ed. S. Phillips, vice president.

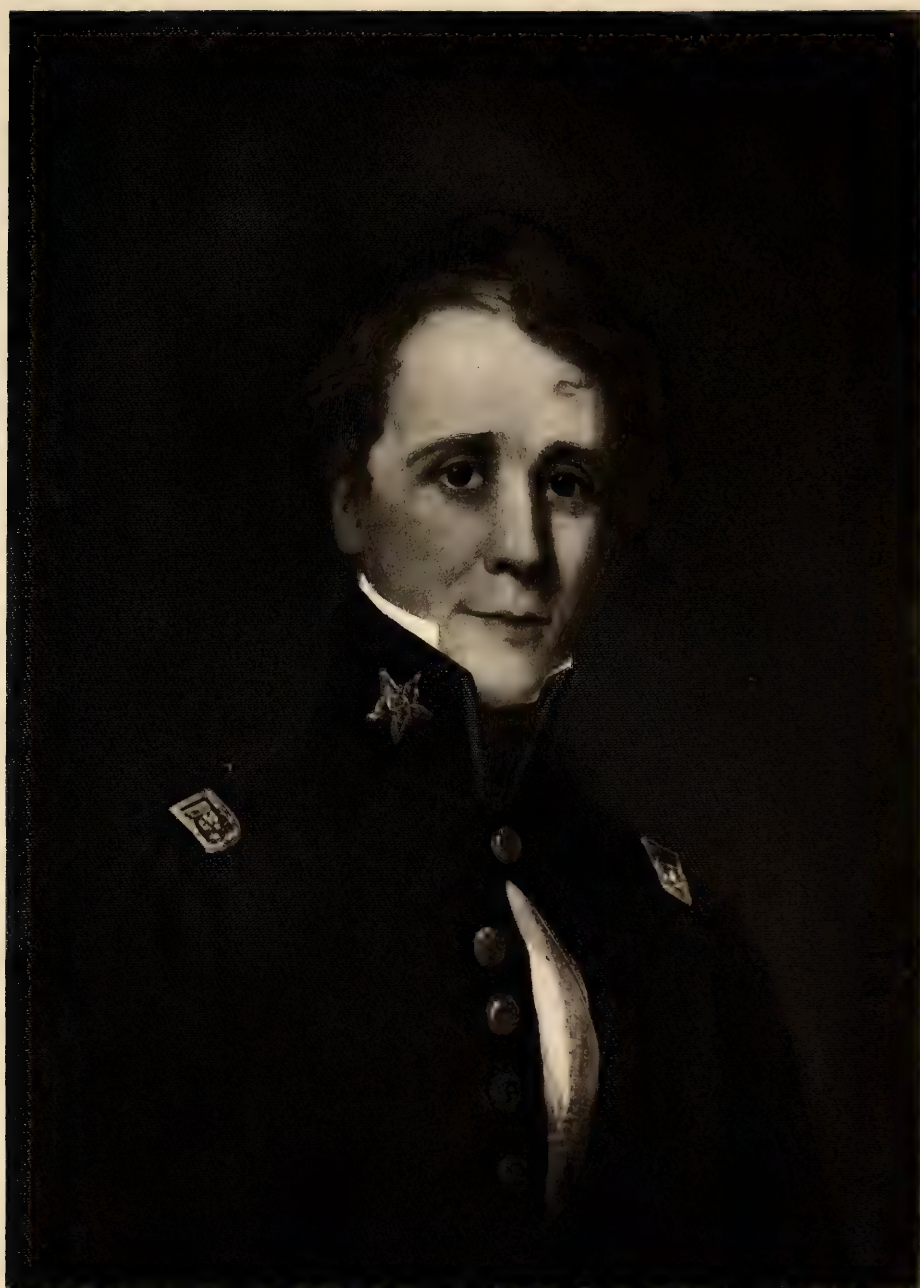
Mr. Richards was born in Hill County, Texas, in 1890, son of D. W. Richards, a native of Tennessee, who came to Texas in 1866, and engaged as a merchant and farmer, and Anna B. Adkinson Richards, a native of Alabama. He was educated in the public schools near his home. After finishing his education Mr. Richards became a salesman, covering Texas and Oklahoma for thirteen years prior to going into business for himself. Mr. Richards spent eight years on the road for the Schumacher Company, wholesale grocery house.

Mr. Richards was married in Hill County, in January, 1908, to Miss Lena Pruitt, a native of Hill County, where her father was a well known merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have three children, Pauline, Marion Dale and S. L., Jr. The family live at 3620 La Branch Street. Mr. Richards is a member of the Elks and of the Rotary Club of Houston.



GENERAL SIDNEY SHERMAN was the son of Micah and Susanna Frost Sherman of Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 23rd of July, 1805. His ancestor, Captain John Sherman, the first of the name to settle in America, migrated from Dedham, England, in 1631. Roger Sherman so long the venerated Nestor of the United States Congress, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was also a descendant of Captain John Sherman, and was a first cousin of Sidney's father. Deprived of his parents in his young boyhood, Sidney left the old home in Marlboro, and at sixteen we find him in Boston engaged in mercantile pursuits. A year later he was induced by the flattering promises of a friend to embark on the adventurous sea of commerce on his own account. The failure of his friend, and his own lack of capital soon involved the precocious merchant in a like fate. He then removed to the city of New York where he remained five years and then wended his way westward and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831. Here he soon united with a company for the purpose of establishing extensive factories in Newport, Kentucky. This association was the first to put into successful operation of cotton bagging by machinery, and Sherman individually was also the first to introduce the manufacture of sheet lead west of the Alleghany Mountains, (as he was the first to apply the gas-spur to the iron horse in Texas). It was while he was absorbed in these pursuits, that tidings were received in the year of 1835 of the contest then going on between the Colonists of Texas and the Military Despotism of Mexico. His generous spirit kindled with enthusiasm and he zealously espoused a cause which contemplated under the most favorable aspect, might have intimidated the boldest heart. By a happy coincidence, Sherman at this time commanded a volunteer company by commission from the governor of Kentucky, which afforded him facilities for raising troops for the service of Texas. His call for volunteers was eagerly responded to and he immediately organized his company of fifty good men, requiring each man before being enrolled to sign stringent articles of subordination, and amid the snows of winter he established a regular camp and enforced discipline as strict as if in the face of the enemy. On the last day of December, 1835, he embarked on a steamer from Cincinnati, his men well armed, handsomely equipped and furnished with a full supply of ammunition and provisions. Notwithstanding a violent snow storm the United States troops at Newport barracks turned out and thousands of citizens lined the river banks to honor the occasion of their departure, and by repeated and enthusiastic cheering to manifest their sympathy in the heroic enterprise. Amid tears and touching farewells, waving of flags, beating of drums the bow of the steamer was turned towards the setting sun and passed down the great river, with a company of brave volunteers whose subsequent trials and triumphs form a splendid chapter in the proud history of Texas. Captain Sherman maintained the strictest order on board the steamer during the voyage, and in every way gave promise of an able commander. He landed at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and marched his company at once to Nacogdoches, Texas, and thence to Washington on the Brazos. He found the country

in great confusion. The governor and lieutenant governor were at deadly feud, the convention had not assembled, and the brave Travis and his heroic band were calling for aid from the beleaguered walls of the Alamo. The people were enthusiastic and determined, but without arms or organization and no one present to instruct or lead them. Sherman paraded his men and called upon the citizens to volunteer and march on the following day to the relief of the Alamo, after which service, he declared his intention of returning with his company to the United States, unless the convention, then about to assemble, should declare the Independence of Texas. On arriving at Gonzales he found about two hundred citizen volunteers, a force totally insufficient to justify an attempt to break through the besieging Mexican force of about 7000. Fourteen days were consumed in concentrating men and supplies, at the end of which time Gen. Houston arrived and took command. On the following day the First Regiment of Texas Volunteers was organized, and Sherman nominated for the colonelcy. This he declined in favor of Gen. Burleson, an old and tried warrior, and he was elected lieutenant colonel. On the evening of the same day news was received that the Alamo had fallen and its brave defenders indiscriminately slaughtered. The army immediately retreated to the Brazos, where the second regiment was formed and Sherman elected to command it. While at the Colorado he was detached from the main body of the army and occupied a position some miles above it. Gen. Sesma was in open camp on the opposite side of the river with about seven hundred men and Col. Sherman feeling confident of his ability to defeat that attachment of the enemy asked permission of the commander-in-chief to cross the river and give him battle. Had he done so he might in all probability have saved Fannin and his men from an inglorious slaughter, but the request was refused, and he was ordered not to move from his quarters, not do anything to provoke the enemy. Like a good soldier he obeyed the obnoxious order and eventually was constrained to retreat with the main body of the army to San Felipe and thence to the Brazos bottom, some twenty miles above. During the retreat Colonel Sherman displayed all the soldierly qualities which, at such a crisis, were necessary to promote enthusiasm and to preserve the army from demoralization. He was equal to every emergency. It was he, under order of the commander-in-chief who put the army in marching order and personally superintended the dangerous crossing of the Brazos. At San Jacinto on the 20th of April, Col. Sherman led a small squadron of cavalry, sixty-eight in number, in an attack upon a detachment of the enemy that occupied an island of timber between the hostile camps. He conducted the attack with admirable gallantry, but discovering that he was greatly outnumbered, he adroitly extricated himself with small loss and returned to camp. In the battle of the 21st of April, Sherman commanded the left wing of the army, and was the first to strike the enemy, sounding at the critical moment the war cry "Remember the Alamo." "Goliad and the Alamo." It was a day of vengeance, and deep retribution, and Col. Sherman acted a full and conspicuous part in its consummation. After remaining several months with the army in the West, and finding the enemy did not return, he tendered



Sidney Sherman

his resignation which President Burnet refused to accept, but instead, gave him a commission as colonel in the regular service, with orders to return to the United States and enlist his men. When about to leave his companions in arms, the secretary of war presented him with the stand of colors which he had brought to Texas, accompanied by the following note:

War Department, Aug. 6th, 1836.

This Stand of Colors, presented by the ladies of Newport, Kentucky, to Capt. Sidney Sherman, is the same which triumphantly waved on the memorable battlefield of San Jacinto, and is, by this government presented to the lady of Col. Sidney Sherman, as a testimonial of his gallant conduct on that occasion.

A. SOMERVILLE,
Secretary of War.

Approved:

David G. Burnet.

On August 8th, 1896, this flag and the original note from the secretary of war were presented to the State of Texas by the daughters of Gen. Sherman through Mr. Eugene Gigges of the Department of Agriculture, Insurance Statistics and History. It had begun to crumble to decay and was preserved in a glass case, and is now in the archives of this historic State. Col. Sherman's health was much impaired by exposure and fatigue in the army, and before reaching Kentucky he was seriously ill for many weeks, but notwithstanding his very infirm health he, soon after reaching home, sent out some troops, and a quantity of clothing for those in the field who were very destitute. In January, 1837, he returned to Texas with his family and settled on San Jacinto Bay. In 1842 he was elected a representative to congress from Harris County, and was appointed chairman of the military committee. He introduced a bill providing for the election of a major general of militia and the protection of the frontier. The bill was vetoed by President Houston, but became a law by a constitutional majority in both houses of congress. General Rusk was the first elected to that position. Gen. Sherman succeeded him at the next election by the popular vote, which position he held until the annexation of Texas to the United States. On his retirement from military service General Sherman lost none of the energies which had characterized him in the field, but displayed in the occupation of private life useful enterprise and creative talents of a valuable order. In 1846 he conceived the idea of rebuilding the town of Harrisburg that had been destroyed by Santa Anna in 1836. With this vim he purchased a large interest in the townsite and 4000 acres adjoining. He then proceeded to Boston where he enlisted capitalists and organized a company to build a railway from Harrisburg westward. The difficulties to contend with were very great, the country was new and but imperfectly known abroad, the population and agricultural productions were inconsiderable and labor of every kind difficult to obtain, yet his unabated perseverance removed all obstacles and success finally crowned the enterprise, the rebuilding of the town and the construction of the first railway in Texas. The charter for this road, the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad, was approved by the Third Legislature of the state, February 11th, 1850, and the road was

started at Harrisburg in 1852. It is now a part of the Southern Pacific system, and was the first link in the chain of that great commercial highway running from New Orleans via San Francisco to Portland, Oregon. The first locomotive ever received in Texas was named the "General Sherman" in his honor. Its shrill whistle was the first glad sound of the locomotive to break upon the solitude of the Texas fields and forests and to rouse to new life the slumbering energies of her hardy people. It was the first west of the Sabine and second west of the Mississippi, one having been introduced at St. Louis a few months before. Thus the name of Sherman will be not only remembered as a chivalrous soldier whose best years were spent in the service of Texas, but as the father of a railroad system that has conferred inestimable blessings upon the people. In chronicling the events in the closing years of his life it is but a record of successive misfortunes. In 1853 a valuable saw mill and all the machinery belonging to him and Mr. D. W. C. Harris were entirely consumed by fire. Soon afterwards his dwelling at Harrisburg, then one of the finest buildings in the state, was also burned. The few valuables saved were removed to the railroad office which in its turn fell a victim to the fire fiend, and with it all his remaining possessions, including his valuable papers which had been accumulating for thirty years. Many of them of great value to himself and others relating to public affairs, and which would have been of much interest to the future historian of our country were totally destroyed.

In 1837 when Col. Sherman decided to cast his lot with the young republic and make it his future home, he chose a site on San Jacinto Bay for a residence, which he improved and called Crescent Place, and here he lived till 1847, when he moved his family to Harrisburg, and in 1855, that he might give his children better educational advantages he moved to Galveston, and here as proprietor of the Island City Hotel he remained till the stormy days of the Civil War, when he was forced to seek a safer refuge for his family. He espoused the cause of secession, and in 1861 was requested by the president of the committee of safety to take charge of affairs at Galveston with full authority to put the island in a state of defence. In 1862 he moved his family, consisting of his wife and three young children, and Ex-President Burnet back to the old home on San Jacinto Bay. His three oldest daughters were in Kentucky at school, and Sidney, the oldest son, with the army, but after Sidney's death, which occurred at the Battle of Galveston January 1st, 1863, Gen. Sherman went to Richmond, Fort Bend County, and there we find him at the close of the Civil War. Mrs. Sherman died in January, 1865, and the following year he returned to Galveston. He was much broken in health, and after the expiration of his term of office as president of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos & Colorado Railroad Company, which he had held for several years, he retired to the shades of private life. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. M. O. Menard, in Galveston on August 1, 1873, and was laid to rest in Lake View Cemetery by the side of his old friend and associate, David G. Burnet, first president of the Republic of Texas. Over these two the Sidney Sherman Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, whose object is to perpetuate the memory of the

illustrious heroes of Texas, have erected a splendid monument.

Like most of the soldiers and statesmen who participated in the early struggles of the country, General Sherman derived little material benefit from its redemption.

Sidney Sherman was married on the 27th day of April, 1835, to Catherine Isabel, oldest daughter of Jacob and Maria Fenwick Cox of Frankfort, Kentucky. She was a lady distinguished for great moral worth, intellectual accomplishments and well equipped with all the qualities necessary for a soldiers wife, and the privations and hardships of pioneer life in a new and undeveloped country. Their children were eight, Lieutenant Sidney A. Sherman, who fell beside his gun at the battle of Galveston, January 1st, 1863, aged twenty-one years, unmarried. Caroline M. Sherman, now living in Galveston, the wife of J. M. O. Menard. Their children are: Mrs. Sue LeCand, Mrs. Fanny Russell of Houston, Mr. Kendall Menard, Mrs. Belle Griggs and Mrs. Carrie Lew Keene and Odin who died in infancy. Caroline's first husband was Col. John A. Williams, civil engineer of the B. B. & C. R. R., and served on Gen. Lee's staff in Virginia during the Civil War. Albert Sidney Williams, the only child of this marriage is now deceased. Belle Sherman married Judge William E. Kendall of Richmond, Texas. He died in Houston in 1906. They had six sons: Sherman died at nineteen years, Charles in infancy, William E. Odin, Clarence and Fenwick all live in Houston. Susan Florence first married Chas. A. MacMurphy and had one child, Mrs. Carrie Belle Garnett-Abrahams of Los Angeles, California. Her second husband was George O. Cherry. She died in Galveston in 1872. Cornelius Fenwick Sherman died in infancy in 1853, Lennie Sherman, who was married to Hon. John T. Brady of Houston, and died April 22nd, 1885, leaving two children, Sherman Brady and Lucy Brady Hunt, wife of W. S. Hunt. Lucy Kate Sherman married Louis W. Craig and now resides in Houston. They have three sons: Leonard W., Doddridge H., and William Kendall Craig. The little girl, Emily Belle, died at two years, and David Burnet Sherman died in infancy in 1863.



JUDGE DAVID E. SIMMONS. In the history of the Bench and Bar of the Lone Star State few names are accorded higher honor, or a greater degree of respect, than that of the late Judge David E. Simmons, one of Houston's outstanding attorneys and public men and a man who, throughout a lifetime of service, stood staunchly to his ideals of citizenship, and had the courage to back his convictions in his every action. In his public life, as in private life, he held fast to these ideals, doing his duty as he saw it, and his record as a Federal official bespeaks work efficiently handled, in a spirit of co-operation which at all times was a delight to his associates.

Judge Simmons was born in Burlington, Iowa, the fourteenth of June, 1868. His parents, Dr. D. A. Simmons, and Kate (Bruce) Simmons, were natives of South Carolina, later removing to Iowa, and in the real pioneer days, when Judge Simmons was an infant, coming to Texas. Dr. Simmons located at Sherman, practicing medicine there until his retirement in 1918, at which time he went to California, where he now makes his home. Dr. Simmons is an octogenarian, having practiced his profession

until near his eightieth year. Mrs. Simmons is deceased.

Judge Simmons began his education in the public schools of Texas, later attending Savoy College, at Savoy, Texas, and later went to Austin College, at Sherman. He graduated with the degree B from the University of Texas in 1891, and took his law degree from this same institution in 1892. Judge Simmons began his legal career in 1898, as assistant attorney general of the State of Texas, serving in that office until 1904, when he took up the private practice of law in Houston. In 1918 he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of Texas, in which office he served until his resignation in 1922, when he again resumed private practice. During his term of office as United States attorney, Judge Simmons handled an increasing amount of business for the government, winning a number of important decisions, while in his work in the prohibition department he handled some of the biggest cases in this district.

Judge Simmons was married at Galveston, Texas, the twenty-sixth of February, 1895, to Miss Virgilia Finlay, a native of Lavaca, Texas, and the daughter of the late Col. George P. Finlay. Col. Finlay, a native of Mississippi, and a Civil War veteran, came to Galveston in the early days, and was an attorney of that city for many years, and also head of the public schools of that city for years. Under President Cleveland he served as collector of customs at Galveston. He was the real type of city builder, taking a deep interest in all civic work, and in his death, which occurred the twenty-fourth of March, 1911, Galveston lost a truly great man. Mrs. Simmons' mother was before her marriage Miss Carrie Rae, a native of Missouri, who was brought to Texas by her father, Horsly Rae, when she was a small child, and reared at Lavaca, where she married Col. Finlay, and with him removed to Galveston in 1873. Judge and Mrs. Simmons had an ideal home life and were the parents of two children, George Finlay Simmons, who led a scientific expedition for the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in the South Seas, where he spent two years, being on this expedition at the time of his father's death. Mr. Simmons is a graduate of the University of Texas, with the degrees B. A. and M. A. He was married to Miss Armade Hatcher of Fort Worth. The other son, David Andrew Simmons, also a graduate of Texas University, was for some years before his father's death his first assistant, and is one of the most promising young lawyers of Houston, being a member of the law firm of Campbell, Myer and Simmons.

Judge Simmons died at Houston the sixth of January, 1924, the death of few men in Houston bringing forth more expressions of sorrow. The resolutions passed by the Harris County Bar Association said in part: "No man within our acquaintance excelled him in living a well rounded life, measuring up in all spheres of human activities to the obligations incumbent upon him. He not only professed the gospel of the meek and lowly Nazarene, but he lived it, and in all matters affecting public welfare he was constantly identified upon the side that most nearly squared with the Golden Rule." This tribute of his associates admirably expresses the general feeling in regard to Judge Simmons, and with the following tribute paid at

his bier, eloquently sums up his life: "He was a good man, a clean man, an honest man, a good neighbor. His devotion to his family was a proverb, and in every relation of life he bore himself as a gentleman." He held official positions of great responsibility and discharged his duty faithfully, justly, efficiently, and laid down the trusts with clean hands."

JAMES LOVE BATES—Among those pioneer Texans who contributed to the early development of the state, the name of James Love Bates stands out as that of one of the real pioneers of Brazoria County, who, while growing up with this section and prospering as it prospered, took an important part in developing and cultivating the lands of the county, and who did his share of public duties as a public official. Mr. Bates lived through a vital time in the life of his community, and was for years closely associated with the men of his time who were directing and shaping public opinion and paving the way for the greatness of today. A man of sterling qualities, indefatigable in the performance of his duty as he saw it, Mr. Bates took his place among the leaders of his time, and his influence would be hard to estimate. A man of the type of which builders are made, he was active in the encouragement of every progressive movement.

James Love Bates was born in Brazoria County, the second day of May, 1852, the son of General Joseph Bates, a native of Alabama, who came to Texas in 1847, going first to Galveston, and later to Brazoria County, where he settled on a large plantation, now known as the Bates plantation. During the Civil War General Bates served as a general in the Confederate army, in charge of the Coast Guards, serving with distinction throughout that conflict. He then returned to Brazoria County, where his death occurred in 1886. James Love Bates' mother, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Love, was General Bates' third wife. Her death occurred in Galveston. As a boy James Love Bates attended the public schools of Galveston and Huntsville, and after his father's death returned to Brazoria County, where he took charge of the Bates Plantation, and was one of the leading stockmen and cattlemen of his day. Later he was elected tax assessor, moving to Angleton, Texas, when the county seat was moved there. In 1899 he retired from active life and came to Houston, making this city his home for the two years just prior to his death, which occurred in 1901. A resident of Houston but a short time, Mr. Bates formed many friendships here, and was actively interested in all early work for the development of the city.

James Love Bates was married at Houston, the seventh of October, 1874, to Miss Mary Russell Fitzgerald, a native of Independence, Washington County, Texas, and the daughter of Benjamin Sims Fitzgerald, a native of North Carolina, and Harriet Louise (Davis) Fitzgerald, a native of New York state. Mr. Fitzgerald moved from his native state of North Carolina to Mississippi during his boyhood and was educated in that state. Later, in 1852, he came to Texas and began the practice of law in this state, practicing first in Anderson, Grimes County, and later coming to Independence, Washington County, where he held the chair of professor in mathematics at Baylor Female College

until the Civil War. He then entered the army, on the side of the Confederacy, with Hood's Fifth Texas Regiment, and was with General Lee at the time of his surrender, and was made a prisoner in West Virginia. After the close of hostilities he returned to Texas, and in 1865 was elected president of Baylor Female College, holding that office until 1867. He then removed to Houston, opening a private school here, which he conducted until 1875. He then engaged in the lumber business with his son, later retiring. His death occurred the twenty-seventh day of January, 1904, just a few days after he had celebrated his golden wedding anniversary, on the nineteenth of January, 1904. Mrs. Fitzgerald died in 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates had one child, Gerald Bates, who was married to Miss Clara Adams, at Jasper, Texas. Of this union there were two children, James Love Bates and Miss Gerald Bates. James Love Bates married Miss Neppie Newton and of this union there is one child, Mary Jane. Mr. Gerald Bates' death occurred the thirtieth of April, 1904. James Love Bates died at his home in Houston the third of September, 1901.



CAPTAIN W. C. TYRRELL. Among the most prominent names of Texas history is to be found that of Captain W. C. Tyrrell. Kind, great hearted and generous, his life stands out as an inspiration to the coming generations. In gaining great wealth, he lost none of the finer things of life. He was noted for his charities, many of which were never recorded, but among the most important were the purchase of the First Baptist Church building, which he donated to the city of Beaumont for a library, and the gift of Tyrrell Park, consisting of five hundred acres on Fannett Road, which he also gave to the city.

W. C. Tyrrell came to Beaumont twenty-five years ago, and during the years spent here was a dynamic force in the growth and progress of the city. He was prominently identified in real estate, being the promoter of Portacres, one of the largest real estate projects ever attempted in the city, and at the time of his death he was interested in promoting West Calder Addition.

On September 7th, 1924, Captain Tyrrell was called to his reward, and upon his passing, Beaumont lost one of its most beloved men. While he was amassing a great fortune, he never lost an opportunity of making a friend, and not until his death was it realized how thoroughly beloved he was, and enshrined in the hearts of hundreds of men, whom he had helped on life's pathway, and will remain the image of Captain W. C. Tyrrell.

He was interested in many of the leading enterprises of the city, being president of the Beaumont Box Manufacturing Company, Tyrrell Rice Milling Company, Tyrrell Hardware Company, Tyrrell-Combest Realty Company, Tyrrell-Wilson Investment Company, Jefferson County Investment and Building Association, and vice president of the American National Bank.

Captain W. C. Tyrrell was born in Pennsylvania in 1847 and went with his parents to Iowa in 1854. He was the son of Mallory and Polly (Titus) Tyrrell.

Mr. Tyrrell was married in 1867 to Helen F. Rorick. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell had a family of four children, Harvey C. Tyrrell, W. C. Tyrrell, Jr., Vinnie T. Rorick and Esther L. Garth.



DR. JOHN LEWIS BRYAN. A history of the early days of Houston would be incomplete without a sketch of the life of Dr. John Lewis Bryan, pioneer dentist of the Lone Star State, whose success and prestige in the dental profession were in proportion to his years of service, and who until his death was looked upon as the head of the local fraternity. Dr. Bryan came to Texas during the frontier days and from that time until his death was a factor in the development of his community and for many years was one of the most beloved of Houston's citizens.

Dr. Bryan was born at Newberne, North Carolina, son of Lewis Bryan, an educator of that state who took a prominent place among educators of his day. Dr. Bryan began his education in his native city, attending the local schools, and received his instruction under his father. Later he went to Baltimore, Maryland and entered the Baltimore Dental College, graduating with the first class to be graduated from that institution.

After taking his degree in dentistry he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he began the practice of his profession. After accumulating a small fortune at Nashville, Dr. Bryan came to Texas, in 1836, locating at Richmond. He had not intended to follow his profession, but on his arrival found that there were no dentists in Texas and his duty to humanity demanded that he should open his office. The conditions of his first practice in the Lone Star State were crude and Dr. Bryan was forced to use many makeshift. He had to make his own instruments, using a local blacksmith shop at Richmond in which to fashion them. Nor was cash available to repay him for his services in the majority of cases, and his fees consisted of plots of land. While Richmond was the city of his early residence, he traveled throughout the state, for as the only dentist his services were needed in all the towns. In 1842 he moved to Houston, opening an office in this city and continued his practice for many years before retiring.

When he retired from active practice, Dr. Bryan built his fine old country home on the land that is now known as the Goose Creek oil field, but which was then a colony of fine country homes where families of historical character resided. At the beginning of the Civil War, Dr. Bryan was a man of means, one of the wealthy citizens of his day, but its close found him with little of his fortune left, and he returned to Houston, resuming his practice and following his vocation until his death. His fine old home had been turned over to the Confederate soldiers' orphans but in the reconstruction period carpetbaggers sought to convert it into a negro orphanage, failing in the attempt, however, as Dr. Bryan still retained his deed in his name. At the time of his death he owned many large tracts of land throughout the state, paying taxes on more different tracts than any other man in Texas. His Goose Creek home tract has since turned out to be one of the richest of Texas' oil fields and his daughters still hold the land there that has been in the family for more than seventy years.

Dr. Bryan was twice married, his first wife being Miss Martha Woodson, a native of Tennessee, and by whom he had four sons, all of whom were killed or died during the Civil War in which they all ren-

dered service to the Confederacy. He was married for the second time at Mill Creek, Texas, in 1847, to Miss Mary Ann Fitchett, a native of Alabama, who came to Texas in 1833 as a child with her parents, Daniel T. and Mary Bostick Fitchett. They came to this state with Stephen F. Austin. There were six children born to this union, two of whom, Mrs. Caro Chapman, widow of L. B. Chapman who died seven months following her marriage to him, and Miss Johnelle Bryan, still survive. Mrs. Chapman and Miss Bryan are members of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and active in the social and civic affairs of the city.

Dr. Bryan died at Houston in 1867, his death being mourned throughout the city. He was one of the real builders of Houston and one of the outstanding men of his time. Dr. Bryan was also a great church worker, helping to organize the first church at Houston, meeting first in upstairs quarters under his leadership. Later, with the help of Alexander McGowen and Charles Shearne, the first church was built on a plot of ground given by A. C. Allen and where the Majestic Theater now stands. This church, a brick building, later fell down and was replaced with a frame building. This church, of the Methodist denomination, was actively supported and attended by Dr. Bryan until his death. He was also active in Masonry of the early days and served as Master of Holland Lodge No. 1. Dr. Bryan gave as generously as he received and many were the pioneers of that day who owed to him the courage, and the assistance, that made it possible for them to continue in the new land they had come to conquer. The whole state, in those early days when he was its only dentist, came to know and love him for the service he rendered so cheerfully, and there were few men of his time who were so widely known and beloved.



DR. JOHN CLEMILLE SELLERS—In recounting the history of Harris County, the name of Dr. John Clemille Sellers stands out as that of a man who was especially interested in all work for the growth and prosperity of this section, and who, as one of the medical "Old Guard" filled an especially vital place in the life of his times. As a physician Dr. Sellers was ever faithful to his responsibilities as the custodian of his patients' welfare, and through the years of an arduous practice was unfailing in his devotion to his profession. As a citizen Dr. Sellers stood ready to aid in every worthy cause, whether for civic advancement or public welfare and few men contributed so unselfishly to the betterment of the times.

Dr. John Clemille Sellers was born in Harris County, on Willow Creek, the first day of February, 1865, the son of John Clemille Sellers, a native of Louisiana, who came to Harris County in the pioneer days and was a farmer, saw mill owner, merchant and banker of this county until his death. Mr. Sellers was one of the most prominent men of his day, and had many friends throughout Harris County. His mother was Julia Pillot Sellers, who lives at Spring, Texas, and is eighty years of age. She is a sister of C. G. Pillot of Henke and Pillot, T. Pillot of Teolin Pillot Company, N. Pillot, retired lumberman; Mrs. Zeolide E. Hornzenger, widow of Jacob Hornberger; and Celestine Saigling of Plano.



Mr L Bryan

Eugene Pillot, the father of the foregoing, came to Houston from France in early days and became one of the prominent and wealthy citizens here, owning a great deal of valuable business and other property. He lived at Spring, Texas, where General Sam Houston often changed stages, and often remained as a guest at the Pillot home.

Dr. Sellers attended school at San Antonio, as the schools in Harris County at that time offered few advantages, and after finishing his work there went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered Louisville College, in the medical department, taking his medical degree there. He then returned to Harris County, beginning his practice at Spring. Dr. Sellers also had ranching interests, both at Spring, and near Batesville, to which place he later went to practice medicine. After several years at Batesville, Dr. Sellers returned to Spring, spending the balance of his life there. He practiced general medicine, with all that term implies, specializing in mud and hard work, and no night was too dark and stormy, no distance too far, for him to go to aid the suffering. He had a particularly altruistic attitude toward his profession, and with him it was not a matter of dollars and cents, but a deep love for humanity, and a desire to devote his life to the alleviation of suffering that was responsible for his choice of a vocation. In those days, long before the advent of the automobile and the good roads of today, Dr. Sellers' horse and buggy were a familiar sight along the country roads. He always carried a saddle in his buggy, and often during the rainy season, he found it necessary to leave his buggy along the road, saddle his horse, and thus go to the aid of some sufferer on an outlying farm. His reward, and to him it meant far more than any monetary consideration, was the love and regard of the whole county.

Dr. Sellers was twice married, first to Miss Lula Woodward, a native of Pearsall, Frio County, and whose death occurred in 1895. Three children were born to this union, Fred Sellers, of Houston, a member of the firm of Stewart and Sellers, operators of a cafe and cold drink business, at the corner of Congress and Fannin Streets, who married Miss Mary Annie Bammell and who has one child, Mary Carolyn Sellers; Mont Sellers, a young business man of Houston, who married Miss Vennie E. Benfield, and has three children, Julia May, C. F. and Montfred Sellers; and Lula May, now Mrs. J. I. Heard, of Spring, Texas. Dr. Sellers was married the second time to Miss Lissie Thurmann. The surviving children of this union are Misses Helen and Nadeline Sellers. Mr. Fred Sellers is a popular young business man, widely known in Houston and Harris County. In his cafe he serves on an average of a thousand people per day. The building in which the business is located is owned by his grandmother. In addition to his cafe he devotes considerable time in looking after the estates of his grandmother and father. From 1912 to 1920 he was employed in the county assessor's office and this experience has been valuable in taking care of his many affairs. In 1918 he organized his present business. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine.

Dr. Sellers was a member of Spring Lodge of the Woodmen of the World. Dr. Sellers died at his home in Spring, the thirteenth of November, 1923, following a long illness. His death was the

cause of a deep sorrow among his hundreds of friends and patients, and it will be long before his place in the life of his community will be filled.



ORACE G. MILLER, erecting superintendent for the Graver Corporation, of East Chicago, Indiana, now located at Houston, where he is superintending the construction of a large job for the Sinclair Refineries near Harrisburg, has been especially well trained for his position and has a record with the Graver Corporation of many successful erection jobs. A great many of these have been especially difficult pieces of work and not one has failed to be completed within the time limit specified in the contracts.

The Graver Corporation, with its plant and general offices at East Chicago, is one of the largest builders of steel tanks and fabricated steel construction of various kinds in America. Besides oil storage tanks for refineries and pipe line companies, the concern builds steel water towers for industrial companies and municipal corporations, stills, condenser boxes, etc., for refineries and, in fact, any piece of construction that calls for the use of fabricated steel.

At Houston the company is engaged in the erection of thirteen mammoth fifty-five thousand-barrel tanks, eight of eighty thousand-barrel capacity and eight condenser boxes ten by twelve by ninety-six feet for the Sinclair interests. This job gives employment to approximately one hundred men.

Mr. Miller is a native of Missouri and was born in Pulaski County on December 5, 1890. He is a son of J. M. and Mary E. Miller, who have been residents of Pulaski County for a great many years. His father is a well known farmer and land owner of that section.

After attending the public schools of Pulaski County and completing a high school course, Mr. Miller engaged in oil field work and in this manner secured a splendid working knowledge of the equipment he now erects for oil companies. He was connected with the Sinclair interests for a number of years and spent five years for this company in Central America, Cuba and other foreign countries. He has been in most of the oil fields of America and many of those located in foreign countries and has worked in every branch of the industry, including drilling, producing, construction and operating.

At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the United States Navy and was in service for two years. He spent one year on the U. S. S. Kearsarge and made eight trips across the Atlantic during the war.

After receiving his discharge he became connected with the Graver Corporation and during the past few years has been in charge of many important construction jobs for this company in the oil fields of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas.

In 1922 Mr. Miller was married at Saint Louis to Miss Lela L. McGee. They are residing temporarily at Harrisburg during the completion of the big local job for the Sinclair Refineries.

Mr. Miller is a man singularly equipped for the duties of an erecting superintendent. A tireless worker himself, he has the knack of procuring the undivided loyalty of his men and this with the co-operation and confidence given him by company officials has aided in establishing the splendid record of the past few years.



HENRY F. MACGREGOR. The name of Henry F. MacGregor is closely interwoven with the history of Houston. Chronicles of events show his outstanding influence upon the public life of city and State.

Born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, on April 25, 1855, son of Lewis A. and Augusta Blodgett MacGregor, Henry F. MacGregor received his education in the common schools and at Pinkerton Academy at Derry; subsequently taking a business course at Manchester. As a boy working on his father's farm and keeping books for a hardware store in Haverhill, Massachusetts, he dreamed of a future in the Southwest. At the age of eighteen he took passage by boat from New York to Galveston, landing in Texas without funds. He was sturdy, industrious and frugal, and determined to succeed. From a clerkship with the Direct Navigation Company operating on Buffalo Bayou (later to become the ship channel) he became secretary of the Galveston City Railroad Company. A few years later he interested Colonel Wm. H. Sinclair of Galveston in the purchase of the Houston Street Railway System, at that time operating with mule cars and five miles of track. The two purchased controlling stock of that company in 1883 when he moved to Houston, as vice president and general manager.

Two years after moving to Houston, Mr. MacGregor was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Stevens, a native Houstonian, daughter of O. E. and Mary A. Stevens. A beautiful family life followed, in which husband and wife were an inspiration to each other. There were no children, but the MacGregors devoted much time and means and affection, to the happiness of the children of others.

He also was active in the business, social and civic life of the city, contributing much to the work of the Houston Business League, the Fruit and Flower Festival and the No-Tsu-Oh. He held membership in the various social and civic organizations of the day, which included the Houston Country, Thalian and Z. Z. Clubs, Caledonian Society and the Chamber of Commerce. Always a protectionist, Mr. MacGregor adhered to the faith of his fathers and was a dominant figure in the Republican leadership of the State. He served as Republican National Committeeman from 1912 to his death in 1923. In the early days the Houston Ship Channel was only an idea; Houstonians had to convince the Federal government of the feasibility of the project, and he helped to fight the battles which made possible its success. Mr. MacGregor was one of the three trustees succeeding J. L. Watson of the Houston Post, and for many years he served as director and treasurer of that publication. He had many other interests and was a director of the State Land Oil Company, the Bay and Bayou Company, the Glen Park Company, the South Texas Commercial National Bank and the Home Market Club.

In 1904 Mr. MacGregor withdrew from active management of the Street Railway Company to devote his full time to real estate developments and other interests. He laid out residential districts in the South End section of Houston, and was connected with developments extending from Hadley Avenue south thirty-three blocks to Hermann Park. He contended for continuity of subdivisions and wide streets, and deserves great credit for the contin-

uously uniform plattings of the South End east of Main Boulevard. His influence assisted in keeping the street cars off of Main Boulevard and he did the preliminary work that made possible Almeda Boulevard. Much of the South End bears the imprint of his judgment and foresight, to the benefit of posterity. His death precluded his personal development of Riverside Terrace section of the city, which his executors sold undeveloped, preserving as far as possible the carrying out of his plans.

In 1918 he was selected as a member and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hermann Hospital Estate, but he did not live to see the completion of the magnificent building he and his fellow trustees worked out.

Mr. MacGregor was everywhere admired as a man of strict integrity, rare judgment and ability, and for his patient and unselfish consideration of all men and measures. His thought was always for the public weal. As a culmination of this desire to serve his community, at his death on September 3rd, 1923, he willed the greater part of his fortune to his executors for a public benefaction in Houston. Co-operating with the city commissioners and the park board, the executors have planned as his major benefaction, the gift of a park, parkway and drive, to preserve the beauty of Bray's Bayou, a wooded water course lying south of the city, for public use. Besides this, his executors have deeded Peggy Park, situated on Almeda Boulevard, to the city, on which the executors are erecting a water fountain provided by Mr. MacGregor's will as a devotional to his wife, Elizabeth Stevens MacGregor. A third benefaction is the gift of a park and library building in the town of Derry, New Hampshire, his boyhood home, dedicated to the early pioneers of Derry.



HENRY H. DICKSON. For many years Henry H. Dickson was a sterling citizen of Houston, and who found an outlet for an enthusiastic nature in business and civic channels that were of vital importance to progress. Perhaps few enterprises in a city count for more than its manufacturing concerns, and for this reason, if for no other, Mr. Dickson, who through the building up of a successful manufacturing plant contributed to the development of Houston and ranked as one of its builders. But, however much he contributed to the commercial advancement of the city through his business activities, he achieved through his constant striving for community advancement above any private ambition, a more important thing, and the record of his life and his unswerving interest in the welfare of Houston will be recalled for years to come.

Henry H. Dickson was born in Louisville, Kentucky, the sixteenth day of April, 1861, the son of John F. and Louise McDougall Dickson. He received his education in the public schools of Louisville, graduating from the high school there. Later the family removed to Texas, and in 1878, Henry H. Dickson became general manager of the Marshall Foundry and Machine Company at Marshall, Texas, under his father, John F. Dickson. In 1886 he accepted a position with a railroad in Iowa, and the following year became connected with the L. and N. Railway at Louisville. In the fall of 1887, Mr. Dickson returned to Texas, locating at Houston, where with his father and mother, a car wheel manufac-



Engr. by G. Williams & Son N.Y.

H. F. MacGregor

turing plant was organized and incorporated. This was known as the Houston Car Wheel Company and was located on Buffalo Bayou. Later, in 1889, the name was changed to the Dickson Car Wheel Company. In 1906 the business had outgrown the Buffalo Bayou location and moved into the new plant on Washington Avenue at the Southern Pacific tracks, where the company is now located. Mr. Dickson had been president of this corporation for many years at the time of his death, and the plant was a monument to his foresight and business ability.

Mr. Dickson was married at Houston, in 1906, to Miss Mamie Fisher, the daughter of Judge A. B. Fisher of Georgetown. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson had three children: Henry H., Jr., Louise and Mamie Allen Fisher Dickson. Mrs. Dickson and the children continue to live at the attractive Dickson home, at 3614 Montrose Boulevard. Mr. Dickson was a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Dickson was for many years especially interested in educational and welfare work, and was active in all movements established to secure the beautification of Houston. He was president of the Public Library Association, and for many years had done an important work in building up the Houston libraries of which Houston is so justly proud. Mr. Dickson was also a trustee of the Houston Art League, an association that has done much to advance Houston as an art center. Mr. Dickson was a life member, and a former president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, and served one term as alderman, during which time he accomplished much good for the city. He belonged to various clubs and lodges, among them the Houston Lumberman's, Houston Country, River Oaks Country, and the Elks clubs. A man entirely without ostentation, he went his way, doing his duty as he saw it, and serving his community when opportunity presented, and his death, which occurred at his home in Houston at 8:30 a. m., on the morning of Friday, May the sixteenth, 1924, left vacant a place in the life of Houston that will long go unfilled, yet the memory of his richly lived life will be recalled, and will be an inspiration to all those who came in contact with him and felt the force of his influence.



COLONEL JAMES WARREN JONES, an honored resident of Houston for many years and one of the ablest lawyers of the Lone Star State, dignified this profession by more than a quarter of a century of practice in this city. Colonel Jones took a keen interest in constructive public affairs, and was a leader in activities of a civic nature throughout his career, and was one of the most esteemed men in his community. As a lawyer his connection with many of the important cases of the day brought him into prominence, and he was regarded as an authority in his profession. He had intellectual talents of a high order, was honest and steadfast in his political convictions, and in private and social life congenial, generous and kind hearted. Few men of his time were so universally admired and respected, and his name is revered by all Houstonians.

Colonel James Warren Jones was born at Clarksville, Tennessee, the twenty-fourth of February, 1843, his parents dying during his early childhood. After their death he was adopted by an uncle who reared and educated him in Clarksville, where he

lived until the outbreak of the Civil War. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army at Clarksville, and after being in active service for a time, was badly wounded and spent eighteen months in a hospital. After recovering from his injury, he was made colonel of staff and was present at the surrender of General Lee. After the war he returned to Clarksville and taught school until he had saved enough money to go to Lebanon and study law. He received his law degree and returned to Clarksville, where he practiced until 1870. In that year his uncle died and he received some money from his estate. He came to Houston shortly afterward and formed a partnership with John Brashear, practicing with him for a short time. He then practiced alone for a number of years, after which he formed an association with Mr. M. W. Garnett which lasted until the latter's death. Colonel Jones then practiced alone until his health began to fail, when he took in Mr. W. C. Oliver. For three years prior to his death he was retired, due to ill health.

Colonel Jones was married the twenty-fourth of November, 1875, in Houston, to Miss Sarah Brashear, the daughter of I. W. and Sarah Trott Brashear. The Brashear family were real pioneers of Houston, coming to this city in 1837. Mr. Brashear took an active part in the early development of the community and was prominent in the life of that day. The Brashears acquired a great deal of property in and around Houston, among which is what is now known as Houston Heights. They also owned property in the court house and market squares and elsewhere. Some of the above is still owned by the family, a part of which has been in the family for over seventy years. Colonel and Mrs. Jones had an ideal married life and their home life was made delightful by the presence of a family of children, two of whom, Judge Murray Jones, and Irma, wife of W. C. Hunt, survive. Judge Murray Jones, formerly judge of the County Court at Law, Harris County, is a well known Houston attorney and active in political and civic circles. Mrs. J. W. Jones, Colonel Jones' widow, makes her home with the daughter, Mrs. W. C. Hunt, wife of W. C. Hunt, a prominent shipper of Houston, and a factor in maritime activities in that city. Mrs. Hunt and her brother, Judge Murray Jones, live in adjoining homes in Courtland Place, and have two of the finest residences in Houston.

Colonel James Warren Jones passed away at his home in Houston, the sixteenth of September, 1902, after three years of ill health. He was buried in Glenwood Cemetery. The funeral was attended by the hundreds of friends in Houston, and by prominent people from other parts of the state. Colonel Jones held many positions of honor and distinction during his lifetime, and was for six years a member of the state Senate. He was active in the Bar Association, took a deep interest in the development of his community and in the advancement of all important causes of the day. In the late nineties he was a member of a committee that went to Washington to secure an appropriation for the ship channel. His name has many memorials here and the record of his life, so full of kind deeds and distinctions, forms a bright page in the history of his city and is not soon to be forgotten.

Note: Since the above sketch was written, Mrs. Sarah Brashear Jones died on October 3rd, 1925.



COLONEL JOHN THOMAS BRADY. The name of Colonel John Thomas Brady stands out in the annals of Houston's history as that of a sturdy pioneer who gave his best for the advancement of his community. Prominent in both legal and civic matters, Colonel Brady was instrumental in securing many advantages for his city, and no movement of his day for a worthy or civic cause but found him well in the lead. Colonel Brady came to Houston in 1856 when the city was just a small village, and at once took a place of prominence among men of affairs. His ability as a lawyer brought him distinction before the bar, and he was thereafter a force in his community.

Colonel Brady cast his lot with the Confederacy, serving on the staff of General Magruder and received special mention for his courage at the Battle of Galveston. After peace was declared he served two terms in the State legislature and was among the first lawyers of the State of Texas to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States after the State was readmitted into the Union. In 1870 he organized the Harris County Fair Association and was its first president.

Colonel Brady was one of the pioneer exponents of the movement to secure the ship channel for Houston, foreseeing in the channel an opportunity for development and expansion, and was the first man in the city to spend his own money to further this work. In 1867 he had the channel dredged along where the turning basin now is, and developed land along the course of the channel, taking an active interest in all progress in this important work.

Colonel Brady bought two thousand acres of land, a part of which was later used to develop Magnolia Park, now a beauty spot in Houston, and surrounded by one of the finest residence districts in the city. It was Colonel Brady's delight to picture in this acreage a beautiful addition to the city, and it would be a great sight if he could see the dream realized as it now is. He was one of the organizers of the Houston Belt & Magnolia Park Railway Company, and took an active interest in this organization until his death.

Colonel Brady was the son of John T. Brady, a large planter of Charles County, Maryland, in which place his birth occurred in 1831. Later the family removed to Washington, D. C., but not until Colonel Brady had secured an exceptional education in the schools of Maryland. He attended Charlotte Hall College, one of the leading educational institutions of that day, and after graduating from that college, went to his home town in Maryland, where he studied law under the guidance of some of the most distinguished lawyers of that time. After being admitted to the bar, he went to the western part of Kansas and was appointed by President Buchanan as United States district attorney for the Territory of Kansas. He also engaged in newspaper work in Kansas for sometime. It was at this period of his life that his attention was attracted to Texas, as the land of opportunity, and he came to Harris County in 1856, and thereafter took an active part in the development of the Lone Star State.

Colonel Brady was married twice, his first marriage was to Lennie Sherman, daughter of General Sidney Sherman. From this union there were two children, a daughter, Lucy S., wife of W. S. Hunt,

well known lawyer of Houston, and a son, Sidney Sherman Brady. His second marriage was to Miss Estelle Jenkins, daughter of the late Judge George P. Jenkins, and Henriette Davis Jenkins, prominent Maryland pioneers. They have one child, Etta B., wife of J. W. Garrow, whose parents were well known residents of Houston.

Colonel Brady's death occurred the 26th of June, 1891, at his home in Houston. A man of superior education, and studious habits, he had been a leader among the attorneys of his time, gaining a wide reputation as a jurist well versed in all branches of his profession. As a legislator he impressed his influence on much of the important legislation of that day. As a citizen his influence was ever on the side of right. His interest in the development of his city was of an active nature, and he was an indefatigable worker to this end, contributing not only his time, but of his means, that Houston should become a great city.



JUDGE BRANCH T. MASTERSON. The name of Judge Branch T. Masterson, who for more than half a century dignified his profession by his distinguished service to the bar, will ever be accorded highest honors in the Lone Star State, and will be remembered with pride by its citizens. While Galveston claimed him as a resident, yet Houston was his headquarters for several years prior to his death. His fame as a land lawyer was statewide, and his individual influence served to accomplish a great many material improvements throughout the country. As a lawyer, he occupied a high place in the confidence of the people, and this faith he never betrayed. At various times, when called upon to fill positions of trust, he demonstrated his ability and his devotion to the best interests of his city and state. Few lawyers of his time were more expert in their perception of the basic principles of a proposition, or displayed intellectual talents of a higher order.

Judge Masterson was born in Brazoria County, Texas, the twentieth of March, 1845, and never attended school, receiving his early education at home. He was one of those self-reliant young Americans who did not require a college education to become a leader in his field. In his teens he made up his mind to become a lawyer, and at the earliest possible opportunity set about realizing his ambition. He went to Galveston and began the study of law, spending some time in the John W. Harris law office, and his studies in that direction completed, was admitted to the bar and began practice with Mr. Harris as junior member of the firm of Harris and Masterson. After the death of Mr. Harris, Mr. Masterson took his two sons, Branch, Jr. and John Harris Masterson, into the firm, changing the name to Masterson and Masterson, the firm continuing until the death of his sons. After the Galveston storm of 1915, when his office building was destroyed by fire, and his valuable library, together with his papers, were lost, Judge Masterson moved his interests to Houston and spent the remainder of his life looking after his affairs, but did not practice much.

Judge Masterson was married in Galveston to Miss Annie Wilmer Dallam, daughter of Wilmer Dallam, one of the greatest pioneer lawyers of the state, who wrote many law books, among them the Dallam Digest. His death occurred when his daughter was



J. L. Brady

a child. Mrs. Masterson was born in Matagorda County, Texas, and moved to Galveston as a child of three years. During the storm of 1900, she was lost, leaving her husband and five children to mourn her loss. These children are May, wife of Judge Lewis Fisher, a prominent attorney of Houston, and formerly of Galveston, of which city he was mayor, and who has four children, Lewis Dallam, Wilmer Rollins, May Masterson and Rebecca Branch; Thomas W., a prominent attorney of San Antonio, and who married Miss Beatrice Thomson, and who has four children, Thomas W., Junior, Beatrice, Mary Lee, and Horace Thomson; Miss Rebecca Masterson, a prominent geologist of Houston; Wilmer Dallam, of Galveston, who married Miss Marilla Anthony, of Denver, and who has four children, Wilmer Dallam, Junior, Marilla Masterson, Lillian Branch, and Reba May; Wilmer Dallam Masterson is an electrical engineer, employed by the city of Galveston; two sons, Branch T. Masterson, Junior and John Harris Masterson, who were prominent attorneys of Galveston, are deceased.

Judge Branch T. Masterson died the sixteenth of August, 1920, his death a loss to the legal profession of Texas as well as to his hundreds of friends. Few lawyers have been accorded the honors that came to him during the richly-lived years of his life, and few indeed have been so well worthy these honors. Not only a city builder, but a state builder, the record of his life is a bright page in the history of his native state and is not one to be soon forgotten.



BEN A. RIESNER, pioneer resident of Houston, and veteran structural iron and steel man, has been identified with the life and progress of this city for more than half a century, taking part in the civic development of his community and building up an industrial enterprise of which Houston is justly proud. B. A. Riesner & Son Company was established by Mr. Riesner in 1875, and is one of the oldest and best plants in Houston, representing an investment of a quarter of a million dollars. The firm operates a plant devoted to structural steel work, machine forging, wagon repairs, and also operates machine bolt works. The buildings cover fifteen thousand feet of space, and are modernly equipped, with an employment of fifteen operatives. The company will be incorporated in the near future, and the scope of work extended.

Mr. Riesner has many other business interests in Houston, and is president of the Houston Ice and Brewing Company, president of the Houston Arizona Copper Company, vice-president of the Harris County Investment Company, and director Houston Lighting and Power Company. He also owns much valuable business property in the produce section of Commerce Street, and is one of the largest taxpayers in Houston. To him is due the credit of building up Commerce Street as the commission business center of Houston. Mr. Riesner's position in the industrial and commercial world represents achievement over difficulties. Beginning at the age of fourteen, as a blacksmith's apprentice, he made the most of every opportunity for advancement. Five years later, years of hard work and frugal living, Mr. Riesner bought the shop in which he began his apprenticeship. After acquiring this shop Mr. Riesner devoted himself to his business, building up his trade, and, as this growth demand-

ed extending the scope of that business, until today it is one of the largest of its kind in the city.

Mr. Riesner has always found time, even during the days when the demands of his business were greatest, to take an interest and active part in the development of the community in which he lived. In 1887 he was elected a member of the City Council, serving six years. Then he was appointed chairman of the Board of Public Works, holding this responsible office for eight years. In 1883 he was appointed chief of the Houston Volunteer Fire Department, an office which he held for one year. Later, as a member of the city council, in 1889, he changed the volunteer fire department to a paid department, an important step forward in Houston's progress as a city.

When he went into a blacksmith shop in 1870 as a boy he used to repair stage coaches, and in 1875 and later, he manufactured wagons. In 1883 he built the first real jail, which was located in Orange, and also built two jail cages at the County seat of Hardin County. Mr. Riesner made the machine bolts for the H. E. and W. T. Railroad, when it was a narrow gauge road, and his plant today is the only one outside of the railroad shops that makes these bolts in Houston.

Mr. Riesner was born in Brazoria County, near Houston, in 1856, son of Anton and Wilhelmina Riesner, pioneer residents of the Lone Star State. The elder Mr. Riesner, a cooper by trade, came to Texas in 1848, and lived for a number of years in Houston, which city is proud to claim him as a pioneer. Mr. Riesner attended the private schools at Houston until he was fourteen, in which year he began his apprenticeship, after which he continued his studies at night.

Mr. Riesner was married at Houston, in 1880, to Miss Sophie Laritze, daughter of a pioneer Houston family. They have a family of six children, Mrs. Mary Fraser, Ben A. Riesner, Jr., associated with his father in business; Mrs. Sophie Lockhart, Mrs. Bessie Powers, Mrs. Daisy Long, and a son, Edwin L. Riesner, who was killed in the recent war. The family live at 61 Riesner Avenue, this street being named for Edwin L. Riesner, in honor of his distinguished service in the World War. Mr. Riesner is an Elk and a Catholic Knight of America.

Edwin L. Riesner was graduated from St. Edwards College at Austin, then attending Texas A. & M. College for four years, and taking the B. A. Degree from this institution. When the United States entered the World War he volunteered, organizing the First MacLemore Marines in Texas and received his commission from Governor Ferguson as Lieutenant. He was sent to Pensacola, Florida, where he was appointed a Rifle Field Manager for the government. Then followed a period at the Officer's Training Camp in Virginia, after which he joined the Regular United States Marines. He was sent to France the ninth of February, 1918, and killed in action June the Fourteenth, 1918, in the Battle of Chateau Thierry. Two days before he was killed he had been commissioned Captain. Captain Riesner was buried on the battle-field, the watch which had been his graduation present being buried with him. Later, when the body was removed for burial in the National Cemetery of France this watch was removed and sent to his father, who treasures it highly.

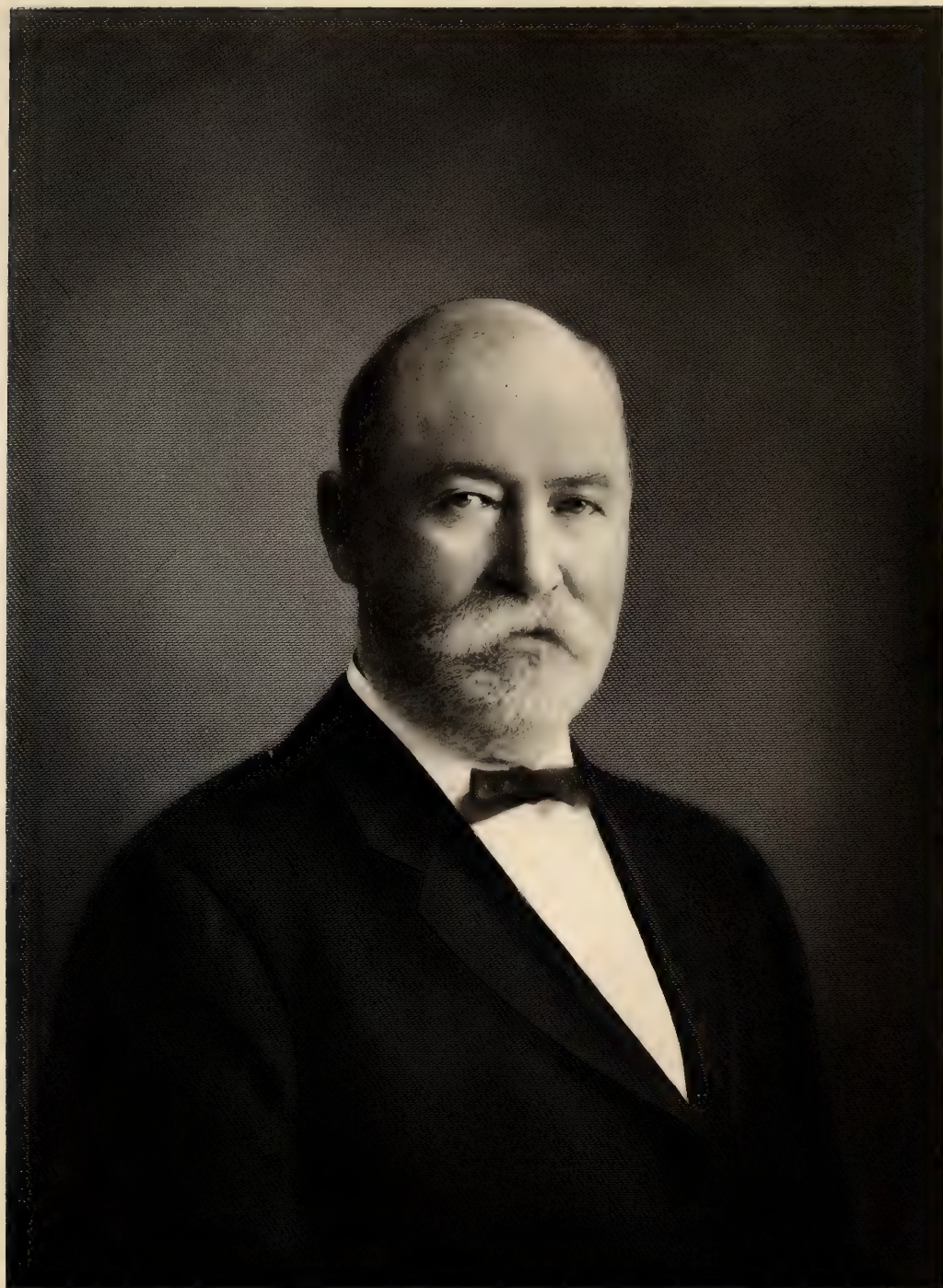


JACAMIAH SEAMAN DAUGHERTY. In chronicling the records of men who were potent factors in the development of the Lone Star State there is no name more worthy of note than that of Jacamiah Seaman Daugherty, who for nearly half a century was an active factor in Texas public affairs. In the history of the great Southwest there is no chapter which contains more of interest than that one which relates to the activities of this progressive and public spirited man, whose first influence was felt in this State in the fall of 1872, when he came to Dallas County and for one year was engaged in school teaching. Since that time the name of Mr. Daugherty has been connected with the development of Texas and the leading commercial and social interests of the Southwest, where he gave guidance not only to much of the yesterday in Texas life but was the instigator of some of the largest industries in the present day history. On September 15th, 1873, he opened a land office in Dallas, and individually, as a member of the firm of Daugherty, Connelley and Ammerman, he located several millions of acres of land. This firm put down the first water well ever dug on the Staked Plains of Texas. In 1876 they caused the county seat of Eastland County to be moved from Merriam to Eastland, and under the leadership of Mr. Daugherty this town was laid out.

J. S. Daugherty was the father of the Business League idea in the United States, and he served as Chairman of the first Business League in Dallas from 1882 to 1888, and this committee laid the foundation upon which the City of Dallas has grown. He entertained the membership of this first Business League of twenty-two men with an elaborate stag dinner in his home at 196 N. Ervay, and the parent thought has spread and multiplied—under various names—until not a city, town, or hamlet in our broad land but has a similar organization of this kind today. In 1882, he organized the first Real Estate Association ever formed in Texas and he was made Chairman of this Association, and in this capacity he started the issue that compelled the cattlemen of Texas to pay into the public school fund of the State from \$250,000.00 to \$500,000.00 per annum as a rental for school lands on which they had been in the habit of grazing their cattle without compensation to the State. In 1898 Mr. Daugherty organized the Texas Bureau of Immigration and was elected Chairman of this body, and it was through his activities that brought the fight that resulted in the formation of the Texas Railroad Commission, by many citizens regarded as the biggest and best thing that was ever formulated for the good of the great State of Texas. From 1890 to 1895 he represented the Texas Good Roads Committee of the United States, and on April 5, 1896, he headed a mass meeting at Market Square in Houston, where he advocated the necessity of good roads and stressed the fact that this subject should be agitated and kept before the people until results were accomplished.

In 1894, Mr. Daugherty opened an office in Houston, which he later made his home, believing the Coast Country of Texas then presented the best territory for his efforts, and actively entered into the buying and selling of South Texas lands. Mr. Daugherty assisted in every way the development of

the Coast Country of Texas, where for a time he was largely interested in the growing of tobacco in Montgomery County, and the cigar leaf tobacco industry rapidly developed until there was more than 3,000 acres near Willis profitably planted to tobacco. When the United States acquired the Philippine Islands and Porto Rica and took all of the tariff off of the tobacco grown on these islands, and reduced the tariff on Cuban tobacco one-half of the former amount, the death knell was sounded for the cigar leaf tobacco industry of Southeast Texas. In 1900, Mr. Daugherty induced parties to plant and grow broom corn in Fort Bend County, which was the beginning of this great industry. He was active in the rice industry, and spent large sums of money in encouraging this industry and in raising rice in this section in 1900 and later. In 1901 (January) the Lucas oil gusher broke forth at Beaumont, as a timely beacon to draw speculators from all over the globe to Texas, and to her Gulf Coast in particular. Prior to this oil boom, by just a few months, Mr. Daugherty had secured options on thousands of acres of land in Brazoria County, and promptly upon the discovery of oil at Beaumont, Mr. Daugherty, with Edward Moskowitz of Houston, went to Beaumont and took a ground lease on the lot now occupied by Nathans Dry Goods Store, and covered it with a corrugated iron building. They bought and shipped two dozen office desks there and invited a number of their friends to occupy them, among which were Edward Prather of Dallas and Walter B. Sharp of Houston; their intention being that this accommodation would draw them land business, and in this way they were entirely correct. In 1901, Mr. Daugherty became active in the rice industry and was instrumental in the promotion of Brazos Canal Company and the construction of the Brazos Canal, located in Fort Bend County; taking its water from the Brazos River, about eight miles north of Richmond, and which is now known as the Cane Belt Canal. In 1905, his leading work was aiding in bringing in the Humble oil field by inducing George H. Hermann to lease 813 acres of his holdings out of the Robert Dunman Survey of Harris County for drilling purposes, and which became the noted Landslide lease operated by the Texas Company that produced many million barrels of oil and is today, after twenty years, still being actively developed. In 1908 he laid out a subdivision at the Turning Basin of the Houston Ship Channel and sold out most of its lots. From 1910 to 1913, he made some of the largest land deals ever consummated in the Lone Star State, and the greater portion of these deals were made in the interest of development work. Mr. Daugherty was active in the fight to exterminate the Egyptian pink boll worm, and was elected chairman of the Harris County Cotton Growers Association, and chairman of the Real Estate Board of the Advisory Council of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. When Texas cotton was selling in 1896 at four and five cents per pound, and Egyptian cotton was bringing ten and twelve cents per pound, Mr. Daugherty sent to Egypt and procured and imported, and distributed free, among the cotton growers of Texas, a ton of Egyptian cotton seed of the Pritififi quality. When the Hamburg American Steamship Company sent their first vessel to Galveston with a view to determining whether or not



J. A. Daugherty

they should put on a direct line of steamers between Galveston and Hamburg, he prepared an address to the directors of said company, setting forth the immense traffic-producing capacity of the territory tributary to Galveston, organized a party, filling a railway car, met the boat upon its arrival in Galveston, and delivered the address, and participated in the ceremonies of the occasion. Mr. Daugherty was chairman of the Harris County Drainage Association, and spent a great deal of time in holding meetings and issuing drainage literature, and took an active part in the creation of the first drainage district of Harris County. In 1910, when tugs and small freighters alone plied the waters of old Buffalo Bayou, Mr. Daugherty was one of a small group of far-sighted men who had a vision of the present day activities of the Ship Channel which gained for them the name of dreamers. He took an active part in the building of the deep water harbor and advocated a Ship Channel and port facilities that would draw to Houston ocean-going vessels, carrying commerce to all parts of the world. He was constantly fighting for lower freight rates, as the Texas rates were higher than other states, thereby working a hardship on the citizenship of the Lone Star State. Mr. Daugherty was active in politics and was Texas representative at the Chicago convention in 1905, and was a constant worker for the good of his people and his state, although he never sought office for himself.

Mr. Daugherty was born in Sullivan County, Missouri, August 25th, 1849. He was the oldest of a family of five children, and when his father, Robert W. Daugherty, joined the Confederacy in the Civil War, he was entering his thirteenth year, but took charge of the household, and did the work in the field, and in the winter of 1863-4 he attended a country school, and there laid the foundation for his knowledge and usefulness that came in after years. In December, 1869, he indulged his long cherished hope to begin a collegiate course of education, and he entered the Kentucky University at Lexington where he remained until October, 1872, graduating with first honors in the Business College. Answering the call of the great Southwest, he started for Texas and landed in Galveston with \$2.50 in cash. He worked and obtained funds enough to take him to Dallas where he taught school at a salary of \$100.00 per month. This was the beginning of his activities in Texas, where in the history of men who have made Texas and her cities, the name of J. S. Daugherty has a sure place among the chief by virtue of his active connection, and any volume on the makers of this great state would be incomplete without taking into account the life history and influence of this builder of an empire.

Mr. Daugherty was married at Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss Margaret Cartmell Bryan, a member of one of the most prominent and distinguished families of the State of Kentucky. They were the parents of five children—Bryan Daugherty, born November 2nd, 1879; Erin Daugherty, born January 14th, 1882, and died June 9th, 1910; Estelle Daugherty, born November 7th, 1883; Juliette Daugherty, born August 24th, 1887; J. S. Daugherty, Jr., born February 17th, 1889, and died January 17th, 1908. Bryan Daugherty married Catherine Rheinbach of New York City and they have four

children—Daniel Bryan Daugherty, Dorethea Estelle Daugherty, Darwina Daugherty and Eunice Daugherty. Estelle Daugherty married John T. Judd of Jefferson County, Illinois, on July 21st, 1904, and they have one son—John T. Judd, Jr., born October 5th, 1906. Mr. Daugherty was devoted to his children and especially to his grandchildren, to whom his devotion was marked. To his grandson, John T. Judd, Jr., he sent in 1919, the following, which he captioned "J. S. Daugherty's Prayer": My Father, who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. Father, aid me to make of my body, a fit Temple for Thine dwelling, so that You may draw near unto me, and I near unto Thee. Father, aid me to practice humility and to multiply my faith in Thee, and Father, in my stumbling efforts to reach, comprehend and serve Thee, extend to me Thy tender mercies, and forgive me my trespasses as I forgive those who trespass against me, and lead me not into temptation, but deliver me from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory. To these ends, Father, grant me wisdom, knowledge, understanding, judgment, courage, strength, industry and resources, and let me be a real soldier in Thy cause and not a pretense. Make my efforts in Thy behalf fruitful to Thy cause, and let me find a pleasure in the work, I ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

With clear mind and sound body, and determination, brightened with hope, Jacamiah Seaman Daugherty was instantly killed on September 27th, 1919, while crossing a public thoroughfare at Fulton, Kentucky, by an Illinois Central passenger train. Mr. Daugherty was truly an empire builder, a pioneer and a trail-blazer. His interests were varied and statewide and he was truly one of the big men of Texas. His influence was especially felt in Dallas and Houston, the two great cities of the South. He was an inspiration to all, representing the good and the true in humanity—qualities that make for the higher life here, and that increase our capacity to better perceive and recognize the beckonings of God to the progressive plains of the Hereafter.



AVID FLAVEL WOODS has for almost a score of years been associated with the electrical industry of Houston, and during the vast building era which this city has experienced, has been a factor in supplying an enormous demand for electrical equipment. Mr. Woods is president of the Woods Electric Company, wholesale and retail lighting fixtures. This company located at 8711 Travis Street, was established in 1907 and incorporated in 1909. This is one of the oldest electric companies in Houston. They occupy a three-story brick building which is fifty by one hundred feet in size. The first floor is devoted to their sales room, electric appliances and their gift shop; the second floor is occupied by their great display of lighting fixtures, floor and table lamps; and the third floor is given over to their complete work shop and store rooms. The Woods Electric Company make special designs for exclusive homes. Among the buildings in which the light fixtures were installed by the Woods Electric Company, are the following: Carter Building, Union National Bank Building, Union Depot, Rice Hotel, Houston Club and many other large buildings.

SAMUEL EZEKIEL ALLEN, one of the sturdy sons of the Houston of pioneer days, while growing up with the city and prospering as it prospered, took an important part in the varied life of the day, and much that he did in a business way was for the general up-building of his community. Mr. Allen was for many years a factor in the stock raising and ranching interests of this section and took an important part in developing the agricultural resources. He was also one of the big figures in the transportation field and one of the steamship owners of that time. Mr. Allen was fundamentally a builder, whether of big industries, and cities, ranches or ships, and has left the imprint of his influence on the life of the Houston of today.

Samuel Ezekiel Allen was born nine miles from Houston, the eighth of June, 1848, son of Samuel W. and Rebecca Jane Thomas Allen. His father was one of the real pioneers of Harris County. Samuel W. Allen came to this section when a boy, and was one of the most prominent men of his day, taking an active part in vital times in the history of the city. He was a large ranch owner, a stock raiser on an extensive scale and a steamship owner. His wife, Rebecca Jane Thomas Allen, and the mother of Samuel Ezekiel Allen, was a daughter of Ezekiel Thomas, who came to Harris County with Stephen F. Austin and thereafter, until his death, took a prominent part in the affairs of his community.

Mr. S. E. Allen was reared to cattle and commercial pursuits, in the meantime continuing his studies as pioneer conditions permitted, beginning his active business career at an early age. He, like his father, had large ranch holdings in Harris and Fort Bend Counties, and was the cattle king of his day in this section of Texas. He was also connected with the Morgan Lines, and one of the large shippers of Texas. With his father he shipped camels to this country, for transportation purposes in the Arizona Desert, and later organized the Augusta Manufacturing Company, now known as the Oriental Textile Mills, manufacturers of camel's hair products, and a business that was the direct outgrowth of the importation of camels.

Mr. Allen also established and took an interest in many of the businesses of pioneer days. He had a natural aptitude for leadership and a genius for the management of men and industries, and a business organized by him was an assured success. He was also interested in the young men of this city, affording many of them the means of starting in business, and assisting in every possible way in their ultimate success.

Mr. Allen was married at Harrisburg, Texas, the twenty-third of February, 1876, to Miss Rosa C. Lum, a native of Harris County, and daughter of Milton M. Lum, who came to this county from his native state of Mississippi. Prior to the Civil War his father, Lewis H. Lum, came to Texas, locating on a plantation near Richmond, dying shortly afterward. After the close of the Civil War the family came to Houston, and shortly afterward to Harrisburg, where Mr. Allen's father engaged in the mercantile business for many years, later removing to San Antonio where his death occurred. Her mother before her marriage, Miss Rosina Christie, was a native of Brooklyn, New York.

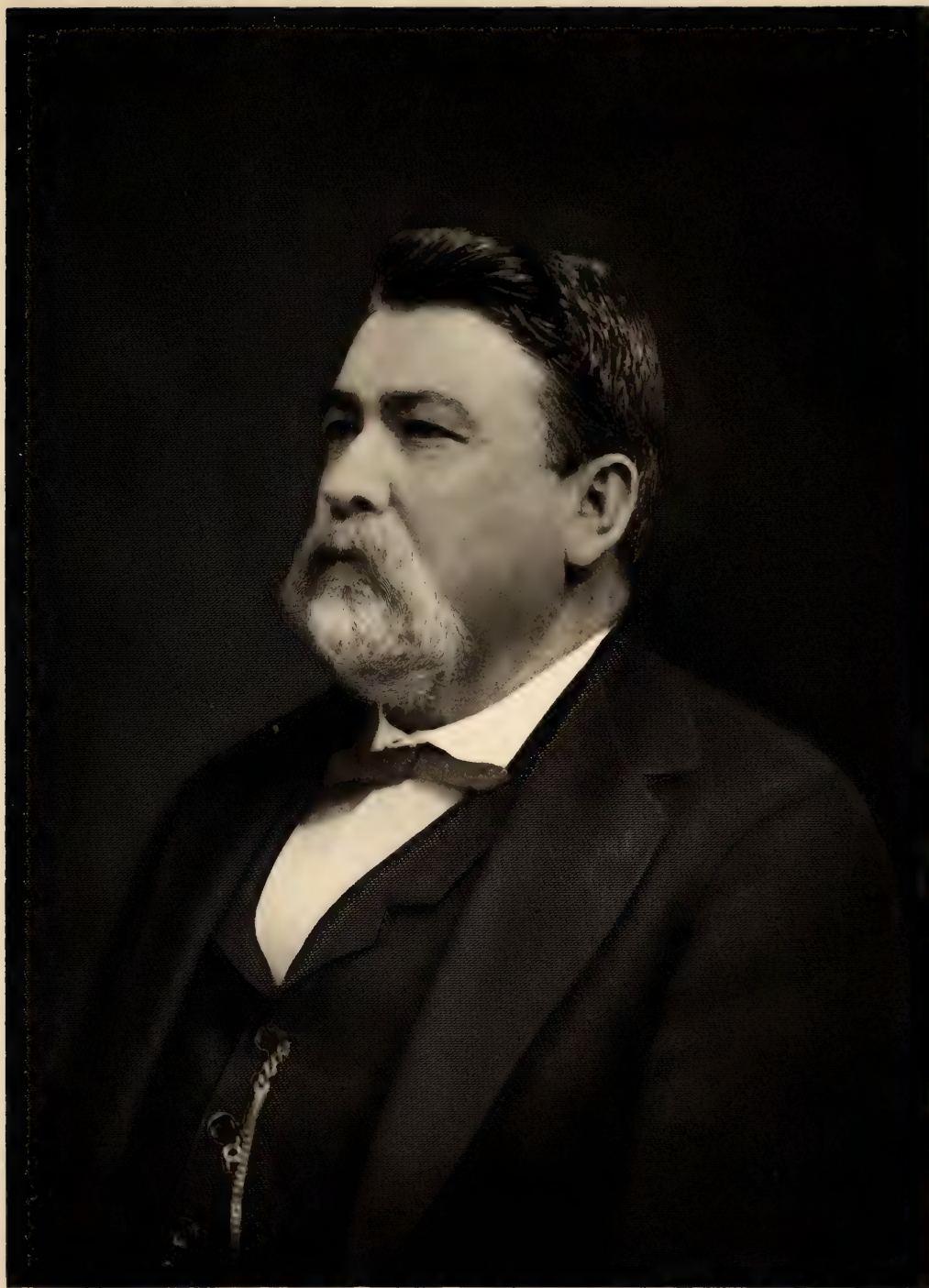
Mr. and Mrs. Allen had a family of four children, Rosa, wife of T. Walter Williams, of Harrisburg, and who has one child by a former marriage, Robert Cummings Stuart; Mrs. Lula Smith, widow of Dr. Forrest B. Smith, and who has two children, Rosalee Allen Smith, and Catharine Forrest Smith; Samuel Milton Allen, who married Miss Bessie Smith, and Clara Dell, wife of E. N. Drouet, and who has two children, Abbie Dell and Marcita. Mrs. Allen is a kindly and cultured lady, beloved by all who know her. She also has largely contributed to the welfare and growth of her native county. To some extent she made it possible for the Sinclair Refining Company to locate on the ship channel. This company required the old Allen home tract along with other land adjoining, and in order to secure the location of this great industrial plant Mrs. Allen consented to sell her land at a price far below its actual value that Houston might be benefited thereby. Through sentiment as well as utility, Mrs. Allen used the materials in the old Allen house on this tract of land to erect a seaside residence at Bay Shore. The use of this home is contributed by Mrs. Allen to the Southern Diocese of the Episcopal Church. It is used during the summer time as a camp for boys and girls and for religious education for adults.

Mr. Allen had a genuine and sympathetic feeling for those less fortunate than himself, and his fine benevolence was entirely without ostentation. He took an active interest in civic development, furthering and sponsoring many movements and contributing freely to every cause that would make for a better city. He combined rare business ability and real citizenship with a kindly and friendly nature, and his life will ever be an inspiration to all who came in contact with him, and recalled as one of the real influences for progress in the history of Houston and Harris County. Samuel Ezekiel Allen died June 23rd, 1913, on the Allen home place where he was born. His name will ever live in Harris County, where there are many monuments of his kindly deeds and activities.

COLONEL N. L. MILLS, for more than a quarter of a century one of the outstanding figures in the development of Houston, was associated with the constructive activities of both a business and civic nature, indelibly imprinting his character and ideals not only to those with whom he came in contact from day to day, but his memory still lives as reflected in his achievements in the various lines of endeavor in which he was engaged, and in the high standards of fair-dealing, and lending of that helping hand, which he was never too busy to extend.

Colonel Mills was born in Trumble County, Ohio, March the 20th, 1845. At the age of five years, with his parents he moved to Iowa, where he spent his boyhood days and where, as was characteristic of his entire life, he availed himself of the best opportunities offered to him, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he soon demonstrated his ability to succeed in this venture by utilizing the most modern methods and farm machinery.

At the beginning of the Civil War, this boy on his Iowa farm, heard the call of his country, serving with distinction with the Iowa troops and taking part in many important engagements during this conflict.



S E Allen

Just at the close of the Civil War, Colonel Mills was stationed in the little city of Houston, in the Lone Star State, and during this first visit to Houston his broad perception sensed the boundless possibilities for development into a powerful commercial center and a city of homes, which it has since become, and he always followed with keen interest the record of Houston's progress.

In 1870, Colonel Mills was married in Iowa to Miss Harriet R. Brown, the devoted companion of his life, and whose death occurred within a few months after his decease. Of this union six children were born, four of whom survive their father and mother.

In the years following his return home, after being stationed in Texas, Colonel Mills ever held the vision of lands to be developed and cities to be built and in 1884, he moved with his family to Orlando, Florida, where he founded the real estate firm of Sinclair and Mills, which firm was a large factor in the development of Orlando.

During the years of land development in Florida, Colonel Mills ever held his vision of the opportunities offered by Houston and when, in September of 1892, Mr. O. M. Carter, who was just beginning his beautiful subdivision of Houston Heights, offered him an association as sales manager, he promptly accepted, and immediately moved with his family to Houston. Later in the same year, Colonel Mills established a general real estate and loan business, the activities of which business have been permanently interwoven into the life of the city of Houston.

In order to properly finance well-margined business and residential loans, Colonel Mills became associated with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York as their Houston representative, continuing that relationship for sixteen years, until the day of his death, March 1, 1919. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company taking recognition of his long period of service in the following resolutions, quoted in part:

"That in the death of Newton Lord Mills, there has been lost one of its ablest and most loyal representatives and to record its deep sense of appreciation of his sterling qualities of mind and heart."

The relationship existing between Colonel Mills and the people of the city of his choice is best expressed by "Mefo" in the tribute which appeared in the Houston Chronicle the afternoon of Colonel Mills' burial:

"He was big of body, big of heart, big in many things, and today while tears are falling out there in Glenwood because he's dead, I am just wondering if he isn't still smiling, looking down upon us, saying, 'Not a bit of use worrying about it, I'm all right, Houston's all right, getting better every day; so just keep on pushing the old town, keep up the good work.' That's what my old friend, Colonel N. L. Mills, preached every day. He met you with a big broad smile, a jolly laugh and an optimistic face. His faith in mankind was as fine as his faith in Houston. Nothing could discourage him, no disaster daunt him. When the war came on and real estate took a slump, it hit the Colonel pretty hard, along with the rest of us who were holding a lot of dirt, or bricks and mortar. Did it make him despondent, sour or gloomy? Did he rave or complain at fortune's pranks, Not a bit of it. 'All we've got to do is to sit steady in the boat, boys; no use trying

to do much pushing while we are smashing the Huns, but just wait until that little job is ended and see how Houston will grow. No town like this anywhere else in the world; best people on earth; they've got the grit and the push to do anything. Can't make any mistake betting on old Houston. Some town, ain't it?' And with a laugh and a big cheering smile, a hearty handclasp, he would pass on, backing Houston in everything he did, or said, backing his people, giving hope and cheer and courage to us all.

"Not what we give, but what we share,

For the gift without the giver is bare;

Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,

Himself, his hungering neighbor and me."

"So, while today I am shedding tears with you, I know my fine old Colonel, who gave himself to Houston, along with everything he possessed, my big-hearted friend is up there watching us, proud of us, still backing us, smiling and happy. MEFO."



D. MORSE is well known in the real estate and business circles of Houston, where for more than a quarter of a century he has been an active figure, and has a host of friends and a large clientele. Associated with Mr. Morse in the real estate business is his son, R. Emmett Morse and the firm is known as H. D. Morse and Son. R. Emmett Morse is secretary of the Real Estate Board of Houston. The business of this firm is almost entirely in the city of Houston. Mr. Morse is connected with many home building organizations, and builds homes himself, and has been interested in all the developments of the city throughout his business career here. The offices of H. D. Morse and Son is located at 626, 627 and 628 Binz Building, and Mr. Morse has a large clientele who look to him for the locating of suitable property to purchase or to sell, either business or residence property, in the city.

A native Texan, Mr. Morse was born in Houston December 7th, 1871. His father, Henry A. Morse, was also a native of the Lone Star State, and was born in Houston in the pioneer days of this city; he entered the Civil War as a Confederate soldier, was wounded and died soon after the close of the War from the effects of this wound. Mr. Morse's education was obtained in the Houston schools, but most of it has been obtained in the University of Experience, as he left school when eight years of age and began work in a Main Street dry goods store, and since that time he has had a wide and varied business career. He was for many years engaged in the cotton business, and later entered the laundry business and still later, started in the real estate business, and has continued in this line of work.

Mr. Morse was married in Houston in 1892 to Miss Willie Elnor Henson, a native of Austin, Texas, and a member of a well-known Travis County family. They have three sons: L. A. Morse, H. D. Morse, Jr., and R. Emmett Morse. Mr. Morse and family reside at 1015 Rosedale Avenue. He is a member of the Houston Real Estate Board and the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Morse has spent his entire life in Houston, and says that he is proud of the fact that he has been fortunate enough to have lived in such a city as Houston, and to have been able to contribute his efforts to the upbuilding of this thriving, progressive city.



GEORGE PRIDE BROWN. For more than a quarter of a century the name of George Pride Brown, one of Houston's most public spirited and prominent citizens, headed every movement directed toward civic development and improvement, and was significant of achievement in lines representing real worth to his community. Mr. Brown was for many years Secretary of the Houston Business League, a position which enabled him to direct and influence the affairs of his city, an influence that made itself felt in increased growth and progress, and has been of material value in the building of the Houston of today. Mr. Brown had intellectual talents of a high order, and much of his success, both in the commercial and civic activities to which he devoted his time, was due to his ready perception of the basic principles of any proposition.

Mr. Brown was a native of St. Louis, Missouri, where he was born the twenty-eighth of August, 1858, son of Aaron B. and Jane Francis (Lamb) Brown. His father, a native of Ohio, came to Texas before the Civil War to build the H. & T. C. Railroad, and was thereafter one of the large property owners at Houston and a factor in building the city. Much of the property that he acquired is still owned by the family and represents a value many times over what the elder Mr. Brown purchased it for. The Shotwell Building, at the corner of Main Street and Texas Avenue, and one of the finest pieces of property in the city, is one of the Brown interests that was acquired in the early days and is still owned by the family. Both Mr. Brown's parents died in Houston, his father passing away in the year 1884.

George Pride Brown was educated in the schools of Houston, and many of the leaders in the industrial and commercial world at Houston today were his school mates. After completing his work in the Houston schools he entered Keynon College, in Ohio, where he finished, at the age of eighteen, and returned to his home in Houston. He began his business career with one of the railroads, and after some time spent there became Secretary of the Houston Business League, a position he held with distinction for twelve years. At the death of his father in 1884 he took over the management of the estate, looking after the extensive Brown interests until his death, in 1913.

Mr. Brown was married the twenty-sixth of April, 1886, to Miss Bettie Morin, a native of Houston, Texas, and daughter of A. C. Morin, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who came to Houston as a young man and was one of the most distinguished and prominent pioneers of this city. Mrs. Brown's mother, before her marriage Miss Elizabeth Slocumb, was born in Houston, at the corner of Main Street and Capitol Avenue and where the Bankers Mortgage Building now stands. Her father came to Houston before the Civil War, and was among the real pioneers of Texas. Her grandmother, Sarah Shoat Slocumb, was one of the best known women of her time and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown spent their married life in Houston, their beautiful home at 2403 Caroline Street being the seat of a flowing hospitality. They were the parents of two sons, George Pride Brown, Junior, who now has charge of the Brown estate,

and is also active in the real estate and insurance business, and Cleves Morin Brown, who is associated with his brother. The Brown brothers are men of high standing in Houston, and numbered among the leaders of the younger generation in business, civic and fraternal activities.

George Pride Brown, Junior, married Miss Erma Franks, a Houston girl, and they have four children, George Pride Brown the Third, Bettie M., Erma Lee and Ruth Carol Brown; and Cleves Morin Brown married Miss Nina Barbish, a Houston girl, and they have three children, Jane Francis, Cleves Morin Brown, Junior, and Nina May.

Mrs. Brown is a woman of charming personality and high intellectual and cultured attainments. She takes an active interest in welfare and civic work, and has contributed generously to various causes and organizations devoting her energies to this work. Mr. Brown, whose death occurred on the twenty-sixth of July, 1913, was in private and social life congenial, generous and kind-hearted, and the record of his life is a bright page in the history of his city, and is not to be soon forgotten.



EDWARD LOCKWOOD DENNIS. Among the names of pioneer Houstonians who have made possible the Houston of today, stands that of Edward Lockwood Dennis, whose activities in behalf of civic development will long be recalled and who took a prominent part in the commercial life of his day. Mr. Dennis had many interests here, of important bearing on the prosperity of his community and in addition to his business activities was one of those men who took a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of his community. In times of public stress, when action must be quick and men who could be depended upon to do their part and more were in demand, the name of Mr. Dennis would be one of the first thought of, and he was always quick to answer the call, placing his time and means at the disposal of the community. His especial pride was in the growth of Houston, and he was a firm believer in the future greatness of Houston. His many real estate investments were in a way a testimonial to this belief and were all more than justified, as their present worth would indicate.

Edward Lockwood Dennis was a native of the state of Rhode Island, where he spent his boyhood and was educated. Later, as a young man, he went to Virginia and entered the cotton business, gleaning his first business experience there. At that time, near the beginning of the eighties, Texas was being much talked about and was already becoming widely known as a great state. And Mr. Dennis, interested in the cotton business as offering a real future to the earnest young man, decided to come to Texas. He came to Houston in the eighties and spent his first years in this city in the cotton business, an enterprise in which he was highly successful. As his means increased he began looking around for another source of interest and making a survey of the various propositions offered, became one of the organizers of the Houston Land & Trust Company and was for many years an officer in that institution, never, however, taking an active part in its management. He also made numerous real estate investments and was quick to see the value of a piece of property, as well as size up its possible ad-



24403 2 Williams & Son N.Y.

George P. Brown

vancement as the growth of the city would tend to increase values. He owned the real estate firms of Lockwood Real Estate Company and the E. L. Dennis Real Estate Company and also had other large interests here. He retired from active business in 1911 and thereafter spent his time in looking after the interests he retained, and the numerous charitable institutions in which he was deeply interested and held office as follows: President Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library for nine years, president Harris County Humane Society, president Florence Crittenden Home, president "Emma R." Newsboy's Home, and vice president and trustee of the United Charities and Star of Hope Mission.

Mr. Dennis was twice married, last to Mrs. Virginia Allen Wilson, a native of Virginia and widow of Leroy M. Wilson, whom he married the twenty-eighth of August, 1912, and who survives him. By his first marriage he had nine children, all now prominent in the life of Houston. These children are Landrum, W. L., Blanche, Walter, DeForest, E. L., Jr., Margaret, wife of Hubert Reichardt, Frances, wife of Wallace O'Leary, and Grace Dennis. The children were reared in the fine old Dennis home at 1817 Fannin Street, built in the eighties, shortly after Mr. Dennis came to Houston, and one of the first fine homes to be built in the city. Mrs. Dennis continues to make this her home and takes a deep pride in the many memorials to the Dennis name in the city. She is a woman of high mental attainments and like her illustrious husband, takes a real interest in civic advancement.

Mr. Dennis died at Houston the 28th of December, 1912, his death marking the passing of one of the most patriotic and honored citizens of this place. His many activities incident to the progress of his city, his real interest in all that concerned Houston and its citizens, are more than sufficient to place his name on the list of the most honored builders of Houston.



AUL FAHLE came to Houston, Texas, in 1922, from St. Louis, Missouri, and immediately became a factor in the business and social life of this city. Soon after locating here he established a connection with the Thyssen Steel Works of Dusseldorf, Germany, and began the importing of steel pipe from that country for use in the oil fields contiguous to Houston and became widely known in the steel trade. As executive head of the Fahle Import Company, his business grew and prospered until it had reached large proportions, due to his skill and experience as an executive. During his residence here he took an active interest in the ship channel, realizing at once the vast importance of deep water for this city and the powerful aid it would be in building up a trade for the exportation of the products of this country and the importation of European products.

A native of Germany, Mr. Fahle was born at Witten in Westphalia, on July 11th, 1866, but was a resident and citizen of the United States for more than thirty-eight years. His parents, William and Helene (Grosse) Fahle, were also born in the Fatherland, and lived and died there. His education was obtained in the schools of Germany and at the University of Moers. His business career had been wide and varied, withal a successful one. For several years he was active in the real estate

circles of Indianapolis, Indiana, handling city property and land throughout that state, together with large coffee and rubber lands in Mexico. He remained in this field of activity for more than twenty years when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where for about fifteen years he was one of the leading stock and bond brokers of that city. Leaving St. Louis in 1922, he came to Houston where he was the executive head of the Fahle Import Company at the time of his death. Mr. Fahle was a writer of note and an accomplished and talented musician, also a connoisseur of art. His contributions for the press and magazines dealt largely with conditions in Europe in general and Germany in particular, which he noted at first hand during his various visits to Europe. He wrote many poems of literary value, both in German and English. In music, he performed in an accomplished and masterly manner on the piano, violin and flute. He was versatile in art and it was his constant effort to make his home a treasury for the best in art and music.

Mr. Fahle was married at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1896, to Miss Annabel Schley, a daughter of John Schley, a native of Frederick, Maryland, and one of the best known editors and publishers of newspapers of his day. Her mother, Mrs. Isabella (Smith) Schley, a native of Indianapolis, was a member of one of the most prominent families of that city, and was a lineal descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the first governor of the State of New Hampshire. On the paternal side, Mrs. Fahle is a first cousin of Admiral Schley, hero of the naval battle of Santiago, and a member of one of the oldest, most prominent and best known families of the United States. Her grandfather, Judge David Schley, was the founder of the oldest newspaper in the State of Maryland, The Frederick Examiner, which was founded about 1825, and is still published under this name. Judge David Schley amassed a fortune and prior to the close of the Civil War was one of the largest slave owners of the United States. Mrs. Fahle's grandmother (Mrs. David Schley) was prior to her marriage to Judge Schley, Miss Georgiana Clemm, a sister to the wife of Edgar Allen Poe and also the poet's own cousin. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fahle, Robert Schley Fahle and Paul Bartlett Fahle, both of whom are students of the Houston High School, and both have inherited the musical genius of their father.

Mr. Fahle died at Houston, Texas, on November 17th, 1924. It was his wish that the two sons be educated at the Rice Institute of this city, which he regarded as one of the foremost institutions of its kind of the country. Mr. Fahle was a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in Logan Lodge of Indianapolis, Indiana. During the few years in which he had resided in Houston, he had made a host of friends. He loved his family and he loved his friends, placing the comfort and happiness of these above every other consideration. Perhaps no one ever lived in Houston who was more enthusiastic about the ship channel than was Mr. Fahle, or what it would mean to this city in building up an export and import trade here. Kindly, courteous, genial, he commanded the sincere and affectionate regard of the entire circle of his acquaintances.

LOBE ALVA CARLTON. Numbered among the state's most distinguished attorneys, Lobel Alva Carlton practiced before the Texas bar for almost two score years, during which time he was identified with some of the state's most important oil litigation. Mr. Carlton was associated with his nephew, Otis Meredith, under the firm name of Carlton and Meredith and was a director and counsellor of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, in which company he had taken an active interest since its organization. Prior to the company's organization in 1917, Mr. Carlton represented a number of the individuals and corporations which pooled their interests in the formation of the Humble Oil and Refining Company. Mr. E. E. Townes, general counsel for the company, was associated with Mr. Carlton in Beaumont in 1904 and this association continued until after Mr. Carlton moved to Houston in 1910. He and Mr. Townes wrote the charter for the Humble Oil and Refining Company.

Mr. Carlton was born in Brundridge, Alabama, October 15th, 1860, son of S. M. Carlton and Nancy (Satterwhite) Carlton. His father was a prominent physician of his time and practiced for many years at Henderson and later at Thornton, Texas, and died at the age of eighty-three years; he came to Texas in 1872 with his family. Mr. Carlton's early education was obtained in the public schools of Henderson and later attended the University of Texas and graduated from that institution in the class of 1887 with the degree of B. Lit. During this same year, through an examination before the Supreme Court of Texas, he was admitted to the bar and immediately established his home and office at Hillsboro and began the practice of his profession, where he remained for ten years. In 1897, he removed to Beaumont and remained there until 1911, and naturally during that period spent in Beaumont, under the circumstances of this city becoming the center of the great Texas oil field, the greater part of the practice of Mr. Carlton was interwoven with the oil industry and men engaged therein. He represented the Gulf Company for a time and for a period of twenty years represented some of the men who are in the organization today and others for a shorter period. After coming to Houston, the firm for a while was Carlton, Townes and Townes. He did not do a general practice but handled important matters for old clients and was considered one of the leading oil lawyers of Texas, and an authority on all matters pertaining to oil and minerals. During his practice of law in Beaumont he was connected with much of the litigation that is important to the oil fraternity of Texas. These early cases paving the way for the oil men in later years, as oil law was new at the time Mr. Carlton began his work along this line and his counsel was sought by many men who are leaders in the oil industry. Mr. Carlton was a director and vice president of the Unity Oil Company of Beaumont and was personally interested in oil lands in the coastal fields. He resided with his sisters, Mrs. Lena Meredith and Miss Ada Carlton, at 4007 Montrose Boulevard. He was a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, State Bar Association, Harris County Bar Association, American Petroleum Institute, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and various hunting and fishing clubs, this form of recreation and pleasure

being more or less of a hobby with him, and he enjoyed some very interesting hunting and fishing expeditions in the coast country and Mexico.

With the passing of L. A. Carlton on July 22nd, 1925, the Texas bar lost one of its most distinguished members and Houston one of its most beloved citizens. The Houston Chronicle of July 23rd carried the following, written by Jesse H. Jones, which so well expresses the feeling of love felt by all who knew him:

"How worth while it is to live if your life can be lived so that all who know you love you, and all with whom you come in contact have faith and confidence in you. Such a man was L. A. Carlton, known to all as Lobe, and affectionately as Uncle Lobe. Graduating from the University of Texas with the first graduating class of that great institution, he numbered among his intimate friends many of the prominent and influential men of two interesting generations in the history of Texas. A contemporary of Wat Gregory, Albert Burleson and Charlie Culberson, a good lawyer, a wise counselor, a true friend, an upright citizen in every sense, the embodiment of truth, the personification of courage and gentility, an honor code worth emulating. A sweeter, gentler-natured man never lived than Lobe Carlton. Ever outspoken for the right and the worthwhile. The bulwark of his family, a life lived largely for others, an influence always for the best. Such was the life of Lobe Carlton. May he find everlasting rest and peace."



ALEX THOMPSON for nearly 20 years was active in the lumber industry of Texas and was the chief executive of some of the leading lumber companies of the state. Numbered among the lumber companies in which Mr. Thompson was interested and of which he was an officer are the following: President, Thompson & Tucker Lumber Company; president, Foster-Buhman Lumber Company; vice president of the Thompson Brothers Lumber Company; vice president of the Polk County, Texas Long Leaf Lumber Company; vice president of the Kirby Creek Lumber Co., and of the Rock Creek Lumber Co. The Thompson interests, besides shipping their product to all parts of the United States, are large exporters of lumber. Associated with Mr. Thompson in many of his lumber activities was his brother, Mr. H. H. Thompson.

A native Texan, Alex Thompson was born in Kilgore, Gregg County, January 6, 1883. His father, J. M. Thompson, a native of Georgia, came to Texas in 1845 and had resided at Kilgore since 1852, and was one of the real pioneers of the lumber industry in this state. The Thompson and Tucker Lumber Company was established by Mr. J. M. Thompson in Kilgore in 1852, and this firm at that time owned and operated a string of eight or ten saw mills and lumber yards in East Texas, and amassed a large fortune in this great industry. He was a close personal friend of two men whose names will ever be associated with the lumber industry of Texas—William Cameron and W. T. Carter. Alex Thompson's mother was Miss Emma Holt, a member of a prominent Tennessee family, but was reared and educated in Texas. His education was obtained in the Austin College of Sherman, Texas, where he was a student for a period of five years, after which he entered Cornell University and graduated from




L. A. Carlton

that institution in the class of 1905, with the LL.B. Degree. He then attended and graduated from the Eastman College at Poughkeepsie, November, 1905. After finishing college, he could have chosen the easier way, but he preferred to be the architect of his own future, and with a desire to learn the lumber business from the ground up, he went to work for his father in one of his saw mills, and for several years was his father's saw mill and timber man, and by close attention to the details of every branch of the lumber business, he grew to be one of Texas' leading lumber men. During his life he looked back with pride to the valuable lessons he learned in the practical side of the lumber industry while serving as a saw mill hand in his father's mill. In addition to his vast lumber interests. Mr. Thompson was vice president of the State National Bank of Houston, and was a large stockholder and director in the state banks located at the following points in East Texas, Trinity, Weldon, Alto, Leggett, Shepherd, Cold Springs, Corrigan, Chester, Woodville and Colmesneil. These financial centers are in a very important section of the Lone Star State and through them a large service is being done in developing that part of the state. East Texas honors Alex Thompson for the great good he did for this section of Texas. His heart was interested here and his banks were a means whereby he could help the people to help themselves.

Mr. Thompson was married at Sherman in 1905 to Miss Gladys Walsh, a native of Grayson County, and a daughter of R. Walsh, for many years a prominent Hardware Merchant of Sherman. They have one daughter, Mozelle. The Thompson residence was erected recently. Mr. Thompson was a member of the A. F. and A. M., the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, the University Club, the Lumbermen Club and the Presbyterian Church. During the six years in which Mr. Thompson resided in Houston, he was identified with, and took an active interest in all agencies working for the greater development of Houston and was largely interested in and did much for the furtherance of education, both in Houston and in other portions of the state. Mr. Thompson was regarded as one of the most progressive citizens of the South Texas Metropolis and was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

In the passing of Alex Thompson, February 2nd, 1925, Texas lost one of its outstanding citizens who while still in the prime of his life had accomplished much for his native state.

 **DOLF ALEXANDER SZABO**, whose life was closely associated with the development of Houston from the early fifties until his death, in 1905, is one of the most honored pioneers of the Lone Star State, and one who was a potent factor in moulding the destinies of the growing village until it became a city that is proving a magnet of untold financial possibilities. Mr. Szabo was of that sturdy pioneer stock, the vanguard of civilization, which conquers over difficulties and paves the way for future generations. When he came to Houston he at once entered into the various activities being directed toward the up-building of the place and was thereafter a factor in all progress.

Adolf Alexander Szabo was born in Hungary in 1831, and spent his boyhood in his native country.

At the age of eighteen he fought under Kossuth in the rebellion of Hungary against Austria. He was taken prisoner by the Austrian army, but escaped into Switzerland, from which point he emigrated to America. Arriving in New York without a cent in his pocket and unable to speak a word of English. Mr. Szabo remained there for a short time and went to Massachusetts, later going to Charleston, South Carolina, remaining in these places but a short time. From South Carolina he went to Mississippi, then came on to Texas, in 1853. He went first to Henderson, then to Hockley, in Harris County, and put up the first telegraph poles from Houston to Dallas, in the early fifties. After assisting in this important work he returned to Harris County, this time coming to Houston, where he became superintendent of the first cotton compress in Houston, and later ran a cotton gin. Mr. Szabo was then elected city treasurer, a position he held for sixteen years, and gained a wide personal esteem by his service, showing marked capability in filling such an important public position, and greatly increasing the efficiency of the office. Mr. Szabo held the position of city treasurer until his death, the sixth day of August, 1905.

Mr. Szabo was twice married, his first marriage, to Miss Kate Kelly, occurring during his early manhood. There was born to this union one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Eloise Eleanora Witte, now widowed and living at Houston. Mr. Szabo was married the second time to Miss Harriet Marian Baker, who was brought to the Lone Star State by her mother in 1853, shortly after the death of her father. Her brother, W. R. Baker, was the pioneer merchant of Houston, owning and conducting the first general store in Houston. He was the builder and owner of the first eight miles of the H. and T. C. Railroad out of Houston. When he first came here the site of Houston was a virgin forest, and he helped to cut out with an axe the road that is now Main Street. He became the wealthiest man in Houston and later served the city as its mayor. Mr. Szabo had one child by this union, Marian Bagby Szabo, wife of Judge Charles E. Ashe of the 11th District, for over a quarter of a century and grandson of Anson Jones, the last president of the Texas Republic. They have one child, a daughter, Marjorie. After Mr. Szabo's death his widow has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ashe, at 1116 West Main Street.

Mr. Szabo was a man whose dignified bearing would command respect in any company. He was moreover a man of great intellectual power, with a talent for affairs, a keen judgment and skill in the accomplishment of affairs, and consequently qualified to assume a place of leadership in his community. His devotion to the interests of his city and the welfare of his fellowmen was one of his characteristics and entered into all his business relations, as well as the efficient manner in which he managed the funds of the city while holding the position of city treasurer. He had a genuine and sympathetic feeling for those less fortunate than himself, and his fine benevolence was entirely without ostentation. His death, in 1905, at the age of seventy-four years, was mourned through the entire city, every resident of which honored this venerable pioneer whose life, and that of Houston's prosperity, was so closely intermingled.



T. CAMPBELL. The name of W. T. Campbell is interwoven with the oil history at its very beginning in Texas, as well as in other fields of activity in this State. He was one of the organizers and manager of the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate, which was the forerunner of The Texas Company, one of the leading oil companies of this nation. In April, 1901, Mr. Campbell organized a partnership composed of Ex-Governor Jas. S. Hogg, Jas. W. Swayne, R. E. Brooks, A. S. Fisher and himself, which he designated the "Hogg-Swayne Syndicate," of which he was made agent and general manager. This syndicate purchased from J. M. Page of Georgetown, Texas, the fee of fifteen acres of land in Spindle Top, then under an oil lease to the J. M. Guffey Company, and at the same time purchased from the Guffey Company a release or cancellation of said lease, thus giving the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate a tract of fifteen acres of proven oil gusher territory on Spindle Top, which they placed on the market in small tracts. By an instrument dated December 19th, 1901, the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate, by W. T. Campbell, manager, and W. T. Campbell, R. E. Brooks, R. Oliver, S. E. Moss and A. S. Fisher, as second parties, and J. S. Cullinan, as first party, entered into a contract taking over the Texas Fuel Company. It was originally organized with a capital of \$150,000.00, all furnished by the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate, and the management of it placed under Mr. J. S. Cullinan. Its capital stock was increased from time to time. The Texas Fuel Company later by the changing of its name became The Texas Company.

W. T. Campbell was born in London, England, on March 7th, 1859, and was educated at Rugby. In 1875 he came to America, landing in Galveston, Texas. In Cincinnati, Ohio, he learned the printers trade, and spent several years in the newspaper and banking business in Ohio and Texas. The greater part of his life was spent as a newspaper man, during which time he organized several newspapers in this State. Soon after arriving in Beaumont in March, 1901, two months after the bringing in of the Lucas gusher on Spindle Top, he organized the Citizens National Bank of Beaumont, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Rod Oliver was president; E. J. Marshall, first vice president; W. T. Campbell, second vice president, and W. L. Murphy, cashier. His activities were not confined, however, to banking and newspapers, for he also was engaged for a period in the grain business with offices in Lampasas, San Angelo, Temple and Fort Worth, Texas.

In May, 1880, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Turnbull, a native of Ohio, who now resides in Lampasas, Texas. To this union were born the following children: Mary, the wife of W. M. Abbey, a well known business man of Del Rio, Texas; H. V., a rancher and business man of Lampasas, Texas; Sadie, the wife of R. L. Blaffer, vice president and treasurer of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and W. T., Jr., a business man of Houston, Texas.

In the passing of W. T. Campbell on April 5th, 1906, Texas lost a pioneer, a man of vision, who seemed to have anticipated the future of the oil industry. His life was cut short at the time that the petroleum industry was at its beginning in this State, and at the time that it was taking its place

among the major fields of activity in this country. At the time of his death he was associated with a group of men whom today are recognized as leaders in the oil fraternity, and had he lived, without doubt, he also would have taken his place with these leaders. Although successful in his business enterprises, he did not shirk his duties to society, but he was always interested in civic and social affairs in the communities where he resided. He was a devoted husband and father, and spent his leisure time with his family. In every way he measured up to the finest type of citizenship, and his name is recorded as a man who contributed to the development and history of his adopted State.



T. CAMPBELL, JR., for the past year and a half has been identified with the social and commercial life of Houston, and is becoming well known among the younger business men of this city. In addition to looking after his personal interests, and those of members of his family, he is secretary and treasurer of the Mission Sales Corporation, with offices in the First National Bank Building. Realizing the growing importance of Houston as a great oil center, as well as the metropolis of the Southwest, he came to this city to make it his permanent headquarters, and was one of the organizers of the Mission Sales Corporation, that is engaged in the distribution of various oil field specialties. The company has carefully selected a number of improved and patented articles that have been tested and found to be valuable equipment to the petroleum fraternity. Among these may be mentioned pump pistons, pump valves and seats. From time to time the company will add other tried oil field accessories. The company was organized December 2nd, 1925, and the other officers are Harry Gordon, president, and Walter B. Sharp, vice president.

W. T. Campbell, Jr., is a native Texan, born in Lampasas, September 29th, 1895, son of W. T. and Sarah (Turnbull) Campbell. W. T. Campbell, Sr., (deceased), was a native of England, who came to Texas in 1875, and was an outstanding business man of this State during his life time, being one of the organizers of the Hogg-Swayne Syndicate, of which he was the manager. The Hogg-Swayne Syndicate took over the Texas Fuel Company which became The Texas Company. A sketch of the life of W. T. Campbell, Sr., will be found elsewhere in these volumes. Mrs. Sarah Turnbull Campbell is a native of Ohio and is a resident of Lampasas, Texas. W. T. Campbell, Jr., received his education in the schools of Lampasas, the Princeton Preparatory School, from which he graduated in 1914, and the University of Virginia, which he attended three years. His college career was interrupted by the World War. He entered the army on May 8th, 1917, attending the First Officers Training School at Leon Springs, where he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was later promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, and was discharged on January 19th, 1919. From that time to 1921 he was with the Humble Oil and Refining Company at Wichita Falls, Texas. Since leaving this company he has been engaged in business for himself in Lampasas and in Houston. He and his family have large land holdings in Lampasas and Burnet counties. Some of this land is improved to agriculture, while other parts of it is used for sheep



R. J. Campbell

grazing.

On June 9th, 1920, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage in Lampasas to Miss Lula Key, a native of that city, and a daughter of J. R. and Lula (Harold) Key. J. R. Key is one of the leading business men of Texas, and is president of the Key Brothers Wholesale Grocery Company of Lampasas, and is a director and former president of the First National Bank of that city. Mrs. Lula Harold Key, (deceased) was a member of a well known Texas family, and a niece of the late George Littlefield of Austin. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity at Dallas, Moslah Temple Shrine, Fort Worth; the Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity, River Oaks Country Club and the Episcopal Church. The family resides on Inwood Drive, River Oaks. Since removing to Houston, Mr. Campbell has adopted the progressive spirit of the city, realizing its great opportunities and future, and is contributing his share to its further advancement as a commercial and social center.



JOHN C. GARROTT of Houston, Texas, as a very young man started in the brass manufacturing industry and has spent his entire business career in the several branches of this business. Mr. Garrott owns and operates the Garrott Brass and Machine Company, which is engaged in general foundry work, making brass, bronze and aluminum castings. This company was established here in 1920, equipping same with modern machinery, making it one of the most modern and efficient plants of its kind in this part of the State. In addition to the large business in castings, the Garrott Brass and Machine Company manufacture a general line of brass replacement parts for all oil field equipment and this branch of the business has grown to large proportions. Fifteen people, who are skilled in their particular lines, are employed in the operation of the Garrott Brass and Machine Company's plant which is located at 1112 Wood Street.

A native son of Texas, Mr. Garrott was born at Groveton on April 12th, 1892. His father, T. R. Garrott, a native of Alabama, is well known in the commercial life of East and West Texas. His mother, Mrs. Nannie (Collier) Crawford, was a native of the Lone Star State and a member of a pioneer family. Being a daughter of Zach Collier of Townbluff, Texas. His education was obtained in the several schools of Texas. Since a mere boy Mr. Garrott had a liking for things mechanical and a natural desire to enter a business of this kind, which in a measure accounts for his signal success in this industry. While he is one of the younger members of the business fraternity of Houston, he has made his influence felt here.

Mr. Garrott resides at 1107 Marshall Avenue. He is a member of the River Oaks Country Club, the Glenbrook Country Club, the Houston Launch Club, the Houston Yacht Club, the Rotary Club, the Purchasing Agents Club of Houston, the Houston Chamber of Commerce, the Cove Hunting and Fishing Club, the American Foundrymen's Association, and many other social and commercial organizations of Houston and South Texas, in all of which he takes an active interest and is very popular. Mr. Garrott is a consistent booster for Houston and believes that with the deep water and railroad facilities

of this city that it will soon become the largest of the entire Southwest. The Garrott Brass & Machine Company has become an outstanding institution here and its business is not confined to this city, but its manufactured products are shipped to all parts of Texas and contiguous States. Mr. Garrott is ambitious for his city and his business, and puts forth his every effort in the upbuilding of both, and is proud of the fact he is growing with Houston.



R. HEPWORTH of Houston, Texas, with his brother, W. J. Hepworth, as a partner, owns and operates the Crescent Oil Company, Harrisburg, and are wholesale dealers in petroleum products, pipe line and roof paints. This company was established here in November, 1923, its products being sold since that time in practically every county in South Texas. This company also maintains an office in Galveston, Texas, in order to give better service to its many customers in that part of the State. Fifteen experienced people are employed in the operation of the Crescent Oil Company, and a fleet consisting of eleven cars and trucks are used in its delivery system. Since the beginning of business after organization, the sales of this company have increased in volume to a wonderful extent and during the first three months of 1926, their sales showed an increase of 100 per cent. The offices and plant of the Crescent Oil Company are located on Manchester Avenue, Harrisburg.

A native son of Texas, Mr. Hepworth was born at San Antonio on September 10th, 1896. His father, W. F. Hepworth, also a native of the Lone Star State, has throughout his life been active in the business and agricultural life of South Texas. His mother, Mrs. Laura (Shermeyer) Hepworth, was also a native Texan and a member of a pioneer family. His education was obtained in the various schools of the State, mostly in the Houston schools. He started his business career with the Kirby Lumber Company, remaining with this organization for three years, later going to West Texas, where he remained for about three years. During the period in which he was located in West Texas, he was employed by the government for a time as salvage foreman in the quartermaster's department. He then returned to South Texas and became associated with the Humble Oil and Refining Company at Baytown, remaining with this company for five years, before entering his present field of activity with his brother, who is also well known in the business and oil circles of South Texas.

Mr. Hepworth was married at Houston, Texas, on February 15th, 1916, to Miss Hazel Clark, a daughter of C. E. Clark (deceased), who was a native of New York State and a member of a well known Eastern family. Her mother, Mrs. Lettie Josephine (DeWolf) Clark, was a native Texan and a member of one of this State's oldest families. They have one child, Helen Hazel, eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hepworth reside at the corner of Manchester and San Antonio streets in Harrisburg, Texas. While Mr. Hepworth is a member of the younger generation of Houston's business men, he has long been regarded as a leader in his field of activity. He has made a study of petroleum and its products and is an authority on the various branches of this business and is considered one of South Texas' most enterprising young business men.



ALBERT L. NELMS was for more than forty years prominently identified with the business life of Houston, Texas, and was a power in the foundation building of this city. He was a pioneer in the cotton industry of the Lone Star State and was of that earlier company who made Houston the greatest inland cotton market of the world. Mr. Nelms was one of the most widely known cotton men of this state and was the founder and executive head of the firm of A. L. Nelms and Sons, which grew to be one of the best known cotton firms of the Southwest. He came to Houston, Texas, when about eighteen years of age, and at that time cotton was the chief dependence of this city and section and it was natural that he engage in this field of activity, which he followed throughout the remainder of his life.

A native of Georgia, Mr. Nelms was born at Griffin on October 9th, 1863. His parents were pioneer citizens of that state. His education was obtained in the Georgia public schools which he left at an early age in order to come to Texas, where he located at Houston and joined the cotton firm of Inman Company, which firm had come to Texas from Atlanta, Georgia, the same year, 1882. He remained with this firm until changes were made in the personnel, and became known as Inman and Read. On the death of William M. Read, the firm name was changed to Inman, Nelms and Company, the partners being Harry Inman and the subject of this sketch. Later, Henry Inman retired, and the firm became Nelms, Kehoe and Company, with Thomas Kehoe as the added member of the firm. About 1918 Mr. Kehoe retired and the firm became A. L. Nelms and Sons, including A. L. Nelms, Jr., Haywood Nelms and Irwin Nelms—the three sons of Mr. Nelms. The chief business of this firm was the buying of spot cotton and shipping same to European markets.

Mr. Nelms was married at Houston on March 22nd, 1888, to Miss Pearl Gearing, a native Houstonian. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nelms are: Albert L., who married Miss Bess Williams, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Williams of Houston; Frank Haywood, who married Miss Agnes Carter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carter of Houston; Mildred, now the wife of Walter L. Conover, ship broker of Houston, and Irwin Nelms. Mr. Nelms was for several terms president of the Houston Cotton Exchange and was active in many of the city's social and commercial organizations. He was a consistent member of the First Methodist Church and was a leader in all of the activities of this church. Mr. Nelms died at his home in Houston, Texas, on July 20th, 1925. His death brought sorrow to friends throughout the city of Houston and in all portions of the state. While Mr. Nelms had for more than two score years been a factor in the business and cotton circles of Houston, his energies and his financial power were not entirely devoted to finance and cotton.



JAMES McNIE SHAW, pioneer of the Lone Star State, and a veteran oil operator, whose highly successful efforts in behalf of the development of this great industry made him a figure of state-wide prominence, was associated with oil operations from the days of the first boom at Beaumont. During his latter years Mr. Shaw was identified with oil operations in the

coastal fields, making his home at Houston, and this city can boast of no truer, more generous citizen than this splendid man who gave so largely of his time and means for the encouragement of activities of civic importance.

James McNie Shaw was a native of Scotland, the son of Robert Shaw, also a Scotsman, who came to Texas during the early pioneer days, bringing with him his family, and settled in Grimes County. His death occurred at Navasota. Mr. Shaw's mother, Helen Shaw, died when her son, the subject of our sketch, was a lad of twelve years. As a boy, James McNie Shaw began working for the Columbus Times, at Columbus, Texas, and was with that newspaper for a number of years, later returning to Navasota, in Grimes County. He remained there until the beginning of the oil boom at Beaumont, when he went to that city and was in the oil field from the first. Later he was at Spindle Top, Saratoga, and Sour Lake, when each of these fields was the center of oil operations and in the beginning of the big booms there. He began with the Rio Bravo Oil Company, and the East Coast Oil Company, owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad, as Field Superintendent, and had charge of all field work from the beginning of operations in the coastal fields until his death. He also had charge of all the operations of these companies in the Mexico oil fields, and was one of the most widely known oil operators in the Lone Star State. There were few men more thoroughly conversant with every phase of oil development than he, and few more qualified to direct development operations. A real "old-timer," oil men everywhere knew him, and valued his opinion, and he had hundreds of friends in the Texas, Louisiana and Mexico fields. At the time of his death he was Assistant Manager of the East Coast Oil Company, and Superintendent of the Rio Bravo Oil Company.

Mr. Shaw was married at Anderson, Grimes County, Texas, the seventh of November, 1876, to Miss Alice Hicklir, a native of Bourbon, Kentucky, and the daughter of Thomas Hicklir, also of that state, who came to Texas in 1855, and settled at Seguin, living there until his death. Her mother, before her marriage, Miss Fannie Burr, of Kentucky, lived to be ninety-three years of age. Mrs. Shaw was the true type of "home" woman, delighting in husband and family, and creating a home life that made it a pleasure to be a guest in that home and see the harmony and contentment that prevailed. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw had three children, Lillian, wife of Horace Knox, a real estate and insurance man of Navasota, Texas; Lucile, wife of McDonald Meachum, an attorney of Houston, and who has two children, Marguerette, and Lucile Loraine; and Robert W. Shaw, who married Miss Anna Lou Ganaway. The family home in Houston is at 219 Avondale Avenue.

Mr. Shaw died at Houston, the third of November, 1922, after a long illness, and was laid to rest in Forest Hill Cemetery. His passing was the cause of sincere regret on the part of the entire oil fraternity, who sent many expressions of sympathy to the bereaved family. He was a honored member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, and well-known to Masons throughout the state. Few men have lived their lives so usefully, and have accounted so well for themselves in the world, and his life will be an inspiration to all who knew him.



A. L. Nichols



JACOB KELLER, whose name for many years was associated with useful activities of both a business and civic prominence in Houston, took an important part in the development of the wholesale grocery business in this section, and acquired both wealth and business leadership. Mr. Keller was identified with the wholesale grocery business throughout his business career, building up the Theo. Keller Wholesale Grocery Company, with which he was associated and he gave his interested attention to the management of every detail of this concern. The Theo. Keller Wholesale Grocery Company dates back to the early days of Houston's history, and was founded by the late Theo. Keller, the uncle of the subject of this sketch, and father of Mrs. Jacob Keller. The firm still continues in operation and is one of the largest in the city.

Jacob Keller was born in Germany and received his early education in that country. At the age of fifteen he came to the United States, coming direct to Houston, where he made his home with Theo. Keller, whose daughter he later married. He began work for the Theo. Keller Wholesale Grocery Company, working in every department and acquiring an expert knowledge of the operation of the business. He represented the firm on the road for many years, and was later made manager of the business, holding this position until his death, January 11, 1910.

Mr. Keller was married in Houston, the twenty-first of October, 1891, to Miss Blanche Keller, daughter of Theo. Keller, who came to the United States from Germany as a young man. Theo. Keller gained his first business experience with M. L. Westheimer, for whom he worked a number of years. In 1868, he went into business for himself, operating a retail grocery store. Later he entered the wholesale grocery business, and at the time of his death he owned one of the largest wholesale grocery businesses in the state. He was married to Miss Mathilde Hirsch, a native of France, who came to the United States as a young lady, and by whom he had a family of six children. The surviving are Blanche, the widow of Jacob Keller, and Ike, Max and Alexander, all of whom are members of the firm of Theo. Keller Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Keller had a family of four children, Jules, who married Miss Selma Dreeben, and who has two children, Aaron J. and Evelyn E.; Isadore A.; Max I., and a daughter, Corinne K., wife of Abe Litowich, and who has one child, Jacqueline Blanche. Mrs. Keller makes her home in the Jacob Keller homeplace, 1618 Rusk Avenue. In the death of Mr. Keller Houston lost a business man who had done much in a material way for his city. During his lifetime, he was a member of various civic and social organizations, and was a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. Mr. Keller was a man of most pleasing and striking personality, a keen business man and a true friend. He was a generous contributor to every worthy cause, giving as freely as he received, and left a host of friends who sincerely mourned his passing.

CHARLES FREDERICK GERLACH, for a quarter of a century a factor in the baking industry, in the decade of his residence at Houston, made rapid strides forward in the development of this craft, giving conscientious study to improvements and new ideas incident to the ad-

vancement of the industry. Mr. Gerlach learned the bakers craft in Louisville, Kentucky, later going to Chicago, Illinois. In 1898 he came to Texas, locating at San Antonio, where he opened his first bakery. After a year he went to El Paso where he opened and operated the Purity Bakery Company, until 1909, in which year he came to Houston. Here he opened a small shop at 509 Dallas Avenue, later, in 1911, buying the property and building a fine, and modernly equipped bakery, one of the finest in the city. The building covered a site of fifty by one hundred feet, and was a two story, of brick construction. The second story he arranged as an apartment, and with his family made his home there.

Mr. Gerlach was an expert in all phases of the bakery industry, and combined this knowledge with a keen business ability that made his advancement rapid. At the time of his death, the thirtieth of March, 1921, he had opened bakeries throughout Southeast Texas and in Louisiana, operating the entire system himself. After his death, Mrs. Gerlach disposed of these bakeries, and has since made her home in Houston, living at 509 Dallas Avenue.

Mr. Gerlach was born in Germany, the twenty-sixth of March, 1872, son of William Gerlach, and Freda Gerlach, whose death occurred in 1922. The family came to the United States during Mr. Gerlach's boyhood, locating on a farm in Kentucky. Mr. Gerlach was educated in the schools of that state, and served his apprenticeship in one of the large bakeries of Louisville.

Mr. Gerlach was married at Chicago, Illinois, the fourteenth of June, 1894, to Miss Augusta Pieplow, a native of Germany, and daughter of Charles and Hannah Cook Pieplow. After the death of her father in Germany, she came with her mother to the United States, in 1890, making her home in Chicago, where Mrs. Pieplow still resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerlach had a family of three children, Dora, wife of W. Leifestes; Minnie, wife of Leon Ruffle, and Helen, at home. Mr. Gerlach did much to advance the bakery industry at Houston, setting a high standard of operation, and encouraging progress. He believed in the co-operation of bakers, and in keeping in touch with what the trade was doing to effect better work, produce better qualities, and better service.

GEORGE EVERETT LINDSEY, widely known as a railroad man, was during his lifetime one of those thoroughly public-spirited citizens, who have helped to make Houston the city it is today. A man of practical attainments, he brought to the world of railroading an understanding, which combined with his real knowledge of his field, soon advanced him to a place of importance in the Southern Pacific Lines. Mr. Lindsey came to Houston as a young man, and for a short time after his arrival was instructor in a local business college. He then went with the Southern Pacific Lines, as secretary to J. J. Ryan, and was with the Southern Pacific from that time until his death, in 1910. During that time he travelled over the entire system, looking after the interests of the company, and became widely known to the railroad fraternity. He had many friends, all of whom knew him as a man thoroughly conversant with every phase of railroad operation.

Mr. Lindsey was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, the twenty-sixth of December, 1865. His father, Mar-

ion Lindsey, was a native of Ohio and spent his entire life in that state. His mother, before her marriage Miss Laura Green, was also a native of Ohio. Mr. Lindsey was educated in his native state, and after finishing his education there came to Texas, in 1887.

Mr. Lindsey was married at Houston, to Miss Theresia Priester, the fifth of September, 1894. Her father, Simon Priester, was one of the pioneer residents of this city, and took an active part in its development. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey had a family of three children—Marion, who married Miss Erma King, a Houston girl, in 1922, and who is a veteran of the World War, Rainbow Division, and now in the automobile business; Roy, who married Miss Zelda Harris, of Houston, in 1921, and who is also a World War veteran, ambulance corps; and Miss Lucy May Lindsey, at home. Mrs. Lindsey makes her home at the Lindsey Apartments, which she owns.

Mr. Lindsey died at Houston the eighteenth of May, 1910, his death being a distinct loss to the railroad world, and deeply regretted throughout the city. He had, during the many years he spent in Houston, impressed himself upon the world as a man of high ideals and integrity, who inspired the confidence of his fellowmen and created happiness wherever he went.



JOHN FLETCHER GARROTT. The name of John Fletcher Garrott is closely interwoven with the growth and development of the City of Houston in general, and in the building up of one of the city's largest business institutions, in particular. For about forty years Mr. Garrott was actively identified with the James Bute Company, one of the oldest business institutions of the city. To him is given a great measure of credit for the growth and expansion of this company. He was a man of unusual business and financial acumen, who treated fairly and courteously his own associates, employees, as well as the public in general.

John Fletcher Garrott was born in Marion, Alabama, the son of General Isham Warren and Margaret Garrott. General Garrott, one of the heroes of the Civil War, was killed at Vicksburg, where a monument to his memory has been erected. Mrs. Garrott was a member of the well known Fletcher family of Alabama. J. F. Garrott attended school in Marion, but he could not follow his studies long. His widowed mother and family needed his help to support the family. In 1874, with his mother and family he came to Marshall, Texas. As a young man he came to Houston and was given an opportunity to work by the late James Bute. Of course he began at the bottom in a clerical capacity and by hard work and application he learned the business thoroughly, and came to be the managing executive of the firm after the death of James Bute. Much of his spare time during these years was devoted to study, and so he became well versed in all matters useful to a business leader. By good management he amassed a comfortable fortune, but he always remained modest, never courted publicity, but shrinking from it. He had other financial interests in Houston, and some years ago built a large warehouse on land he owned in the Fifth Ward. He held membership in the Houston, Houston Country and River Oaks Country Clubs,

and was interested in the Baptist faith. Mr. Garrott had one son, Warren Bute, by his first wife, Gloria Bute Garrott (deceased). She was a daughter of the late James Bute.

On September 2nd, 1920, Mr. Garrott was united in marriage with Mrs. Lillian Lea Brown. Mrs. Garrott is the daughter of Judge J. V. and Mary Alice (Mitchell) Lea, native Texans and residents of Houston. Judge Lea served as District Attorney of Harris and Galveston Counties and was one of the leading criminal lawyers of Texas during his active practice. The Lea and Mitchell families are numbered among the pioneers of Texas. Margaret Lea, the second wife of Sam Houston, was a sister of the grandmother of Mrs. Garrott. Mary Alice Mitchell Lea is a daughter of Captain W. D. Mitchell, who served in the Civil War, and who came from Mississippi in the early days and was a planter in East Texas. Mrs. Garrott had a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Brown, by her first marriage. One of the great sorrows of her life came when this beautiful eight-year-old child was killed by an automobile. Mrs. Garrott devotes much of her time to charity and benevolences, and is superintendent of the Kindergarten Department of the Baptist Church.

In the passing of John Fletcher Garrott on February 10th, 1925, Houston and Texas lost one of its outstanding citizens and business men; a man who loved his fellows, and assisted many who were less fortunate than himself during his lifetime. His charities were many, but unostentatious. His charitable nature is exemplified in his will, wherein he made provision for a trust fund for the poor and needy whereby they may receive treatment in the Baptist Sanitarium. The loss of John Fletcher Garrott to the citizenship of Houston has been felt in the various walks of life, but he has left many monuments to his memory, and his name will ever be recorded in the history of Texas.



JUDGE WILLETT WILSON. The name of Judge Willett Wilson represents one of the most honored and prominent in the Texas bar, and for many years was associated with signal achievement in the legal profession. As lawyer and jurist, Judge Wilson ever occupied a high place in the esteem of the people, and at various times during his career was called upon to fill positions of public trust, both in state and county offices. While in office, he invariably demonstrated an official ability and a devotion to the best interests of the people that won hearty approval and materially added to his standing professionally. Although a resident of Houston but a short time prior to his death, Judge Wilson was known as one of the ablest attorneys of the city and both as a lawyer and as a man was an ornament to the Texas bar.

Judge Willett Wilson was born at Jefferson, Texas, September 10, 1873, son of Dr. William Francis Wilson and Sarah (Burnside) Wilson. Dr. Wilson, one of the pioneer physicians of Texas, was a factor in the early medical advancement of the state, and through a long period of practice was the faithful custodian of his patients' welfare. He practiced in Jefferson County for many years, later going to Waxahachie, and after several years of practice there to Port Lavaca, where his death occurred. Mrs. Wilson, a member of one of the prominent fam-



Geo. F. Garratt

ilies of Texas, still makes her home in Port Lavaca, although she spends most of her time visiting among her children. Judge Wilson was educated in the schools of Texas, first attending the public schools near his home, and later entering Texas A. and M. College, where he graduated with highest honors, taking the A. B. degree. He then entered the University of Texas, in the department of law, again receiving highest honors, being valedictorian of his class and taking the L. L. B. degree. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. Judge Wilson began his practice at Port Lavaca, steadily advancing to a position among the foremost attorneys of his day, and becoming a familiar and prominent figure in the Texas bar. During the early years of his career he served as county attorney, later being elevated to the bench and holding the office of county judge for eight years. Following this, Judge Wilson also held several state offices, moving to Houston in December, 1919, at which time he formed an association with Judge Lewis Wood, and established a large private practice, this association lasting until his death. In 1922 he was a candidate for Congress from this district. Judge Wilson was a shrewd investor, from time to time investing in lands, and acquiring a fortune during the course of his career. He owned a farm, comprising eighteen hundred acres, in Calhoun County, as well as other properties.

Judge Wilson was married at Brazoria, Texas, September 29th, 1897, to Miss Aurelia Melgaard, daughter of George Melgaard and Christine (Prell) Melgaard. Mr. Melgaard, a native of Paris, France, where he spent his early days, came to the United States as a young man, locating in Texas, where he engaged in business. Mrs. Melgaard is a native of Texas. Judge and Mrs. Wilson had three children, Willett Wilson, Jr., a graduate of Houston High School and Rice Institute, where he took high honors, and later a student at Harvard, in the law department, leaving that institution at his father's death, and a graduate of the University of Texas with the L. L. B. degree; Miss Christine Wilson, a student in a private school at Houston, and Wallace Wilson, a student of the Houston schools. Judge Wilson's death occurred the twenty-third of December, 1923, following an accident. Mrs. Wilson and the children continue to reside at the beautiful Wilson home, 618 Sul Ross Avenue, in Montrose.

Judge Wilson, whether as a lawyer, as a public official or a private citizen, represented the highest type of Christian manhood, and his death marked the passing of one of the outstanding members of the Texas bar. Few men had more friends, or were held in higher personal esteem, and the memory of his life is an inspiration to all who came in contact with him to emulate his high example.

EMILE JAMES DE BLIEUX. On his beautiful plantation in Louisiana lived for many years Emile James De Blieux, one of the foremost factors in the agricultural development of that State, and a man of superior mental attainments. His sugar and cotton plantation, representing an interest that his father had founded on coming to the United States from France, was capably directed and operated along scientific lines, and the progressive and business-like methods which he introduced were watched with interest by other

planters. The De Blieux family were closely allied with the history of the State of Louisiana, both before and after the Civil War, and the De Blieux name has many memorials there.

Emile James De Blieux was the son of Alexander De Blieux, who came to Louisiana from his home in France many years ago, and later became known as one of the largest sugar planters in the State. On his beautiful plantation the boy, Emile James, was born and grew up amid these surroundings. He attended the schools of his State, going through the University of Louisiana, and after finishing his work there returned to his home and took over the management of his father's plantation. Here his energy and natural ability found outlet, and under his direction the productivity was materially increased, with a like increase in profits and satisfaction. Later, on account of ill health, Mr. DeBlieux was forced to retire from active life, and relinquish, at least in a measure, his management of this interest and come to Houston in search of improved health. He spent the rest of his life in this latter city, his death occurring at the age of fifty-two.

Mr. De Blieux was married at Natchitoches, Louisiana, to Miss Eva Margaret Pearson, daughter of Judge Aaron Howell Pearson, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, in which State he began the practice of law, later removing to Louisiana, where he continued to follow this profession, advancing to a place among the foremost jurists of his day whose honors were in keeping with his years of service. Mrs. De Blieux's mother, Eva Margaret Pearson, was also a native of Rhode Island, and a member of a prominent family of that State. Mr. and Mrs. De Blieux made their home in Louisiana until Mr. De Blieux came to Houston in the vain hopes of regaining his lost health, and both in Louisiana and in Houston were loved and admired for their charming hospitality, their true generosity and personality. They had a family of six children, Eva Margaret, of Houston; Ethel, wife of Benjamin F. Storey, of Columbus, Mississippi, and who has three children, Benjamin F. Storey, Junior, Elliott and Elizabeth Storey; Emile James De Blieux, of Houston, and who is married and has one child, Margaret De Blieux; Mrs. Gussie De Blieux Steen of Houston, Florence, wife of James F. Busby, and Lelia Theresa De Blieux of Houston.

Since the death of Mr. De Blieux Mrs. De Blieux has entered the business world, establishing herself in Houston as both capable and successful, and is now efficiently managing the Garden Court Apartments, one of the finest apartment buildings in the city. She makes her home there, occupying Apartment 1-B. A woman of striking personality, combined with culture and natural executive ability, she has been very successful in her chosen vocation, and has made many friends in Houston, whose good wishes are assured.

Mr. De Blieux died at the age of fifty-two years, after several years of ill health. His work in agricultural development in his native State of Louisiana won him recognition during his lifetime and was a factor in the important work of developing the sugar plantations of that State to the highest degree of productiveness. As a citizen Mr. De Blieux felt deeply his duties to his fellowman and gave generously both of his time and his means where he could further welfare work and be of service to others.



FRANCIS CHARLES HUME, JR., lawyer, statesman and orator, was for a quarter of a century a prominent figure in the public life of Texas. For more than a score of years he practiced before the bar of Houston and attained to an eminent position in the legal fraternity. He was the local attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, holding this position until his health failed. As federal referee in bankruptcy for the Houston district he had a prominent place in the public life of the city, and administered the duties of this responsible position in a manner which did great credit to himself as a lawyer and public official. He served in the House of Representatives for two years and in the State Senate from the Houston district for a period of four years, in which time he distinguished himself as an orator and statesman. He introduced a number of important measures which were enacted into law for the benefit of Texas.

Francis Charles Hume, Jr., was a native of Texas. He was born at Galveston June 7, 1874. His parents were Major F. Charles Hume, Sr., and Marie Lea Hume; both natives of Texas, his father having been born at Huntsville and his mother at Cold Springs. Major F. Charles Hume, Sr., was an honored member of the Texas bar, having practiced law in Galveston for many years, but moved to Houston in 1902 and practiced law here until his death in 1920. Major Hume was attending the University of Virginia when the country was called to arms, and left the university at the age of seventeen, serving four years in the Confederate Army, Hood's Brigade, being promoted several times, having the rank of Major at the close of the war. Major Hume was a descendent of the House of Hume of Scottish nobility. Mrs. Hume, Sr., was a granddaughter on her mother's side of General James Davis, who served on General Sam Houston's staff and fought with him in the Indian wars. Her grandmother on her father's side was Nancy Lea, who was the mother-in-law of General Sam Houston, Sam Houston having married her father's sister.

Francis Charles Hume, Jr., after attending the schools at Galveston completed his elementary education at the Abbotts School, Bellevue, Virginia, later attending the University of Texas, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He took his legal course at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., then known as the Columbia College, from which he was graduated in law. While at the University of Texas he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. On becoming admitted to the bar in Texas, Mr. Hume began practice with his father's law firm in Galveston, under the firm name of Hume, Shepherd and Hume. In 1901 Mr. Hume moved to Houston and the following year his father also came to Houston and the firm of Hume and Hume was established, which continued until the death of Major Hume. Mr. Hume's remarkable ability as an orator won him international renown. He was invited to speak at various associations and conventions, both in Texas and other states. He had a most engaging personality; with an unusual personal magnetism and gift of eloquence which made him in great demand as an after dinner speaker, at which it was said he had few equals. An after dinner speech which he

made at the annual banquet of the American Bar Association at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on August 31, 1906, entitled "The Young Lawyer" was acclaimed as a perfect example of an after dinner speech and published at St. Louis, Missouri, in a school text book of the World's Best Orations. It was also included in the American Law School Review of November, 1906, and it was in such demand that it was later published in pamphlet form in six different languages. Another after dinner speech entitled "Attorney and Client" which was delivered at the American Bar Association banquet at Seattle, August 28, 1908, was also published in the American Law School Review of December, 1908.

Mr. Hume was elected to represent the Houston district in the State Legislature; first serving in the House of Representatives from 1908 to 1910 and later in the State Senate from 1910 to 1914, and in 1920 was appointed to succeed his father as referee in bankruptcy, serving in this responsible position until his death.

Mr. Hume was married at Austin in 1916 to Miss Martha Dial, daughter of Robert and Mary Earnshaw Dial. Mrs. Hume was an exceedingly attractive and much beloved woman, with a personality that typified the finest of culture and refinement. Mr. and Mrs. Hume had one daughter, Mary Charlotte Hume, who died in infancy. Mr. Hume's life was saddened by the death of his wife, who was killed in an interurban accident at Galveston in 1924.

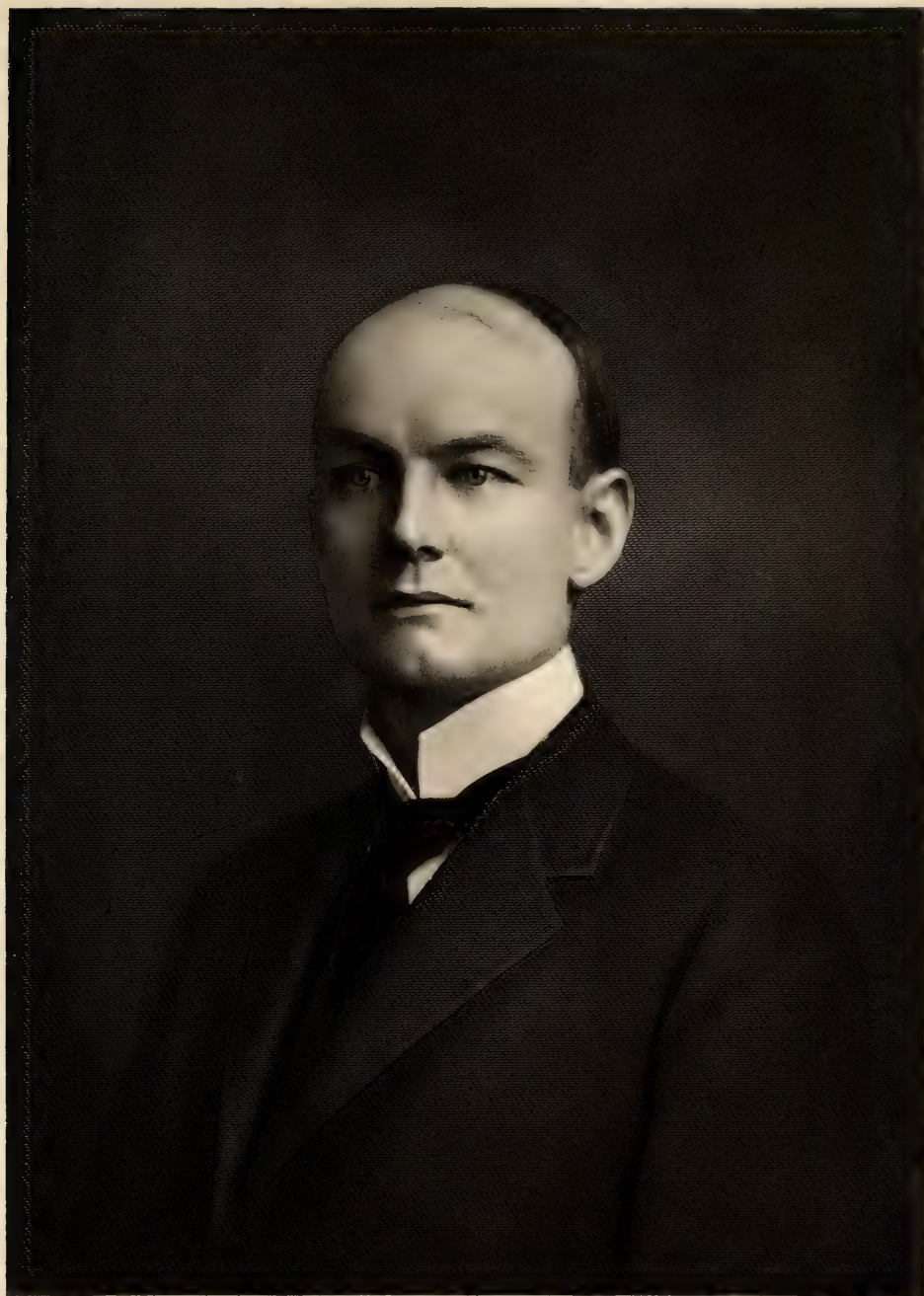
Mr. Hume held membership in the Royal Society of London, International Law Association, Texas Citizenship League, the Elks, University Club and the Presbyterian Church. His death which occurred January 26, 1926, was a distinct loss to the legal profession, and to the citizenship of Houston. He had not passed on life's pathway the stone that marked the highest point—the shadows still were falling in the West, but while in the full bloom of manhood was called to his reward, having already made an imperishable imprint on the community and institutions for which he had so arduously labored and so faithfully served. His record was worthy of emulation by the thousands who knew and loved him.

The following resolution was adopted by the Harris County Bar Association:

"Charlie Hume, as we all called him, has passed beyond, after years of suffering and affliction, mingled with great bereavements. He was born in Galveston on June 7, 1874, and began the practice of law there with his father, moving to Houston after the great storm in 1901.

"His father, Major F. Charles Hume, who preceded him in death but a few years, was one of the great lawyers of Texas. His mother, a splendid and beautiful woman, who survives him, is a niece of the wife of Sam Houston. From both sides of the family Charlie is descended from an illustrious heritage. His ancestors were among the great of the South. This family of Hume is directly descended from a line of Scottish peers, and during his lifetime Major Hume was advised that he was entitled to a British peerage, but with his characteristic modesty, said he had rather be an American citizen.

"Charlie attained national prominence as an after dinner speaker and addresses which he delivered



Francis Charles Kimball
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before the Houston Bar Association, the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association were widely published and read, both in this country and England. He performed useful public services as a legislator and as a state senator, and during the last several years of his life was referee in bankruptcy for this division of the Southern district of Texas.

"This in brief tells the story of his two and fifty years. He was an honest man and during the many years of his public and professional life his integrity was never questioned.

"Be it resolved, by his brethren at the bar who survive him, that we regret his passing at an age when he should have been entering into his greatest usefulness, and we tender to his splendid mother and the surviving members of his family our sincerest sympathy.

"(Signed): C. R. Wharton, Chairman; C. W. Robinson, W. E. Monteith, Thos. H. Ball, John Charles Harris."



F. ARNOLD, since coming to Houston several years ago has taken an important part in the development of the oil resources of the Lone Star State, and is a man whose vast experience and knowledge of every phase of this industry entitles him to recognition as an authority. Mr. Arnold served several years as deputy supervisor of the Oil and Gas Division of the Railroad Commission of Texas, having executive powers in the Coastal fields. He has studied oil development and production in many of the different fields of the United States, making a scientific study of the business, and is one of the few men qualified to speak with authority on any phase of the industry. As supervisor of the Oil and Gas Division of the Railroad Commission of Texas, he was instrumental in inaugurating many improvements in oil production methods, and was of material assistance to the various companies operating in the fields. He was induced to accept this position by the heads of several of the big oil companies, and he more than proved the excellence of their judgment in suggesting him for the position. Mr. Arnold left this position in May, 1924, to go with the Jenks interests of London, directing oil operations in Colombia, South America. When his contract was up in May, 1925, he went with Colombia Syndicate, a subsidiary of the Atlantic Gulf Steamship Company, and is directing their oil operations in South America.

W. F. Arnold was born in Alsace, France, the twenty-seventh of July, 1875, the son of Frederick and Madlon Arnold, the father a native of the United States and a contractor of well drilling, and at one time a resident of Pennsylvania. Mr. Arnold began his education in France, later continuing his education in this country, after the removal of the family to the United States in 1887. Leaving school Mr. Arnold spent two years with his father in the Bradford oil fields of Pennsylvania, and in 1898 came to Nowata, Oklahoma. From there he came to Corsicana, later going to Spindle Top and later to Petrolia. In 1902 he went to California, remaining there until 1920 when he returned to Texas. After a short time at Ranger, Eastland and Breckenridge he became deputy supervisor of the Oil and Gas Division of the Railroad Commission of Texas.

Mr. Arnold was married at Fort Worth, in 1920, to Miss Georgia Martin, daughter of George and

Harriet Baldwin Martin. Mr. Martin has been for almost four decades in civil service, at Mare Island, California, in the ammunition magazine on the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have maintained their home at 2705 Fannin Street, Houston. They have one child, Harriet Madlon. Mr. Arnold is a Mason, and is advancing rapidly in this order. He has written many articles for publication on improvements and betterment of conditions in the oil industry and advanced some excellent ideas in this respect, and has attained the respect and admiration of the entire fraternity.



BUCKNER COLEMAN, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, has been identified with the banking business of Texas for about twenty years, and although a young man, is well known throughout the State.

A native Texan, Mr. Coleman was born at Dallas, May 22nd, 1888. His father, L. W. Coleman, a native of Princeton, Arkansas, came to Dallas from Memphis, Tennessee, in 1875. He was engaged in educational work all his life and was one of the pioneers in this profession, and was principal of the Dallas public schools in the early 90's. He was superintendent of Dallas County schools in 1900-01-02, and was connected with Buckner's Orphan Home until he retired from active work in 1917. He died August 15th, 1923, and many of the younger generation of North Texas secured their education under the able guidance of this well known educator. His mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Mary Belle Buckner, a daughter of Dr. R. C. Buckner, the founder of Buckner's Orphan Home, located near Dallas, which stands as a monument to the memory of this great man, who did so much for the orphan children of the State. Mr. R. Buckner Coleman was one of six children, four girls and two boys, and was educated in Dallas and Weatherford under the tutelage of his father, and later spent two years at the Baylor University at Waco, and left that institution in order to enter the employ of the Gaston National Bank of Dallas, where he remained with the latter bank until going with the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas on July 7th, 1915, as clerk in the auditing department. Mr. Coleman was later made manager of cash and still later was made assistant cashier in 1918, and remained in this position until going to Houston as manager and director of the Houston branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, in 1923. Mr. Coleman began his career in the banking business as a runner for the Gaston National Bank, and by close attention to the details of his work in all departments, made his way to the present high position which he holds today, where he is regarded as one of the leaders in his profession among the younger generation of bankers.

Mr. Coleman was married at San Antonio, Texas, July 25th, 1912, to Miss Ruth Cathryn Clark, a native of Chicago, and a daughter of Gibson M. Clark, a well known manufacturer of Chicago. They have one son, Buckner Clark Coleman. Mr. Coleman is a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1182, of Dallas, and has attained to the 14th degree in the Scottish Rite body of this order and is a Knight Templar of Commandery No. 6, and also a member of Hella Temple Shrine of Dallas.



THEODORE F. (TEDDY) HEYCK was for a period of thirty-four years a resident of Houston, Texas, and one of its prominent citizens—a leader in the business, civic and church circles. For more than thirty years he was general manager of the Consumers Cotton Oil Company in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, with Houston as headquarters, and much of the success of this organization was due to his able management. Coming to Houston in 1892, he started in the cotton business, with the Inman Cotton Company, one of the oldest cotton firms of the South, but remained with this firm for only one year when he was made general manager of the Consumers Cotton Oil Company. Prior to locating in Houston, Mr. Heyck was connected with one of the banks at Big Springs, Texas, where he became well known in the financial world as a conservative and far-sighted business man.

A native Texan, Mr. Heyck was born in Port Lavaca on June 16th, 1869. His father, Theodore Heyck, was a well known business man of Lavaca County. His mother, Mrs. Sophie (Wissing) Heyck, was a member of a well known South Texas family, who were pioneers of this part of the state. When he was three years of age, his parents removed to Galveston, Texas, and later moved to West, Texas, locating at Abilene, where he grew to manhood and began his business career with the Abilene National Bank.

Mr. Heyck was married at Houston on February 21st, 1900, to Miss Frances Giraud, a daughter of Richard A. Giraud, a native of New Orleans, but who had been since two years of age a resident of Houston, where for many years he was cashier and vice president of the Commercial National Bank, and was well known in the financial circles of the Southwest. Her mother, Mrs. Annie (Ott) Giraud, was a member of a prominent family of Lynchburg, Virginia, who removed to Houston, where she was married. Her brothers are numbered among the leading business men of Houston: S. A. Giraud, with the Humble Oil and Refining Company and R. T. Giraud, well known insurance man. Her sisters are: Edith, the wife of George Westerfield of Houston and Miss Stella Giraud. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Heyck are: Theodore R. Heyck, one of the leading electrical engineers of this city, and Joseph Giraud Heyck, a student of the Rice Institute here, and one of its leading football players, and two daughters: Anne Catherine, a student of the Rice Institute and Frances. The Heyck home is located at 240 West Alabama Street.

Mr. Heyck was for many years a director and vice president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, was director of the Cotton Seed Crushers Associations, both of Texas and Interstate organizations. For many years he took an active interest in local and state military affairs and was second lieutenant of the Texas National Guard. In fraternal and social organizations he held membership in the B. P. O. E., the Rotary Club, the Turnverein, Houston Club, Houston Country Club, and the Catholic Church. In the fraternal organizations in which he held memberships he had filled official positions and was a past exalted ruler of the B. P. O. E. of Greenville. Mr. Heyck died at Houston on July 27th, 1925. He had a host of friends in this city and the Southwest where he was loved and respected for his busi-

ness ability, integrity and fine traits of character. He loved Houston and foresaw a great and steady growth which would make it the commercial metropolis of the state, and demonstrated his faith by both words and deeds.



JOSEPH COURTENAY RALSTON, pioneer of Waller County, and for years identified with history making events and closely associated with the men of his time who were making history, has been active in developing and cultivating the lands of this section, and has extensive farm and ranch interests here. Captain Ralston was the true type of pioneer, safe, sane, and capable of great endurance, a great worker and a cheerful giver, and in the life of the early days when such men were in demand it was but natural that he took a place of leadership. His first arrival in Texas was in 1864, when he came to Houston as aide-de-camp on the staff of General John G. Walker of Confederate fame. After the war he settled in Waller County, devoting his time to cattle raising and farming, his home being in the center of the Polly Perry League, one and one-half miles to the outside fences.

Joseph Courtenay Ralston was born in Barren County, Kentucky, the twenty-ninth of October, 1840. His father, William Wallace Ralston, also a native Kentuckian, was born in that State in 1809 and in 1838 was married to Miss Margaret Courtenay Walker of Springfield, Missouri, and the fifth child of John Walker, who was state treasurer of Missouri for a number of years before his death, the twenty-sixth of May, 1838, and Sallie Caffery Walker. Nine children were born to this union, who were: Joseph Courtenay, the subject of this sketch; John Walker, Sarah Helen, George William, Robert Wallace, Thomas Alfred, Charles Samuel, Jacob Meade, and Edward Chesterfield. The elder Mr. Ralston owned a saw mill and grist mill operated by water power on Moreau Creek, in Cole County, Kentucky. Joseph Courtenay Ralston attended the country log house school during the winter months and helped his father operate the mill in the interim until he was seventeen years of age. He then entered the high school at Jefferson City, Missouri, and while there formed the ambition to become a physician. The beginning of the Civil War found him hospital steward for the Missouri penitentiary and studying medicine under Drs. Edwards and Snodgrass of that city. The course in medicine was never completed, although his hospital experiences during the war were replete with incidents which would ripen and increase his ambition in medicine and surgery.

Joining the Missouri State Guard in July, 1861, Captain Ralston was actively engaged in the Confederate service until, and even long after, Lee's surrender. Most of his experiences were west of the Mississippi, under Generals Ben McCullough, Sterling Price, Marmaduke Parsons, Kirby Smith and John G. Walker, by turns, and he was in nearly every battle of consequence in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. At the close of the war General E. Kirby Smith, a relative of Captain Ralston's wife, was in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and his forces were the last of the Confederacy to surrender. General Smith was at the home of Colonel Jared E. Kirby awaiting developments



W. H. Rogers

when joined by Generals Magruder, John G. Walker, his uncle, and others, who later fled to Mexico, under the impression that as they had been officers in the regular United States army before the war and left the service for the Confederate army, that they would be dealt with severely. General John G. Walker's division was disbanded near Hempstead, but never surrendered and was never paroled. Captain Ralston accompanied Generals Magruder, Walker and others as far south as San Antonio, where he gave his horse to General Walker, his own having been crippled. A little later he settled in Waller County, where he made his home, and where he was active as a farmer and rancher.

While Captain Ralston has never been a politician in the sense of seeking political preferment, he is well informed as to political events, and has always used his influence in the selection of good men to office. In 1906 he was induced to represent Waller County in the Thirtieth Legislature (house), and was chairman of the Committee of Public Health and took a prominent part in securing the passage of some very important legislation relating to the promotion of public health and the regulation of the practice of medicine.

Captain Ralston was married the twenty-second of July, 1869, at Alta Vista, the most magnificent home in Waller County, to Lucy Tate Kirby, the only daughter of Colonel Jared E. and Indiana Tate Kirby. Mrs. Ralston was a very beautiful woman, the daughter of a wealthy planter, with some three hundred negro slaves before the war. She was educated at Chapel Hill, Texas, an educational center in pioneer days, and later completed her education in a seminary in New Orleans. Mrs. Ralston's father, Colonel Jared E. Kirby, a cousin of John Henry Kirby, was born in Mississippi, in 1819, and came to Texas in 1845. He was conscripting officer for the Confederate service and filled the position with credit to himself and to the cause which he represented. He made many enemies by so doing, and it is believed that his assassination in the city of Houston in October, 1865, came largely as the result of this enmity. Alta Vista, the girlhood home of Mrs. Ralston, is now the Prairie View branch of Texas A. and M. College.

George Walker, maternal grandfather of Captain Ralston, several times removed, was mentioned by Tyler in his "Cradle of the Revolution" as a "wealthy gentleman, living on Back River in 1697, and was storekeeper and governor of the battery (fort) in 1722." His grandson, George, married Mary Meade, daughter of David Meade and Susanah Everard, daughter of Sir Richard Everard, 4th, Bart, and colonial governor of North Carolina from 1724 until 1729.

Captain and Mrs. Ralston had a family of seven children, all born in Waller County, with the exception of the last two. There children are: Helen Maude, who married Gus Cashell; Dr. William Wallace Ralston, who married Miss Ella Kate McCallum; Lucile Eugenia, who married Dr. Binto Van Zant; Dr. Joseph Courtenay Ralston, who married Miss Marie Martin Smith; Lila Kirby, who married Dr. William M. Brumby; Gertrude Mayer, who married Joe Johnson Goode, and Margaret Tate, who married Dr. Boyd Reading. Captain Ralston's early professional inclination was evidently imparted to his children, for both of his sons became prominent

surgeons, and of his five daughters, four married physicians. Captain and Mrs. Ralston make their home in Waller, in Waller County. Captain Ralston is an almost lifelong member of the Baptist Church, in which faith he was reared. He is a member, always under tongue of good repute, of the Hempstead Masonic Lodge, and is one of the best liked residents of Waller County, and one who has done much for the development of this section.

Note: Since this sketch was written Captain Ralston died April 27, 1924.



JOHN G. SUPER, pioneer cattle man of South Texas, where he was one of the leading cattle raisers and dealers until he retired from active business pursuits in 1918.

Mr. Super spent nearly all of his life in the different branches of the cattle industry, and has always been regarded as one of the best posted men in this business. In 1882, he moved to Houston and entered the live stock commission field, buying and selling cattle extensively. His work in this field also brought him in touch with real estate ventures in which he was successful.

A native Texan, Mr. Super was born in Houston November 11th, 1852. His father, Daniel Super (deceased since 1863), came to Texas from Pennsylvania in 1838, and was one of the pioneer settlers of the Lone Star State. His educational advantages, in the early days in Houston, were meager, and the liberal education which he obtained was begun in the schools of Houston and continued by young Super, who devoted himself diligently to home study.

In 1861, his father purchased a cattle ranch, and Mr. Super, who was then nine years of age, was eager to take up life on the cattle ranch, which he did, and this fascination, after reaching manhood never left him. He continued the business after the death of his father, buying and selling mostly. They had large pastures adjacent to Houston, and also pastured cattle in four of the nearby counties and was very successful in this business. Later, he had his cattle handled by other men, and removed to Houston, but still retained his interest in the cattle business. His brother, Daniel Super, now living on the Harrisburg Boulevard at the age of seventy-seven years, was engaged in the cattle business with him.

Mr. John G. Super was married in Houston, November 18th, 1873, to Miss Lucy Kegans, a daughter of John Hamilton Kegans, one of the pioneers of Texas. Her brother, Willie Kegans, is now engaged in work for the city of Houston. They have three children: Grover Cleveland Super, Samuel Austin Super and Mrs. B. V. Turner. Also two granddaughters: Mrs. F. M. Bailey and Mrs. Jarves Burkhead. The Super home is located at 2404 Capitol Avenue, where he settled more than forty years ago. Mr. Super has seen Houston grow from a village to the busy, thriving city that it is today, and his dream of a big city emerging from the village has become a reality, and he believes that even greater things are in store for Houston. Mr. Super has always been an ardent worker for the progress and advancement of his city, where he is known as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens.

Note—Since this sketch was written, Mr. Super died June 25th, 1924.



JAMES REAVIS PARKS. It is given to few men to exercise a more benign influence over their communities than that exerted by J. R. Parks, for many years a resident of Houston, and a man of outstanding Christian virtues. Mr. Parks was unfailingly on the side of right, a true friend, a staunch Christian, and a kind and tender husband and father. He was ready to champion any cause that was for the betterment of Houston, giving with a benevolence that was as fine as it was unostentatious to all organized work along this line. In addition to this Mr. Parks always had a deep sympathy for his fellows and was quick to see situations where help was needed, and his individual charities were no less important than his contributions to organized work. Those to whom misfortune had come frequently took their troubles to Mr. Parks, sure of a sympathetic listener, and sure too of material help in passing the crisis they were facing. Through him countless men, women and children of Houston came to know the true meaning of benevolence for he had a talent of giving, not as if he were offering alms, but as if he were holding out a friendly hand to a comrade in distress. This talent set him apart as one who had a genuine sympathy with his fellows, and won him hundreds of friends from every walk of life.

James Reavis Parks was born near Turnersville, Coryell County, Texas. His parents were James Madison Parks and Elizabeth (Reavis) Parks, who were early settlers of Texas, coming here from Sedalia, Missouri, in the early forties and settling near Austin, where Mr. Parks, Sr., engaged in farming for many years. Mr. J. R. Parks, the subject of this sketch, attended private schools near his home and Baylor University and in 1885 went to Gatesville, where he engaged as a merchant until 1900. At that time he sold his mercantile interests and went to Spindle Top, then just coming into prominence as the center of a rich oil field and for the ensuing six years was engaged in the oil business. In 1903 he came to Houston, continuing his connection with the oil business, and later went into the insurance business with the New York Life Insurance Company, and became one of the leading insurance men in the state, writing a large volume of insurance annually, as long as the New York Life Company operated in Texas. He was vice president of the Southern Division of this company for some years, and after severing his connection with the New York Life Insurance Company went with the Great Southern Life Insurance Company at the time of its organization and remained with that company until shortly before his death. Mr. Parks was also active in the real estate business, accumulating a considerable amount of Houston property.

On the sixteenth of February, 1888, Mr. Parks was married to Miss Hallie Claxton, at Gatesville, Texas. Mrs. Parks is the daughter of Edward A. Claxton and Virginia (Cayce) Claxton. Mr. Claxton, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas shortly after the close of the Civil War and was a prominent lawyer of Central Texas thereafter until his death. Mrs. Claxton was a native Texan, and was born in Brazoria County. She was a daughter of Col. H. P. Cayce, of Civil War fame. Mr. and Mrs. Parks had an ideal married life, she being a true and gentle wife and mother, finding her greatest happiness in home, husband and children, and he taking a

great pride in his family and being a kind and generous husband and father. They had two children, James Claxton Parks and Virginia May Parks. Mr. Parks belonged to the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the Elks, the Masons, Knight Templar, Scottish and York Rites, and was a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. Mr. Parks was a member of the First Methodist Church for many years, and for twenty years was a member of the board of stewards. While in Gatesville he was active in Sunday School work and was superintendent of the Sunday School there for eight years. Mr. Parks' death occurred at Houston on the fifteenth of May, 1925, and perhaps no more fitting tribute could be paid than that written into the resolutions passed by the official board of the First Methodist Church, of which he was a member: "In the life of Mr. Parks we were afforded an exemplification of the art of true Christian living, in public and in private . . . He was a noble friend; his domestic relations were ideal; he was a Christian gentleman."



BYRON FRANKLIN GRIFFITH. In the history of the development of the Lone Star State, there stands out a group of men, of sterling qualities, of stern adherence to duty, who made up the vanguard of the prosperity of today, and in this group the name of Byron Franklin Griffith finds honored place. A pioneer of the Lone State State, who throughout the years of a busy life never faltered in his duty as he saw it, but was always ready to do his part, and more, he has many memorials in the state, and his name is associated with all those activities that made for progress. Especially at Weatherford, a city which for many years claimed him as a citizen, was he active in community advancement, and in Houston, where he resided for a decade and a half, at the close of a busy life.

Mr. Griffith was born in Tennessee, the twenty-sixth of May, 1850, the son of Byron Franklin Griffith and Matina Katherine Griffith. As a child he attended the schools of that day when education and public schools were not so common as they are now. In his early boyhood the family removed to Kentucky, and a little later, while still a boy, Mr. Griffith entered the Confederate Army, to serve in the Civil War. A boy in years, and far below the enlistment age, he was a man in stature, and in the trying years that followed, when he fought in many engagements, he proved himself a man in deed and action. He was wounded in battle and carried a bullet scar through life.

After the close of the struggle, Mr. Griffith spent some time in Kentucky, in 1878 coming to Arkansas, where until 1884 he was supervisor of a large ranch. In that year, however, he came to Milsap, Texas, and then to Weatherford, where he made his home for many years. In this city he soon made many friendships, and took a prominent part in developing the community. For many years he was street and bridge commissioner, giving to the duties of this office a real enthusiasm and proving his interest in the best interests of his community. Later the strain of an active life, with long hours of strict attention to duty, and little recreation, began to tell, and his health broke. The twenty-third of August, 1898, he removed to Houston, there to regain his health. But he was not the type of man to remain inactive, and soon after coming to this city he opened a grocery



J. P. Banks

store, which, with his sons, he operated until his death. The climate and conditions at Houston proved favorable to Mr. Griffith, and he soon improved in health, and at the time of his death weighed three hundred and thirty-six pounds.

Mr. Griffith was married in Prairie County, Arkansas, the twenty-third of November, 1881, to Miss Sarah Blanche Howell, daughter of Riley Howell, a veteran of the Civil War and a native of Mississippi, who later removed to Arkansas, where he was a planter until his death, and Sarah Brown Howell, a native of Springcreek, Lee County, Arkansas. William Ransom Howell, the father of Riley Howell, was also a war veteran, having fought in the Mexican War. Mrs. Griffith was not only a companion to her husband and his inspiration throughout the trying years of pioneer life, but reared a family of six children, five of whom are living. These children are Kate, widow of George Winstead, and who has one child, George Byron; Pearl, wife of C. G. Lee, of Houston, and who has one child, Blanche Lee; A. R. Griffith, a prominent oil man, and who married Mrs. May Huey Griffith, the widow of his deceased brother, Riley, and they have one son, A. R., Jr.; William Frank Griffith, with the Simms Oil Company, of Houston, and who married Miss Grace Segel, and has two children, William Frank, Jr. and Grace Segel; and Bessie May Griffith, a student in the Houston public schools; Riley Howell Griffith, the second child, died of influenza on February 28, 1920.

Byron Franklin Griffith died at his home in Houston, the thirteenth day of August, 1913, at the age of sixty-three years. His life, from early boyhood, had been spent in useful activities, and in association with the men and events of his time that were making history. He was a man of many outstanding attributes, a true Christian citizen, and a real friend. To him, to be a friend, to help in the development of his community, to do his full duty, was the greater success, and measured in this light, his life had many successes. Weatherford honors him as one of its most distinguished pioneers and in Houston he is recalled with admiration.



JAMES G. HAMBLETT. While a resident of Texas but little more than a year, the name of James G. Hamblett is deserving of recognition among the men who took part in the making of the Lone Star State. Of his sons, Houston claims several as citizens, men who are factors in commercial enterprises, and who take time, in spite of heavy business responsibilities, to serve their community and promote civic welfare and development. Mr. Hamblett came to Houston just at the close of an eventful and useful life, and this fine old man, although past his seventieth year, and in ill health when he came to this city, formed many friendships, impressing his sterling worth on the life of the community, and was one of the most highly regarded men here. Mr. Hamblett was especially honored as a Civil War veteran of distinction, and had served throughout that conflict, and had since, in 1907, when he was made a colonel on the staff of General George W. Gordon, had military honors accorded him.

James G. Hamblett was born at Shreveport, Louisiana, the twenty-sixth of February, 1847, the son of James Hamblett, a native Virginian, and Mary Brown Hamblett, of Tennessee. He was taken

by his parents, at the age of one year, to Tennessee, where, when he was four years old, his father's death occurred. Mr. Hamblett was entered by his mother in the schools of Fayette County, Tennessee, where he attended until he reached the age of sixteen. But in that year patriotism prevailed over schooling, and he left school to enter the Confederate army, in Company B. Forrest Regiment. He served throughout the war, winning recognition for his bravery in action, and after the close of the conflict returned to his farm home and spent the years with his mother, prior to his marriage. He then went in the mercantile business and for forty years was the leading merchant at Mason, Tennessee, operating the largest store in that city, and winning both the patronage, esteem and admiration of his fellow citizens. Mr. Hamblett was also a cotton factor, handling thousands of bales of cotton each year, and took an active part in all progressive measures in his home community. When advancing years and ill health forced his retirement from active life, he disposed of his interests in Mason and came to Texas and Houston, in 1919, his death occurring here the eleventh of March, 1920. Mrs. Hamblett passed away March 6, 1924. Mrs. Merrell continues to reside at the family home, living at 909 Marshall Street, in Montrose.

Mr. Hamblett was married the twenty-sixth of February, 1874, which day was also the anniversary of his birth, to Miss Effie Exum, the marriage occurring at Hickory Wythe, Tennessee. Mrs. Hamblett was a native of that place, and the daughter of William Exum, of Virginia, and Martha Ming Exum, of North Carolina, who came to Tennessee in early life and spent their remaining years here. Mr. and Mrs. Hamblett had an ideal and happy married life, and were the parents of ten children. The living children are: William Exum Hamblett, of Memphis, Tennessee, and who married Miss Dora Waldren, and has two children; B. L. Hamblett, of Memphis, Tennessee, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and who is married to Miss Margaret Greenlee, and has two children: Mary, widow of R. L. Merrell; Bertha, wife of R. C. Russell, of Houston; John L., who married Miss Lucile Wimberly, of Houston; Effie, wife of O. L. Pardue, and who had three children; R. Dale Hamblett, a World War veteran, and who married Miss Muriell Reust of San Antonio; L. C. Hamblett, a World War veteran, and who married Miss Leah Zimmer, and has one child; and T. E. Hamblett, a World War veteran, and who married Mrs. Kate Moore, and makes his home in Memphis, Tennessee. Miss Jimmie Lynn Hamblett, the eldest daughter, died April 6, 1899.

James G. Hamblett was a man of striking personality, genial, kindhearted, and interested in all expressions of goodwill and Christian citizenship. He lived his years to the full, and in recalling the memories of his life, there are many characteristic incidents of true benevolence and greatness, that show clearly the caliber of the man and his place in the life of his community. He achieved leadership in the business world without a sacrifice of friendships, the price many great men pay for their greatness, and was one of the most beloved and admired men in his part of the state. The memory of his life will stand, a bright page in the history of Tennessee and Texas, and will be an inspiration to all who read the lessons it contains.



ALBERT COLES. For two score years the name of Albert Coles was associated with the life and progress of Houston, and particularly with the cotton business in this section. A pioneer cotton weigher, Mr. Coles spent practically his entire business career in that capacity, and few men enjoyed a wider acquaintance among cotton men, or were more genuinely interested in the development of the cotton business along progressive lines. Underlying his business success was a reputation for fair dealing and integrity that was ever associated with his name. One of the governing influences of Mr. Coles' career, both in business and in private life, was an early adopted rule that whatever was worth doing was worth doing well, and whether the work in hand was concerned with the operation of his business, or whether it was the performance of what he felt to be a civic duty, he never departed from that rule. He took a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare and development of Houston, and in spite of the pressing demands of his business he found time to serve as Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee for many years, and was one of the party leaders in Democratic circles here. Mr. Coles was charitable to a marked degree, contributing generously to various welfare organizations, and also giving individually wherever he found the need.

Albert Coles was born at Buckingham, England, on the twenty-sixth of August, 1874, son of Elijah Coles, and Eliza M. (Savage) Coles, both natives of England. He attended the schools of Houston, and as a young man entered the cotton business, and at one time was superintendent of the Standard Cotton Compress Company, one of the largest cotton compresses in Houston. For thirty-three years Mr. Coles engaged as a public cotton weigher, becoming associated with the firm of Woolford and Crane in 1892, and on the death of W. C. Crane became a partner of J. D. Woolford. On August 1st, 1925, R. E. Tankersley was taken into the firm and the name changed to Woolford, Coles and Tankersley. Mr. Coles continued with the firm until his death, at which time this was one of the best known cotton weighing firms in the State.

Mr. Coles was married at Houston on the thirteenth of July, 1897, to Miss Annie G. Burke, daughter of Edward Michael Burke, and Mary Theresa (Kehoe) Burke, both natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Coles had an ideal married life and were the parents of five children, Albert Edward Coles, of Houston; Annie Gertrude, now Mrs. A. Hollmann, of Houston; Mary Catherine, John W., and Eliza Maud Coles. The family home, at 236 Drennan Street, is still occupied by Mrs. Coles and her younger children. Mr. Coles' death occurred in Houston on the twenty-fifth of October, 1925, at his home on Drennan Street, and he was laid to rest in the Holy Cross Cemetery two days later. A man of high ideals, unafraid to do his duty as he saw it, Mr. Coles exerted a benignant influence over his associates, and was the type of man who by nature is given to leadership. He made friends by the hundreds, and to those friends, to his associates, and to the city of Houston at large, his death is a deep loss and leaves vacant a place that will be hard to fill.



GEORGE RUTHVEN BRINGHURST, pioneer resident of Houston, whose many and varied interests were closely allied with the growth and progress of this city, was one of the most highly regarded men of his day. Mr. Bringham during his career held positions of public trust, wherein he distinguished himself and demonstrated his devotion to the best interests of the community. Strong, forceful and honest, Mr. Bringham brought a clearness of vision, and a keen sense of values, into all his activities, and the results of his work was in every respect creditable.

A native of Houston, he was born the ninth of December, 1850, in a log cabin at the corner of San Jacinto and Congress Streets. His father, George H. Bringham, came to Texas just before the battle of San Jacinto, and joining Sam Houston's Army, participated in that famous conflict. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Nancy Trott, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Bringham was educated in the schools of Houston and Galveston, and after finishing his education began his interesting business career as a clerk in the City Bank. After nine years with that institution he went with the Bering Lumber Company, where he spent one year, following this with one year at Albany in the ranching and cattle business. He then returned to Houston and became City Secretary, a position he held for four years, and wherein he displayed marked ability. This was followed by three years in the real estate business, in association with his brother, after which he became interested in the Water Company of Houston, and was with that company when the city took it over. The next sixteen years he spent in the water department, identifying himself closely with the best interests of his city, and was responsible for many improvements in this department. He then resumed his activities in the real estate business, taking an active part in development work of the city.

Mr. Bringham was married the sixteenth of October, 1879, in Houston, Texas, to Miss Nettie Burke, also a native of Houston, where she was born in one of the early homes of the city, at the corner of Travis and Rusk. She attended the schools of this city. Her father, Andrew Jackson Burke, was a native of Tennessee, and one of the real pioneers of Texas, coming here in 1836 and taking a prominent part in affairs in Houston and in the State until his death. Her mother, whose maiden name was Eloise Lusk, was a native of Alabama and came to Texas during the early days, living here the remainder of her life.

Mr. and Mrs. Bringham had an ideal married life, and had many friends here. Mrs. Bringham took an active and sympathetic interest in her husband's career, and was his inspiration throughout his life. Mr. and Mrs. Bringham had a family of four children, Henry B. Bringham, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Houston, and who married Miss Ethel Bocock of Houston, and by whom he has two children, Henry B. Junior and William Lesley Bringham; George R. Bringham, Junior, in the City Engineering Department of the City of Houston; Miss Fannie E. Bringham and Edmund J. Bringham, who married Miss Daisy Wiseman of Houston, and who have one child, Daisy Eloise.

Mr. Bringham died at Houston on Christmas Day, 1920, just a few weeks after he had celebrated his



A. Coles

seventieth birthday. Generous, kind-hearted, eager to help others, his life was richly lived, and he had made friends by the hundreds, some of these friendships dating back to pioneer days, and was one of the most admired and respected men in the city. He was never too busy to go out of his way to do a kindness for a fellowman less fortunate than himself, and never too busy to help in any way that would promote the welfare of his community.



COL. JOHN L. WORTHAM, of Houston, Texas, was one of the best known and most successful men of the insurance field of the state and was also well and favorably known as a state official, having served the Lone Star State in many positions of honor and trust. He was a big business brain and rarely missed his venture. There was nothing commonplace about him. His capacity for large views, his self-confidence and his courage made him a leader of men. In politics he sacrificed his own interests for the good of his friends. While he did not occupy the highest places in the state, he was the chief advisor and most powerful friend of governors and of senators and he knowingly and intentionally sacrificed his own ambitions in order to serve others, who were his friends. Nature endowed him generously with a body that was strong and agile and capable of wonderful endurance. His mind was clean and clear, his heart was pure and clean, his purposes were magnanimous and his will was unconquerable. He was a born partisan, a defender of personal rights and constitutional liberty, a Southern patriot and a great American. Mr. Wortham was really great in every relation in life. There were many admirable characteristics that charmed his friends and attracted his enemies. Among these many characteristics which form a long list was first and foremost the fact that he was intensely honest. Another was his unwavering affection for his friends and an intense interest in his native state. Colonel Wortham was regarded throughout Texas with great respect. His unselfish devotion to those in whom he interested himself and to his duties as a citizen won for him profound admiration. While not conspicuously in the foreground, he was always consistently active in politics. He was a lifelong Democrat. During the administration of Governor Lanham he accepted an appointment as financial agent of the state penitentiary system, which he held for four years, making his home in Huntsville during this period. Upon his completion of his term as financial agent of the prison system, Colonel Wortham removed to Dallas, where he was for several years engaged in the lumber business. Under the administration of Governor O. B. Colquitt, however, he was again called into the state's service and occupied the offices of secretary of state and railroad commissioner. He then removed to Lubbock, Texas, where he remained for about two years or until coming to Houston in 1915, where he established the firm of John L. Wortham and Son, which grew into one of the largest general insurance organizations of the Southwest. His son, Gus Wortham, was a partner of this organization, and has aided in the growth and expansion made by same.

A native Texan, Colonel Wortham was born at Woodland, Freestone County, July 18th, 1862. He was nobly born of a family that was typical of the best in the old South, and he embodied and exempli-

fied the traditional magnanimity and courage of the old South. In him were resurgent the characteristics of the old Southern gentleman, with courage, generosity and sympathy for those in distress. Born in the turbulent sixties, the atmosphere that he breathed in childhood and youth held a mist of blood. His father, a native of Tennessee, Mr. L. R. Wortham, came to Texas many years prior to the Civil War and was throughout his life one of the state's most highly esteemed citizens. His mother belonged to one of the representative families of Kentucky. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native county and later he became a student of Baylor University. After leaving college, he engaged in farming in Freestone County. Later he became a hardware merchant in Mexia, continuing in this field of activity until he accepted the appointment to the position of financial agent of the prison system of Texas.

In his youth Colonel Wortham wooed and won the heart and hand of Miss Fannie Sessions, a native also of Woodland, Texas, and a daughter of G. A. Sessions, who came to Texas from Alabama as a very young man, being among the pioneer settlers of Central Texas. Mr. Sessions was a member of the committee who wrote the constitution of Texas, and was a leader in development work of all kinds of the Lone Star State. Throughout his life he was engaged in farming, being one of the largest planters and land owners of Central Texas. He was married in Texas during the late fifties and died when seventy-three years of age. Her mother, Mrs. Martha (Carter) Sessions, a native of Alabama, came to Texas with her parents when a child in the late thirties. The family settled in Freestone County, where they were large land owners, planters and slave owners prior to the Civil War. She died at the age of forty-seven years. Three children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Wortham—Fanetta, now the wife of Dr. James A. Hill, one of Houston's most prominent surgeons; Gus Wortham, the head of the insurance agency and one of the leading young business men here, and Katherine, now the wife of Robert C. Davis, of Greenville, South Carolina. Colonel and Mrs. Wortham resided at the Rice Hotel, where Colonel Wortham died on November 5th, 1924. In the business world, Colonel Wortham had achieved success. He was known to his most intimate friends as a great burden bearer, having at all times many people in distress who were depending on his bounty. His ability to carry was the only limit that he acknowledged. He gave long, long after "the tenth" had been passed. Colonel Wortham was a member of the A. F. and A. M., with membership in Holland Lodge No. 1, of Houston, Texas, and was also a Knight Templar of this order. He was an illustrious Texan who in his youth was a militant standard bearer of democracy and in his riper years was honored in the house of elder statesmen. Devoted alike to the causes for which he fought, as well as those whom he honored with his friendship, there was never a doubt or a question as to where he stood upon any issue affecting his state or his country. Colonel Wortham had long wielded an influence for good, both by precept and example, that will live as a healing balm long after the grass shall have grown green upon that earthly part of him which has been surrendered back to the Mother Earth.

RICHARD RODGERS—The name of Richard Rodgers, accorded a place on the list of Houston's most honored pioneers, and whose career as a business man and city builder as pointed to with pride, spent his life in the development of this city, and was in the lead in every forward movement for around a quarter of a century. He was that sturdy type of citizen who gives of his best to the community in which he lives, and takes pride in the giving. By nature qualified for leadership, he had the extraordinary courage to face grave responsibilities without flinching, and was one of the men in his community carrying heavy responsibilities. Mr. Rodgers came to Houston a young man, bringing with him a fine enthusiasm that actuated his future career and was reflected in his advancement in the business world in the years that followed.

Richard Rodgers was born in County Down, Ireland, the twenty-first of July, 1868, the son of George Rodgers, a native of the Emerald Isle, who spent his entire life there. As a boy Richard Rodgers attended the schools of Ireland, and at the age of fourteen, imbued with the spirit of adventure, left his home there and went to Australia to seek his fortune. By the time he was eighteen years old he was manager of one of the largest wholesale grocery businesses in Australia, but again felt the call of adventure and went to Toronto, Canada. Before leaving Australia, however, he demonstrated his business sagacity by making a fortune of \$50,000; this he lost in other ventures. A short time in Canada was sufficient to convince him that this country did not offer the desired future, and he came to the United States, going first to Chicago, where he went to work, and after saving four hundred dollars came to Houston, which city he felt would offer a broader future. He arrived in this city in 1895, and opened a grocery store, beginning in a small way, occupying a store room on Travis Street, back of the old Levy home on Main Street. This venture proved successful, but did not offer the future Mr. Rodgers was seeking, and he opened a rooming house that gradually developed into a hotel. Later he bought a lease on the Capitol Hotel property and several other hotels, and still later went in the real estate business on a large scale. He organized the Sunset Realty Company and was president of that company until his death. This company took a foremost part in civic development, opening and developing Sunset Heights Addition, and encouraging building activities in every way. Mr. Rodgers was also interested in other enterprises, and was vice president of the Hardin Lumber Company and owned the leases on the Woods Hotel and the Windsor Hotel in this city and also other valuable property here. He was also the owner of a twenty-two thousand acre ranch, which is still owned by his widow. The last large business accomplishment of Mr. Rodgers was the erection of the two-story Rodgers Building on land owned by him at Capitol Avenue and Caroline Street.

Mr. Rodgers was married at Houston, the twenty-fourth of April, 1901, to Miss Blanche G. Klotz, of Victoria, and the daughter of G. A. Klotz, also a native of that city. Mrs. Rodgers' mother was Miss Kaufman, a member of a pioneer Victoria family. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers had a family of five

children—Marion B., educated at Ward-Belmont College; Richard, a student at Washington Lee University; Dorothy; George H., and James, students in the Houston schools. Mrs. Rodgers, who was an ideal wife and mother, and was her husband's constant companion during his lifetime, and his inspiration in his career, has since his death looked after his business interests, and has proven no less capable as a business woman than as a wife and mother. She, with her family, reside at the beautiful Rodgers home, at 205 Avondale Avenue.

Mr. Rodgers' death occurred at his Houston home, the twenty-fifth of June, 1922, at the age of fifty-four years. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, this being his only lodge affiliation, his family and companionship with them being his highest pleasure. His life, which was so vital a part of Houston's progress, was richly lived, and it is given to few men to so largely influence the prosperity of a community. Imbued with the highest qualities of Christian citizenship, he left the imprint of his life on the city whose destinies were so closely entwined with his own, and he will be recalled through the years to come for his many activities, both of benevolent and civic character. He took a great interest in helping young men to advance in business and otherwise, and many men in Texas owe their success to his encouragement and assistance. Those who came in contact with him felt the force of his character, and through his influence were inspired to seek higher success and to emulate the example he set as a citizen.

LESTER THOMPSON HUBBELL, for about ten years was a resident of Houston, during which time he exerted a wide influence on the commercial life of the city and was known as one of the foremost authorities on the cotton industry in Texas. Mr. Hubbell was qualified by nature to conduct affairs of magnitude, and had for many years concentrated his attention on questions concerning the development of the cotton industry, and was thoroughly conversant with every phase of this major industry of this State. He was an executive of real ability, with a talent for affairs and had a keen judgment as to business conditions that made him one of the leading business men of his day, and one upon whom great responsibility rested.

Lester Thompson Hubbell was born at Unadilla, New York, the nineteenth of September, 1872, at the summer home of his parents. His father, Lester Hubbell, a native of New York State, was a wholesale groceryman of Savannah, Georgia, for many years, and the family spent their winters in that State, coming to the summer home at Unadilla for the rest of the year. During his later years he was a banker and made many investments, holding large interests in various enterprises of that day. Mr. Hubbell's mother, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Thompson, a native of New York. Mr. Hubbell attended the schools of Savannah and Unadilla, New York, graduating from Chatham Academy, Savannah, with the highest honors in his class. Anxious to get an early business start he did not go to college, but went with one of the foremost cotton firms of Savannah, to learn the cotton business. With his natural ability and his close attention to detail he had soon mastered the intricacies of this busi-



Richard Rodgers

ness, and after a year with the firm in Savannah he spent one year in traveling in Europe, studying conditions there. He returned to Savannah and went with Duckworth and Company, large cotton exporters, and remained with that firm about eight years. He then spent two years as Manager of Savannah business of A. Norden and Company, after which he went to New York City, as buyer for the American Cotton Company, of which he later became Treasurer. He came to Houston in 1901 and organized the firm of Hubbell, Slack and Company, one of the largest firms in the city, and of which he was President until his death in 1911. The firm continued under this name until 1920.

Mr. Hubbell was married the sixth of April, 1896, to Miss Julia Porter, a native of New York. Her father, William R. Porter, was a native of New York State. Mrs. Hubbell's mother was before her marriage Miss Esther Gregory, of a well known New York family. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell had an ideal married life and Mrs. Hubbell was her husband's inspiration throughout his career. They had two children, Porter Thompson Hubbell, who was born in Savannah, and who is a cotton buyer for Anderson-Clayton Company. He married Miss Martha Duff, daughter of R. C. Duff, of Houston. They have two children, Porter Thompson Hubbell, Junior, and James Elliott Hubbell. Miss Marion Hubbell resides with her mother and is a student of Rice Institute. The family attend Trinity Church and live at 415 Westmoreland Avenue.

Mr. Hubbell died at his home in Houston the thirtieth of November, 1911. A man of high intellectual attainments he had early won success and at the time of his death, at the age of thirty-nine, he was one of the foremost cotton authorities in the State and an outstanding success in the commercial world. Mr. Hubbell had many friends in Houston and was a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, and the Houston Gun Club. He was interested in the development of his city, taking time from a busy life to participate in the various movements directed toward civic growth. A man of integrity, in the business world, and in private and social life congenial, generous and kind hearted, the record of his life will remain a bright page in the history of this city and will not be soon forgotten.



JAMES RUSSELL CHRISTIAN, for upwards of four decades one of the best known railroad men in the Lone Star State, and an honored resident of Houston, in which city he was one of the most patriotic and unselfish citizens, had a career of usefulness and distinction in the railroad world. Mr. Christian was a man of purpose, sensible, capable of great endurance, a cheerful giver and a good loser. Realizing early that success is bought by industry he paid the price, and beginning as a boy of nineteen, at the death of his father, as agent for the Southern Pacific railroad at Harrisburg, Texas, rose steadily in the railroad world until he achieved a real success. After a short time at Harrisburg as agent, he was transferred to Seguin, Texas, as freight agent, remaining there for two years, then going to Del Rio, as agent for one year, later spending like periods at Marion and La Grange, after which he was transferred back to Houston, where he spent eighteen months. He was then sent to Cuero and later to

Galveston, at which place he was commercial agent. In 1901 he was again transferred to Houston and made assistant general freight agent, and in 1903 became general freight agent, a position he held until his death in 1916. In all of these positions Mr. Christian achieved results that marked him as a man of more than average executive ability, and his promotion was rapid and well deserved.

James Russell Christian was born at Memphis, Tennessee, the eighth of August, 1861, son of Dr. James Russell Christian, and Ellen McGravock Christian. Dr. Christian was a native of Kentucky, later spending some years in both Tennessee and Mississippi. He built the first oil mill on the Mississippi River, and was well known throughout this section for his various activities. His death occurred at Holly Springs, Mississippi, when his son, the subject of our sketch, was nineteen. Mr. Christian's mother, a native of Tennessee, had died when he was a child of three, and he was, at the death of his father, practically thrown on his own resources. Perhaps his early training had given him breadth of vision, for, hardly through with his education in the schools of Mississippi, he came to Texas, locating at Harrisburg, and took his place in the business world, achieving success from the start. His entire business career was spent in the railroad business, and was marked by the highest integrity and a habit of seeing whatever he started through to a finish.

Mr. Christian was married the twenty-seventh of March, 1885, at Seguin, to Miss Mattie Humphreys, a native of the western part of Texas. She was the daughter of Dr. B. W. Humphreys, a native of Tennessee, who moved to West Texas the year after Texas became independent. He received a fine education, and after finishing in the schools near his home, took a medical course, and after receiving his M. D. degree returned to Seguin, where he practiced medicine until his death. Dr. Humphreys was married to Miss Mary Jane Meriwether, a native of Tennessee. A man well worthy the obligations of his profession, he built up a large practice in Seguin and the adjoining territory and was one of the best beloved men in that section. Mr. and Mrs. Christian made their home in Houston for many years, and Mrs. Christian delighted in making this home a hospitable and cheerful place that was a real haven of rest. She was greatly interested in her husband's career, proud of his successes, and sympathetic with all that he did. They had a family of three children—a daughter, Mary Ellen, wife of Harry Pennington, well known oil man of Dallas, and who has one child, a son, Harry Junior; and two sons, Benjamin Humphreys Christian, who married Miss Willie Ruth Porter, and who has three children, Ethel Mae, Margaret Joyce and Ruth Joceylin; and James Russell Christian, who, with his brother, is in the lumber business at Houston, operating the Christian Brothers Lumber Company.

Mr. Christian died at Houston, the thirtieth of June, 1916, and was buried at Seguin, Texas, which had been his home for some years. He was active until a week before his death, and his passing was sincerely mourned by his many friends in the railroad world and in various parts of the State. Mr. Christian will be remembered as a man of high ideals, a true christian, and a lover of humanity.



FRANK WILLIFORD, Houston, Texas, was one of the pioneers of the cattle industry of the Lone Star State, his extensive ranch interests being located in Fort Bend County, where he engaged in the ranching and stock raising business practically all of his life, beginning in the early seventies when the "Texan longhorn" held possession of the open range; when the "chuck" wagon, long tedious weeks of gathering and holding the herds, made cattle raising and marketing as dangerous as it was difficult. He was among the first stock raisers to visualize the improvement in the grade of cattle if that industry was to become one of profit, and the first venture was the importing from India the prized Brahma cattle, and the famous Khedive the Second was added to his herd, later the Hereford strain of cattle, thus developing a sturdy stocky cattle of much greater commercial value. When it became necessary for better protection of the industry, the Cattlemen's Association was organized, and Mr. Williford became an active member, rendering much effective service. He was conceded by all to be absolute authority on all matters pertaining to the stock business, receiving communications on the subject from all parts of the country. "His word was his bond", and his integrity and sterling worth merited for him friendships which are legion, and no man was more loyal and true to his friends, deeming it the greatest privilege to help in the time of need. He was a philanthropist in the truest sense, his kindly sympathetic feeling for the under privileged of humanity, especially mothers with little children, gave expression in countless deeds of mercy and benevolence.

Frank Williford was born in Quitman County, Mississippi, March 3rd, 1855, coming to Texas with his parents when four years old. His father, George Washington Williford, was born in Quitman County, Mississippi, March 20th, 1830. His mother, Martha (Dougherty) Williford, was born at Citronelle, Alabama, January 3rd, 1836. They came to Texas in 1859, located in Hardin County, Texas, six years later moving to Cypress, Harris County, Texas, where his father died December 30th, 1872. His mother died in his home at Houston, Texas, June 20th, 1917. Mr. Williford's educational advantages were very limited, as the county schools at that time were in a comparatively primitive state, the school houses for the greater number being built of hewn logs, and the instructors available not of a very high grade. He attended the school of his community during the winter months, walking several miles for this privilege, but his greater education was obtained later in life through the wonderful school of experience in contact with men and things. He felt very keenly the importance of an education, and it was his chief delight to encourage and assist financially many young men and young women in securing an education which would enable them to be fitted for a better citizenship. Being of a retiring disposition he had never become affiliated with public life, but his undaunted interest and support was a potent factor in the advancement of all civic projects for the substantial improvement of the city and state. He had great faith in the future of a greater Houston, as he had watched with pride its growing from a town to the magnificence of a metropolitan city.

Mr. Williford was married in Fort Bend County,

Texas, November 4th, 1885, to Miss Louise Hunter, daughter of Thomas Johnson Hunter, one of the earliest settlers of Fort Bend County, coming from the state of Ohio with his parents in 1821. Her mother, Mrs. Josephine (Estes) Hunter, a native Texan, daughter of a pioneer family of Bell County, Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Williford were born five children—Frank, Jr., lawyer; Pat Johnson, auto accessories; Volia Hunter, contractor; Louis Estes, Junior, student in the School of Medicine at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Mary Louise, at home.

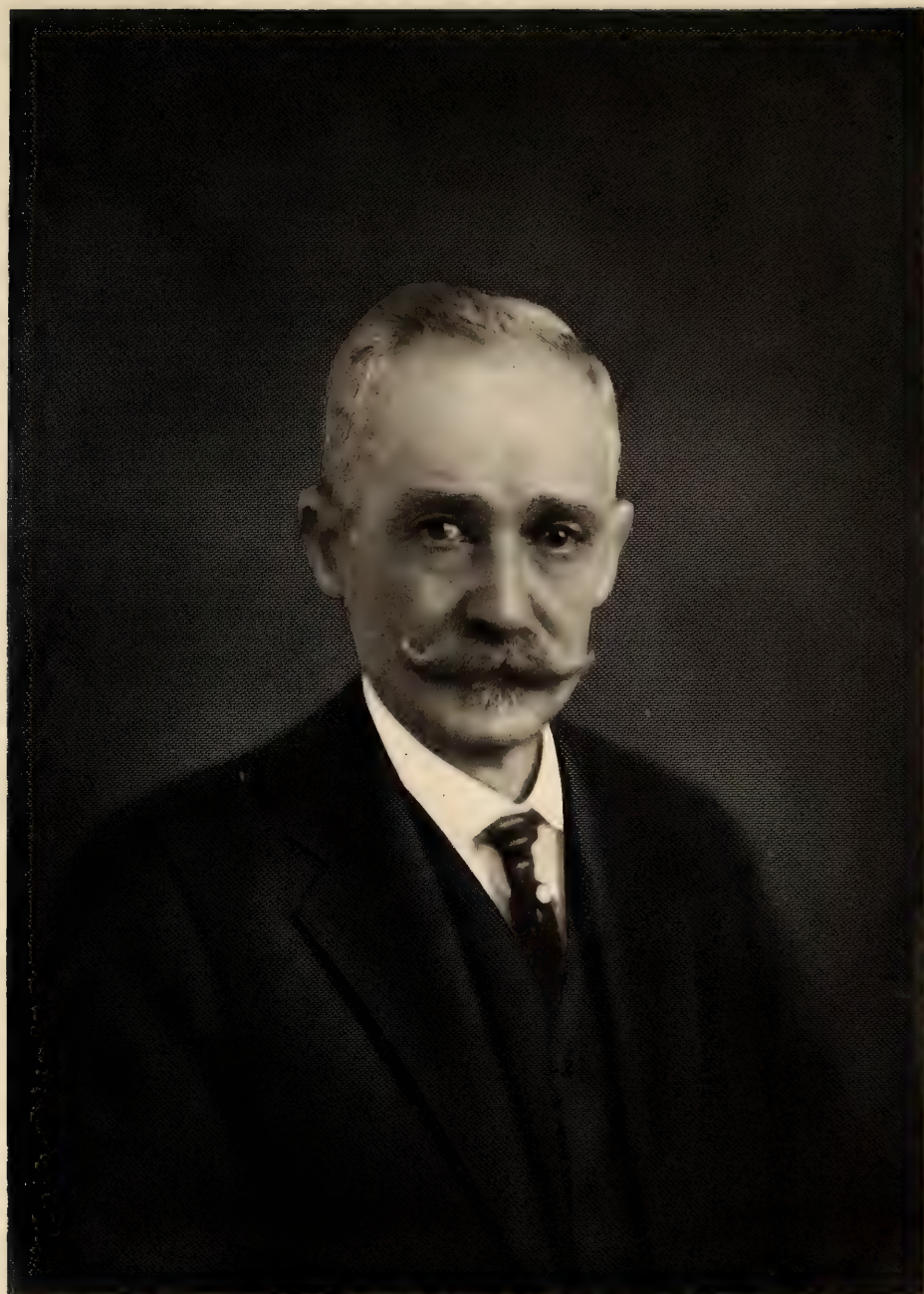
Mr. Williford died at his home, 1418 McGowen Avenue, August 6th, 1924. Although not a native of the Lone Star State, his love and loyalty to Texas is unsurpassed by her most fervent sons.



ALEXANDER SCHWARTZ was, for many years, held in high esteem for his work in the upbuilding of his community, and his activities in the civic and business life of Houston. He first came to this city in 1895, after a brief business experience at Hot Springs, where he engaged in chinaware merchandising. For a number of years, after coming to Houston, Mr. Schwartz was associated with the late M. L. Westheimer, who, until his death engaged in the transfer business, under the firm name of the Merchants Transfer Company, at that time one of the leading businesses of its kind in the city. After Mr. Westheimer's death, Mr. Schwartz continued the business, and, after the disposition of same, he went with the John McClellan Company. He was thereafter on the road for this firm for several years, travelling out of Houston, and during this time established an extensive clientele and was one of the best liked salesmen on the road. In 1909 he established a mercantile business, now known as A. Schwartz, Incorporated. Under his management this business grew from a comparatively small beginning to one of the largest china and gift shops in the city. From the first, while the business was still in the experimental stage, Mr. Schwartz gave great promise as a merchant of exceptional ability, and enthusiastically planned for a constant improvement and expansion, watching his business grow from year to year, until at the time of his death, in 1913, his store had grown to substantial proportions.

At the death of Mr. Schwartz his widow, Mrs. Rosa L. Schwartz, assumed the management of the business, and her operation of this establishment has proven her to be a business woman of exceptional keenness of perception. She has so directed the affairs of the business that the growth and prosperity inaugurated by Mr. Schwartz has continued uninterruptedly, and the firm of A. Schwartz, Incorporated, is considered one of the most complete china and gift shops in this section of the state. Mrs. Schwartz caters especially to the highest class of retail trade, and has built up a very exclusive patronage. In the up-building of this establishment she has been greatly assisted by her three sisters, Miss Aurelia Westheimer, Miss Mollie Westheimer and Mrs. Hettie W. Ray. The business is located at 815 Main Street, in an attractively appointed building, and employs a force of twelve carefully trained people.

Alexander Schwartz was born at New Orleans,



Frank Williford

Louisiana, the twelfth day of May, 1870. He spent his boyhood in this city, attending the schools there, and after his graduation moved to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he gained his first experience in this line of merchandising. He applied himself diligently to the details of this business, with the result that when he opened his own store in later years, he was especially well prepared to operate the establishment wisely.

Mr. Schwartz was married in 1901, to Miss Rosa L. Westheimer, daughter of M. L. Westheimer, one of Houston's pioneer business men and builders. Much that Mr. Westheimer did in a business way had direct bearing on the prosperity of his city and his influence was always used to this end. He helped to get many of those citizens, who, today, are leaders in the business world, to come to this city, urging them to come to this city of opportunities, and, after bringing them here, he helped them to get established. He built one of the first brick buildings in the city at Milam and Congress, where Henke and Pillot are now located. In the early days, and for many years, he owned and conducted the Bayou City Livery and Sales Stable. In his death Houston lost one of the most honored of the pioneer business men and a leader of proven ability. Mrs. Schwartz's mother, before her marriage, Miss Bettie Hirsch, is also deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz had a family of two children, a daughter, Frances Louise, now Mrs. J. D. Rothschild, a graduate of Rice Institute, and a son, Richard L. Schwartz, a graduate of the University of Texas, and now a student of Harvard. Mrs. Schwartz makes her home at 3807 Montrose Boulevard.

Mr. Schwartz died at Houston the fifth of August, 1913, and, while the hand that guided the helm of the business he had established so short a time before is at rest, this business still continues, a dominating factor in the commercial life of a great city, and a monument to its founder.

RICHARD GODDARD QUALTROUGH. The railroad world has developed many great men, but few, from the ranks, have attained the popularity accorded Richard Goddard Qualtrough, and have been admired and respected alike by the President of the road, and the men in the shops. Mr. Qualtrough, a veteran railroad man, and one of the most honored of Houston's pioneers, was associated with many early developments of the transportation system, and was at the time of his death one of the oldest railroad men in the Lone Star State, and one of the best conductors in the entire South. Throughout his railroad career, covering a period of more than three decades, he made a perfect record, and a train in his charge never had an accident.

Richard Goddard Qualtrough was a native of England, where his birth occurred the twenty-second day of December, 1854. His mother died during his infancy, and his father's death occurred during his early manhood. As a boy he attended the schools of his native country, and at the age of twenty-one, in company with his brother, Walter Qualtrough, now a resident of Houston, he came to Canada, and went to work on the Grand Trunk Railroad. He later came to Texas, in 1878, and went with the Texas and New Orleans Railroad as trainman. He later became a conductor, a position he held until his

death. These years were marked by a strict attention to business, that won him the perfect record that was his pride, and the respect of the entire railroad world. Friendships outside the railroad circles were also formed, and Mr. Qualtrough counted his friends by the hundreds, men, women and children, from all over the State, whom he had shown true courtesy, and in whom he had taken a real interest while they were passengers on trains in his charge. He was keenly interested in Masonry and was a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Shrine.

Mr. Qualtrough was married the eleventh of November, 1878, at Houston, Texas, to Miss Matilda Schwerin, the daughter of Simon and Pauline Frank Schwerin. Her father came to the States from the old country, and was for a number of years a resident of New Orleans, where Mrs. Qualtrough was born, and where his death occurred when she was a small girl. Her mother removed to Houston in 1870 and Mrs. Qualtrough finished her education in the schools of this city. She was from girlhood a leading figure in the life Houston, taking an interest in the welfare of her community, and was one of the most admired and popular young matrons of the early days. At the time of the storm, in 1900, she was Chairman of the Relief Committee, and spent over three months in charge of the storm sufferers at the City Hall. During these months she was a real angel of mercy, and spent her time, day and night, ministering to the suffering and starving people, who appealed to her for aid, with no thought of herself. The entire funds for the relief work were turned over to her, and these she dispensed where the need was greatest. Her noble actions, and unselfish devotion to these unfortunates won her the love and admiration of the entire citizenship, and not only Houston, but Texas, is proud of her, and accords her a place among the true heroes and heroines of the State. As a wife and mother she was no less steadfast to duty, no less tender and devoted, and her home was all that a home can mean to the husband and sons and daughters who spent so many happy years within its confines.

Mr. and Mrs. Qualtrough had four children, John Qualtrough, conductor for the Southern Pacific lines, and who has been a railroad man since he was twelve years old. He, like his father, is establishing one of those perfect records that is the ambition of every railroad man, and is one of the most reliable men in the railroad world today. He was married to Miss Mamie Joe Bland and makes his home in Houston. The second son, William Qualtrough, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Mosehart-Keller Company, and of the Mosehart-Schleeter Company, and is married to Miss Viola Wileman, and has one child, Henry Mosehart Qualtrough. Of the two daughters, Jeannette, is the wife of J. C. Woodworth, and has one child, Bernice, and Emma is the wife of George B. Jurgens, and has one child, George B., Junior.

Richard Goddard Qualtrough died at his home in Houston the fifth of November, 1911, his death a distinct loss to the railroad world, wherein he had served so well and faithfully. By reason of years of faithfulness to duty, and to his ideals of service, his name will live in the hearts of his fellowmen, and he will ever be accorded a place of honor, both as a railroad man and as a citizen.

EDWARD EMMET SANDS—Among the outstanding names of the engineering profession is that of Edward Emmet Sands, under whose direction Houston enjoyed one of the greatest building eras of its history, and who for many years was prominently identified with engineering activities of wide scope, both in Houston and in the East. Mr. Sands was a man of purpose, careful and sensible, and capable of great endurance, who was endowed by nature to bear great burdens of responsibility without flinching, and qualified, both by unusual mental endowments and highly specialized training, to occupy positions of leadership, and his direction of the municipal development program of Houston during a critical period bore rich fruit.

Edward Emmet Sands was born in Columbus, Ohio, the fifth of January, 1877, the son of Louis K. Sands, a native of Ohio and now a prominent insurance man of Milwaukee, where he has resided since 1902, and Emily (Green) Sands, also a native of Ohio, and who is deceased. Mr. Sands received his elementary education in the public schools of Sparta, Wisconsin, later graduating from the high school in that city. He continued his studies at the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated with high honors in 1900, being at the head of his class in civil engineering. He remained at the university as an instructor for two years following his graduation, and he also engaged in teaching for a short time at Rice Institute during the World War, without pay. Mr. Sands was for a time engaged in the United States Geological Survey Department, and later associated with the Government Reclamation Service. Still later he had charge of the engineering problems connected with the irrigation of the Columbia River, and also served with the Canadian Pacific Railroad as chief engineer at the time that road had under way their first irrigation work at Alberta, Canada. This was followed by a year in the East and one year with the Canadian Dock and Dredge Company, as consulting engineer. At that time he made the decision to engage in business for himself and came to Houston, where his capability in his profession brought him great renown and remuneration. Unsolicited, the appointment of city engineer of Houston came to him, in spite of the fact that there were many aspirants to this position, during the first administration of Mayor Ben Campbell. He served during the Campbell, Pastoriza and Hutchinson administrations, 1913-1918, directing municipal development and handling the great construction program of that time. This included many miles of paving, curbs, sewers, sidewalks, schools, viaducts and bridges, and the first development at Port Houston, and also the north and south side disposal plants, one of these being the first septic disposal plant to be completed in the United States. During the World War Mr. Sands' knowledge and experience resulted in his being called by the government in an advisory capacity and he materially assisted in the solution of many problems in aviation, sanitation and other engineering problems, and directed the laying out of Camp Logan. He built the sewer and water system at Kelly Field, San Antonio; Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, and at other training camps. After resigning from the city service he went to New York, later returning to Houston to engage in gen-

eral contracting business, and was prominent in engineering circles until his death.

Mr. Sands was married the fifteenth of June, 1903, in Denver, Colorado, to Miss Isabel Garrison, a native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and the daughter of John Garrison, a native of Canada, and a well known mechanical engineer, and Ann (Stewart) Garrison, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Sands was an ideal wife, and in addition to being the constant companion and inspiration of her husband was the mother of five children, four of whom—Grace, Ruth, Emily Ann, and Edward Emmet, Jr., survive, one child, a son, meeting a tragic death as the result of accidental drowning. Mrs. Sands and her children reside in Houston, at 5418 Austin Street.

Mr. Sands was president of the Planning Commission of Houston, president of the Texas Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Municipal Engineers Association of Texas, the University Club of Houston, the Houston Country Club, the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, a director of the Rotary Club, and was also a member of the Wisconsin division of the Sons of the American Revolution. In spite of his many activities he always found time to pay homage and tribute to his Heavenly Father and worshiped in the Episcopal faith, a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Houston, and one of its most active parishioners. Fraternally he was a Mason, Hiram Lodge No. 5, of Madison, Wisconsin; Knights Templar, at Denver, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine of Houston. His death occurred at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the twenty-seventh of October, 1923, ending a life of service and accomplishment. Few men have been more generally admired, have served more nobly their city than he, and it may truly be said that he lived so that his life will be an inspiration to those who knew him, and an example to the youth of tomorrow.

ROBERT A. BURGE was for the two decades of his residence at Houston a leader in commercial and manufacturing activities and a citizen who through his highly successful efforts in behalf of civic development attained the reputation of one of the real builders of the city. In the manufacturing world the name of Robert A. Burge stood for the highest achievement in show case manufacturing and he was an acknowledged leader in this field. His especial pride was in the turning out of a superior piece of workmanship and the show cases from the Burge factory are known throughout the Lone Star State for their perfection and excellence. Mr. Burge devoted his entire life to this work, spending much time in training his workmen and developing any talent they might display in this line, and in consequence of this interest was not only a successful manufacturer but beloved by his workmen and fellow citizens.

Mr. Burge was born in Quincy, Illinois, the eighteenth of December, 1868, son of G. and Josephine Burge. His father spent his entire life in that city, where he engaged in the show case manufacturing business, and it was in his father's shop that Robert A. Burge gained his first insight into the intricacies of this field. He attended the schools of his native city, spending much of his time when not in the class room in his father's factory, and when he



E. E. Fords.



finished his education he entered the business in earnest. He remained in the factory in Quincy until 1903, in which year his father died. Mr. Burge sold his interest in the factory and came to Houston, believing that this city offered an exceptional opportunity in this line.

From 1903 until 1912, Mr. Burge was connected with the Houston Show Case Company as vice president and general manager, these years being marked by an outstanding success and the display of a real talent as an artisan and as an executive. In 1912, Mr. Burge severed his connection with the Houston Show Case Company and established his own business, the Burge Manufacturing Company, which met with an instantaneous success. This business, now the largest of its kind in Houston, is an enterprise of which Houston is justly proud and is housed in a modern plant, equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and adequate facilities for turning out the highest class of work, as well as making every provision for the comfort of the employees. The excellence of the product turned out by the Burge Manufacturing Company is well known and the name "Burge" on a show case stamps it as the highest achievement of the show case manufacturer's art. Mrs. Burge is now president of the company. With the organization built up by Mr. Burge, she is successfully carrying on the business.

Robert A. Burge was married at Quincy, Illinois, the twelfth of May, 1898, to Miss Bessie Palmer, a native of that state and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Palmer. Her father, a native of Pennsylvania, spent much of his life in Illinois, but is now retired and makes his home in Houston. Her mother, before her marriage Miss Ella St. Clare, was a native of Virginia, and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burge had a family of three children, a daughter, Marion, wife of Robert J. Miller, a business man of Houston, and who has one child, Robert J., Jr.; a son, Robert A. Burge, Jr., a student, and a daughter, Elizabeth Burge, still a school girl.

Mr. Burge was active in the business world at Houston until a short time prior to his death, when failing health forced him to go to Chicago, Illinois, to take a rest cure. His death occurred in that city on the fourth of May, 1922. He was an Elk, a member of all civic organizations, and one of the most respected and beloved of Houston's citizens. He gave to his business and his city the best that was in him, achieving distinction in his own line, and built up a business of which the city may be justly proud. His death was a distinct loss to the business world in general and to the show case manufacturing industry, in particular.



DOLPH GRAUER. Few names connected with the telephone industry in Texas command a greater measure of respect than that of Adolph Grauer, pioneer Texas telephone man, and a resident of Houston for twenty-two years. The thirty-four years that Mr. Grauer spent with the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in Texas were years rife with incident. During that time he directed the spreading of the network of lines that now cover Texas and the passing of the telephone from the list of luxuries to an every day necessity. Mr. Grauer was the type of man who inspires loyalty from his subordinates, the re-

spect of his superiors, and the genuine admiration of all who came to know him. Although his career in the telephone business was not marked by any one outstanding achievement it is distinctive in that day by day, year by year, he met and solved those problems that came to him, and regardless of the emergency he stood by his guns and met it. Particularly at the time of the Galveston flood of 1915 did his work stand out as an example of the initiative that is one of the outstanding attributes of the real telephone man. Through those trying hours he stood by his post and bent every effort to keeping up communication with that stricken city.

Adolph Grauer was born in Alsace-Lorraine, on the first of March, 1871, son of David Grauer. He was given the sound education customary at that time and as a boy made several trips in a coastwise steamship with a relative who was captain of the vessel. His travels in and around the Bay of Biscay and along the coast of Spain fostered the love for the out of doors that throughout his life remained one of his characteristics, and that first found outlet in his coming to America as a boy of seventeen, a trip he made partly because of his mother's objection to the Alsatian boy's enforced service in the German army, and partly through love of adventure. A stranger in a strange land, with little money and no objective, he stayed for a time with a German couple doing odd jobs while he learned English. Then he went to Missouri, working for a time in the mining industry near Joplin, and again making his home with a German couple who came to regard him as a son. At the time it happened that a telephone construction gang passed through the section where he lived and he was at once impressed with the opportunities this work offered and joined with them. His construction experience took him through Missouri, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho, Colorado, Michigan and finally to Texas, where he became foreman of construction of the South Texas Division and later, when the division began functioning became plant superintendent of that division, a position he held until his death.

Mr. Grauer was married at Carthage, Missouri, the first of December, 1900, to Miss Bertha Brandle, daughter of William Brandle and Bertha (Knuise) Brandle, natives of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Grauer had three children, Eleanor, Brandle and David Grauer, all three of whom make their home with their mother at 4511 McKinney Avenue. Mr. Grauer was a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Telephone Pioneers of America, an organization in which only men of twenty-five years service in the telephone business are eligible. Mr. Grauer's death occurred the twenty-first of October, 1924, at which time he was in his fifty-third year. A man who had given the best years of his life to an organization such as the Southwestern Telephone Company, Mr. Grauer knew the meaning of service and loyalty. He knew what it meant to sacrifice his comfort and pleasure for the good of the service he represented, and in the thirty-two years of his connection with the telephone business he was always ready to answer the call of duty, and when his final summons came his passing was mourned sincerely by every man connected with his division and men throughout the entire Southwestern organization.

TOM RANDOLPH, JR.—Among the younger men of Houston to achieve success in the banking world, the name of Tom Randolph, Jr., was of special significance. He had a genius for financial affairs, a talent he used to build up a conservative financial institution, and his name carried a prestige that was an asset to the institution and the community with which it was associated. Mr. Randolph was thoroughly conversant with the principles of modern business operation, and was identified with commercial and industrial activities that had an important bearing upon the prosperity of this city. He was also a leader in civic activities and development work, and few men were more prominently identified with the various civic movements of the day.

Tom Randolph, Jr., was born in Sherman, Texas, the first of January, 1890, the only son of Tom Randolph and Fay (Binkley) Randolph, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Randolph, Senior, was for many years president of the Merchants and Planters Bank in Sherman, holding this position until his death, although he had removed with his family to St. Louis. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Randolph, Jr., entered Smith's Academy, at Saint Louis, and, after completing his work there, entered Yale University, in 1912. Upon leaving Yale he became associated with the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, one of the strong financial institutions of that city, and of which his father was president. During the early part of 1915 he removed to Houston, and became associated with the Kirby-Bonner Lumber Company, acting as assistant treasurer of that company until 1918. In that year he inherited a fortune from his father. Shortly afterward he founded the San Jacinto Trust Company, of Houston, Texas, of which he was vice-president, and also assisted in the organization of the Lomar Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, Ohio, of which enterprise he was active vice-president. His association with the San Jacinto Trust Company was an important factor in the success of that institution, and while there he revealed the talent for financial affairs that brought him prominently before the banking world. His position in the Lomar Manufacturing Company was likewise distinctive, and he left the imprint of his influence on both these organizations.

Mr. Randolph was married on the third of November, 1915, to Miss Daisy Lucile Ewing, daughter of James A. Ewing and Laura (Kelty) Ewing. Mr. Ewing was a native of the Lone Star State, and one of the best known lumbermen and ranchmen of East Texas. While he now maintains his residence in Houston, he is still active and spends much of his time in East Texas looking after his lumber and ranching interests. Mrs. Ewing, also a native of the Lone Star State, also makes her home in Houston. The Ewing family are of the real pioneers of the Lone Star, and have all been prominently identified with East Texas activities for many years. Both grandfathers of Mrs. Randolph, namely Capt. James L. Ewing and Chas. L. Kelty fought in the Civil War on the side of the South, and her great-grandfather Ewing took part in the Texas Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph had one of the attractive small homes in Houston, at 3200 Mount Vernon, in Montrose, and were on many occasions host and

hostess to their many friends. Mrs. Randolph was deeply interested in her husband's career, taking great pride in his accomplishments, and was his constant companion and inspiration. During the past several years Mrs. Randolph has devoted much of her time to the study of art, in New York and abroad, and is a talented portrait painter.

Tom Randolph, Jr., died in Houston the second of November, 1922, at which time the sympathy of the entire city went out to Mrs. Randolph. A man just at the beginning of his career, he had already won achievements and distinctions well worthy a man many years his senior, and his future was unusually promising. He was one of the popular members of the Houston Country Club, the University Club, and of his particular social set. His associates in the business world found in him the spirit of integrity, a man of highest standards, and of sound and constructive policies. As a civic worker he was indefatigable, and few movements directed toward the progress and development of the city but found him in the ranks, and well in the lead. Generous, kind-hearted, and benevolent, he counted his friends by the hundreds, and his life will stand a bright page in the history of the City.



CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER CONWAY BEAVENS. In speaking of development at Houston during a period covering the past quarter of a century, the name of Captain Christopher Conway Beavens figures prominently as that of a citizen who ever had the interests of Houston at heart and who unselfishly gave of his best, not alone to his city, but to his country. A veteran of two wars, Captain Beavens took an active part in American Legion work for a number of years prior to his death, and was also deeply interested in all civic work. At one time during his career he served as a member of the state legislature, during those years representing his constituency faithfully and well. As a business man he was active in real estate and insurance for many years, and as one of the leading representatives of these lines did much to encourage development and expansion, both through the investment of his own and his clients' money in Houston property.

Captain Christopher Conway Beavens was born at Houston the twenty-ninth of March, 1874, the son of Christopher Columbus Beavens and Louisa A. (Risley) Beavens. The father, one of the real pioneers of Houston, came here as a small boy with his father before the Civil War, in which conflict he fought, his death occurring in Houston. Mrs. Beavens was a native of North Carolina and is also deceased. Captain Beavens spent his early years in Houston, attending the public schools of this city. At the age of twenty-one he became a member of the first organization of Texas Rangers, known as the Rutherford Rangers. He joined the army during the Spanish-American War, seeing service in that conflict as captain of Troop B, Houston Cavalry. During the World War he also saw active service as captain in the thirty-sixth and ninetyeth divisions, being on active duty at the front with the Fifty-fifth Pioneers, attached to the Ninetieth Division. Captain Beavens was a member of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth legislatures, from Harris County and was formerly secretary-treasurer of the Texas Loan and Guaranty Company. After his re-



Tom Rudolph Jr

turn from overseas he entered the realty and insurance business and was actively engaged in this field at the time of his death. Whether as a soldier, as a statesman, as a business man or as a private citizen, Captain Beavens did his duty, as he saw it, and few men have attained to a greater measure of esteem than he. During the World War he spent some months at the front, engaging in some of the worst fighting of the war, and during these trying times was one of those whose coolness and bravery could be relied on. He was loved by all his men, and to them will always be a hero. After his return from overseas Captain Beavens entered into the work of the American Legion, and was particularly active in all the work of this organization in behalf of disabled service men.

Captain Beavens was married at San Antonio, Texas, the twelfth of June, 1901, to Miss Helen I. Hambleton, a native of San Antonio, whom he met while in service during the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Beavens is the daughter of John T. Hambleton and Imogene T. (Dignowity) Hambleton. Mr. Hambleton, a native of Ohio, was for many years the operator of a steamboat running from Cincinnati to New Orleans. He came to Texas during the early pioneer days and spent some years in San Antonio in the real estate business. Mrs. Hambleton was a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of Texas, who came here in a prairie schooner, settling in San Antonio. The land comprising what is now Fort Sam Houston was formerly held by the family, who sold it to the government. Captain and Mrs. Beavens had two children, Conway A. Beavens and Jane Beavens.

Captain Beavens died at his home, 1923 Harvard Street, Houston, May 23rd, 1924 at the age of fifty years. He was buried with full military honors under the auspices of the Thomas Dismuke Post, ex-service men of both the Spanish American and World Wars attending the service. Captain Beavens was the type of man who leaves the world better for his having lived in it and the record of his well spent life will ever be a bright page in the history of Houston and his memory will serve as an example to the boyhood of the city.



CHARLES WYLEY RIDDICK.—In the history of agricultural development in the Southwest, the name of Charles Wyley Riddick, one of the first to note the need for improvement over existing conditions, and seriously set about to meet this need, stands out preeminently. Mr. Riddick spent his entire life in the interests of better farming, and the results, highly interesting in themselves, have been most gratifying.

Mr. Riddick's birthplace was in the Southern part of Mississippi, which state also fostered his parents, Jove and Augusta Ballard Riddick, both of whom died in that state while the subject of our sketch was in his early manhood. His education was completed in the schools of his native state, but after the death of his parents he decided to come to Texas, the large plantations of this state offering wide opportunity for him to indulge his interest in scientific farming. Shortly after his arrival here he took charge of the large plantation of Colonel L. A. Ellis, one of the largest plantations in

the Southeastern part of the state, and owned by Colonel L. A. Ellis, one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of Austin. On this plantation, comprising many thousands of acres, State convict labor was used, and in the management of this class of laborer, as well as in the actual management of an agricultural venture of so large a scope, Mr. Riddick proved himself especially competent. He had the natural ability to direct both men and affairs, and introduced many improvements materially affecting the production of the plantation and its prosperity. During the fifteen years that he spent as manager of the Ellis interests Mr. Riddick was also employed by the State of Texas, holding both positions efficiently. He also bought for himself some four hundred acres of farming land, adding more with each passing year, until his holdings were around twenty-three hundred acres, all of which he had under cultivation, and in a high state of improvement, at the time of his death. During the ten years which he operated his own plantation he introduced many innovations, always striving to increase efficiency and productivity, and was a leader in the development of the agricultural development of the Lone Star State.

Mr. Riddick was married at Lynchburg, Texas, in 1886, to Miss Mary Flora Campbell, a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the daughter of John Campbell, who went to Louisiana as a young man, later, in 1869, removing to Texas, where he bought what is now the San Jacinto Battle Grounds, and was one of the pioneer cotton farmers of the state, living here until his death, in Fort Bend County, to which place he had removed, in 1881. Mr. Riddick's mother, prior to her marriage Miss Eudora McGimsey, died in Louisiana before the family came to Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Riddick lived for many years on their plantation, rearing their children in this healthy and simple environment. Just before Mr. Riddick's death they moved to Houston, at 2518 San Jacinto Street. After his death Mrs. Riddick herself took over the management of the plantation, planted to cotton and sugar cane, and for nine years gave her personal attention to all the details such management involved. During this time she assumed the double role of home maker and plantation manager, dividing her time between home and children and plantation, and displaying marked ability in both roles. The plantation she developed along the lines Mr. Riddick had inaugurated, and became known as one of the most progressive planters in her section.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Riddick, of whom there were six, are: Eudora, wife of Randon Porter, and who has one child; Randon, Junior; Charline, wife of Wallace Tyler, of Houston; Henry Lee Riddick, scout for the Marland Oil Company, and has a daughter, Mary Eudora; Campbell Wyley Riddick, a cottonman, of Houston; and twins, Miss Mamye, at home, and Vernon, wife of Julian Sage Burrows, and who has a son, Julian Sage, Jr. Mrs. Riddick makes her home in Houston, living at the family residence, 2518 San Jacinto Street,

Mr. Riddick died at his home in Houston, to which the family had removed just a short time previously, the twentieth of January, 1904. A man of simple tastes, he loved the open and the independent

life of the planter. Agriculture supplied him with both occupation and hobby, and his many improvements over existing methods entitle him to a place among the real benefactors of the farmer and of civilization.

ERNEST J. EYRES. In recounting the development of the lumber industry in Southeast Texas the names of a few men stand out above the rest as men of vision and constructive genius, who anticipating the future of this industry, planned accordingly, and who made possible much of the advancement of today. Ernest J. Eyres, the subject of this sketch, and active in this industry more than twenty years, was such a man.

Ernest J. Eyres was born in Scotland the tenth of September, 1864, of sturdy Scottish parentage. He spent his boyhood on the South Coast of England where his parents later moved, and was educated in the schools there. In 1886 he left England, however, and came to seek his fortunes in the United States, landing at Sabine Pass, Texas, in that year. From Sabine Pass he went directly to Woodville, in Tyler County, and in the heart of the great timber district. While there he formed the acquaintance of John H. Kirby, one of the greatest lumbermen of the present time and they soon became fast friends. For a quarter of a century he was John H. Kirby's right-hand man, filling the office of his assistant, and with a knowledge of the Kirby interests that made him indispensable. The Kirby Lumber Company was as much his pride as it was that of the owner and founder.

Since locating in Houston, Mr. Eyres married Miss Nell Gill of Shreveport, Louisiana, a native of England, and the daughter of Joshua and Maria (Norton) Gill, both of that country. The family came to the United States during Mrs. Eyres' girlhood, living first in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, later going to Texas and Louisiana, where Mr. and Mrs. Gill now reside.

Ernest J. Eyres died at Houston the twenty-sixth of November, 1921, and besides his wife is survived by a brother, Edward Eyres of Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Eyres was a Mason and an Elk, and had a host of friends at Houston and throughout Texas. Mr. Eyres was a lover of humanity, a sincere friend and irreproachable character. In his business dealings there was ever associated with his name a reputation for integrity that won the admiration and trust and respect of all who knew him. His positive position and keen insight into the lumber business saved many situations in his years of identification with this industry. His death has brought a sense of irreparable loss not only to the lumber industry but to Houston, and his many friends.

John H. Kirby said of him: "Ernest J. Eyres was one of the sweetest natures and most dependable men I ever knew. For thirty-five years we were close friends and during nearly twenty-five years we were daily associated. I have known him in every walk of life, as youth, bachelor, husband, neighbor, friend. He spoke the truth; he despised hypocrisy. He observed the best standards in all things and was never known to break a promise. To act right, live right, think right was his life purpose. That is why he was so loved and why he is so greatly missed."

STAFFORD SMITH—In the history of the development and progress of any great industry there are always a few names that stand out and have special significance attached to them. Thus in the cattle industry in the southern part of the Lone Star State stands the name of Stafford Smith, one of the real cow men of his day, and a man who gave consideration not only to the prosperity of that day, but who, carefully and with foresight, laid the foundation of a lasting prosperity. Not alone on the cattle industry did he leave the imprint of his influence, but Harris County, Houston, and the entire gulf coast district, felt the trace of this influence, and benefited by his activities.

Stafford Smith was born at Houston, the ninth of October, 1858, the son of Benjamin Fort Smith, pioneer of the pioneers, and Laura Celeste Stafford Smith, daughter of one of the most prominent families of the early days. Mr. Smith was educated in the schools of his native city, later attending college in Massachusetts, after which he returned to his home and was appointed public weigher at Galveston, this appointment coming from the governor of the state. After a number of years there, during which time he saved his money he returned to his home and took up four sections of school land, also buying up the land around this. He also used his influence to get other members of his family to buy up land in this section, and the family at one time owned twenty-three thousand acres of land, between Houston and the bay, fifteen thousand of which was under fence. This was known as the Smith-Stafford Ranch, and was one of the best stocked ranches in that section. Mr. Smith, with Sam Allen, also one of the large ranchers of this district, were known as the real cow men of this section. Mr. Smith annually shipped thousands of head of cattle, Texas City being his shipping point.

Later he began to sell off his land, as land values in this section went up, and moved his cattle to the free range near the city of Galveston. His idea in doing this was that it was poor policy to raise a twenty dollar calf on land that was worth forty dollars an acre, the real cow man's view. He had no interest in farming, and found it a matter of profit to sell his lands to farmers and fruit growers, who were finding this land admirably adapted to agricultural purposes, and drive his herds further south to the free ranges around Galveston.

Mr. Smith was active in the cattle business, taking the lead in all progressive work, until his daughter, Celeste, a girl of fourteen, was killed in an automobile accident while motoring with friends on the La Porte road. From the shock of her death he never recovered, and he was from that time until his death, not quite a year later, a broken man, unable to resume his interest in life.

Mr. Smith was married at Houston, the eighth of December, 1892, to Miss Josephine Arnold, a native of the Lone Star State, and the daughter of J. A. Arnold, a pioneer railroad man of Texas, who came to Denison as a young man, as a railroad contractor. He obtained the entire right of way for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and was active in railroad work for many years at Denison. He later removed to Houston, continuing his activities



E. H. Jones



in the railroad world, and was one of the most prominent railroad men in the state. Mrs. Smith's mother, before her marriage Miss Ellen Ingram, was a native of Denison, and the daughter of Mrs. Martha Ingram, who went to that city in the early days and associated with many of the events of that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith had an ideal married life, their home being to them a real haven. The presence of three charming children in that home added much to their happiness, and until the sad death of the daughter, Terry Celeste, a beautiful girl of fourteen when she was killed in the automobile accident, the sixth of September, 1912, their joy was unclouded. Two sons, Arnold Smith, like his father a ranchman, and in charge of the Smith interests, and Stafford Smith, Junior, a student in the Houston schools, and a boy whose career promises to be exceptionally brilliant, survive, to comfort their mother since the death of the daughter, and the death of the grieved father, on the fourteenth of July, 1913, less than a year after.

Mr. Smith was the type of man to whom home means more than clubs and lodges, and his family ever held first place in his heart. A true lover of humanity, a staunch advocate of the right, his life held many distinctions, and memorials, and the memory of this life will stand throughout the years as an inspiration to all who knew him.



THE REV. H. MASTERSON first came to Houston in 1895, at that time being assistant to the rector of Christ Church, and after several useful years in Austin, as well as three years' service in the foreign mission field, returned to this city, in 1919. Rev. Masterson was primarily responsible for the establishment of a community house opposite Rice Institute, which later became Autry House, a beautiful building given by Mrs. James L. Autry as a memorial to her husband.

Autry House is popularly known among the students as "the fireside of Rice Institute." Here every need of the student body is met in a dignified, comfortably furnished club house, equipped for receptions, dances, plays, movies and services. A cafeteria feeds the students at lunch time who do not live at Rice and cannot share in "commons," and a canteen fills the aching void at night of the crowd who cluster around Rev. Harris Masterson in the men's game room. During the day, bevy of girls come in for confidential chats with the hostess, in the women's room upstairs. This is not the whole tale, for everything that is worth while at Rice Institute takes place in Autry House. The Dramatic Club and other similar clubs offer plays, the classes and various organizations give dances under proper conditions, special meals and committee lunches are served, organizations meet to practice, exhibits are set up, musicals are held, the Christian Association events take place, and meetings of every kind use the hall. Autry House is a hive of activity. It ministers to the whole student body, all the time and in every way.

Autry House is a gift to the students of Rice Institute by Mrs. Autry in memory of her husband, Judge James L. Autry. It is, however, to be administered "for the good of all" by the Episcopal Church. For two years prior to the erection of

this building, a fine, but necessarily limited, work was carried on in a small structure made out of a regimental mess hall, and looking like a "Y" hut.

Harris Masterson, Jr. was born at Brazoria, Texas, the twenty-second of June, 1881, son of Harris Masterson, an attorney in Brazoria for many years, and county judge, whose death occurred in 1919, and Sallie Stewart Turner Masterson. Mr. Masterson began his education in the public schools of Brazoria, later attending the Ball High School, at Galveston, and the Houston High School. He then entered Sewanee Grammar School, at Sewanee, Tennessee, and later the University of the South, at Sewanee, where after four years he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of A. B. and was valedictorian of his class. He then entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was president of the Missionary Society, received his B. D. degree in the class of 1907, and later took special post graduate courses at Harvard University, the University of Texas, and Teachers College at Columbia University. Mr. Masterson was a student and while yet a boy at Sewanee, took five medals in oratory, English and declaration, an unusual distinction.

Directly after leaving Cambridge, Mr. Masterson came to Houston as assistant rector of Christ Church, later going to Austin as rector of All Saints Chapel, remaining in that city until 1911. While in this charge he built a parish house and was on the Board of Charities of Austin, of which he was one of the charter members. Leaving Austin, he went to China, by way of Siberia, with Hankow as his destination, but due to the revolution in that country, spent a number of months in Tokio. He was in China from 1911 until 1915, paying all his own expenses and in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work in Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, known as the Wuhan cities, and all operated under one head, and chaplain of the Church General Hospital at Wuchang. During these years, Rev. Masterson was general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. work, and won distinction for his many real services, often made at great personal sacrifice. In 1915 he returned to America, and Houston, remaining here one year, after which he went to San Antonio, supervising the religious work of the Y. M. C. A. army of the Mexican border at San Antonio and was for some time connected with this branch. In 1919 he was Red Cross chaplain in Base Hospital 66 in Neufchateau, France. In the same year he returned to Houston and was instrumental in establishing Autry House, where his work has since centered. He is the representative of the national board of the Episcopal Church for student work in the Southwest. Rev. Masterson makes his home at Autry House and personally supervises the activities here. He is a Scottish and York Rite Mason and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine. He is chairman of the building committee of the Houston Public Library Board. His name is found on the rolls of the University Club, the Harvard Club, the Y. M. C. A., the Alamo Country Club, of San Antonio, the Fraternal Club, of New York City, and the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He has a host of personal friends at Houston, men and women who admire his many fine qualities and who take pride in the great work he is doing for the city.



R. REUBEN TRAVIS SCOTT—The annals of Houston's history contains no finer example of self sacrifice and service than that recounted in the story of the life of Dr. Reuben Travis Scott, pioneer physician, who devoted the best part of his life to the service of humanity and the alleviation of suffering. Dr. Scott was one of that fast disappearing type of medical practitioner, the family physician, who stands at the portals of life and death, and who is friend, counselor and guide to those hundreds of patients who knew and loved him. Dr. Scott's kindly sympathy was ever theirs. No night was too dark and stormy, no distance too great, for him to go when the call came to him. And many times, after one of these midnight calls to a dismal home in some poorer quarter of the city he would forget to render a bill. He knew what the payment, even of a small fee, would mean to that family, so he served greatly, and happily, and perhaps found far greater recompense in those timid expressions of gratitude and love than he did in the rich man's check.

Dr. Reuben Travis Scott was born at Calwood, in Calloway County, Missouri, on the third day of March, 1859, son of James Gilmer Scott, and Mary Jane (Moore) Scott. Mr. Scott, a native of Adair County, Kentucky, came of sturdy pioneer stock, and was himself a pioneer, farming in those days when Missouri was "The Western Frontier." Mrs. Scott was a native of Missouri. Dr. Scott attended the schools of Fulton, Missouri, Westminster College, from which he graduated, and Louisville School of Medicine, where he took his degree in 1886, graduating with honors, receiving the medal for obstetrics and gynecology. Later he took post-graduate work in New York in 1888 and 1901, and in Philadelphia in 1912. He practiced a while in North Texas before coming to Houston, in 1889. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest practicing physicians of Houston, having spent nearly forty years engaged in medical practice here. Dr. Scott was a brother of Dr. M. M. Scott of Brownwood, who was surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad, and it was to this brother that he owed his ambition to become a physician.

Dr. Scott was married at Houston on the ninth day of October, 1907, to Miss Jennie Ervine, daughter of Thomas Ervine and Helen (Waddell) Ervine, who came to Galveston in the early seventies and were prominent in the commercial and social life of that city. Mr. Ervine was an accomplished musician and was a member of the choir of the St. James Methodist Church of Galveston, of which he was a member. Thomas Ervine, who was born in Ireland, was a brother of James Ervine, well known Belfast, Ireland, minister. Mrs. Ervine was of Scotch ancestry, although her birthplace was in County Down, Ireland, coming to America with her brother, the late Hugh Waddell of Houston. Dr. and Mrs. Scott had an ideal married life, Mrs. Scott taking a deep interest in her husband's career, as well as creating a charming home. They had two children, a daughter, Helen Nina, and a son, James Eugene, and also reared an adopted son, Harry Scott. The family home is at 2404 San Jacinto Street.

Dr. Scott was a member of the Harris County Medical Society, the Knights of Columbus, the

Woodmen of the World and other local organizations, and belonged to Sacred Heart Church. Dr. Scott's death occurred on the sixteenth of September, 1925, he being in his sixty-sixth year. Ever kindly and sympathetic, ready to answer the call of duty at whatever cost to himself, Dr. Scott gave generously of himself to his hundreds of patients. His work among the poor was especially significant, and in his death the city of Houston and the medical profession of the state lost one of its finest men.



CHARLES W. TAYLOR—For many years the name of Charles W. Taylor was significantly associated with merchandising activities at Houston, and he was regarded as one of those business men, who through their natural qualifications for leadership, were influencing progressive merchandising policies and moulding public opinion favorable to the highest type of development. Mr. Taylor was that type of business man who finds his highest reward in the operation of a business which reflects credit on the city wherein it is located, and his participation in the business life of Houston was creditable in every way. A man of sterling integrity, of sound and constructive business policies, he directed for years one of the largest jewelry businesses at Houston, and while much that he did in a business way was of direct importance to the advancement of Houston, he did not limit his work to his own private interests, but was for many years president of the Retail Merchants Association of Houston, and was active in his work for the advancement of business generally.

Charles W. Taylor was born at Whitehall, Illinois, in 1870, and spent his early years in his native state, attending the schools there. After completing his education and spending several years in various business activities in Illinois, Mr. Taylor, with his brother, Frank C. Taylor, came to Houston, in 1895, and established the jewelry firm of Taylor Brothers, with which he was associated for more than two decades. During that time Mr. Taylor built up the jewelry business established directly after his arrival in Houston until it became one of the leading jewelry stores here, and a house of established reliability and integrity. In 1916 he retired from the jewelry business, later becoming a representative for a large New York rug establishment, representing this company for some months prior to his death.

Charles W. Taylor was married at Caldwell, Texas, the 17th of May, 1894, to Miss Georgia Roberts of Austin, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had a family of three children: Homer W. Taylor of Houston, where he is a salesman for the Federal Electric Company, and who married Miss Betty Bargerstock; Floyd W. Taylor, also of Houston, where he operates the Taylor Service Stations that are modern filling and service stations at the corner of Heights Boulevard and Center Streets, and Washington Avenue and Heights Boulevard, and who married Miss Annette Konken; and Vivian, wife of Charles Potts, well known Sherman business man, and who has one child, Charles Potts, Jr.

Charles W. Taylor died at Dallas, the eleventh of May, 1924, at the age of fifty-four years. He had been traveling for a New York commercial firm



R. T. Scott

for several years at the time of his death, and with his family had just returned to Houston to re-established his home here, and also planned to make this city his headquarters. Mr. Taylor was an Elk, a charter member of the Red Roosters, and was chairman of the board which launched the first "Greater Houston Exposition" movement. As president of the Retail Merchants Association of Houston, an office he held for many years, he was a factor in encouraging the commercial development of Houston, and his work in this behalf will long be recalled, as will the results of his indefatigable efforts in all work for the development of Houston. His death was a loss not alone to merchandising circles, but to the city in general, and to his many friends, both at Houston and in other parts of the state.



WILLIAM ESCRAGE KENDALL, son of Francis Washington Kendall and Margaret Fleming, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, October 27, 1823, and is a lineal descendant of Henry Kendall, one of the English colonist who settled Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, and was the founder of the family in America. Henry Kendall's descendants settled in King George County, Virginia, and intermarried with the Marshalls, Chief Justice Marshall being second cousin to Judge Kendall's father. A branch of the Marshall family moved to Fauquier County, where the chief justice was born September 24, 1755.

While visiting his relatives, the Marshalls of Fauquier County, Judge Kendall's father met Miss Margaret Ellen Fleming. Acquaintance ripened into love, and resulted in the marriage of Francis Washington Kendall and Margaret Ellen Fleming, June 18, 1815, the day on which Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo..

Mrs. Kendall lineally descended from William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania and son of Admiral Sir William Penn of the British Navy. A branch of the Penn family moved from Bedford, Pennsylvania, to Loudoun County, Virginia, where Margaret Ellen was born, May 10, 1792.

Opportunities for acquiring an education were few and not of the best. Young Kendall went to what he calls "an excuse for a country school," one or two months in the winter, during part of the twenty-one years spent on the farm "serving his time" with his father until he reached his majority. The young man, longing eagerly for an education, at once entered school, working during vacation and at other intervals during school terms to pay his tuition. After one year's schooling he turned his face toward the West, and, as he says, "launched out into the great world of which I know nothing, having never been out of sight of my Blue Ridge mountain home." Some idea may be formed of the pluck, energy and dauntless perseverance of this young Virginian, when we learn that he walked over the Alleghany mountains into Ohio. Calling upon the chairman of the board of school trustees, they assured him of a position in the school if he could stand the examination. "To my great relief," says Judge Kendall, in narrating the episode, "I found that the township examiner, like myself, knew but little, so I passed the examination, secured my certificate, and was installed teacher in Red Brush township.

Later he attended Martinsburg Academy, quite a noted institution of learning in the adjoining county. "This," said Mr. Kendall, "was the turning point in my life's uneventful history." Teaching some time after this he earned the money to go to the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Close application and diligent study enabled him to graduate at the end of three years, when he returned to Virginia where he was appointed professor of languages in Jordan Seminary, near Winchester. Desiring a wider field, he founded what became known as the Hill City Institute at Vicksburg, Mississippi. During all that time Mr. Kendall kept one end in view and he determined to put his long cherished plans into operation, and turned his attention to law. After two years' study in the office of a distinguished lawyer of Mississippi, he was licensed by the Supreme Court of that state to practice law, and shortly afterward started to Texas, to begin life as a lawyer in the great Lone Star State.

He landed in Galveston May 1, 1854. From Galveston, Mr. Kendall took a steamer and came to Houston. He then went to Richmond, where he opened an office and acquired a good practice. About this time his brother Charles came to Texas and they formed a partnership known as Kendall and Kendall, which afterward became Kendall, Kendall and Buckley, and upon the death of Judge Buckley, the firm became Kendall, Kendall and Harcourt.

In 1857 Mr. Kendall went to New York and while there made certain business connections, which placed him upon a sound financial basis. Under these favorable circumstances he built out of his own means, an Episcopal Church in Richmond, which was known as Cavalry Parish. In 1859 he left for Europe and spent one year visiting all of the principal cities in Europe, the places of interest in the Holy Land and Egypt and European Turkey. After his return he published in book form some of the letters which he had written to his brother, while away, and dedicated the volume to Judge James S. Sullivan of Richmond. Without ostentation he resumed his law practice and pursued it diligently until 1861, when he cast his lot with the Confederacy and went to Virginia, where he did effectual but "irregular service," as guide and scout in the mountains of Virginia during the different campaigns in which capacity he served until the close of the war. Later he returned to Texas and resumed the practice of law until 1874, when the death of his brother and partner occurred, he retired from practice.

On June 26, 1867, Judge Kendall was united in marriage with Miss Belle Sherman, second daughter of General and Mrs. Sidney Sherman. After six months, spent in travel, Judge and Mrs. Kendall settled in Richmond. Six sons blessed this union: Sherman, Charles, William, Odin, Clarence, and Francis Fenwick. To give their children the advantages of a good education, Judge Kendall, in 1879, moved to Houston. William is a well known real estate man of Houston, Odin engaged in the oil industry in Houston and Clarence, prominent lawyer and assistant United States district attorney with headquarters in Houston. Charles, died in infancy, and Sherman died at nineteen years of age, on the eve of graduating in the law department of the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. Francis F. died at the age of 37.



E. HOWELL. In recounting the development of Houston and Harris County during the past four decades, the name of T. E. Howell figures prominently as that of a progressive business man, imbued with the highest ideals of citizenship, and interested in many of those enterprises which have directly influenced the trend of development, not alone at Houston, but throughout this section. Mr. Howell was a factor in the lumber business, owning and operating yards at some ten or more points in South Texas, and from time to time had interests in other enterprises of wide scope, but it was perhaps as a realtor that he was best known, and it was certainly as a real estate man, who had the distinction of having bought and improved more land in Harris County than any other individual here, that his influence was greatest. In was his life long policy to buy up undeveloped land and property and develop it, and surely the man who uses either his own, or his clients, money to further development in this way, is entitled to a place among the real builders of a community.

Mr. Howell was born at Danby, New York, six miles from Ithica, the twenty-fifth of December, 1867. His father, Thomas H. Howell, was a well known merchant of Danby. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Hariet E. Bryan, was a member of a prominent New York family. Mr. Howell secured his early education in the public schools and at the age of fifteen years entered Cayuga Lake Military Academy, where he graduated. He returned home and went to work in his father's store, remaining there until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Texas, an ambition he had had since, a lad of twelve, he had read circulars issued by the International and Great Northern Railroad telling of the opportunities Texas offered.

After one year in Texas seeking a location, Mr. Howell came to Houston, in 1889, landing in the city during a heavy rain, with the mud knee deep in the Fifth Ward. A little later he made his first land investment, buying a tract fifteen miles west of Houston for a consideration of two dollars and a half an acre. Later he purchased timber land in Hardin County for seventy-five cents per acre. With the foresight which marked his subsequent career, Mr. Howell visioned the future of Texas and returned to New York and borrowed fifteen hundred dollars to pay for this land, and later borrowed seven hundred and fifty dollars. About that time he opened his first lumber yard, at Alvin, this being the first lumber yard to be established there. He also put the first glass front in a store at Alvin. Later he sold the Alvin interests and went to Velasco, where he engaged in the lumber and hardware business. but the storm of 1900 swept everything away and he had to start at the very bottom. He went to his first land he had bought, near Houston, developing this into a fine ranching interest, known as Wolf Ranch, which he sold in 1902. He then started the town of Howell, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad, and also developed one of the finest farms in Harris County on the tract of land he owned there. This farm is now in a high state of cultivation, equipped with all modern farm machinery, including tractors, and was run under Mr. Howell's supervision up until his death. The farm property included an office, a store and some

thirty tenant houses, with a cotton gin and a big warehouse, and the improvements are valued at eighty thousand dollars. Mr. Howell developed various other interests, built lumber yards at ten or more points in South Texas, and was regarded as an authority on land values and land titles.

Mr. Howell was one of the best known collectors of paper currency in the South, and had one of the finest collections in this section, which the University of Texas and the City Library were very anxious to secure. In this collection is Continental Currency issued by the Continental Congress in 1776, currency of the Colonies before the Declaration of Independence, New York City currency issued by the city prior to the Revolutionary War, currency of the Texas Republic, and currency from each country, including many rare issues, and to this collection Mr. Howell also added many Revolutionary and Colonial relics.

Mr. Howell was married at Houston, the twenty-fifth of July, 1905, to Miss Patricia Hall, daughter of Patrick Andrew Hall, a nephew of Patrick Andrews, former Chief Justice of Texas. Mrs. Howell is a charming woman, combining the domestic and social graces, and has many friends at Houston. Mr. Howell's death occurred at Houston the third of May, 1924, and in his passing Houston lost one of its most progressive citizens, and a man who had given many years of his life to the constructive development of this section.



JESSE AVERITT BRYAN. In recounting the history of the early days of Houston, the name of Jesse Averitt Bryan, one of the real pioneers of the city, is deserving of prominent place and a recognition of the honor to which the years of citizenship and many activities for the public weal entitle him. Mr. Bryan, during these formative years, was a leader in many activities, both of a civic and industrial nature, and helped materially to lay the foundations of a city such as Houston has come to be. He was imbued with highest ideals of conduct, both in the business and social world, and his life was a real inspiration to those who knew him.

Jesse Averitt Bryan was a native of the Blue Grass State, but as an infant of six weeks was brought to New Orleans by his parents, and was reared in that city. His father, Henry Hunter Bryan, became prominently identified with the life of New Orleans, and is one of the most honored pioneers of that city. His mother, before her marriage Miss Mary Frances Tyler, who came to New Orleans with her husband and infant son, was for many years a resident of that city, and was a real home maker and mother.

As a boy Mr. Bryan attended the schools of New Orleans, later, as a very young man, joining the ranks of the Confederacy, at the beginning of the Civil War, and serving with distinction throughout that struggle. After the close of the war he returned to his home in New Orleans, where he married, and made his home for the ensuing twelve years. In the late seventies he came to Texas, then a part of the frontier, and located at Houston, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Mr. Bryan was married at LaGrange, Tennessee, to Miss Mary E. Phillips, a native of that State, and the daughter of William Phillips, a native of New Jersey, and Susan A. Bartee Phillips. Mrs. Bryan



J E Howell



is a woman of more than usual intelligence, and highly accomplished. A true daughter of the South, she made her home the seat of a flowing and gracious hospitality, and was a constant source of inspiration to her husband. She was deeply interested in home and children, yet found time to cultivate outside interests, and is well known throughout South Texas for her many contributions to the literature of the Lone Star State. She wrote for the *Houston Post* for many years, and later for the *Chronicle* and has also at various times made other contributions of literary value. She is the true type of Southern motherhood, and is greatly beloved by all who know her.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan had a family of four children, Jesse Averitt Bryan, a well known manufacturers agent, who married Miss Alice Mullins, and who has one child, Mary Alice; William Phillips Bryan, with the Gulf Coast Lines, and who is married to Miss Mamie C. Jones, and has one child, William Edwin; and Henry Hunter Bryan, deceased. Mrs. Bryan makes her home at 1619 LaBranch Street.

Jesse Averitt Bryan died at his home in Houston, his death a real loss to his city and deeply felt by his hundreds of friends from every walk in life. He was a business man of distinction, and he early achieved a place of esteem in the life of his community. In spite of responsibilities in the commercial world he found time to take a real interest in the development of his city, and when any call was sent out for aid in civic measures the name of Jesse Averitt Bryan was one of the first to go on the list. Mr. Bryan was a lover of humanity, taking delight in the good fortunes of his friends, sympathizing with them in their sorrows. He was benevolent, almost to a fault, and no favor within his power to grant, was ever sought in vain. In recalling reminiscences of his life one is impressed with his spirit of benevolence, of charity toward all, and his entire life seems to glow with the light of these deeds. To him the real success was to be beloved, and measured by this standard few men have found a greater success.



JAMES SYLVESTER ANDERSON, throughout an interesting career covering almost half a century, was a leader in lumber activities, in civic progress and citizenship, whom the city of Orange is proud to rank among its most honored and distinguished pioneers. A veteran in the lumber business whose activities were directed toward progress and higher business ideals, Mr. Anderson left the imprint of his life on this industry. A man of power and prestige he recognized his great responsibilities, and in many respects was one of the most conspicuous successes in his part of the country. But his greatest pride was not in his own success, but in the fact that he helped to build up a lumber business that had a permanent and utilitarian place in the community. From the latter part of the sixties, when he opened his first lumber mill, until his death in 1907, Mr. Anderson worked to develop his business and bring it to the state of magnitude that was its ultimate position. Although he retired from business some ten years before his death, he did not relinquish his active interest in his lumber enterprises, but continued to maintain a position of leadership which even advancing years failed to make him resign.

James Sylvester Anderson was born in Nacog-

doches County, Texas, the thirteenth day of May, 1834, at which place his father was a man of considerable prominence during the early days of Texas' history. He received his early education in the schools of Nacogdoches County, and later became a planter in that community, until the beginning of the Civil War. In this conflict he fought with distinction, on the side of the Confederacy, and later, at the end of the struggle, returned to his home. In the late sixties he went to Orange, determined to make the lumber business his life work, and established a lumber mill, with such success that he became one of the foremost lumbermen of the Lone Star State, and an expert in that industry. One of the pioneer companies in the development of the resources of Texas, the lumber business founded by Mr. Anderson occupied a place of highest standing in the annals of the industry, and under his leadership continued to develop and progress.

He took a deep interest in education and for twenty years served as trustee of the Orange schools. One of the ward schools there was named for him. In his will Mr. Anderson gave to the city of Orange what is known today as Anderson Park.

Mr. Anderson was married twice, the first time at Nacogdoches, Texas. Her death occurred a few years later. He was married for the second time at Houston, Texas, the twenty-ninth day of December, to Miss Mary A. Gillespie, daughter of Col. James and Mrs. Susan Farris Gillespie. Col. Gillespie was a native of Virginia, coming to Texas in the early twenties and playing a conspicuous part in the life of frontier days. He participated actively in the frequent Indian wars that menaced the life of the early pioneers, and later, in the war with Mexico, served as Captain in the Battle of San Jacinto, and in the storming of Monterey. When the Civil War broke out Col. Gillespie, too old to actively participate in the fighting, was stationed at Galveston. Later he went back to Huntsville and was Superintendent of the State Penitentiary there until his death, which occurred in 1867. Such men as Col. Gillespie, who seeing their duty never faltered in its performance, were the makers of Texas, the men who made possible the great state that we are today so proud of, and to these real pioneers it is a pleasure to accord the honor that is their due. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had one child, a daughter, Mary Gillespie, who died at the age of two years. Mrs. Anderson has one brother, W. O. B. Gillespie, of Houston and Huntsville, Texas, and two sisters, Mrs. Susan Gillespie Murrelle, a widow, and who makes her home in Houston with Mrs. Anderson, at 1416 Rosalie Avenue; and Mrs. Elizabeth Gillespie Cornell, of Dillon, Montana. A brother, Judge Gillespie, of Houston, and prominently known as an attorney and judge, passed away in 1915.

James Sylvester Anderson died at his home in Orange, Texas, in August, 1907, at the age of seventy-three years. A man true to his ideals, genial, and of real Christian spirit, he was greatly loved by all who knew him. His association with the lumber industry was a factor in the development of that great industry, and many of the younger lumbermen of today are proud to point to their association with this veteran lumberman. For half a century a resident of Orange he gave to this community a loyalty that made him beloved by all his fellow citizens, and has inscribed his name for all time as one of the real builders of this city.



WILLIAM L. FOLEY was recognized as dean of the mercantile industry of Houston, where he had for almost half a century been continuously engaged in the dry goods business. Mr. Foley's life typifies the romance of American business, and particularly as it has paralleled the great expansion and development of Texas during a period covering nearly fifty years. When Mr. Foley came to Houston in 1872 this city unknowingly had within her domains an embryo, great merchant. Mr. Foley established his business in Houston in 1876 and during the first year employed only five people in the store, the store being fifteen by ninety feet in size. Now the magnificent establishment located at 214-16-18 Travis Street, with three floors, each seventy-five by one hundred feet, and employing from fifty to sixty experienced people stands as a monument to his dreams.

William L. Foley was born in Ireland in 1855. He was fifteen years of age when he set out on the great adventure of his life, with America as his destination. In 1870 an Irish lad stepped from a ship at New York, and America had acquired a new citizen in the person of William L. Foley. He began his American career in New York in a wholesale dry goods establishment, where he remained for one year. He came to Texas in 1871, during the pioneer days of reconstruction. He settled first at Brenham, Washington County, where he was employed as a clerk for almost two years. In 1872 Mr. Foley came to Houston, and for the next four years was employed in different stores as a clerk, and in 1876 opened a store which from the first grew rapidly, and for many years has been one of the leading dry goods establishments of Houston. A few years after coming to Houston, Mr. Foley sent to Ireland for his two nephews: James A. Foley and Pat C. Foley, after the death of their father, and reared them. Both were in the store until 1900. Pat C. Foley had been advanced to the position of general manager, and James A. to the position of manager of the clothing department. In 1900 the two nephews opened Foley Brothers, and built up a large establishment for Houston. In 1917 they retired from active business pursuits, but later entered the business world again, Pat C. Foley opened a shoe store, and James A. Foley started a clothing business. It is an established fact that nearly all of Houston's dry goods merchants of today received all or a part of their training in Mr. Foley's store, to whom they looked for counsel and advice concerning their business affairs. He took a keen interest in the civic and commercial development of his city, and was a charter member of the Cotton Exchange.

Mr. Foley was married in Houston in 1873 to Miss Mary F. Kennedy, a native of Houston and a daughter of John Kennedy, a pioneer Houston merchant. Mrs. Foley died in Houston, December 22, 1886. They had three children—John Kennedy Foley, who enlisted in the World War and was assigned to the 79th Field Artillery. He went to France with this organization and served throughout the war. The two daughters, Misses Rose and Blanche Foley are both graduates of Sacred Heart Convent, Montreal, Canada, and had post-graduate work in England and France. Both are talented and cultured musicians and Miss Blanche is ex-president of the Girls' Musical Club of Houston, having served in this office for two terms. On two

occasions Miss Blanche was the soloist with the Houston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Foley was justly proud of these three children, who, since his death have taken charge of the business, carrying it on with the same high ideals which has characterized the business since its establishment so many years ago.

William L. Foley died February 22nd, 1925, and with his passing Houston lost one of its most beloved citizens. In the personality of Mr. Foley was mixed the gallantry and chivalry of the South, together with the aggressive, purposeful and constructive business instincts of the modern Southwest. Genial, companionable, unselfish and kind, Mr. Foley's life was delicately interwoven into the fabric of the good fellowship of Houston, where he numbered his friends by the hundreds.



BENJAMIN KIAM. Few men were more active in the early development of Houston, or took more interest in the future of this city than Benjamin Kiam, for years one of the leading business men here and a man whose efforts have resulted in development on a scale large enough to entitle him to the rank of city builder. Mr. Kiam from the first days of his business career was a man imbued with a purpose, and realizing that success is bought at the price of industry, he set about with determination to win this success. He early made it a policy to purchase large tracts of land, in line for development as the city grew and expanded, and an evidence of his faith in the future of Houston. These undeveloped tracts, later converted by Mr. Kiam into modern additions of homes, have been important factors in the growth of Houston. From time to time Mr. Kiam also ventured into other fields of endeavor and was familiar with general business procedure as well as with the mercantile business, in which he spent some years.

Benjamin Kiam was born in Liberty, Texas, the twelfth of March, 1859, the son of Victor Kiam and Sarah Block Kiam, both natives of Alsace-Lorraine. Victor Kiam came to the United States as a young man, landing in New Orleans, where he spent a few years, and where his marriage occurred. Later he went to Liberty, Texas, going into the mercantile business, and still later moved to Houston, where he was one of the early merchants, operating a store at the corner of Congress and Travis Streets until his death, which occurred several years after moving to Houston. Mrs. Kiam continued to make Houston her home until her death, which occurred in 1910 at which time she was seventy-seven years old.

Benjamin Kiam was brought to Houston by his parents during his infancy and as a boy attended the schools of this city. Later, as a young man, he went into the ice business here with H. Prince, his brother-in-law, and still later worked in a local railroad office. At the conclusion of his railroad experience, he, with his brother, Edward Kiam, for many years one of the prominent merchants of Houston, engaged in the clothing business, but after a short time in this field Benjamin Kiam dropped out of the firm and entered the real estate business. During the years which followed he bought and sold much Houston and Harris County property and on the records at the court house involving land transactions his name appears more often than that of any other one man. In June, 1892, Mr. Kiam organized the Magnolia Loan and Building Company, taking into



W. L. Foley



the firm such men as Edward Newbauer, Myer M. Levy, John P. Irwin, and his brother, Edward Kiam. This firm was organized for the purpose of developing what is now known as the Brunner addition, one of Houston's residence additions and now completely developed. In 1900 Mr. Kiam removed to New Orleans, where he was interested in the Charles A. Kaufman Department Stores, and while this latter city nominally remained his home for the ensuing sixteen years, he retained his interests in Houston and made many trips to this city. In 1916 he returned to Houston, which city was his home until his death, which occurred in 1923.

Benjamin Kiam was married at New Orleans to Miss Cora Kaufman, a native of that city, and the daughter of Charles A. Kaufman, pioneer merchant of New Orleans and operator of the Charles A. Kaufman Department Store, which today ranks as one of the largest stores in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Kiam had one son, Victor Kiam, who was born in Houston the eleventh of January, 1897. He was a student at the Military Institute at New Orleans, later entering Tulane where he took his A. B. degree in 1915 and his L. L. B. degree in 1917. He then began the practice of law in New Orleans, remaining there until his father's death, when he came to Houston to take charge of the Kiam interests here. He was married in New Orleans in 1924 to Miss Nanon Newman, daughter of Horace Newman, a prominent business man of New Orleans.

Benjamin Kiam's death occurred at Houston the nineteenth of November, 1923, and in his passing Houston lost one of its most valued and public spirited citizens.



WILLIAM ROBERT MORIN is well known in the printing circles of Houston, having prior to forming his present partnership been active for many years in this same line of endeavor. Mr. Morin is the senior member of the partnership of Morin & Maes, which was formed in 1914 and their print shop, located at 210-12 San Jacinto Street, is one of the best equipped shops in the city. They do printing of all kinds and are also publishers of the *Daily Court Review* and "This Week in Houston." Sixteen people are employed in this modern printing establishment. Mr. Tom Maes, well known in the business circles of Houston, is associated with Mr. Morin in the partnership.

A native Texan, Mr. Morin was born in Houston in 1883. His father, A. C. Morin (deceased) was a Pennsylvanian, born in Philadelphia, and came to Texas when it was an independent state. He was a pioneer contractor and builder and some of the oldest business houses of Houston stand as a monument of his handicraft. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Slocumb, a native of Houston, and born in what is now the heart of the city. Mr. Morin's education was obtained in the public schools of Houston.

Mr. Morin has been engaged in the printing business all his life, which began in the printing shop of John Brown, pioneer printer of Houston, and learned the trade in his shop. He then engaged in the printing business for himself, which he continued, sometimes alone and again with partners until 1914, when the present partnership was formed. Mr. Maes looks after the *Court Review* and Mr. Morin attends to the printing end of the business. Mr. Morin was married in Houston in 1904 to Miss Desdemona

Wheelock, a native Texan and a member of a well known Calvert family. They have four children, Elinor, now the wife of Jack Carlton Moore, business manager of "This Week in Houston"; William Robert, Jr.; Earl Milton, and Jesse Albert. The Morin home is located at 2902 Morrison Avenue. In fraternal organizations, Mr. Morin is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in Woodlawn Lodge No. 1157. He is also a Knight Templar and a Shriner of Arabia Temple, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Dokeys and the B. P. O. E. Mr. Morin is interested in all projects having to do with the civic improvement, progress and advancement of the city of his birth, which he believes is destined to soon become the metropolis of the Southwest. Mr. Morin has seen Houston grow from a small town on the banks of Buffalo Bayou to a busy, thriving city of today, with the world's commerce brought to her very doors by ocean-going liners and he considers her future to be one of unlimited possibilities for continued growth.



J. MILLER, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of The Grand Leader Company, Inc., is well known in Houston, having prior to the establishing of this company in 1917 been for several years associated with various Houston firms. The Grand Leader Company, Inc., located at 901-3 Congress Avenue, occupies a modern, fire-proof building of three floors, each fifty by one hundred feet. This firm carries a complete line of everything in women's and children's wear, and is up-to-date in every respect. They sell to the retail trade only and strictly for cash. The Grand Leader Company, Inc., employ eighty experienced people in their establishment. Other officers of the firm are Jacob Wolfenstein, President, and Haskell Levy, Vice-President.

A native Texan, Mr. Miller was born in Dallas in 1889. His father, Sam Miller, was a pioneer merchant of Dallas, having located there more than fifty years ago. His mother is Mrs. Sophia Miller, a native of Dallas. The Dallas public schools supplied the foundation for Mr. Miller's education, and a course in a Dallas Business College provided him with his early business training.

Mr. Miller has had a rather varied business career, which began in the store of his father in Dallas. He then went with the T. and P. R. R., in the accounting department. Later he came to Houston, and was for a while in the employ of the I. and G. N. R. R., in the yard master's office, and later went with the Hartwell Iron Works, where he remained for a short while, then went with Levy Bros., where he learned the rudiments of the dry goods business, and in 1917, on the organization of the Grand Leader Company, Inc., came with that firm as Assistant Secretary and Treasurer and in 1920 was made Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of this large establishment. Mr. Miller was married in Houston in 1910 to Miss Rosa Harris, a native of Houston. They have two children, Harris and Bettie. Mr. and Mrs. Miller reside at 807 Anita Avenue. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he takes an active interest. He is interested in all agencies working for the civic improvement and greater development of Houston, the future of which he considers to be one of unlimited possibilities and continued growth.

MEN OF TEXAS

PAT C. FOLEY'S life has been firmly interwoven into the business fabric of Houston and Harris County, in which he had taken a leading part throughout the last thirty-five years. Mr. Foley during his life time, was one of the most progressive and successful business men in the city, and at the time of his death, November 28th, 1923, owned one of the leading shoe stores in the city, located at 307 Main Street.

Mr. Foley was born in Glenfern, County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1872. His father died when he was still a small child, and at the age of twelve his uncle, William L. Foley, pioneer merchant of Houston, brought him to America, and Houston. After finishing his education in the public schools of this city Mr. Foley entered the employ of his uncle, where his exceptional ability was demonstrated very early and he soon advanced to the position of manager of this large establishment. In 1900 Mr. Foley decided to go into business for himself and together with his brother, James A. Foley, established the Foley Brothers Store, which, through their untiring efforts, is now one of the leading stores in Houston, and stands as a monument to these two fine business men. In 1917 they sold the Foley Brothers Store to Robert I. Cohen and retired from active business, but after the lapse of one year the inactivity began to pall on Mr. Foley and in 1918 he opened an exclusive shoe establishment, known as Foley-Baehr, in which he was senior partner. In 1922 this store was incorporated under the name of Pat C. Foley, Inc. On January 1st, 1923, he went into business for himself, in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

Mr. Foley was married in Houston to Miss Annie Smith, a native of Michigan, but reared in Texas. They had two children, Pat Henry Foley and Mary Virginia. Mr. Foley's unusual foresight and judgment, coupled with industry, enabled him to amass a comfortable fortune consisting of farm lands in Harris County and business and apartment buildings in Houston. During the World War he served on the War Board for one year, checking World War slackers. He was a member of the Houston Elks, Lodge No. 151; fourth degree Knights of Columbus, Houston Turnverein, and a charter member of the Houston Country Club. Mr. Foley saw Houston grow from a small town to a busy, thriving city, and he was always prominently identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Houston and had an abiding faith in the future of his city.

ABE M. LEVY, Merchant Prince of Houston, whose rise and success in the business world to the presiding genius of a mercantile establishment that is the largest in the South and employs four hundred people, reads like romance. This great establishment was founded back in the uncertain business days of 1887 by Abe M. Levy and Leo Levy. A small stock of goods was purchased from an owner who had been in the habit of selling principally to peddlers, and the store was located at the corner of Main Street and Congress Avenue. On the morning of the opening of this establishment, after the purchase price had been paid, Abe Levy said, "Some day I'll be the greatest dry goods merchant in this town." That determination has never flagged. The ambition has long since been realized.

The two brothers were soon joined in the business by Hyman Levy, a younger brother. On June 15, 1891, exactly four years to a day after the business was started, death claimed Leo Levy, one of the founders. Shortly afterward, Haskell Levy came into the firm which continued its growth, and after six years the business outgrew the old location, and they leased and moved into the building now occupied by Foley Brothers. At this junction, Joe Levy, who had been connected with the Kiam establishment, joined the firm and the four brothers, Abe, Hyman, Haskell and Joe, constituted the firm of Levy Brothers for a number of years. In 1899 the firm purchased fifty-four feet on Main Street, paying \$1,000 a front foot, the highest price ever paid for Houston property up to that time. They erected a three-story white brick building on the fifty-four feet purchased. Incidentally with the new building, a new member came into the firm in the person of Joseph Goldman, a brother-in-law. Shortly after Mr. Goldman entered the firm, he was followed by Ike Levy, the oldest of the six brothers, who sold his dry goods business in Waco to come with the firm. In August, 1900, the stock was moved to the new building on the present site, but hardly had it been occupied before it was obvious that more room was needed. In 1904, a four-story annex was erected, and it was only a short time until it was again necessary to expand; this time spreading out into two upper floors of the building adjoining on either side. In March, 1906, Joe Levy was called by the Grim Reaper, just as the firm was on the eve of incorporation. In July, 1906, the firm was incorporated under the present name of Levy Brothers Dry Goods Company, with a capital stock of \$300,000.00. A portion of this stock was allotted to faithful and trusted employees. Levy Brothers Dry Goods Company being the first institution of its kind in the South and one of the first in the entire country to take employees into the firm on a co-operative basis. About three years after the original corporation, the capital was increased to \$400,000.00 in order that some of the employees might be issued additional stock. On the eve of another expansion of the store, Hyman Levy met with an accident which culminated in his death on July 4, 1909, and plans were laid aside. In 1911, a space fifty by one hundred feet was secured fronting on Congress Avenue, and adjoining the main building at the rear, and on this site a fine three-story modern structure was erected as an addition to the store, and at the same time the main establishment was remodeled throughout, making this institution absolutely modern in every particular.

A native Texan, Mr. Levy was born in Houston in 1859. His father, M. H. Levy, was among the pioneer settlers of Texas, coming to Texas in the early 50's, and was a pioneer dry goods merchant. He died in 1876. His mother, Adeline J. Levy, was well known for her many deeds of charity, and died in 1889.

In addition to the dry goods establishment Mr. Levy is interested in various other business and social enterprises. He is Vice-President of the Union National Bank, and is one of the first citizens interested in educational matters. He is the educator of many merchants of this section of the State, many having been schooled in his store. He spends a great part of his time in the interest of



Doyle

the welfare of his employees. Many of the firm's employees look to him for counsel and advice in matters concerning both their business and private affairs, and seldom it is that he has not the right solution to offer for their problems. There is no door to his office and he is always accessible to his employees and gives a hearing to every one. Mr. Levy is a leader in civic matters having to do with the progress and advancement of Houston, where he is regarded as one of the city's most influential business men, and most progressive, public-spirited and highly honored of citizens.

Note: Since the above sketch was written Abe M. Levy died on November 10, 1924.



R. BERNARD BUNNEMEYER of Houston, Texas, was for a period of thirteen years observer of the Weather Bureau in this city being in charge of Houston's first regular bureau of weather observance. He came to Texas in 1906 and prior to his regime here he was stationed at Galveston with the United States Government in charge of the Southern Division Weather Bureau of the Island City. There are few men who had a more varied or interesting career than Dr. Bunnemeyer, whose life had been one of adventure, study, travel and service and various experiences feature the life of this man who came to America as protest at German system. For more than half a century he served the country of his choice in various military and civilian capacities.

Dr. Bunnemeyer was born at Oldenburg, Germany, on May 1st, 1854, the son of a judge and spent the first seventeen years of his life in the Fatherland, attending school and college, where a splendid foundation was laid for his future education. Then came the desire to come to America in order to escape compulsory military service. The trip was planned with a college chum, but when the time of departure arrived his friend backed out and Dr. Bunnemeyer came on alone, with high spirits and hope for the future in this free country. Landing in New York, friendless and jobless, he experienced real suffering before he was able to earn any wage to sustain himself in that great city. Although he had left Germany to escape military service, he had not been in America long before he was wearing the full uniform of a United States soldier. He enlisted in the signal corps, which was the beginning of his long service with the government. In those days the weather bureau was a part of the signal service and the young soldier learned the rudiments of his later wide knowledge of meteorology while a member of the American Army. In the late '70s he was stationed on the frontier of Dakota, where the campaign was being waged against the Ute and Sioux Indians. He saw but little actual warfare at this time, but learned much of frontier life, became a close friend of General Lawton, a friendship that continued until the latter's death at the battle of San Mateo in the campaign against Aguinaldo in 1899. When General A. W. Greeley, chief of signal corps, was slated in 1882 to head an Arctic expedition, young Bunnemeyer was selected as one of the party. He did not, however, join the expedition for family reasons and thus escaped the hardships of that ill-fated enterprise. Later, Dr. Bunnemeyer left the army and entered civilian service in the War Department. Here he finally became Chief

Clerk to General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the United States Army. He was in this service when the Spanish-American War broke out and accompanied General Breckinridge to Chicomauca and later to Florida. At the close of the war, he returned to Washington and was active in the investigation into the beef scandal growing out of war contracts. About that time he decided to enter the medical profession and in preparation for this work he studied nights at Columbia University (now George Washington University), retaining his position with the War Department. In 1892 he graduated from this institution at the head of his class with the M.D. degree. He never actively engaged in the practice of medicine, and a little later re-entered the weather bureau service, which in the meantime had been transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. He was sent first to Jacksonville, Florida, as an assistant observer, but after a short while he was transferred to Pensacola as observer in charge. After two years spent there he was ordered to Providence, Rhode Island, to establish a weather station at Brown University, where he remained until he was transferred to Galveston, Texas, in 1906. Houston's strenuous efforts to obtain a regular weather bureau station led, in 1909, to the moving of the Texas section headquarters to this city, and Dr. Bunnemeyer, who conducted the investigation for the service, was placed in charge, where for thirteen years he directed the Texas section from his Houston office and became widely known throughout the State. Dr. Bunnemeyer was a lover of free institutions, and it was not difficult for him to quickly become thoroughly Americanized. He applied for and was given citizenship papers and from the moment he set foot on American soil was loyal to the country of his choice. Fifty years of faithful service would in themselves prove his loyalty, but on top of this came his activities during the World War. He was one of the first members of the Harris County Protective League, who bought liberally of government securities to prosecute the war against the land of his birth, and in every way proved that no tie bound him in sympathy to the Fatherland, and no native born American could have been more loyal to their country than was this American by choice.

Dr. Bunnemeyer was married in 1876 to Miss Helen Heyde, a native of Baltimore, and a member of a prominent family of that city. Two children were born of this union, Fred M. Bunnemeyer of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. L. C. Talmadge of Houston. Dr. Bunnemeyer died at Houston, Texas, on September 1st, 1922. He had since early manhood been a member of the A. F. and A. M. and had been active in all the work of this order. At the time of the organization of Temple Lodge of Houston, he transferred his membership to this city and became a charter member of the new lodge. Later he joined Ruthven Commandery, Knights Templar, and was one of the earlier members of Arabia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. During his years of residence in Houston, he was closely identified with the social, civic and commercial life of this city, where he had occupied a place of leadership. Dr. Bunnemeyer's attributes had endeared him to a wide host of friends and made his name illustrious in the life of a great community.



LOUIS JOHN TUFFLY, one of the venerable and honored pioneers of the city of Houston, for more than half a century took a deep interest, not alone in his own private affairs, but in the advancement and welfare of his community. Mr. Tuffly came to Houston as a young man, at the time of the yellow fever epidemic, in 1867, and for a short time thereafter was on the road with a travelling photographer. After this brief experience he worked for Mr. John Crook, until 1883, in which year, in association with Mr. John Krupp he bought the small shoe store of Max Stubenrauch located in the old Capitol Hotel Building. The firm of Krupp and Tuffly proved very successful, and years of conservative growth have marked the progress of this firm, now the largest exclusive shoe store in South Texas. In this success, Mr. Tuffly was the determining factor, and with characteristic enthusiasm he launched his business and managed it until his death. Mrs. Tuffly is now president of the business, and their son, Louis F. Tuffly, vice president and manager.

Louis John Tuffly was born the ninth of November, 1851, and came to the United States in 1867, at the age of eighteen. He came directly to Houston, entering at once upon his business career.

Mr. Tuffly was married the nineteenth of September, 1883, to Miss Mattie M. Baulard, a native of Galveston, and daughter of V. L. and Clothilde Gillette Baulard, both natives of France. Her father came to Galveston in 1836 and was associated with the progress of that city for many years, making his home there until his death, while her mother came to Galveston in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Tuffly had a family of four children, Blanche, wife of J. O. Zilker, and who has two children, A. J. and Francis; Louis F., who has two children, Mary Ann and Louis Edward; Joseph B., who has three children, Joseph B. Jr., Lillian and Betty Mae; and Louis C., wife of T. F. Ellis, who has one child, Margaret Mary.

Mr. Tuffly, whose success in the business world was entirely by his own efforts, was a man of keen business ability and determination. He was, while primarily a business man, interested in the welfare of his community and fellow citizens, and always ready to do his share and more of public duties. Much of his time he gave to his city, serving as alderman of the Fourth Ward. For a time he held the office of mayor pro tem, during the Sam Brashear administration. Much credit is due him for securing the Houston Park, the first real city park of Houston. He was generous and contributed freely to all worthy causes and enjoyed nothing more than to be of assistance to those less fortunate than himself. Mr. Tuffly, who passed away September 19th, 1907, held a high place in the esteem of his business contemporaries, who found his integrity and ideals of the highest, and his memory will be held in highest respect.



GEORGE L. GLASS, a native Houstonian and prominently identified with the business interests of the city, and one of Houston's best known citizens, where he has given many years of his life to public service, and is known as one of the most ardent workers for the good of the city of his nativity. Mr. Glass, with his sons, James H. and John T., compose the firm of George L. Glass and Sons, located at 1000-2 Travis Street,

and own and operate the largest service station in Houston. They also carry a full and complete line of auto accessories, vulcanizing of all sizes of tires, sell tires and operate a filling station. The building occupied by the George L. Glass and Sons was constructed especially for this business and have two floors with large warehouse and storage rooms on the second floor, where they also have elaborate offices. The building fronts seventy-five feet on Travis Street and runs one hundred feet on McKinney Avenue. They also have two branch service stations, six service cars and employ about thirty men at all times. This business was established by Mr. Glass and his sons in 1916 and has grown steadily since that time.

A native Texan, Mr. Glass was born in Houston March 6th, 1866, at the old Glass homestead which was located at the corner of Congress Avenue and Chenevert Street. His father, John R. Glass, a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, came to Texas many years before the Civil War, and joined the Confederate Army from this city. He was a pioneer railroad man of Texas and prominent in the business circles of the State during his time. His mother was Miss Annie Jane Owens, a native of Clear Creek, a village near Houston. Her parents were among the early pioneer settlers of the Lone Star State and came here with the Austin Colony. His education was obtained in the public and private schools of Houston, and when a mere boy, Mr. Glass entered the employ of the Houston East and West Texas Railroad, which was built in the early days, owned and operated by Ed. and T. Bremond. He later went with the International and Great Northern Railroad as general yardmaster and terminal superintendent, and held this position during the last eleven years of his railroad career. In 1898, Mr. Glass was elected State and County Tax Collector, and was re-elected to this office for the next seven terms. In 1916, he left this office and entered the oil business, operating in the Caddo and Red River parishes of Louisiana as manager and trustee of an oil company. He then entered his present business, on a small scale, at the corner of Main Street and Walker Avenue, but soon outgrew this location, and had this fine building erected and moved his business here during the first part of 1922. The George L. Glass and Sons is the best known and most popular tire and service station in Houston, and is the largest place of its kind in this portion of the State, and through the wide acquaintance and popularity of Mr. Glass and his sons, their business is still growing.

Mr. Glass has been twice married. His first marriage was in Houston in 1887 to Miss Hattie Gammon, a native of Houston and a member of a pioneer family. Of this union six children were born, James H. Glass, married and in the business with his father; George G. Glass, married and has one son, George G. Glass, Jr.; John, married and has two children; Mrs. Jennie Glass Allen; Alice, wife of E. H. Hall, has two children; and Florence, wife of Arnold Smith, has two children. His second marriage was to Miss Nina G. Elfer, a native of Louisiana, but parents removed to Houston when she was a child, and was reared and educated in this city. They have one daughter, Inola E. Glass, a graduate of the Central High School of Houston, and was



L. J. TUFFLY

president of her class. Mr. and Mrs. Glass reside at 505 Stuart Avenue. Mr. Glass is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite of that order and a Shriner of Arabia Temple. His membership is with Blue Lodge No. 1189, and also belongs to the Allen Consistory No. 2 at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Mr. Glass is a member of all the civic organizations of Houston and is an earnest worker for any movement having as its object the improvement, development, progress and advancement of his city. Mr. Glass organized the Houston Yacht Club, and is the owner of one of the finest yachts on the bay, the *Inola*, named for his daughter. He is one of the best known, and most popular men in Houston and Harris County, where he has lived all of his life. Their business grew so rapidly after its beginning in Houston that they established the two branches, one at Harrisburg and the other at Sylvan Beach. These two stations were established for the convenience of his patrons and friends who go to the bay, and the business at both of these places has grown in proportion to the place in the city, which is known to every motorist in Harris County—George L. Glass and Sons.

Note: Since the above was written Mr. George L. Glass passed away on February 22, 1925.



WALDO. The name of J. Waldo will ever be associated with the early days of the Lone Star State, as a pioneer who by his sincere belief in, and untiring efforts for, the development of his state, was largely responsible for many advancements. Especially in the railroad world, as an official and railroad builder, was his name prominent. He was one of the best authorities on railroad rates and did much toward establishing a uniform system of rates. He was a leader in all of the activities of that time directed toward the expansion of the gulf coast section, and while Houston claimed him as a citizen, his activities were not localized to any one community, but the entire Southeast felt the trace of his influence.

Mr. Waldo was born at Oceola, Missouri, the eleventh of September, 1839, son of Calvin Waldo, a native of Missouri, and whose death occurred there when the subject of this sketch was a boy of fourteen. His mother was Matilda Waldo, also deceased. He attended the schools of his native state, after which he studied law with his cousin, Judge Waldo P. Johnson, and was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted under General Price, as a private, later becoming a captain and still later was promoted to the rank of major, serving throughout the conflict with distinction.

Mr. Waldo came to Houston in January, 1866, and went to work as freight clerk for the H. & T. C. Railroad, holding that position until the first of August, 1868, when he was promoted to local freight agent. The first of March, 1872, marked a further advance in the railroad world, this time to general freight agent, which office he held until 1873, when further distinction awaited him and he was made general passenger agent. In 1881 he became traffic manager, serving in that office until April, 1883, when he became vice president of the H. & T. C. line, also acting as general manager. While in this office Mr. Waldo demonstrated many times his executive ability and his real qualifications as a rail-

road executive. In 1885 he left the H. & T. C. Railroad and became traffic manager for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, giving to the duties of this office the same characteristic energy that had marked his previous career. In 1891 he became vice president of the M. K. & T. line, and while in this office was largely responsible for the building of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railroad, of which he was president and manager until 1896, in which year the road was taken over by a receiver. In that same year came a final mark of distinction and expression of the esteem with which Mr. Waldo was held, and he was made vice chairman of the Southwestern Traffic Association, leaving his home in Houston to assume the duties of that office in St. Louis, remaining there until his death November 7th, 1896. One of Mr. Waldo's outstanding characteristics was his generosity and his interest in young men who showed promise. Many high officials in the railroad world today owe much to the aid and encouragement of Mr. Waldo early in their career.

Mr. Waldo was married to Miss Mary Virginia Gentry the twenty-third of January, 1873. The Gentry family was one of the prominent pioneer families of Texas, and Mrs. Waldo's father, A. M. Gentry, was a leader in the railroad world. He came to Texas as a young man and was for many years identified with the T. & N. O. Railroad. He was also a prominent Mason, of Texas, and well known throughout Masonic circles. Mrs. Waldo's mother, before her marriage Miss Mary Frances Rather, was a native of Alabama.

The Waldo home, one of Houston's early mansions and a beautiful, vine-covered home, stands at 201 Westmoreland Street, on the corner of Garrott Avenue, and is one of those residences of which the city is justly proud. This home was originally built at the corner of Rusk and Caroline, where the federal postoffice now stands. In 1904 the site was sold to the government and the home was built on the present location of the same material and similar design as the original mansion. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo spent an ideal married life, rearing a family of six children, Gentry Waldo, with the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Nebraska, and who is married and has three children; Wilmer Waldo, a civil engineer and oil man of Houston; Cora, wife of Pierce Butler, of New Orleans, and who has three children; Miss Mary Waldo; Miss Lulu Waldo and Miss Virginia Waldo, who reside in the old home, their mother, Mrs. Mary Virginia Waldo, having died January 1st, 1922.

Mr. Waldo died at St. Louis, Missouri, to which place he had gone to assume the office of vice chairman of the Southwestern Traffic Association, the seventh of November, 1896. Mr. Waldo's career was distinguished by achievement, over difficulties, and entirely through his own efforts, and the story of his life has many incidents that are well worthy of record.

Believing that success in itself is not the aim of man, but that service to humanity, and the rendering of something of lasting value, is alone worth striving for, he early formed the ambition to thus direct his career. And measured by this standard, as well as by the monetary standards, Mr. Waldo was preeminently successful, leaving many memorials of lasting worth as tribute to his ideals.



THOMAS MANN SCOGGINS—In recounting the history of the development of Houston along commercial lines, the name of Thomas Mann Scoggins, for three decades one of the leading merchants of this city, stands out as a man whose interests in his own private affairs came secondary to his interest in the community. The business success which he built, a success founded on years of square dealing and business policies of the highest order, had a direct influence on the prosperity of the city, and the Krupp and Tuffly Shoe Store, the largest shoe store in South Texas, of which he was for many years vice president, was regarded as a real Houston institution. Mr. Scoggins was never too busy to do his part toward the advancement of the welfare of the city, and whenever occasion arose he was always ready to help, whether it was a drive for funds to meet some special demand, or a concerted movement to secure for the city some new commercial or industrial enterprise.

Thomas Mann Scoggins was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, the seventeenth of June, 1868. His father, James Henry Scoggins, a native of Clarksville, Tennessee, came to Louisiana during his later years, and his death occurred in that state. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Watson, was reared, married and died in Louisiana. Mr. Scoggins attended the schools of New Orleans as a boy, and after finishing school learned the shoemakers' trade in that city. He came to Houston in 1891 and went to work for G. W. Schultz, in his shoe shop and store, making shoes. A little later he went with the Krupp and Tuffly Shoe Store, at first as an employee, later buying an interest in the store. When the business was incorporated Mr. Scoggins was made vice president, and when Mr. Louis Tuffly's death occurred he retained that position and was also made general manager, a position he held until his death. To Mr. Scoggins goes a great deal of the credit for making the Krupp and Tuffly Shoe Store the wonderful success that it was, and ranking it as one of the leading retailing establishments in the South. Under his management a steady yearly growth was manifested, and the business developed along progressive lines, keeping pace with the growth of the city.

Mr. Scoggins was married at New Orleans, Louisiana, the sixth of May, 1889, to Miss Sarah Duggan, daughter of William Duggan, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who came to the United States at the age of twelve years. His death occurred when his daughter, Sarah, was a child of four years of age, at New Orleans. Her mother, who before her marriage to Mr. Duggan was Miss Sarah Conroy, a native of Manchester, England, but reared in New Orleans. During the last twenty-five years of her life she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Scoggins, at Houston, her death occurring in that city on the eighth of September, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Scoggins lived for many years in the old Scoggins home, at 1502 LaBranch Street, a home that for many years was one of the most hospitable in Houston, entertaining within its walls some of the most prominent people of the day. Mrs. Scoggins was a true home-maker, delighting in making the home life of the family pleasant and comfortable.

Mr. and Mrs. Scoggins had a family of ten chil-

dren, and also reared two nieces, whom they adopted. These children are—Henry Carroll Scoggins, in the shoe business in Beaumont, who is married and has two children; Thomas Mann Scoggins, Jr., secretary of Krupp and Tuffly, and who is married and has two children; James Henry Scoggins, of Krupp and Tuffly, who is married; Ralph S. Scoggins, of Krupp and Tuffly, who is married and has two children; Robbie, wife of J. E. McHale; Robert Conroy, a graduate of Notre Dame College, a member of the law firm of Townsend and Scoggins, Columbus, Texas; Miss Mary Lee, who makes her home with her mother; Marie Louise, Sarah Duggan and George Walsh, all students in the Houston Schools. The nieces are Emma May, wife of W. V. Kennedy, and Sadie Louise, wife of W. T. Shannon.

Mr. Scoggins died at his home in Kerrville the eighteenth of January, 1921, his death a real loss to the life of his community. Mr. Scoggins was a member of the Catholic Church, held a very prominent position in the Knights of Columbus, and was an Elk. He was one of the best known men of his time, had friends in every walk of life, and his whole life was a succession of deeds that will live in the hearts of his fellow citizens for many years to come.



FREDERICK AUGUST GIESEKE, one of the real pioneers of the city of Houston, and veteran in the leather and shoe industry, was for years identified with history making events and closely associated with the men of his time who were directing and shaping the destinies of the young city. Mr. Gieseke took an important part in the development of the Houston of pre-war times, and was one of the outstanding men of that day. As one of the first dealers in shoes and leathers in this territory, he rendered a real service to the pioneers who had come to make their home here, and was widely known throughout this section.

Mr. Gieseke was born at Hanover, Germany, the twenty-first of August, 1826, and spent the usual boyhood in that city, receiving a good education in the schools of his native country. His mother died when he was in his teens and his eighteenth year found him on his way to the United States, eager for the opportunities this country had to offer. He landed at New Orleans, where he spent the ensuing year, then came on to Houston and engaged in the shoe and leather business until 1863. At the outset of the Civil War, Mr. Gieseke contracted to make shoes for the Southern Army, and to carry out this contract, returned to Hanover, Germany, to manufacture them. Before he could ship his first lot over, he was caught in the blockade, and as a consequence was not able to get a single shipment out of Germany. He remained in that country until 1868. He then returned to the United States, to New Orleans, where he remained four months.

Mr. Gieseke then returned to Houston and went in the wholesale leather and retail shoe business, the firm being known as the F. A. Gieseke Company. Several years after the organization of this business, his plant was destroyed by fire, and his entire business wiped out. He then organized a retail shoe business, known as F. A. Gieseke Company, which was changed years later to F. A. Gieseke and Sons, which he operated until 1895, in which year he re-



J. M. Leoggin

tired, at the age of sixty-nine, his death occurring two years later.

Mr. Gieseke was married in Germany, during his stay in that country at the time of the Civil War, to Miss Lena Kolshorn, a native of Hanover, Germany, the marriage occurring in 1865. Two children were born to the young couple during the time spent in Germany, both of these dying in infancy, at New Orleans, shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Gieseke came to America. On arriving at Houston, Mr. Gieseke built a fine old home, at 411 Capitol Avenue, where all the five children that were born in this country were born, and where his death occurred. In 1901, Mrs. Gieseke built a beautiful new home, at 2317 Main Street, where she resided until her death, August 7th, 1924, at the age of eighty-five years.

The five living children of Mr. and Mrs. Gieseke are, Frederick A., Junior, in the land business in Harris County, taking a prominent part in the agricultural development of this territory, and who is married to Miss Mary E. Parker, and has one child, Frances Sara; Herman Henry, a real estate man of Houston; William F., of Houston, who is married to Miss Ella Stearns; Miss Linda E. and Miss Valenda D., who with Mr. Herman H., reside in the 2317 Main Street residence.

Mr. Gieseke's memory is honored as that of one of the most venerable of Houston's pioneers, and as one of the real builders of the city. His entire life was devoted to constructive work for his community, and much that he did in a business way directly influenced the prosperity of his city. He was beloved by all who knew him and was one of the most admired and respected men of his time. His death occurred at his home, 411 Capitol Avenue, on the ninth day of January, 1897.



H. LYNE, pioneer oil man, driller, organizer and builder of earthen tanks, came to Houston in 1904 and is the president and general manager of the Texas Tool and Oil Corporation, which has to do with oil and kindred activities and marketing an improved fish tail bit attachment, and operating standard well cleaners, and also own inventions for preventing well blowing and catching fire. This firm has done a large business in the oil territory of Texas, and all of their tools and methods have proved to be entirely satisfactory to the oil fraternity of this state, as they are entirely safe in every way and further all the drilling activities of an oil field. Mr. Lyne began drilling water wells in the vicinity of Dallas in 1891, using at this time a rotary drill which was used in drilling oil wells in Corsicana in 1895. He also was engaged in teaming contracting in Dallas and while so engaged, repaired the reservoir walls at Turtle Creek. He learned the methods of constructing earthen walls for storage, worked with erection engineers in setting power plants and gained experience in setting up air and compression plants in oil fields, in the various places where he worked in order to get this experience. Mr. Lyne obtained his first oil experience at Spindle Top with the Sharp Well Company and later was with the Moonshine Company. Men in the Sharp Company owned stock in the Moonshine Company and the Texas Company owned one-third of the stock of the Moonshine. Through these companies, Mr. Lyne did work for the Texas Company at Sour Lake, and was superintendent of drilling of wells No. one, two

and three, called Texas 1-2-3. He worked for the Texas Company at Sour Lake from 1902 to 1904. He also built the first earthen storage tank at Sour Lake for the Moonshine Company and for the Texas Company at Batson. The Moonshine Company was finally absorbed by the Producers Company, which wound up at Spindle Top with land in fee and tools. At Humble, Mr. Lyne was field superintendent for the Moonshine and the Producers Company, and became vice president and general manager of the Producers Company in 1907 and remained with them until 1913, when the Texas Company absorbed this company. When Texas Company absorbed the Producers in 1913, Mr. Lyne became general superintendent of the South Texas Production Department, which position he held until January, 1921, when he resigned on account of ill health, after which he organized the present company—Texas Tool and Oil Corporation.

Mr. Lyne was born at Port Hudson, Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, May 14th, 1872, and came to Texas with his parents when two years of age. His father, W. H. Lyne, the oldest boy in the family, for several generations carried the same name, came to Texas and settled at Dallas in 1872, where he was first engaged in the cattle business and later in the merchandising business on a large scale. His education was obtained in the public schools of Dallas. Soon after leaving school, Mr. Lyne worked in machine shops and became an expert mechanic, and then became an assistant with Rotary Well Drilling machinery. Mr. Lyne has done much in the development of the South Texas oil fields, and is a student of Geology and has brought out some very valuable facts along this line that have been of great value to the oil fraternity. His theory as to the salt domes that are now being developed in South Texas, is that future development in the coast country will depend on locating the hidden domes, and this is accomplished by locating salt springs or salt in drilling wells. The salt dome theory was developed by W. B. Sharp, and not by Geologists as is generally believed.

Mr. Lyne was married in Dallas on January 26th, 1891, to Miss Viola Cullum, a native Texan and a daughter of W. H. Cullum, for many years deputy tax collector of Dallas County. Her grandfather came to Dallas in about the year 1866. They have seven children—W. H. Lyne, Jr., E. S. Lyne of Corpus Christi, a scout for The Seagraves Company; J. A. Lyne, with the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company; J. R. S. Lyne, a student at high school; Rhoda, now Mrs. Earl Bellamy of Corpus Christi; Maude, now Mrs. H. S. Moore of Houston, and Charles, attending the Houston public schools. Mr. Lyne is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in Blue Lodge No. 760 at Dallas, a Scottish Rite to the 18th degree at Houston, and a 32nd degree Scottish Rite at Galveston, a Shriner of Arabia Temple and a member of Washington Chapter No. 2, Ruthven Commandery No. 1. He is also a member of the Houston Club and the Mid Continent Oil and Gas Association. Mr. and Mrs. Lyne reside at 3419 Burlington Street, Houston. Mr. Lyne is interested in many of the financial and commercial industries of the city, and while all his activities center in the Texas Tool and Oil Corporation, he still owns Texas Company stock, and stock in various oil companies of the Southwest.



GUSTAV ADOLPH STERNENBERG, native of Houston, and for many years prominently identified with the business life here, took an important part in developing the lumber industry in this section. Mr. Sternenberg was interested in lumber in an extensive way, operating a large saw mill, and controlling a large acreage of forest lands. He had a talent for affairs, a keen judgment and skill in handling men, and in the accomplishment of large affairs, combined with a deep insight into all phases of the lumber industry, that contributed to his success in this line.

Mr. Sternenberg was born in Houston the twenty-sixth of August, 1869, at the old Sternenberg home at the corner of Dallas and Crawford Street. His father, J. A. Sternenberg, came to Houston from his native country of Germany in the early fifties. For a time after coming to Houston he worked as a furniture repairer, later becoming a millwright. He built many mills in this section, and gradually became interested in the saw mill business. He had a mill at Spring, Texas, and a steam mill at Beaumont. The firm name under which he operated was Olive & Sternenberg, later the Olive-Sternenberg Company, and still later the Olive-Sternenberg Lumber Company. Mr. Sternenberg owned much land in Hardin County, and was one of the veteran lumbermen and saw mill owners of the Lone Star State. His associations with this field of activity are recalled by the old-timers, who hold him in high esteem for his many practical and beneficial contributions to the industry. During the Civil War Mr. Sternenberg served as bandman throughout the conflict, returning to his home in Houston at the close of the war. His death occurred in Houston the second day of May, 1914. His wife, Mrs. Emilie Vogel Sternenberg, and the mother of Gustav Adolph Sternenberg, the subject of this sketch, was also a native of Germany, coming to the United States at an early age. She met Mr. Sternenberg in this state, and here they were married and spent the many happy years of their married life. She died June 18, 1923, at the age of eighty-one years.

Gustav Adolph Sternenberg was educated in the public schools of Houston, later attending college, after which he began his active business career. He first went to work for the railroad in Houston, after going to Chicago for a short time, during which he was also connected with railroad work. A little later he returned to his native city and began in the lumber business, where by close application to detail he had soon mastered all the intricacies of the industry. He located at Olive, Texas, where he began the operation of a saw mill.

Mr. Sternenberg gradually expanded his lumber activities and had interests in all its branches. In 1907 he returned to Houston to make his home, and expecting to retire. However, he continued very active, looking after his extensive properties in this city, and built the Sternenberg, a family hotel at 808 Walker Avenue, in 1908. This was his last business venture, his death occurring in April, 1908, just a few months prior to the completion of the hotel.

Mr. Sternenberg was married the ninth of June, 1897, to Miss Emma B. Sens, who, like Mr. Sternenberg, was born in Houston, and has always resided here with the exception of ten years at Olive. She

was the daughter of Andrew Sens, who came from his native home in Germany to the United States, at the age of nineteen years, and located at Houston, where he spent the rest of his life. Her mother, before her marriage was Miss Anna Bente, who came with her father to the United States at the age of thirteen and was reared in Houston.

Mr. Sternenberg was an honored member of the Masonic and Woodmen of the World orders, and a citizen of the highest type. His connection with the lumber industry in Texas was that of a pioneer, and he was instrumental in contributing to its advancement along progressive lines. He is regarded by lumbermen as one of the most distinguished of its members, and his death, which occurred the nineteenth of April, 1908, was a distinct loss to the community. As a citizen Mr. Sternenberg took a great interest in the welfare and progress of his city, contributing generously that Houston might develop every possible resource. He was benevolent, kindly toward all, and took a deep interest in his fellowmen, often lending the helping hand that made for success. He took a large part in shaping public opinion of his time, and his life stood for the highest achievement in his line of endeavor.



ALPHONSE STUDE.—In glancing over the pages of early Houston history many of the "old timers" will recall, more than a generation ago, the very unassuming, but genial personality of Alphonse Stude, proprietor of Stude's Bakery, which, for a generation, was an institution that was the center of much of the early social and political life of those pioneer days. Stude's Bakery was located in the business center of the old town, across the street from the market, and, in the genial and hospitable atmosphere of this establishment, many of the leading Houstonians of two-score years ago would meet to discuss politics and other problems of the hour, while they would sip their coffee and munch the sweets that were the products of the Stude Bakery, for, in this modest and unpretentious establishment, was the spirit of good-fellowship, which reflected the good will and genial hospitality of its proprietor, who was born in Houston and reared in the atmosphere of chivalry and hospitality, and reflected in his personality the finer qualities of good fellowship enshrined in the hearts of men. He knew intimately nearly every Houston politician, and every man in public life, for beneath his hospitable roof many a political campaign was planned and many a matter of great importance to the progress of the City was discussed. And, although he took an interest in all matters which would in any manner effect the community welfare, or the city's progress, his interest was always from an impersonal point of view, as he never entertained any dreams or ambitions for political preferment for himself.

Mr. Stude was by nature and temperament an out-of-door man. He was a king of sportsmen. Hunting and fishing were his favorite recreations. He was a member, and liberal supporter of nearly all of the hunting and fishing clubs of the early days. He was a crack marksman, and was extremely popular with the early-day sportsman. He knew where, and when, to go to bag the best game, and he knew where to angle for the best fish, and, in fact, was a living almanac on the subject of



G. A. Sternenberg



sportsmanship.

Mr. Stude was born in Houston, February 16th, 1856. His father, Henry Stude, was a native of Germany, who left the Fatherland during the insurrection of 1848 and came to America and located in Houston the following year. Henry Stude, being of a frugal nature, saved his earnings and invested extensively in Houston real estate, buying tracts of land in different parts of the city and surrounding territory. Upon the growth of the city much of this property, still in the Stude family, has become extremely valuable, and was the foundation of the extensive Stude interests. Henry Stude died in 1905 at a very advanced age. Since his death the Stude family have donated to the City of Houston a tract of twenty-one acres in the Northwest part of the city, known as the Stude Park. Alphonse Stude secured his education in the schools that were afforded at that time. This was in the reconstructive period after the Civil War, when opportunities for education were limited and luxuries were unknown. In 1879, when but twenty-three years of age, he established the Stude Bakery near the old market, which for a score of years became a popular rendezvous for the old Houstonians.

Mr. Stude was married January 20th, 1880, to Miss Louise Bertallot, a native of Houston. Her father, Adolph Bertallot, had located in Houston in the early forties. He served in the Confederate army throughout the War, after which he again located in Houston, remaining here until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Stude were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, Henry W., Emily N., Alphonse J., Louis S., M. Stokes and Henrietta, wife of Thomas F. Walsh.

Mr. Stude died October 16th, 1895, while still on the sunny side of life, not yet having reached the two-score mark. He had not passed, on life's pathway, the stone that marks the highest point, but still in the full vigor of manhood, imbued with the true Houston spirit, which he so typically personified, was called to his reward. Nearly every well-known Houstonian was numbered among his friends, and it can be truthfully said he was without a single enemy. His widow took charge of the bakery, which she managed efficiently, and successfully raised the family of children to manhood and womanhood, and although retired from business, she still maintains the beautiful family residence at 2210 Fannin Street, and holds a creditable place in the social and business life of the city.

SYLVANUS PETER SCHENBERGER, for more than two decades an influential citizen of Houston, was a pioneer oil operator and personally known to hundreds of the "old timers" in that industry. Mr. Schenberger was a developer of constructive vision, directing his operations in the Gulf Coast fields in such manner as to reflect credit upon himself. His farsightedness in matters pertaining to oil development was well known and he was always among the first to foresee the possibilities of a field and conduct his activities there with success to himself and his associates. His development projects carried him into the Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent fields.

Mr. Schenberger was born in Kirkwood, Warren County, Illinois, the son of Milton Garrison Schenberger, a native of Pennsylvania, and Susan Staley

Schenberger, also of that State, who removed later to Illinois, where they spent many years, and where their death occurred. Mr. Schenberger attended the schools of Illinois, taking both his preparatory and college work in that State. After leaving college he went to Clear Lake, Iowa, and went in the cafe business for a short while, later going to Council Grove, Kansas, where he operated a cafe for a decade. He disposed of his interests in Council Grove in 1882, coming to Galveston, Texas, where he also opened a cafe, which he managed until 1898, at which time he came to Houston. His first four years in Houston were spent in the furniture business, his store on Congress Avenue being one of the leading furniture establishments of that day. In 1902 he disposed of this interest and went to Beaumont as an independent oil operator, handling leases and production. He was thereafter active in oil development and was in all the fields in the Gulf Coast region, where he was well and favorably known. He was active in securing the first leases in the Batson field, as well as securing those in the Mansfield field in Louisiana. To him is given part of the credit for discovering these fields, and for being among the first operators in the Creighton, Louisiana, fields. In Oklahoma he was among the pioneers in the Glenn, Norris and Okmulgee fields, extending his operations into Kansas.

Mr. Schenberger was married the twenty-third of December, 1880, at Council Grove, Kansas, to Miss Cora May Perkins, a native of Kirkwood, Illinois, and one of Mr. Schenberger's childhood playmates and school mates, the romance having begun as a childhood affair and continued throughout the years. Mrs. Schenberger was the daughter of Samuel Dalton Perkins, a native of Farmington, Maine, who later removed to Illinois, and Mercy Simpson Knowles Perkins, who was born in Philadelphia and reared in Hampden, Maine. Both Mr. and Mrs. Perkins came to Houston in 1889, living in this city thereafter until their death.

Mr. and Mrs. Schenberger had an ideal married life and their home at 1920 Caroline was one of those delightful places in which it was a joy to visit, as well as live. They had one son, Clyde Sylvanus Schenberger, who, like his father, is an oil operator in the Gulf Coast fields, where he has a wide and favorable acquaintance. He is a member of Holland Lodge and a life member of Arabia Temple Shrine. His father, the subject of this sketch, was also an honored member of the Masonic Lodge, a Knight Templar Mason since 1861, and his membership was transferred from Council Grove, Kansas, to Holland Lodge No. 1, at Houston.

Mr. Schenberger died the seventeenth day of November, 1919, in Fort Worth, and was buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Houston. He was not only one of the most successful of the individual operators, and a creditable member of the oil fraternity, but was one of the most progressive business men of the city. A man of high intellectual attainments and sterling character, there was ever associated with his name an integrity that was one of his most cherished assets. He made friends easily, being of a genial nature, and to these friendship he was always true, and ready at any time to go out of his way to do a favor or a kindness. His death was deeply felt by these friends, as well as his business associates, and he will be remembered for many years to come for his many likable attributes.



FREDERICK WILLIAM HEITMANN. In relating the progress of Houston from a primitive village on the banks of the bayou to the city of today, the name of Frederick William Heitmann plays a most prominent part. To the pioneers of those by-gone days who faced hardships and discomforts to pave the way for the later generations, too much homage cannot be paid, and to none of these pioneers goes more credit than to Frederick W. Heitmann.

Frederick William Heitmann was born in Potsdam, near Berlin, Germany, on the fifth day of June, 1828, the son of Henry and Caroline Heitmann. At the age of nineteen young Heitmann, in company with his brother, Carl, came to America. After a period of three years spent in New York City learning the language and the ways of this country, he made a trip to Texas, and liking the country decided to locate in Houston, which at this time was in its infancy. He soon secured employment as a clerk in a store kept by Alexander Simon, where he remained for a period of three years. During this time by carefully saving his earnings he was able to go into business in a small way, choosing the cotton business as his first venture. He remained in this business with good success until the opening of the war. At this time, the cotton business, as well as all others, went to pieces and Mr. Heitmann filled in the troublous years from 1861 to 1865 doing whatever came to hand, part of the time filling small local offices, and part of the time being occupied with private pursuits. After the close of the war Mr. Heitmann again engaged in the cotton business, continuing in this line until going into the hardware business. Mr. Heitmann was one of the first to engage in the hardware business in Houston, and from a small beginning Mr. Heitmann saw his business grow to one of the largest in the city, and the splendid business of F. W. Heitmann Company stands today as a monument to the ideals and dreams of a man who had the business ability to make his dreams come true.

Frederick William Heitmann was married in Houston, March 26th, 1856, to Miss Mary Mathilde Erhard, a native of Plainfield, New Jersey, who came to Houston in 1839 with her parents, Peter Erhard and Therese Barbara Erhard. She was a sister to Captain Peter H. Erhard (deceased), a prominent cotton man of Galveston, who served as captain in the Civil War. Captain Erhard was married to Agnes Frederick, daughter of Julius Frederick, with whom Captain Erhard was in the cotton business. Mr. and Mrs. Heitmann had three children, Therese Caroline, wife of Edward Lorenzen (deceased), who was a prominent and successful business man of Houston; Frederick A. Heitmann and Peter, who died at the age of eleven. After the death of Frederick William Heitmann the business was successfully carried on by the family, Mrs. Edward Lorenzen serving as active vice president and the son, Frederick A. Heitmann, as president.

On October 3rd, 1889, Frederick William Heitmann passed away, but his good deeds, high ideals and his sturdy faith in the future of his city will go on forever.



EDWARD LORENZEN—In the history of the Houston of the seventies, the name of Edward Lorenzen stands out preeminently as one of the most public spirited citizens

of that time that called for the best that was in every man. Closely associated as he was with the history making events of that time, he took a prominent part in directing and shaping the destinies of the young city, and was a leader in every activity for the betterment of the community. Mr. Lorenzen was that rare type of public spirited men whose private interests were but another means of serving his community, and he was never too tired, never too busy, to answer any call that was made upon him. The brief period that he was identified with the progress of the day, a period cut short in his early manhood, left its imprint on the life of the growing community, and the name of Edward Lorenzen has ever stood for love of city and his fellowmen.

Edward Lorenzen was born in Germany, the twenty-second of May, 1846. He came to the United States at the age of twenty-one years, going to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1869, then to New York City, where he spent one year, and in 1872, came to Houston. Almost one of his first acts after arriving in this city was to establish one of the first furniture stores to be opened here. This business he continued to operate for the five years before his death. Familiar with the soundest principles of business operation and enjoying the absolute confidence of the public, he met with an assured prosperity, his influence greatly affecting the industry of his city. Notwithstanding his close application to business, he took a deep interest in all that affected the welfare and development of the community.

Mr. Lorenzen was married at Houston, the fourteenth of December, 1875, to Miss Therese Caroline Heitmann, daughter of F. W. Heitmann, pioneer hardware man of this city. Mr. Heitmann was one of the real builders of the city, much that he did in a business way directly influencing the prosperity of the community. He was active in all civic affairs, a generous contributor to every worthy cause, and always ready to lend a helping hand, whether to a business associate, or friend, or one who appealed to him without even a claim to his interest. The firm of F. W. Heitmann, Inc., which he established early in the history of the city, grew as the young city grew, keeping pace with the prosperity of the surrounding territory, and became an integral part of the community life. Mr. Heitmann continued the operation of this establishment until his death, each year finding the business keeping pace with the growth of the city. After his death the operation of the business was continued by his family, his daughter, Mrs. Edward Lorenzen, taking an active part in the management of the firm, and serving as active vice president; a son, F. A., is president.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen had two children, Mathilde, wife of L. G. Hester, well known business man of Houston, and who has two children, Maud Gray and Fred W. Hester; and Hortense L. Renn, also of Houston, and who has four children: Philip, Robert, W. B., Junior, and Mary Catherine.

Mr. Lorenzen died at his home in Houston, following a brief illness that began during the big storm of 1877, his death occurring on the twelfth of December, 1877. A young man, just thirty-one at the time of his death, his career held unusual promise, and he had already won many distinctions in the business world.



F. W. HEITMANN



MRS. F. W. HEITMANN





JAMES C. KELSO. For many years James C. Kelso, pioneer of Galveston, was not only a factor in the industrial world, building up a large and successful enterprise, but was active in every line of civic endeavor, giving his support and enthusiasm to every movement that would benefit Galveston. Mr. Kelso was one of those rare individuals, safe, sane and sensible, whose coolness may be counted upon in any emergency, and the soundness of whose judgment could be relied upon. A man of the self-made type, of sterling integrity, he had a genius for handling large undertakings. An executive of real ability, Mr. Kelso was familiar with every phase of his great contracting and construction business, and few men in an executive capacity have his practical knowledge of the operation of their business. Further, he knew men, and although he employed hundreds of men on his various construction jobs, it was a rare thing that he had trouble with them.

James C. Kelso was born at Galveston, the eleventh of April, 1870, the son of M. C. and Kathryn Kelso. He was educated in Galveston, attending private schools, and held various positions until 1895, when he went in the teaming and contracting business. Mr. Kelso was very successful in this field, and soon had all that he could do, his business growing rapidly, and in the course of several years becoming one of the largest in Galveston. Then came the storm of 1900, wiping out completely the business which Mr. Kelso had established, and leaving him, as it did so many others, penniless. But the indomitable spirit that had enabled Mr. Kelso to build up his first success prevailed, and a few months after the storm he re-established the business, and again in a short period of time had built it up until it was one of the largest teaming and contracting businesses here. During the ensuing years Mr. Kelso handled many paving and road building contracts, contracts for sidewalk laying and teaming contracts, both in Galveston and Houston, and other towns of this section. He built the sidewalks and the beach boulevard, handled the paving contracts on many miles of paving in Galveston, and did much of the important work in this line here, remaining active in this business until his death. At the time of his death Mr. Kelso was working on a gravel road job at Victoria, a four hundred thousand dollar job, which Mrs. Kelso took over and finished, proving herself a business woman of unusual capability, for she not only completed the contract in a manner reflecting much credit on herself as to workmanship, but made money on it. After Mrs. Kelso finished the Victoria job she took her brother-in-law, W. A. Kelso, as a partner, and continued the business until 1917, when she sold out to him. During the time she operated the business she handled many important contracts, included in which was the paving of the Galveston causeway.

Mr. Kelso was married at Galveston in 1891, to Miss Maggie O'Mara, the daughter of Arthur O'Mara, for many years in city employ at Galveston, and Emily O'Mara. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso had a family of five children, Mrs. J. Kenney, James C. Kelso, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Hunter, Harry B. and Roy, who at the age of four was drowned in the 1900 storm. Since Mr. Kelso's death Mrs. Kelso has continued to reside at 1328 M $\frac{1}{2}$ Street, the family home for a

number of years. Mrs. Kelso is not only a woman of social and home making graces, but is a business woman of real ability. Throughout her husband's lifetime she took a deep interest, aiding him in every way to build up the business success that he did, encouraging him in all his plans, and thus becoming familiar with his business aims and ideals. When his death, on the eleventh of October, 1912, came, she was ready to take his place at the head of his business and fulfill the contracts he had made. She has also made real estate investments at Galveston, and owns some ten good residences, from which she receives a good income from the rents.

Mr. Kelso was that type of patriotic and public spirited citizen who is always ready to help in any way possible where the welfare of the public is concerned, and while he was primarily a business man, few men have done more to insure the prosperity of Galveston, and he will always hold a place of honor on the list of the builders of this city.



FRANK Y. LOW, while a resident of Port Arthur for only a few years, yet left the imprint of his well lived life on the commercial, industrial and social activities of the city. As the founder, president and general manager of the People's Gas Company, Inc., he gave his best efforts for the good of his community. His ambition was to devote all surplus earnings of the company to improve and extend the property over the entire city, and to this end he devoted his life.

Mr. Low was born at Taylorsville, Illinois, on October 18th, 1876. His father, Samuel A. Low, also a native of Illinois, was a well known business man of that state. Mr. Low's education was obtained at the Chicago high school and the Armour Institute of Technology, where he was a student in electrical engineering. Soon after leaving college Mr. Low began his business career as an electrical engineer, and worked in practically every portion of the United States, following principally the construction and operation of public utilities. In his travels throughout the country Mr. Low looked for a permanent location and picked Port Arthur as the city with a great future. Along with his interests in the People's Gas Company he was president and general manager of the Arkansas and Missouri Power Company, with offices at Blytheville, Arkansas, and on May 1st, 1924, he purchased the Missouri Power Company, with headquarters at St. Genevieve, Missouri.

Mr. Low was married at Davenport, Iowa, on March 17th, 1905, to Miss Elizabeth M. Dueser, a native of Iowa and a member of a well known family of that state. They had two sons, Frank Dean Low, thirteen years of age, and Frederick Stewart, deceased. He was a member of the Armour Tech chapter of Phi Kappa Sigma and of various civic and social organizations. Mrs. Low resides in Port Arthur, where she is active in the community affairs, women's clubs and the Episcopal Church.

On April 13th, 1925, Frank Y. Low passed away. Upon his death Port Arthur lost one of its most public spirited citizens, one who had worked for the advancement of the city with untiring zeal, one who always saw the bright side of any question and one who had unbounded faith in its growth and development.



HERESE C. HEITMANN LORENZEN is a member of one of the oldest Texas families, her father, Frederick William Heitmann having come to Texas and located in Houston in the early fifties. For a time he worked in a mercantile establishment, later going into the cotton business, which he continued for a number of years. He later went into the hardware business, establishing the F. W. Heitmann Company, which has since grown to be one of the leading hardware establishments in South Texas. He died on October 3rd, 1889. Mrs. Lorenzen's mother was also a pioneer Texan. Her maiden name was Mary Mathilde Erhard, whose parents, Peter and Therese Barbara Erhard, came to Houston in 1839. She was a sister of Captain Peter H. Erhard (deceased), a prominent cotton man of Galveston who served as a captain in the Civil War. She was a society belle of those pioneer days of Houston, and was acquainted with Sam Houston and many of those pioneer citizens whose names have figured so prominently in Texas history. She was married to Frederick William Heitmann, March 26th, 1856. There were three children, Frederick A., now a prominent business man of Houston; Peter, who died at the age of eleven, and Therese Caroline, the subject of this sketch, who later married Edward Lorenzen, deceased.

Mrs. Lorenzen has made her home in Houston all her life, and has a wide circle of acquaintances, particularly among the old pioneers. She owns extensive interests in Houston business property, and has a merited place in the chronicles of Houston history. The old family home at 1116 Dallas Avenue, where she resides, which when it was built was one of the finest residences of the city, is fast being swallowed up by the Houston skyscrapers, which are encroaching upon that section, but she prefers the old familiar surroundings to the more exclusive residential districts.



RS. EDGAR ODELL LOVETT has had an active part in the educational, art and music circles of Houston since coming to this city nearly a score of years ago with her husband, Dr. Lovett, president of Rice Institute. She has been a leader and ardent worker in behalf of greater art culture in her adopted city, and has been a leader in many of the society and club activities in which the women of Houston are interested, and a brief account of her career is well deserving of a place in the chronicling of Houstonians who accomplish things worth while.

Mrs. Lovett is a descendant of an old and honored American family. Her maiden name was Mary Ellen Hale. She was born at Mayfield, Kentucky. Her parents were Col. Henry S. Hale and Virginia Adelaide (Gregory) Hale. Her father, Col. Hale, was a native of Kentucky, born May 4th, 1836. He served on the staff of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest in the Seventh Kentucky Regiment, was wounded and left for dead on the Harrisburg battle field, but a comrade rescued him and he recovered and returned to his command. Col. Hale, after the war, became very prominent in both social and political activities in Kentucky. He was the founder of the First National Bank of Mayfield, and was its president for a great many years. He was also president of the Woolen Mills in Mayfield, Kentucky. He

served as State senator in the Kentucky legislature from 1871 to 1875, and was state treasurer of Kentucky from 1890 to 1896. They were leaders in social as well as business affairs in Kentucky, and Col. Hale contributed freely to charitable institutions and the Christian Church, of which he was a devout member. The Hale mansion, typical of the architecture of the old South, was the center of many enjoyable social gatherings, for Col. Hale was the true type of that grand old chivalry and gallantry of which the Southern colonels are so well known. Col. Hale died July 24th, 1922. Mrs. Lovett's mother, Virginia Adelaide Gregory, was a native of Mississippi, born in 1843. She was a finely educated woman, a graduate of the first woman's college in the South, which was located at Columbus, Mississippi. Her father, Henry Gregory, was a well known planter of Mississippi, who came to the South from Cooperstown, New York, in the early thirties. Her mother was Eliza Bell, whose parents, James and Ellen (Kennedy) Bell, were natives of Ireland, she having come to America in 1820.

Mrs. Lovett received her academic education in West Kentucky College at Mayfield, and while attending college she met Dr. Lovett, and a romance began, which culminated in her marriage to Dr. Lovett, who was a former teacher of mathematics in that institution. Mrs. Lovett became highly educated in arts and is an accomplished musician, having specialized in piano and voice. Since coming to Houston she has been actively interested in the development of this city as an art center. She became a member of the board of directors of the Houston Art League in 1914, and with the exception of two years has been on this board continuously since that day. The name of this league has since been changed to the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, of which she is at present serving as a member of its board of trustees.

Mrs. Lovett is a real connoisseur of art. She has traveled extensively abroad, and is thoroughly familiar with the masterpieces of art, and all the famous galleries and museums in the art centers of Europe. During 1908 and 1909 she toured the world with her husband, when Dr. Lovett made this journey to study educational institutions, architecturally and otherwise to better qualify himself for the building of Rice Institute, of which he had become president. Mrs. Lovett has made a number of more recent trips abroad. She accompanied her daughter, Adelaide, while a student at the University of Paris, and more recently spent several months in the European art centers.

Mrs. Lovett is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, is eligible for the Daughters of the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, her direct ancestors having borne arms in both of these wars. Although taking a very prominent part in women's activities, Mrs. Lovett has not been neglectful of her domestic duties. Much of her life has been spent in rearing and educating her three children, whose names are mentioned in a previous article. Mrs. Lovett has a very engaging personality; she impresses one as a person who has a real purpose in life, with the will to accomplish that purpose, and her greatest ambition is to gather and perpetuate the beautiful things of life and to inspire more people to learn and love the beautiful.



Therese C. Lorenzen





JOHN FRANKLIN KESSLER—Among the pioneers and builders of Houston there are few names that stand higher than that of John Franklin Kessler, who came to this city in 1875, when Houston was just emerging from the confusion of the reconstruction period, and was thereafter a leader in civic and commercial affairs. Mr. Kessler gave many years from a busy life for the advancement of his home community and in the prosperity of the city, which has been so closely allied with his own prosperity, he found his greatest delight. He occupied a high place in the business world of his time and was considered one of those merchants who make their influence felt in many ways. He encouraged higher business standards, fair competition, as a medium of business building and civic advancement, and was one of the first merchants of his city to take this stand. To him Houston represented more than a place to make a living, it was his home, a city with a future, and he stood ready at all times to make it a city that all would be proud to claim as a home. The association of his name with all movements for the advancement of his community, and his active support of such activities, places his name among the real builders of the city, and Houston today is proud to accord to him this honor.

John Franklin Kessler was a native Texan, his birthplace being in Colorado County, where he was born the thirty-first of July, 1850. His father, Charles Kessler, came to Texas in 1837, locating first in Houston and later in Alleytown, Colorado County, where for many years he had a large vineyard and became well known as a wine maker. His mother, before her marriage, Miss Hannah Blasey, was a native of Philadelphia. Mr. Kessler attended school at Columbus in Colorado County, and later in Houston. After leaving school he spent several years with his father, near Columbus. In 1875 he came to Houston, establishing a business of his own, in a small way. The grocery store which he opened in that year, at 1801 Houston Avenue, at the corner of Crockett Street, he continued to occupy for the ensuing thirty years, gradually growing and expanding, as the rapidly growing city and an ever increasing patronage demanded. At the time of his retirement in 1912, this store was one of the leading grocery establishments in the city, and had made him quite a fortune.

Mr. Kessler was married in Alleytown, the twenty-eighth of July, 1872, to Miss Annie Kaufman, a native of Germany, who came to the United States as a child to make her home with her aunt in Colorado County. Mr. and Mrs. Kessler had one child, a daughter, Emma, wife of T. K. Dixon, prominent business man and banker of Houston, and who has one child, a son, T. K., Junior, a graduate of the Houston High School and a student at Rice Institute.

Shortly after his retirement, in 1912, Mr. Kessler built a fine new home at 3602 Main Street, where his death occurred nearly a decade later, November 25th, 1921, and where his widow now resides. He was seventy-one years old at the time of his death, and of this sturdy pioneer it may well be said that these were years well spent. His duties as a citizen he took seriously, and gave as freely as he received that Houston might achieve greatness. He took an active interest in Houston's political

affairs and served for two terms as alderman. In his declining years it gave him much pleasure to go about the city, so familiar to him, yet so different from the Houston he had come to almost half a century before, when it was a little town of log cabins and huts, and feel that in this great growth and prosperity he had taken a part. The memory of his life, so closely associated with the progress of Houston, is today an inspiration to many of the young men of the city, and suggestive of the achievement possible for a business man who holds to his ideals.



CHARLES WILLIAM DOERING. The name of Charles William Doering has many tributes in the railroad world, wherein he served with distinction for more than four decades as a mechanical draftsman and during this time became widely known for his many suggestions and improvements in equipment. Mr. Doering, after receiving excellent training in his vocation, kept apace with modern developments, constantly studying and equipping himself for a place of leadership in his chosen career, and much of the equipment in use by the railroads of today bears evidence of his influence. Machinery and rolling stock designed by him was considered by experts to be of excellence and he was regarded as one of the foremost draftsmen in the country.

Charles William Doering was born at Berlin, Germany, in 1846 and spent his boyhood in his native country, attending the schools there and taking special courses in mechanical draftsmanship wherein he displayed marked ability. In 1869 he came to the United States, first arriving in New York and in 1870 coming to Houston. He went with the Houston and Texas Central Railroad shortly after his arrival in the city, as mechanical draftsman, a position he held until his death.

Mr. Doering was married at Houston, to Miss Helene Carstens, also a native of Germany, who came to the United States as a young girl in company with an aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Doering made their home at Houston throughout an ideal married life and had a family of seven children, five of whom are living. These children are, Miss Paula C. Doering, a school teacher in the Houston schools; Charles A. Doering, chief clerk of the street and bridge department of the city of Houston; Frances, wife of J. H. Suessmuth of Houston, and who has two children, Frances and Albert; Eleonore F. Doering and Miss Bertha L. Doering, a graduate of the University of Texas, 1909, with the B. A. degree and now a teacher in the Central High School of Houston. Mrs. Doering makes her home at 2904 Milam Street, those of her children who are not married residing with her.

Mr. Doering died at Houston the ninth of September, 1910, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a man who by his steadfastness of purpose, integrity and clear thinking made himself indispensable in his profession, devoting his time to perfecting improvements that would benefit the entire railroad world, and won the highest regard and admiration of his associates. His death was the cause of a deep regret among his friends and a distinct loss to the railroad business.

ROBERT E. PAINE, pioneer Houston citizen, has been a resident of Houston for nearly five decades, during that time taking an active part in building the city, and identifying himself with many business enterprises of importance. Mr. Paine came to Houston in 1878, three years later, in 1881, going into the hide and wool business, and was one of the organizers of the John Finnigan Company, Incorporated, one of the oldest firms in the Lone Star State engaged in this business. In 1924 Mr. Paine with Mr. E. W. Gruendler organized the Finnigan Hide Company, and is liquidating the John Finnigan Company. The company offices are located at 804½ Commerce Avenue. The officers are: Mr. R. E. Paine, president; Mr. E. W. Gruendler, vice president, and Mr. L. C. Shannon, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Paine is vice president of the Houston Land and Trust Company, president of the Houston Packing Company, president of the John Finnigan Company and vice president of the Standard Rice Company and the Houston Rice Company. The Houston Land and Trust Company is the oldest and largest trust company in Houston. The Houston Packing Company are slaughterers of cattle and hogs and wholesale dealers in dressed meats and packing house products, lard and oil refiners and manufacturers of vegetable shortening, also ice, with office and plant on the banks of Buffalo Bayou, north end of North Roberts Street. The Standard Rice Company is the largest company of its kind, and handles about one-eighth of the entire rice crop of the United States. Besides the large Houston establishment, it has mills at Stuttgart, Arkansas, Crowley, Louisiana, and Memphis, Tennessee, with Eastern sales offices in New York and Philadelphia. The combined capacity of the four mills runs upward of ten thousand bags daily. Mr. Paine is also financially interested in other firms and corporations in the city. He has taken keen interest in civic activities, and in a business way has done much to further progress, investing in business enterprises that have contributed to the developing of Houston as the metropolis of the Southwest.

Mr. Paine was born in Onondaga County, New York, in 1856, son of Robert and Susan Duncan Paine. He was educated in the public schools of his native county. Coming to Houston in 1878 he was with R. B. Baer, wholesale grocer, for two and one-half years before starting in business.

Mr. Paine was married in Houston in 1883 to Miss Minnette E. Hyde, a native of Maryland. Mrs. Paine died April 15th, 1925. There are four children, Mrs. A. L. Hamilton, Mrs. David Daly, Robert E. Paine, Jr. and Miss Minnette Paine. The Paine residence is located at 1505 McKinney Avenue.

Mr. Paine is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the River Oaks Country Club and fraternally is an Elk. In the growth and development of Houston, Robert E. Paine has played an important part, and is numbered among the honored and loyal citizens of the community.



MRS. ROBERT EDWARD PAINE; no history of Houston would be complete without an appropriate account of the life and activities of Mrs. Robert Edward Paine, who for more than two score years was associated with the city's development, and the story of her life work and activities form an interesting page in the me-

moirs of Houstonians whose lives were spent in constructive service.

Her most potent influence was with those of the Catholic faith, among whom she was identified as a leader in nearly every charitable, educational, religious or social organization. Her activities, however, were not limited to Catholic organizations, but she was interested in every form of civic and social development in which women were identified.

Mrs. Paine was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 8th, 1860. Her maiden name was Minnette Ellen Hyde. Her parents were Joseph and Ellen Noland Hyde. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate Army and died from sickness contracted in the Civil War. Mrs. Paine was educated by the Sisters of Notre Dame at the convent of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore. After graduation she came with her widowed mother to Houston, Texas, to join her brother, John Hyde, who had preceded them and was engaged in business in Houston.

This was in 1880, when Houston was but a little city, with small buildings and unimproved streets. She met and married Robert E. Paine shortly after her arrival in Houston. Mr. Paine was a native of New York, had come to Houston three years previous and at that time was engaged in the hide and wool business, but who has since been a very prominent figure in the business world of South Texas, and identified with many industrial and commercial enterprises.

Mrs. Paine, although ever active in the women's organizations, was not neglectful of her domestic duties. She was the mother of six children, Edith May, now Mrs. Arthur Hamilton of Houston; Gertrude Hyde, now Mrs. David Daly, formerly of Houston, but now associated with Stone and Webster at Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Robert E. Paine, Jr., who is engaged in the rice industry at Webster, Texas; Harry and Loreta, deceased, and Minnette Ellen, who resides at the old family home.

Mrs. Paine was a woman of unusual refinement, highly educated and intensely interested in everything that was for the benefit of Houston. She took a special interest in the affairs of young people. She was a charter member of the Newman Circle, a Catholic organization. She was president of the Altar Society of the Annunciation Church. She was a prominent figure in many other social and educational organizations and at the time of her death was president of the Catholic Women's Club.

Mrs. Paine had an exceedingly youthful and buoyant spirit, was a real pal to her children, played with them and their friends and enjoyed their youthful pastimes, formulated their ideals and took a lively interest in their social and personal affairs up to the last. Upon her death, April 15th, 1925, Houston lost one of her most widely known and distinguished citizens and the young people a most beloved associate and friend.

She had a sympathetic heart, with a soul filled with sunshine, which radiated the warmth of kindness to all who knew her, and the inspiration of her affable nature and cheerful personality up to the moment of her passing may well be expressed in the following quatrain:

With buoyant spirit, heart of youth,
Her task completed, hopes fulfilled,
Her life exemplified the truth:
God in our hearts His temples build.



R. C. Paine



Minnette Hyde Paine





E. DAVIS, for many years a leader in the cattle business in Harris County and familiar with every phase of this great industry, is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on questions concerning cattle matters, and his judgment is accepted generally by cattlemen throughout the Lone Star State. Mr. Davis has been in the cattle business all his life, first beginning in Houston in 1877, and since this time has had experience in every phase of the business, as cowpuncher, foreman of an outfit, buyer, seller, commission dealer, exporter and importer of cattle. His first commission business was in Galveston as salesman, from 1884 until 1889. In that year he began ranching in the lower part of Harris County, continuing there for several years. One of his biggest undertakings was the shipping of cattle to Cuba with S. E. and C. D. Allen. Before the Spanish War he had shipped ten thousand head of cattle to the Spaniards and after the Spanish War he shipped fifty thousand head of cattle to Cuba, under contract to restock the country. The firm name under which the cattle were shipped was Allen and Davis, contracting at Havana, Cuba, with Cevera and Company. In 1898 Mr. Davis established his residence at Harrisburg, remaining there a number of years. He then spent five years in Fort Worth, in the commission business, returning to Harrisburg where he has since lived, and engaged in various phases of the cattle business, principally the commission business and handling the inspection of cattle for a number of Houston banks. He has also been called upon to serve as public service commissioner of Harrisburg, Texas.

Mr. Davis was born in Brazoria County on his father's ranch, the third of July, 1863. His father, Joe Davis, came to Texas in 1849 and married into the Estes family and for many years was a rancher in this part of the state. Mr. Davis' great grandfather, on the maternal side, was Anderson Estes, who fought in the War of Independence and the Mexican War. As a boy, Mr. Davis grew up on the ranch, learning to ride as soon as he could sit in the saddle. He attended the public schools near his home, later entering Texas A. & M. College, where he attended from 1878 until 1879.

Mr. Davis was married at Galveston the sixteenth of October, 1884, to Miss Josephine Deats, daughter of W. S. Deats, a contractor, who built the old Market House in Houston, where the City Hall now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Davis make their home in Harrisburg, living at the corner of Elm and Medina Streets. They have three children, E. T. Davis, an engineer with the Harbor Commission, Edwin (Ted) Davis, in the milling business at Houston, and Mrs. V. G. Ross. Mr. Davis is a Knight of Pythias. Associated with the cattle industry from the earliest days, Mr. Davis has roped steers where Rice Institute now stands and seen mule teams on drags bogged down on Main Street. He has watched the progress of this industry and is qualified to speak on any questions concerning cattle. He finds that Brahma stock improves all stock as these cattle are good rustlers, thrifty and have no ticks. He has handled this strain for almost four decades, his partner, S. W. Allen, bringing the first Brahma bull and cow from the Indies and his father getting the first calf of record in Texas. Mr. Davis has had

many distinctions in the cattle business, shipping, as an experiment, the largest shipment of cattle in the United States, from the southern boundary of Mexico to Fort Worth. He is known to cowmen throughout the state and there are few gatherings of importance in the industry at which he is not present.



OSCAR N. WIEL, secretary of the Houston Exporters Association, Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, well known in the bagging and cotton circles of the state, came to Houston in 1907 as representative of the McFadden Company. In 1913 he established the O. N. Wiel and Company, of which he was the owner and which he conducted until he took over the duties of his present office. The Houston Exporters Association was incorporated and chartered in 1915, all stock being owned by members of the Houston Cotton Exchange. This association buys bagging for patching cotton bales and is a facility for shippers and exporters, and is so chartered that it can, when needed, handle any kind of wholesale or retail business.

Mr. Wiel was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1875, and came to Texas with his parents when ten years of age. His father, C. K. Wiel (now deceased), was a well known traveling salesman, who for many years traveled for a paper house with Waco headquarters. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Waco, after which he returned to the famous old school at Louisville, Kentucky, the Bryant and Stratton Business College, and graduated from this institution in 1892. At this college, Mr. Wiel acquired a knowledge of all branches of office business, which has been of great value to him in the years that have followed.

Mr. Wiel began his business career in a Waco cotton office as a stenographer when a mere boy, and in this office he gained an experience in the cotton business which he probably would not have secured in any other office. He was associated with the Bessonette Round Bale Company, which was the original patentees of the round bale. In 1893 he went with the McFadden Company, and was confidential inside man for them, coming to Houston for this company in 1907, and remained with them here until 1909. He was engaged in the cotton business for himself for many years before becoming secretary of the Houston Exporters Association.

Mr. Wiel was married in Houston on March 15th, 1910, to Miss Mamie Abersohn, a native of Manchester, Indiana, and a daughter of David Abersohn (deceased), a well known business man of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Wiel reside at 2106 La Branch Street. Mr. Wiel is a member of the Houston Cotton Exchange and for the past six years has been on the board of appeals of this organization. He is also a member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, and is active in this organization. Mr. Wiel is a member of the Temple Beth Israel Synagogue, and president of the Jewish Welfare Association, in which he is one of the most ardent workers among the entire membership. Mr. Wiel has great faith in the future of Houston and believes it is destined to be the largest port in the United States outside of New York City, and bases his prediction of the future on what has actually taken place here in the development of this port during the past few years.



MAJOR MICHAEL LOOSCAN. In the history of the early days of Houston, the name of Major Michael Looscan stands out as one of those stalwart and upstanding pioneers, who took an interest not alone in his own private affairs, but in the welfare of his community and fellowmen. As a lawyer and jurist, his standing in his profession was in proportion to his years of service, he occupied a high place in the confidence of the people, a faith he never betrayed. At various times he was called on to fill positions of public trust, and while in office he demonstrated his official and judicial ability and his devotion to the best interests of his community.

Major Looscan was born in Ireland, the twenty-fifth of September, 1838, at a small town called Caher, near Irishtown, County Mayo. His parents were Michael O'Looscan and Mary Walsh O'Looscan, the latter a descendent of the Brehan family, and were among the most successful small farmers of this region. It was a saying there that if Michael O'Looscan should plant a crop in the roadway it would flourish and grow, and this ability to do things and conquer over difficulties he passed on to his son. In his boyhood home, Major Looscan was accustomed to speak the Celtic language. Reared in the simple customs of the peasant farmer, he was sent to the neighboring school where he acquired a good common school education. In 1847 his country was swept by famine, and he witnessed some of the distress of this famine, but through the providence of his father, neither he nor his family experienced any of its sufferings.

On March 8th, 1855, he left Ireland. Arriving in this country his first work was on the Erie Canal, but in a short time he went to Utica, New York, where he was employed in a cotton mill, a few months later coming South, to Mobile, where he found employment on the Mobile Mercury, as press boy. Here he formed a taste for reading and study and began to dream of future greatness and prosperity. In 1858 he went to New Orleans and thence to Shreveport, on his way to Texas. A few months later found Major Looscan at Earpville, near where the present town of Longview stands, engaged as a school teacher and taking advantage of every opportunity for self advancement. A year later Judge M. H. Bonner, on a visit to that community, formed the young man's acquaintance and suggested that he make a lawyer of himself, offering his assistance toward this end. He remained a law student in the office of Judge Bonner in whose home he resided as a member of the family, until the outbreak of the Civil War, assiduously applying himself to study and laying the foundation for his brilliant career as a lawyer.

At the outbreak of the war Major Looscan was one of the first to enlist as a soldier, enlisting on the eighteenth of April, 1861, at Rusk, Cherokee County, as a private in company A., Peter Hardeman, captain, which became a part of the Second Regiment of Texas Mounted Riflemen, one of the two regiments authorized by the Constitutional Convention. From the day of his enlistment Major Looscan applied himself to the study of military tactics and the science of war and was shortly appointed acting adjutant of the battalion under command of Colonel John R. Baylor at Fort Bliss. Later as his battalion moved northward, toward Indian Territory, more

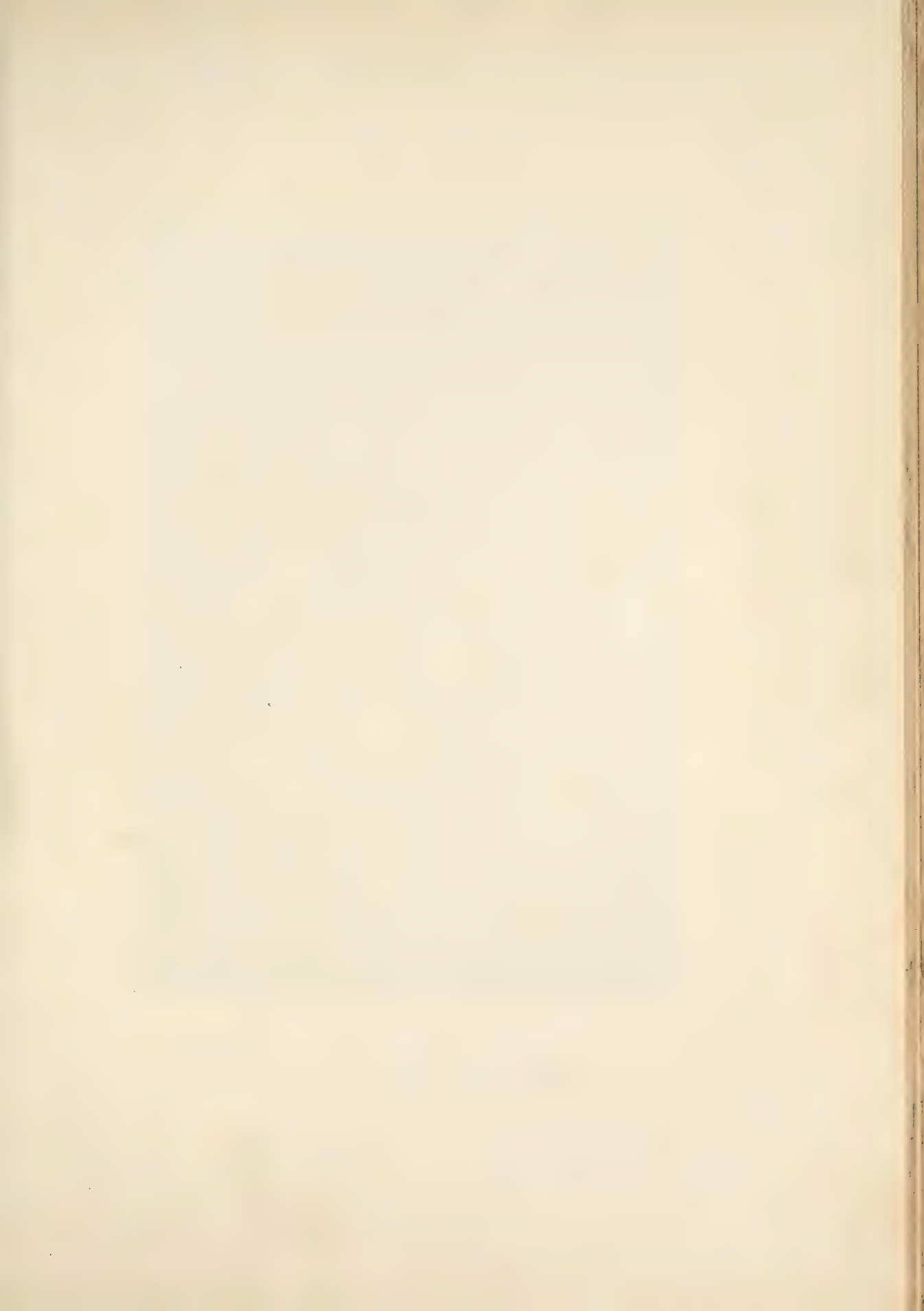
and more responsibility devolved upon him and he was given command of his regiment. Major Looscan, time and again proved himself a distinguished soldier, and his bravery was outstanding. In a general order issued by Major General Samuel Bell Maxey, headquarters at Houston, in 1865, Major Looscan's name is listed as acting inspector general.

After the troops were disbanded, nearly a month after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, he spent a short time in Colorado County, near Eagle Lake, and taught school there for a few months and from there to Lampasas County, where for a few months he taught school at the home of Dr. Robert McAnally of McAnally's Bend. In 1866 he had succeeded in saving two hundred dollars, and, having been admitted to the bar shortly before the outbreak of hostilities, decided to go to Houston and begin the practice of his profession. Judge William S. Oldham offered him desk space in his office and the young lawyer was launched on his career. Later, at the death of Judge Oldham, in 1868, he rented an office in the old Pillot Building, Congress and Fannin Streets, where he remained for many years. These first years, with the country undergoing the severe period of reconstruction, required persistence and optimism, but his name was becoming known as that of one of the most promising young men of the Bar.

In 1870 when the republican legislature created the office of county attorney, Major Looscan was elected to this office by the commissioners court, representing Harris County in various suits, and six years later was again elected to this office, this time by vote of the people. During the "Carpet Bag Period," Major Looscan distinguished himself by his integrity and his faithfulness to the duties of his office, and by his close adherence to this duty, saved to the citizens of Harris County hundreds of thousands of dollars. He continued to hold this office for ten years, always guarding the interests of the people with watchfulness and defending them with vigor. During this time political enemies tried unsuccessfully to defeat his nomination, the matter finally coming before the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, with a decision in his favor, but not until too late to secure his nomination in 1880.

Having made a large acquaintance and acquired a lucrative practice, and free from the interruptions incident to holding public office, he now applied himself assiduously to his private practice, greatly adding to the already favorable impression he had made. From this time on his progress was rapid, and while he did not again hold office he had a wide influence on much of the legislation of the day, and in political activities. He was instrumental in the election of Governor Hogg, at which time his opposition to the assumption of power by corporations was attracting wide attention. Governor Hogg offered him any position within his gift, which he declined, but later consented to serve on the board of managers of the Confederate Home, an office "of large honors but small emoluments." Soon after this, he refused the office of brigadier general of the State Militia, but accepted a commission as aide-de-camp on the governor's staff.

Major Looscan was a Christian of abounding faith, a true Southern gentleman, and a citizen of highest order. The prosperity of his State and fellowmen meant far more to him than his own prosperity, and





M. Roseau



Adèle B. Goossan.



he was a staunch advocate of every movement put forward to hasten the re-construction of the land he loved. The later years of his career, were characterized by this same adherence to high ideals, and he won to him friends by the hundreds. His death, which occurred the seventh of September, 1897, was not only a distinct loss to his city, but to the State as well, and was cause for sincere regret to those many who had known and come in contact with the man.

Major Looscan was married in Houston on September 13, 1881, to Miss Adele Lubbock Briscoe. She was born at Harrisburg, Harris County, Texas. Her parents were Andrew Briscoe, and Mary Jane Harris. Her father was prominent in the Texas Revolution and in the movements of the citizens which led up to it. Her grandfather was one of "The Old Three Hundred" of Austin's first colonists. He was the founder of Harrisburg and the town, as well as the County of Harris, was named in his honor.

The County of Briscoe was named in honor of Judge Andrew Briscoe, he having been a signer of the Declaration of Texas Independence, and a captain of regulars in the Battle of San Jacinto, and first chief justice of Harris County. Mrs. Looscan's family names are thus linked closely with the history of Texas.

Mrs. Looscan was educated at Miss Mary B. Browne's Young Ladies School at Houston. During her life she has been very active in the social and literary circles of Houston. She was one of the organizers and the first president of the Ladies Reading Club; and was one of the organizers and for nine years chairman of the executive board of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

She contributed three articles to "A Comprehensive History of Texas," edited by Dudley G. Wooten and published by W. G. Scarff, viz: "Noted Women, and Social Life in the Days of the Colonies, the Revolution and the Republic," "The Evolution of the Texas Flag" and "Tombs and Monuments Erected to Noted Texans." She was a charter member of the Texas State Historical Association and since 1915 has been president of this organization. Since the death of her husband in 1897, she has lived in her mother's home, on the same block with her own former home. Here are clustered many mementos, pictures of family homes in England and the other States, the old Harris Mansion at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the equally historic one of Texas, the Birdsall home of Western New York, and the first Briscoe home of Houston, tell the tale of pioneer life running through many generations.

Family portraits look down upon the old mahogany furniture and closets and chests hold in their keeping letters and documents which could many a tale unfold of personages who played an important part in the history of Texas.



HENRY HOLT LUMMIS—Houston can boast of no truer, more generous citizen than Henry Holt Lummis, who gave so largely of his time and means for the development of the resources of this section and took so prominent a part in the activities of his day. A lawyer of distinction and a keen student of civic conditions, he steadily advanced in that profession to a place among the foremost lawyers of his day. As a

business man he was a factor in the lumber industry, wherein his career had many distinctions, and he impressed himself on the commercial world of his city as a man of signal achievement. He knew the working side of the lumber business, and had at his command a world of information regarding the progress and development of this industry in the Lone Star State, using this knowledge to advantage in the management of his own and the Rice interests.

Mr. Lummis was born at Anderson, Texas, the seventh day of November, 1856. He was the son of that honored pioneer physician, Dr. Hiram Holt Lummis, who came to Texas, in 1855, to practice his profession at Anderson, where his death occurred shortly afterward. Dr. Holt was a native of Connecticut, and for many years a practitioner at Russellville, Kentucky, prior to coming to the Lone Star State. Mr. Lummis' mother, before her marriage Miss Ann Gilbert, was a native of Russellville. Mr. Lummis received his early education at Dr. Richard Malcolm Johnson's School for Boys, later going to Sewanee, Tenn., where he took the legal course and where he received the LL.B. degree in 1879. Mr. Lummis came direct to Houston and went with the legal firm of Hutchinson and Carington, as junior partner. After a number of years' practice, during which time he displayed remarkable natural aptitude for his profession, and built up a large clientele, Mr. Lummis retired from legal practice and turned his attention to the development of the lumber industry. He was for many years associated with his father-in-law, F. A. Rice, in the lumber business, and later took over the management of the Rice interests, looking after the estate until two years prior to his death, at which time he became an invalid.

Mr. Lummis was married the tenth of May, 1882, at Houston to Miss Minnie Rice. Her father, Frederick A. Rice, one of Houston's best known pioneers, was a native of Massachusetts, who settled in Houston in 1850. He was one of the builders of the first railroad to come to Houston, the Houston and Texas Central, and in many other ways contributed to the upbuilding of the city. His death occurred in 1901, at which time he was seventy-one years of age. Mr. Rice is honored today as one of the real founders of the city of Houston and his name is linked with the beginning of many things that laid the foundation of Houston today. Mrs. Lummis' mother was Caroline M. Baldwin, a daughter of Horace Baldwin, who was mayor of Houston during the days of the Republic, and who was a brother-in-law of A. C. Allen, one of the founders of the city. His family is of old revolutionary stock, of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, of Colonial days. His Great-grandfather Hall was one of those wounded at the Battle of Lexington, in 1775, despite which injury he lived to be one hundred and two years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Lummis had two children, Dr. Frederick Rice Lummis, prominent young physician of Houston, and Patty Hogg Rice Lummis, wife of Walter Bedford Sharp, well known oil man of Houston.

Mr. Lummis died at Houston, the sixth of May, 1906, after a period of two years of invalidism. His death was the cause of a sincere regret on the part of his many friends and associates and a distinct loss to the business world at Houston.

PHILIP R. CARSON during his lifetime was held in high esteem in Houston for his many activities connected with civic progress and development, his integrity as a business man, and his endearing qualities as an individual citizen. Mr. Carson was for many years prominently identified with commercial enterprises and was firmly established as a business man whose influence was felt in every walk of life. A vital factor in the mercantile world, he established and built up a wholesale grocery business which under his direction became one of the largest of such enterprises in the city.

Mr. Carson was a native of the State of Alabama, where he spent his early years. During his boyhood his mother and children came to Texas, locating at Houston, and in this city Mr. Carson received his education, attending the public schools here. His father, J. B. Carson, was killed in the last year of the Civil War. After leaving school Mr. Carson went to work with the William D. Cleveland Company, wholesale grocers, and while with that firm learned the wholesale grocery business from the ground up. Later he left this firm and went into business for himself, organizing the firm of Carson, Ellis & Company, wholesale grocers, a firm that was for many years a factor in the mercantile world here. Later this firm was reorganized and the name was changed to Carson, Sewall & Company, with Mr. Carson as the largest stockholder. He was active in the management of the business and a vital force in its success until his death, in 1906. Since Mr. Carson's death the firm has continued to hold the high place in the business world that was accorded it during his lifetime and is known today as Gordon-Sewall & Company.

Mr. Carson was married the sixteenth of June, 1897, to Miss Julia Baker, a native of Austin, Texas, and a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Boulds Baker. Her father, a native of Alabama, came to Texas before the Civil War and was thereafter one of the most prominent citizens of the Lone Star State, and one of those real Texans who played so important a part in moulding the state and laying a foundation for its present greatness. At one time he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, being defeated by a small majority. He spent many years in Washington, D. C., taking an active part in the interest of his state, and was well known in political circles there. He was also a cotton factor in Galveston for many years. Mrs. Baker, prior to her marriage, was Miss Ophelia Randle, a native of Georgia, but reared in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson made their home continuously in Houston, where they were honored members of various social and civic organizations. They had four sons, Robert Baker Carson, a graduate of Rice Institute; John Raymond Carson, now a student at the University of Virginia; Boulds Burnett Carson, a graduate of Princeton University, now a student of Oxford University, and Philip R. Carson, a student at Hills Preparatory School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Carson is a charming and cultured lady, who during the lifetime of Mr. Carson, was shielded from all business cares and responsibilities. In the passing away of her husband her duties were manifold in directing the family affairs and in the rearing of her four small boys.

Much credit is due her for the successful performance of these obligations. The family residence is at 3904 Brandt Street.

Mr. Carson was one of the most highly respected of Houston's citizens, and a man qualified by nature to assume a place of leadership in the business world. His integrity and business acumen were proverbial, and his friends found in him a man at all times true to his duty as he saw it, placing his honor above financial gain, and a citizen of the highest type. His death, which occurred at Kenosha, Wis., the thirteenth day of October, 1906, was a loss to the business world, and to his many friends drawn from every walk of life. He will long be remembered for his many benevolences, his charity toward his fellowman, and his untiring efforts in behalf of a greater Houston.

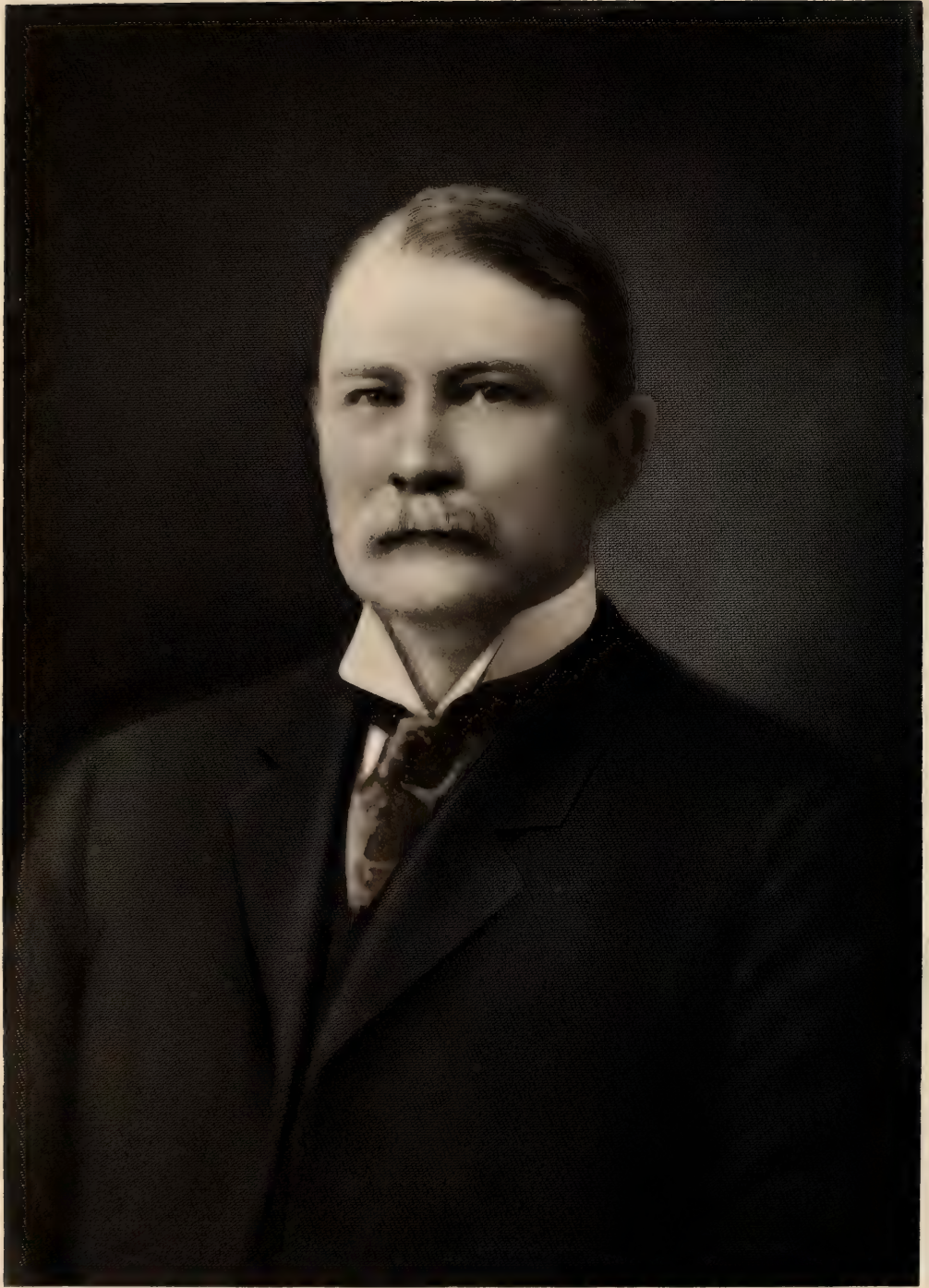


JOHN KING CARLISLE. In the history of the development of the Lone Star State, the name of John King Carlisle, pioneer of Washington County, holds prominent place and recalls many incidents of those days when the banks of the Brazos River were a part of the frontier of Texas. A man of determination and vision, Mr. Carlisle foresaw that the rich lands of Washington County represented a great farming territory and in investing in this land laid the foundation for the great fortune that he accumulated. A man of many interests, Mr. Carlisle took an active part in the development of this county and had banking and other interests in Brenham. He was one of the largest landowners in the state and at the time of his death owned, and had under intensive cultivation, over ten miles of farming land fronting on the Brazos River, comprising thousands of acres.

John King Carlisle was born at Louisburg, North Carolina, the twenty-first of January, 1845, son of Thomas Carlisle, a manufacturer and planter of North Carolina, in which state he made his home his entire life, and Sarah Sledge Carlisle, a native of Virginia. Mr. Carlisle attended the schools of his native state, taking special course in journalism and newspaper work and after finishing school he joined the Confederate army and remained during the Civil War. After the war he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and was employed in a bank. He then came to Texas, at the age of twenty-two, first going to Galveston, where he was for a time with a cotton and wholesale grocery house. He then came to Washington County, where he saw a great future for the ambitious young man, and started a small newspaper. He also began buying up land in the Brazos River bottom, adding from time to time a tract of desirable land to his holdings, until he had acquired many thousands of acres of fertile farming land. These farms represented more than a business; they became a hobby and Mr. Carlisle took an especially keen delight in going over his farm, noting improvements, planning the addition of new features, trying experiments along scientific lines, and his work as an agriculturist and farmer was of much importance in this section and throughout the United States.

Mr. Carlisle was married the sixth of December, 1893, to Miss Natalie Alston Taylor, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Taylor, a native of North Carolina, who came to Texas before the Civil War, prior to which time he made his home at San Antonio. During the war he served with distinction as a





Philip R. Carson.



Mrs. Philip Carson

colonel in the Confederate army and after the close of the conflict came to Houston. Here he became a newspaper correspondent for five eastern newspapers and was also on the local paper. Colonel Taylor was a great writer, the author of "Two Thousand Miles on Horseback in Texas," or the "Coming Empire" and other works, and his name will ever be accorded a place of honor in the list of famous authors of the Lone Star State. Mrs. Carlisle's mother, before her marriage Miss Alice Grainger, was a native of Houston and daughter of Charles Grainger, pioneer of the pioneers.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle spent much of their time on the Carlisle farms in Washington County, where they had many friends and where they reared a family of four children, Miss Zehrali, who is a graduate of Chapel Hill Female College; John Taylor Carlisle, a graduate of Texas A. & M. College; Miss Grace Carlisle, a graduate of the Houston high school, and Miss Natalie Carlisle, who is a student at Rice Institute. Since Mr. Carlisle's death, Mrs. Carlisle has made her home at Houston at 404 West Alabama Avenue.

Mr. Carlisle died the fifth of March, 1909. A man of sincere purpose, generous and public spirited, he was a leader in every advancement in his community, and always ready to contribute to any movement directed toward development and progress. One of the first to see the opportunities that Washington County offered, he had the vision and faith to face the future with assurance and established a record as an agriculturist. Yet he did not confine his efforts to this one phase of development but in every enterprise that made for growth, he gave the help that was often a turning point along the road to ultimate success and the entire citizenship of Washington County found in him a staunch advocate of progress and honors his memory as one of the real builders of this section.



H. (HENRY) KUHLMANN, JR., florist, one of the younger members of the business fraternity of Houston, is nevertheless well known and the name of Kuhlmann in the city is synonymous with flowers. Mr. Kuhlmann is president and owner of the Kuhlmann Floral Company, located at 1511 Main Street, which was established by his father, H. H. Kuhlmann, Sr., and incorporated in 1916. Mr. Kuhlmann has an old, established trade and enjoys a fine business both in Houston and in all parts of the State where he ships large quantities of flowers. He furnishes special flowers and decorations for weddings, and house decorations, both in cut flowers and potted plants, palms, ferns, etc., and also makes special funeral designs to order. Mr. Kuhlmann employs five people at his establishment, where he buys all flowers used and sold, and carries a large and complete stock. During the disastrous storm which visited Houston in 1915 the entire greenhouses of the Kuhlmann Floral Company were completely destroyed, with a loss of \$100,000.00.

A native Texan, Mr. Kuhlmann was born in Houston in 1894. His father, H. H. Kuhlmann, Sr., one of the leading florists of the State, was also born and reared in Houston. His mother was, before her marriage, Miss Mary Ellen Powers, a member of a well known Pennsylvania family. His education was obtained in the public and high schools

of Houston.

Mr. Kuhlmann has grown up in the atmosphere of the floral business. After leaving school, he entered the floral business with his father in Houston and in 1915 his father turned the business over to Mr. Kuhlmann and removed to Kerrville, where he operates large greenhouses. Since having charge of the Kuhlmann Floral Company, Mr. Kuhlmann has created much new business.

Mr. Kuhlmann was married in Houston in 1916 to Miss Mary Ellen Dunn, a daughter of Mrs. C. A. Dunn, a well known resident of Houston. They have two children, Henry H. Kuhlmann the third, five years of age, and William, aged three years. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhlmann reside at 1006 Missouri Avenue. In fraternal and social organizations Mr. Kuhlmann is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Kiwanis Club. He is looking forward to an era of great business prosperity in all lines, and expects Houston to become the greatest city in the Southwest.



H. WHISENANT for almost two decades has been identified with the funeral directing and embalming profession in the Lone Star State, for the past several years conducting one of the finest undertaking establishments in Houston. The Burgess-Whisenant Company, of which Mr. Whisenant is president and general manager, was incorporated in 1922, succeeding the C. J. Wright Company. Mr. Whisenant, since establishing the present organization, has made many improvements, materially building up the business and making a number of changes along progressive lines. One of the most important of these changes was the building of the new funeral home occupied by the Burgess-Whisenant Company, a fine stucco building, fifty by one hundred feet, with two floors. This home was opened in 1922 and features a chapel, perfectly appointed, where funerals are conducted, and the usual show rooms, embalming and morgue of the funeral directing establishment. Mr. Whisenant has three competent employees, operating a motor ambulance and having motor equipment for funerals. The new funeral home is located at 700 Bell Avenue, with the following men as officers, W. H. Whisenant, president; Charles Paggi, of Beaumont, vice president; and John H. Crooker, of Houston, vice president, and Thomas W. Hopkins, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Whisenant was born in Collin County, near McKinney, son of R. B. Whisenant, a native of Kentucky who moved to Collin County shortly after the close of the Civil War and for many years was a stockman but is now retired, and Harriete Coffey Whisenant, also a native of the Blue Grass State. Mr. Whisenant was educated in the public schools of Collin County, later attending Baylor University at Waco. He began in the undertaking business with the Hill Undertaking Company at Wichita Falls, where he spent one year, later going to Dallas, where for a decade he was connected with the undertaking establishments of the Weiland and Brewer Undertaking Companies. He spent four years in Fort Worth as assistant manager for the Fort Worth Undertaking Company, then coming to Houston to open his present business.

Mr. Whisenant is a member of the Salesmanship Club, the Conopus Club, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Dokies.



CHARLES REDMOND CUMMINGS. A history of the lumber industry of the Lone Star State would be incomplete without mention of the name of Charles Redmond Cummings, veteran lumberman, and for many years a leader in the development of the timber resources of the State. A resident of Houston since 1895 until his death, in 1917, this sturdy pioneer was a leader in the lumber industry, many of the well known lumbermen of today receiving their training under him, and learning from his vast store of knowledge, covering every phase of this industry. He took a keen interest in Houston, contributing materially to its early growth, and was highly esteemed and honored by his associates.

Charles Redmond Cummings was born at Port Huron, Michigan, the second day of November, 1860, son of R. S. Cummings, a native of Maine, and a lumberman all his life. His mother before her marriage was Miss Martha Shepard. Mr. Cummings was educated in the public schools of Chicago, later attending Allen Academy. After finishing his education he went to work with the Hatch-Holbrook Lumber Company, of Chicago, remaining with this firm until going into business for himself. From the beginning of his business career Mr. Cummings applied himself diligently to the operation of the various phases of the lumber business, and with his keen insight and close application to detail he soon mastered all the intricacies of the industry. Having thus acquired a practical knowledge of the lumbering business he determined to make this his life work, and with this in view came to Fort Smith, Arkansas, with his brother, and launched out for himself, buying standing timber, cutting it, and shipping it to the mills. In 1895 Mr. Cummings came to Houston, and began buying East Texas timber, for the first two years in association with his brother, until 1897, at which time he began operating alone, as the C. R. Cummings Company. In a short time his name was known throughout the lumber districts as that of a man of expert knowledge of the industry. His business was constantly expanding, and included lumber yards and mills in East Texas and Houston, as well as his interest in forest lands. He came South to lumber black walnut and when this was gone he turned to the Southern pine. He was among the first to send the latter product to the Faber pencil manufacturers in Europe and practically all of his business was in exports. This required frequent trips to Europe. Six months before his death, on February 17, 1917, Mr. Cummings retired from active business life.

Mr. Cummings was married in Chicago, in 1882, to Miss Gertrude H. Wilson, a native of Michigan, and the daughter of Henry Wilson, whose birthplace was in Wisconsin, and Marietta Newell, a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings had a family of four children, Hazel, wife of Dusten M. Filler; Newell, deceased; Helen, wife of J. M. Trahin, and who has one child, Helen Jeanette; and Robert C., a business man of Lufkin, Texas.

Mr. Cummings took an active interest in the various civic events of his time, and was one of the active promoters of all movements that had for their purpose the development of Houston. His part in the early growth of the city was no small one, and the success of many of the first civic movements were due in large part to his influence. Mr.

Cummings had not only a practical knowledge of the lumber industry, but a deep insight into the more technical details. It gave him great pleasure to go out of his way to help some promising young lumberworker, and he made possible the advancement of many of those working under him. Mr. Cummings was a member of the Houston Club, a charter member of the Houston Country Club, the Elks Lodge and the Houston Lumbermen's Club, where he was one of the most popular and honored members. He was a man of striking personality and distinguished bearing, and had those qualities of leadership that made him a favorite in any gathering.



RICHARD T. GIRAUD, for upwards of a quarter of a century identified with the business world at Houston, has recently entered the field of insurance, his former experience and wide acquaintance among Houston business men having proven a factor in his success. Mr. Giraud established the Giraud Insurance Agency, April 1, 1923. In March 1, 1924, Mrs. Adair Lockman came into the firm as a partner. In the short period since its organization a large business has been built up. The Giraud Insurance Agency has offices in the First National Bank Building, and handles a complete line of insurance, representing the old-line companies, including two casualty companies and four fire insurance companies, as follows: Law Union and Rock of London, England; Fire Insurance, International Underwriters of Republic Insurance Company of Texas, Allied Underwriters of the Union of Canton, American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, and the General Accident Corporation.

Richard T. Giraud was born at Houston, Texas, the twenty-seventh of October, 1877. His father, the late R. A. Giraud, was one of the most prominent of Houston's pioneer citizens, and was Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, from its organization until his death in October 19, 1896. He was active in all civic work at Houston. Richard T. Giraud obtained his education mostly in the parochial schools and later in the public schools at Houston, and as a boy of sixteen entered the business world, with the Henke-Pillot Grocery Company, remaining with that firm twenty-six years, twenty-four of which he was cashier and credit manager. In 1920 Mr. Giraud resigned his position with the Henke-Pillot firm, and for the ensuing year was with the Houston Construction Company at Houston, after which he spent two years with the Oliver-Cranston Grain Company, leaving that firm in March, 1923, to launch his present insurance business. A brother, Jas. A. Giraud, whose death occurred at Houston in February 15, 1923, was also prominent in the insurance business and for many years was head of the Kirkland Insurance Company.

Mr. Giraud was married at Houston the twenty-fifth of April, 1916, to Miss Louise Brown, the daughter of O. H. Brown, head of the firm of Bradford Brown Paint Company, and a member of a prominent family here. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud have two children, Margaret Louise, and Richard T. Giraud, Jr., and reside at 4900 Caroline Street.

Mr. Giraud is a member of the Houston Country Club and the Knights of Columbus, Fourth Degree. He has a large circle of personal acquaintances at



C. R. CUMMINGS



Gertrude Helen Cummings



Houston, and this, with his thorough knowledge of local business conditions makes the outlook for his newly established insurance business especially promising.



JOHN CALVIN McCULLOUGH.—The name of John Calvin McCullough was for many years one of the outstanding names in petroleum engineering circles in Houston, where he made his headquarters for more than twenty years. Mr. McCullough, as his accomplishments in the business world indicate, was a man of high technical attainments, and as an engineer was qualified to speak with authority in his chosen field of oil construction work. He was identified with the Texas Company for many years as superintendent of construction and equipment, taking an active part in the construction of the various plants of this company and demonstrating an unusual ability from an engineering standpoint, as well as the ability to handle men and direct large undertakings. As a citizen Mr. McCullough was representative of the highest type of Christian citizenship, interested in community betterment in all its phases, and a generous contributor to various civic causes. During the years of his residence in Houston he formed many friendships, having those qualities which attract and hold friends, and few men were held in higher esteem or more generally admired.

John Calvin McCullough was born at Lima, Ohio, the nineteenth of April, 1859, the son of Matthew Hillis McCullough, a farmer of that state, and Sarah Jane (McKibbin) McCullough. He spent his early years in Lima, attending the public schools of that city through high school. Graduating there he entered the Ohio State University, graduating from that institution with the C. E. Degree. Following he returned to Lima, where he remained a number of years, during which time he served as City Engineer and as surveyor of the railroad between Toledo and Columbus, Ohio. Later he held other important engineering positions in Ohio. In Baltimore, Ohio, he was with a large oil company in the engineering department. He returned to Lima after several years, entering oil field work in the oil fields of Ohio. In 1904 he came to Texas, where he became associated with J. S. Cullinan at the time the Texas Company was being organized. He went with the company at that time and remained active in this organization until his death. At the time he went with the Texas Company, when its organization was first effected, the company was small, and it was his privilege to watch its development into one of the largest oil companies in the United States, and a factor in the oil development work in this state, and elsewhere, and in this work he took an important part, directing the spending of millions of dollars for construction.

Mr. McCullough was twice married, the first wife having been Edith Wilson Kelly McCullough, who is deceased, leaving one child, Hillis Kelly McCullough, who resides at Port Arthur, and is married to Miss Edith Kuntz, having one child, John Calvin McCullough. Mr. McCullough was married the second time at Lima, Ohio, in 1914, to Miss Anna Jeanette Boone, a native of that state. Since Mr. McCullough's death, Mrs. McCullough has continued to reside in Houston, living in the Oxford Apartments.

John Calvin McCullough died at John Sealy Hospital, at Galveston, the fifth of June, 1924, and was buried at Lima, Ohio, his former home. His death marked the passing of one of the leading oil engineers of the coastal district, and was a great loss, not only in oil circles, but to his many personal friends in this part of the state, who knew and esteemed him for his many admirable qualities.



HENRY S. FOX, JR., banker and city builder, for a great many years was closely identified with the progress and development of the City of Houston. As a leader in banking circles he upheld the esteemed reputation which he inherited from his father, and contributed his full quota to the commercial and business progress of his native city, and in which, as a banker and builder, he had made a creditable record. Mr. Fox was president of the Houston National Bank, which had its beginning in 1876 when Henry S. Fox, Sr., established a small private bank. Under the guidance of the elder Mr. Fox, and in later years his son, Henry S. Fox, Jr., and a strong, capable corps of officers and directors the institution has grown until today it is one of the most important financial establishments in South Texas. The magnificent engineering feat of the Houston Ship Channel with its splendid docks and other port facilities where sea-going ships of nearly every nation of the world discharge and receive their cargoes, is a silent but everlasting tribute and a monument to the faith and perseverance of Henry S. Fox, Jr. His persistent faith in the ultimate success of the project and his boundless determination that Houston should become a port of entry, was in no small measure responsible for the fact that today Houston is fast becoming one of the most important shipping centers of the entire South. Mr. Fox was also interested in the cattle business, and is given credit for having done more toward rehabilitating the cattle business in Texas than any other one man. It was his dream, and he had worked unceasingly to accomplish his mission. It is lovingly said of Henry S. Fox, Jr., that he never turned down a worthy applicant.

Henry S. Fox, Jr., was born at Houston on January 23rd, 1874, a son of Henry S. and Lena (Gohlman) Fox. After attending a local school he attended Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he attended Washington Lee University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the same institution. He entered the service of the Houston National Bank as a runner in 1891, following the completion of his college work, and by steady degrees worked his way to the presidency. Mr. Fox was also president of the Houston Clearing House Association at the time of his death.

Mr. Fox died at Houston, Texas, April 19th, 1925. His death was the cause of widespread sorrow and regret. He numbered his friends by the thousand, many of whom he had aided in time of need, it being said he had helped more people than any other man in Houston. A notable tribute having been paid him that he was a real builder of men. Mr. Fox was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Houston Club, Chamber of Commerce, and the Houston Country Club.



HARVEY LEE MITCHELL, one of Houston's most distinguished native sons, and for many years a factor in the mercantile world here, was held in high esteem for his many activities of civic and commercial importance. As a business man Mr. Mitchell was progressive and while often in advance of his time, he took the lead in every forward movement and was largely responsible for higher standards and ideals of business conduct. He was that type of sturdy citizen who gave his best to the community in which he lived and his life was spent in the development of his home city.

Mr. Mitchell was born in the heart of the city of Houston, in the Bender Hotel block, on the fifteenth day of September, 1875. His father, G. B. Mitchell, for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Houston, and honored as a real pioneer, came to Texas in the fifties. He was a Civil War Veteran, serving throughout that conflict, and was active in building up Houston. He was married to Miss Catherine Wheeler, a native of Houston, and daughter of that pioneer family of Wheelers that helped lay the foundation of the city.

Mr. Mitchell was educated in the schools of Houston, and after finishing his education went with the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, remaining with that road eleven years and holding the position of Auditor. He then went in the clothing business, organizing the firm of Hutchinson and Mitchell Company, Clothiers. This firm met with an instantaneous success, and operated along conservative and progressive lines, grew rapidly to meet the demands of the growing city. The firm is still in operation, one of the largest clothing stores in the city, and since Mr. Mitchell's death, in 1916, his widow, Mrs. H. L. Mitchell, has been Vice-President of the firm. The business is located at 404 Main Street.

Mr. Mitchell was married at Houston, the fifth of September, 1906, to Miss Annie E. Hewes, also a native of Houston. Her father, Samuel D. Hewes, came to Houston in 1852 from his native State of Pennsylvania and was active in the industrial life of that city. He began the manufacture of corn mills, and later went in the lumber business, in which he was a leader until his retirement a short time prior to his death in 1906. Mr. Hewes was a Civil War Veteran, having fought on the side of the Confederacy. Mrs. Mitchell's mother, before her marriage, Miss Elizabeth Moore, was a native of Lynchburg, Texas, and the daughter of Luke Moore, who came to the Southern part of Texas in the early twenties.

Mr. Mitchell was a real family man, finding his greatest delights in his home, and his two children, Catherine E., now a student in Central High School, at Houston, and Annie Lee, still a small girl. Mrs. Mitchell is an exceptionally talented woman, and a real home maker. She was the constant comrade and companion of her husband, sympathetic and encouraging him in all his endeavors, and was the inspiration of his practical career. She makes her home at the family residence, 2802 Milam Street.

Mr. Mitchell's death occurred at Houston the ninth of February, 1916. Just in his prime, not yet forty-one, his career was unusually promising, and his death was a distinct loss to the commercial life of his city. Not only did he win success in business,

but he found time to devote to civic and religious duties. He served as a member of the Board of Directors, and Treasurer of the Y. M. C. A., and as Treasurer of the Trinity Episcopal Church, aiding materially in securing the location where the church stands today. Assisting young men to get a start in business gave him pleasure. He was interested in various enterprises, many of which he served as a director, and was a member of the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club. He was a man of striking personality, of high intellectual attainments, and there was ever associated with his name an integrity that influenced his entire life. He had many friends, drawn to him through his many likable qualities, and was one of the best liked of Houston's citizens.



ALBERT BREYER, pioneer cotton man of Houston, and authority in all phases of this great industry of the Lone Star State, was for years a leader in commercial and civic activities, taking great pride in the accomplishments of his city and identifying himself with all movements that have insured its progress and welfare. Mr. Breyer was associated with the cotton business from his early manhood and made cotton a life study, attaining the reputation of an authority in all branches of the industry, promoting the highest development of the industry. Mr. Breyer from his first association with the cotton business saw in this vast industry an economic problem that would for years to come influence the prosperity of the Lone Star State, and studied the business from every angle. He originated the firm of A. Breyer and Company, Cotton Exporters, and was in the cotton export business for about thirty years. He built up one of the largest cotton compress enterprises at Houston, the Union Compress and Warehouse Company, of which he was for many years president, and which has since his death, continued to develop along the lines mapped out by him.

Albert Breyer was born in Saxony, Germany, the twenty-first day of August, 1853, and reared in that province. His father, and his grandfather, were both cotton men of prominence in Germany, and reared in this environment it was but natural that he should turn to this enterprise when coming to the United States in his early manhood. A brother was already in New York, and Mr. Breyer spent his first months in that city, later coming to New Orleans, where the cotton exporting business claimed his attention for several years. He then came to Houston in 1886, and went in the cotton business. A little later he organized the Union Compress and Warehouse Company, and was for many years President and Manager of this enterprise.

Mr. Breyer died at his home in Houston, the 11th day of August, 1915, his death a distinct loss to the cotton industry of the State, and the commercial world of Houston. He had many friends, both cotton men and men from every walk of life, who sincerely mourned his passing. Mr. Breyer was one of those pioneers who took an active part in building his city and there are today in Houston many activities and industries that owe their success to his interest. The welfare of his fellowmen was for Mr. Breyer a matter of deep concern and he was at all times ready to help those less fortunate than himself, holding out a helping hand to those in trouble.



J. H. Mithun



Mrs. H. L. Mitchell





CHARLES M. REIN, veteran newspaper man, poet, oil and mining promoter and business man, was, for more than three decades, an influential figure in the life of Houston, and was known throughout the Lone Star State for his many activities of more than local prominence. Mr. Rein was a man of many interests, equally at home in an editorial office, or on the sage brush plains of Mexico, tramping as prospector for valuable mineral lands. Perhaps his own explanation of this diversity of interests, as expressed in his verses on "Fate," wherein he says, "Is it fate that carries us blindly along, with no thought our own wishes to fulfill," offers the keynote to his life. But whatever the call that led him on, that gave his life this many sided interest, there was an underlying intensity and determination that made of each venture a success.

Charles M. Rein was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, the first of February, 1861, son of Hubert Rein, a native of Luxemburg, who came to the United States as a young man, and was, until his death, a bridge contractor. His mother, prior to her marriage, Miss Marie Sauber, was a native of Germany. Mr. Rein's life was rather uneventful, the usual life of the American school boy, until he reached the age of fourteen, when he became a machinist's apprentice, and, applying himself with diligence to the intricacies of this trade, soon mastered it. He then went to Rockford, Illinois, where he followed his trade. In 1883 he entered the hotel business at Elgin, making a remarkable success of the venture. Seeking a broader field he went to Chicago and became Western agent for the Aetna Chemical Fire Engine Company, this venture also proving a success.

Then came the call of the South, and, in 1895, Mr. Rein came to Houston, a little later becoming the publisher of the Houston Daily Age, one of the leading newspapers of that day. After a number of years as editor of this paper Mr. Rein disposed of this interest and went to Orange, where he became Editor of the Daily Tribune and the Orange Weekly Leader. Here he encountered many delightful experiences, from which the incidents of his book, "Extracts From a Country Paper," are taken. This volume contains delightful bits of humor and verses, expressive of both serious and more frivolous moods, and is an interesting contribution to Texas literature.

Mr. Rein was a business executive, as well as a newspaper man, and, while at Orange, he made some of the largest real estate deals in the history of that town, up to the time of his return to Houston. Returning to Houston in 1905, Mr. Rein established the printing business, Rein & Sons, Company, which he managed for many years thereafter, building up a successful and modern plant, and which is now operated as the Rein Printing Company, and conducted by his sons.

Mr. Rein was married the twenty-third of May, 1882, to Miss Esther Penrose Teague, a native of Australia, and the daughter of William and Katherine Penrose Teague. Both Mr. and Mrs. Teague were natives of England, Mr. Teague going to Australia as a young man, and later coming to the United States, just after the close of the Civil War, and locating at Rockford, Illinois, which was his home for many years. Mrs. Rein is a woman of

accomplished intelligence and character, and, besides giving inspiration to her husband in his career, she reared and gave careful training to a family of three children, two of whom survive. These children are: Harold Rein, who is married and has one son; and Donald Rein, who is married and has two sons, and both of whom are active in the printing business established by their father; and Charles M. Rein, who, until his death in 1916, was also interested in the printing business.

Charles M. Rein, Sr., and the subject of our sketch, died suddenly at his home in Houston, at 1712 Elgin Street, Friday, November the ninth, 1917. The funeral was held under the auspices of Triangle Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of which Mr. Rein was a member. His death was a great shock to his many friends, for he had spent the previous day at his plant, and apparently in the best of health. The older residents of Houston recall many delightful reminiscences of his life, and of the early days at Houston, when he formed some of the friendships which have grown stronger with advancing years. A man of many interests, as well as experiences, he was always an entertaining talker, his personality impressing itself on all who knew him, and his death was a distinct loss to his community.



JOSEPH PERRY, one of the younger business men of Houston, has for several years been the head of one of the finest undertaking establishments in the city. Mr. Perry is president and general manager of Wall and Stabe Company, Incorporated, funeral directors and embalmers. This firm occupies a modern establishment, at 2310 Main Street, the home being the former W. T. Carter home, and surrounded by a beautifully kept lawn, with hedges and flowers. The parlors are attractively furnished, with adjoining embalming and slumber rooms, and well arranged display rooms. The management accentuates quietness and refinement and caters to those desiring distinctive service. Mr. Perry has been in charge of this business since leaving school, and his success has been noteworthy. He supervises every detail of the operation of the establishment, and has five trained assistants. Mr. Perry is president and general manager of the Wall and Stabe Company, his mother, Mrs. E. J. Perry, vice president, and his sister, Miss Ellen Perry, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Perry is a native Houstonian, having been born in this city the twelfth of January, 1897, son of E. Joseph Perry, a native of Kansas, who came to Houston in 1895, where he was engaged in the merchandising and brokerage business until 1911. In that year he took over the firm of Wall and Stabe, operating the establishment until his death in 1920. His mother, prior to her marriage Miss Louise Scott, is a native of Sherman. Mr. Perry attended the public schools of Houston, graduating from the high school here. He then went to Texas A. and M. College, where he attended one year, leaving in 1920, when his father died, to assume the management of the Wall and Stabe Company.

Mr. Perry makes his home at 2310 Main Street, where he resides with his mother. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Kiwanis Club, the Campus Club and the Ex-Students Association of A. and M. College.



COL. EDWARD BENJAMIN CUSHING—It is given few men to hold the high place in public esteem, as it was to Col. Edward Benjamin Cushing, lifelong resident of Houston, and whose name is held in high honor for his many activities incident to the prosperity and welfare of the city. Whether as private citizen, business man, or soldier in the service of his country, Col. Cushing represented the very flower of Christian manhood, and the record of his life is an inspiring bit of the history of Houston.

Col. Edward Benjamin Cushing was born at Houston the twenty-second day of November, 1862, the son of E. H. Cushing, a prominent Texan of Civil War days, and in appreciation of whom his son, Col. Cushing, in after years wrote a sketch which was published by the Southwestern Historical Society. Mr. Cushing was one of the pioneer newspaper men of the state, and a well known writer in the fields of history and economics, and in the early days, when Houston was a village of some twenty-five hundred inhabitants, he secured control of the Houston Telegraph, one of the most powerful factors in strengthening the cause of good government in the decade preceding Civil War days. Later he sold the paper and was in the wholesale and retail book and stationery business until his death in 1879. Col. Cushing's mother, before her marriage, Miss Matilda Burke, was a native of Houston, and a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of this city. Her father, A. J. Burke, was a pioneer merchant of Houston.

Col. Edward Benjamin Cushing attended private schools at Houston until his entrance at Texas A. and M. College, where he took the civil engineering degree. He returned to Houston, and after a short time working for Col. Ashbel Smith as a civil engineer, he joined the staff of the Southern Pacific Lines, with which he was connected for forty-two years. He was made assistant general manager, maintenance of way, a position he held for many years, and wherein he rendered distinguished service.

Shortly after the entry of the United States in the World War in April, 1917, Col. Cushing went to France, as major with the Seventeenth Engineers, and was later made director of the ports of debarkation at Antwerp and Brussels. He was then promoted to the rank of colonel, and was advising engineer on the personal staff of General Pershing. His war record was one of achievement, and Houston is proud of the part he took in the late war. On his return to civil life he became a federal bank examiner, and at the time of his death was receiver for the First National Bank of Ranger, Texas, where his services in connection with this institution showed the executive and constructive business ability that had marked his previous career.

Col. Cushing was married in Houston, the eleventh of February, 1888, to Miss Florence Powars, a native of this city, and the daughter of Will Powars, whose death occurred in 1870, and Mary (Ely) Powars, a native of Georgia, whose death occurred in 1907. Mr. Powars was a native of Canada, and a Civil Engineer by profession. He came to Houston in 1854, and surveyed this section of the state and was thereafter active in civil engineering work until his death. Col. and Mrs. Cushing had a family of three children: Mildred, wife of W. E.

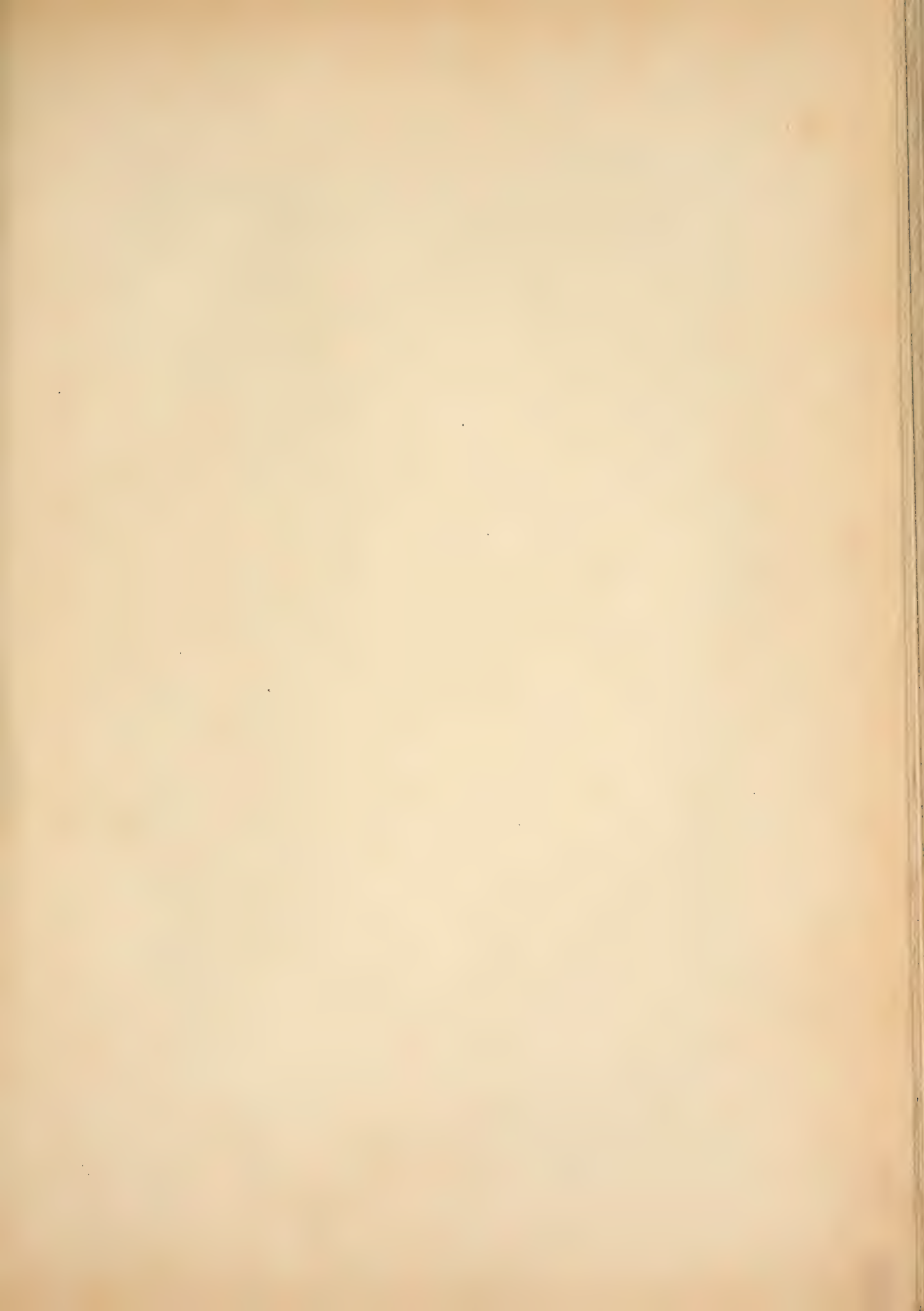
Granger, with the Gulf Coast Railway Lines, at Houston; Converse S., who married Miss Helen Walsh, and who has three children, Edward B., Florence M., and Helen Mildred; and Anette Eloise, wife of C. J. Koenig of Houston, and who has one child, Charles J., Jr. Mrs. Cushing, who resides at 303 Stratford Avenue, is one of the most charming of Houston women, and is active in social and civic affairs.

Col. Cushing's death occurred in Houston the seventeenth of February, 1924, funeral services being held the following Wednesday. Col. Cushing was a Mason, and was active in every movement of importance to the civic advancement of Houston, taking a deep interest in all that concerned this city. The record of his busy life forms a bright page in the annals of the history of Houston, and will serve as an inspiration for others to emulate his example.



ROBERT ALEXANDER BOND, whose life for more than a quarter of a century was closely interwoven with the progress and prosperity of Houston, enjoyed some of the highest distinctions and honors of his home community, and was a factor in the civic and commercial life there. Mr. Bond, during the many years of his connection with the business life of the city attained the reputation of a merchant of the highest ideals and integrity, and gave his energies toward promoting a business that would be an asset to community life, rather than a monument to his own private gain, and the C. L. and Theo. Bering, Jr., Inc. Hardware Company, of which he was owner, stood as a memorial to his ideals.

Robert Alexander Bond was born in the state of Georgia, on the twenty-second day of August, 1870, son of Edward Bond, a native of South Carolina, but who spent most of his life in Georgia, and Georgia Wooden Bond, a native of Georgia. Up until the age of thirteen years Mr. Bond attended the schools near his home, but in that year his father died and he was thrown on his own resources. He went to Cedar Keys, Florida, and for a number of years thereafter worked for the various lumber companies there. At the age of eighteen, with five years business experience behind him, he came to Galveston and began work with Mr. Becker, at the Becker Mill and Elevator. He then entered the hardware business in that city and for the ensuing five years was in a hardware store in Galveston. In 1897 Mr. Bond was attracted to the business future Houston offered to the ambitious young man, and came to this city. He went with the E. P. Dunlay Hardware store, remaining with that firm for three years. In 1900, when the firm of C. L. and Theo. Bering, Jr., Inc., was being organized, Mr. Bond went with the new institution, later buying an interest in the business, and still later buying out the Bering interests and becoming sole owner. The firm name, under which the business was organized, the C. L. and Theo. Bering, Jr., Inc., was still retained, and the business continued under the management of Mr. Bond. He had had charge of the operation of the business since its organization, for neither of the Berings had had experience in the hardware line, and had ordered the first bill of goods for the new store. His business policy was sound and constructive, and it was his ambition to build a store that would be in keeping with the





E. A. Cushing



Mrs Florence Powers Cushing



highest spirit of civic achievement. This he did, and the C. L. and Theo. Bering, Jr., Inc., since the death of Mr. Bond in 1923, under the management of his son, Edward J., was one of the largest firms of its kind in Houston, and stood highest in public esteem. On August 18, 1924, the store burned.

Mr. Bond was married in New Orleans, the twenty-third of April, 1895, to Miss Mary Ellen Flanagan, a native of New Orleans, daughter of P. J. Flanagan, whose birthplace was in Ireland and who came with his parents to the United States at the age of three years, and has since resided in New Orleans, and is now eighty-four years of age. Mr. Flanagan served during the Civil War, on the side of the Confederacy. Mrs. Bond's mother, before her marriage Miss Johanna Covey, was also a native of the Emerald Isle, coming to America with her parents as an infant.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond had a family of four children, three of whom, Viola, wife of B. J. Heiman, Vice-President of the C. L. and Theo. Bering, Jr., Inc., and who has two children, Mary Ellen and Frances Jane; Edward J. Bond, Secretary-Treasurer and Manager of the C. L. and Theo. Bering, Jr., Inc., and who married Miss Lena Reed; and a daughter, Miss Mary Catherine, survive. One child, Joseph Arthur, deceased.

Mr. Bond died February 21st, 1923, at his home, 801 West Main Street. He was an Elk, a Lion, a member of the T. P. A. of the Turnverein, the Rotary Club, and at the time of his death Commodore of the Houston Launch Club.

His activities in the civic life of his city, while of a practical nature, and allied with commercial interests, were many. He took pride in civic growth and development, in the bringing of new business to his city, in the fostering of new enterprises, and was active in promoting these activities. Mr. Bond was a member of the Catholic Church. A man of true Christian citizenship, of highest integrity and soundest business principles, his death was a distinct loss to his community, and deeply regretted by the many friends he had made during the quarter of a century of his residence here.



FREDERICK H. POTTHOFF, veteran bottling man of the Lone Star State, and operator of the oldest established bottling plant in Texas, has for upwards of four decades been a leader in the bottling industry at Houston. Mr. Potthoff is partner and manager of the Union Bottling Works at Houston, a business which he established in 1881, and has operated continuously since. The plant is located at 1010 McKinney Avenue, and has a daily capacity of one thousand cases. Mr. Potthoff manufactures all kinds of soda water and soft beverages, and sells his products in Houston and the Houston trade territory, where the products marketed under the Union Bottling Works label are of recognized excellence. A force of nine operatives are employed in the plant, and five motor trucks take care of distribution in Houston. The business is a partnership, composed of Frederick H. Potthoff, the subject of this sketch; George E. Potthoff, and B. H. Vordenbaum.

Mr. Potthoff was born in Prussia, Germany, the first of October, 1856, and spent his boyhood in his native country. At the age of sixteen years he came to the United States, landing at Galveston,

and began in the bottling business in that city. After seven years at Galveston in the bottling business he came to Houston, starting a bottling business of his own in a very small way, and gradually growing until his plant here is one of the largest in the Lone Star State.

Mr. Potthoff was married at Houston, the thirteenth of April, 1882, to Miss Louise Hendricksen, a native of Houston, and the daughter of George Hendricksen, one of the pioneers of this city. The Potthoff family for many years have made their home over the plant, where they have a modern apartment. They have a family of eight children, Garrie, wife of A. E. Konken, of Houston; Annie, wife of B. H. Vordenbaum, a member of the bottling firm; George Potthoff, also a member of the firm, and who is married and has two children, a boy and a girl; Edna, a trained nurse, on duty in the hospital of Monterey, Mexico; Katherine, Ruth, Myrtle and Lillian Potthoff, who are at home. Mr. Potthoff is a member of the Sons of Herman and the Saengerbund, of Houston, and belongs to several fraternal orders, the Knights of Pythias and the Dokies. Mr. Potthoff is known throughout the Lone Star State for his association with the bottling industry, and has done much to place this business on its present plane. His success in the manufacturing world, achieved entirely by his own efforts, gives him a place among the selfmade men of Houston, and his business associations here have made him a factor in industrial development.



J. COHN came to Houston thirteen years ago, and since that time has been identified with various commercial activities, centering around the mercantile trade. Since 1918 he has been owner of the H. J. Cohn Furniture Company, which business he established in that year. A period of growth, due in large measure to Mr. Cohn's business policy and integrity, has marked this firm, which is now recognized as one of the most progressive house-furnishing establishments in this city. Mr. Cohn, who handles both wholesale and retail furniture trade, has a complete stock of furniture, including carpets and rugs, and occupies a modern business building, comprising nearly fifty thousand square feet of floor space, and located in the heart of the city, at 1205-7 Congress Avenue. Mr. Cohn is the sole owner of the business, and has a force of thirty-two employees.

Mr. Cohn was born in Iowa, in 1879, son of E. Cohn, a retired merchant of that state. He received his education in the public schools of his native state, and his first business venture was a clothing salesman for an Iowa firm. He was on the road, covering Iowa, Illinois, and South Dakota, until 1910. In this year he came to Houston, on a visit to friends. Mr. Cohn was at once impressed with the future this city offered, and decided to make this his home. He went in business in a short time, opening the National Clothing store, dealing in men's and women's clothing, ready-to-wear, shoes and furnishings. In 1918 he sold this business, and opened his present establishment.

Mr. Cohn was married in Iowa, in 1904, to Miss Etta Sigel, a native of that state. They make their home in Houston at 200 Westmoreland Avenue, and have four children: Ruth, Harold, Celeste, and Aleice.

SOLOMON ELTON BARROW, whose highly successful efforts in behalf of better farming and ranching made him a figure of prominence, was for many years identified with history-making events in Chambers County and closely associated with the men of his time who were directing and shaping public opinion. A native of Chambers County, Mr. Barrow spent his entire life there, engaging extensively in farming and ranching operations, incorporating in these activities the best and most approved methods with an unvarying success. He was a firm believer in diversified agriculture and he demonstrated to his neighbors how agriculture can be made profitable. He planted considerable sugar cane and the products from his sugar mill were of the best. Mr. Barrow, while thus taking an important part in developing and cultivating the lands of the county, and adding materially to its reputation as a stock raising section, also did his share of public duties and as a public official occupied a place of high confidence, a trust he never betrayed. At the time of his death he was serving as county commissioner of Chambers County, a position he filled with distinction, demonstrating his ability and his real devotion to the best interests of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Barrow was born in Chambers County, Texas, on the second day of April, 1868, son of Benjamin Franklin Barrow, also a native of this county, and one of the pioneer stockmen and planters of this section; and Sarah Middleton Barrow, also a native of Texas. Mr. Barrow attended the rural schools of Chambers County, later going to Woodville, where he finished his education. He then returned to his home and entered upon his career as planter and ranchman. To these pursuits he devoted the whole of his life, acquiring both the esteem and respect of his fellowmen, and wealth.

Mr. Barrow was married September the twenty-fourth, 1889, to Miss Annie Leora Sterling, like himself a native of Chambers County. Her father, B. F. Sterling, one of the pioneer planters and business men of this county, came here from his native home in Mississippi with his parents during his boyhood, and after spending some years in Tyler and Liberty Counties, came to Chambers County. He was the father of a family of twelve children, ten of whom are still living, and counted among the most prominent of Texas' citizens. The family is one of whom the state is justly proud, and Mr. Sterling will be remembered as one of the most honored and admired, as well as one of the best read men of his community. Mrs. Barrow's mother, Mrs. Mary Bryan Sterling, was born in Liberty, Texas, the daughter of John Bryan, a native of Louisiana, who came to Texas in the early thirties and at one time enjoyed the distinction of owning more land than any other man in Texas. Mrs. Barrow is a charming and lovable lady, typical of the old South, successful as a helpmeet to her late husband, and as a mother to her children. The children have inherited the charm and personality of their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrow had a family of three children, Gladys Leora, wife of John A. Deering, a well known independent oil operator of Houston, and who has two children, Gladys Marie and Evelyn; Graydon Elton Barrow, with the Humble Oil and Refining Company, at Goose Creek, Texas, and who is married and has four children, Dorothy, Lois,

Annie Fay and Sterling Elton; Miss Florence Nadyne, who resides with her mother at 405 Hawthorne Street, Houston. Miss Barrow is a beautiful and talented young lady, popular in social, music and amateur dramatic circles.

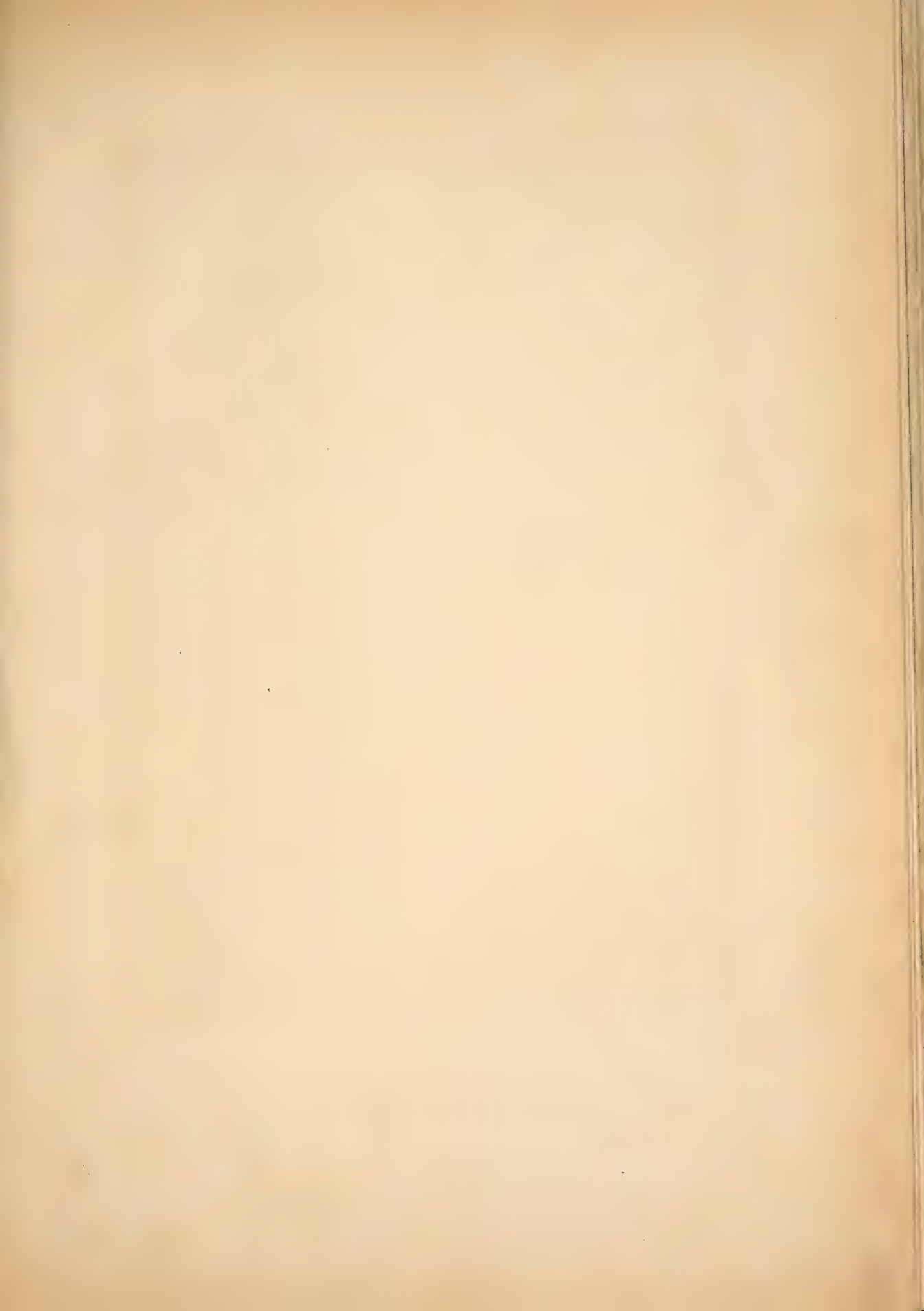
Mr. Barrow died at his home in Chambers County on the twenty-sixth of December, 1907. Of his life it may be truly said that he served well. To his community he gave an untiring devotion, acting at all times for the welfare and progress of his fellowmen. To his business he gave an indefatigable energy, as a cattleman using his influence for the betterment of the industry, and as a planter endeavoring to raise the agricultural standards of his section. He was genial, a friend to all, and beloved by all, and his death was the cause of a sincere regret on the part of all who knew him.



THOMAS JEFFERSON CARRAWAY—The name of Thomas Jefferson Carraway, one of the most honored of the pioneers of the Lone Star State, has associated with it many triumphs and honors, and will ever hold a prominent place on the list of the real builders of the State. Mr. Carraway was closely associated with men and events that were making the early history of Texas, and in these events took a prominent and eager part. A veteran editor, Mr. Carraway established the first newspaper in the southeast part of the State, and this paper, the Jasper Newsboy, was followed by the establishment of other papers in various cities in this section. As an editor he did much effective work toward moulding sentiment favorable to civic development. Mr. Carraway was also a lawyer of note, few lawyers of his time being more expert in determining the merits of a case upon proper statement of facts.

Thomas Jefferson Carraway was born in Chambers County, Texas, the 7th of January, 1844. His father, Patrick Henry Carraway, a native of North Carolina, came to Texas in the early forties and was for years a planter and attorney whose name was associated with distinctions. His later years were spent in Nacogdoches. His mother, whose maiden name was Shelton, was a native of the Lone Star State and the daughter of one of the early pioneer families.

Thomas Jefferson Carraway attended the country schools of that day, and as a young man joined the Confederate army, fighting with distinction throughout the conflict. After the close of the war he returned to his home, and after a brief visit went to Jasper, where he entered a law office and began the study of this profession. He displayed marked aptitude in his studies and was soon able to take the bar examinations and was admitted to the bar. He then began the practice that was to bring him fame in his profession, and continued to follow this vocation for many years. He also established the first newspaper in this section, the Jasper Newsboy, which he issued from a small press at Jasper. In 1881 he removed to Nacogdoches and bought out the Nacogdoches News and the Nacogdoches Star, combining the two as the Star-News, which he issued for many years. Later he took over other papers, among them the Chronicle, at Nacogdoches, the trade name of which his family still owns. These papers he operated until his death. He was also active in procuring for the Bremonds the right of way for their railroad and named most of the sta-





S. L. Barrow



Mrs. D. E. Barrow



tions. Many other activities felt the trace of his influence and in and around Nacogdoches are many memorials to his name.

Mr. Carraway was married at Jasper, Texas, the ninth of February, 1871, to Miss Sarah Alice Green, whose death occurred the twenty-seventh of March, 1923. She was a native of Camden, Arkansas, and the daughter of Robert F. Green and Mary Ann Armstrong Green. Her father came to Texas when she was a child of nine years, locating at Sabine Pass, where he lived many years, owning many thousands of acres of land in that section and more than half of the town of Sabine Pass, where he also had a large wholesale mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Carraway lived for many years in the old Sam Houston home in Nacogdoches, which Mr. Carraway purchased in 1881. It was here he died the twelfth of July, 1901. He was buried in the cemetery at Nacogdoches. In 1905 Mrs. Carraway moved to Houston, living at 1104 Tuam Avenue until her recent death.

Mr. and Mrs. Carraway had a family of eight children—Thomas Jefferson, Jr., who died in 1885; Lola, wife of R. F. Brown, of Waco, and who has three children; Robert Edgar, Joe Carraway, and Maurine; Miss Ella Carraway; Genie, widow of Giles R. Crane, whose death occurred in 1900; Miss Nina Carraway, Robert Henry Carraway of Mineola, editor of the Mineola Monitor and prominent in the newspaper world, who married Miss Minnie Semple and who has three children, Minnie Alice, Robert H. Junior and Margueretta; Miss Agnes Gertrude Carraway and Joe Kenan Carraway, who married Miss Ethel Cobb, whose death occurred the first of November, 1922, and by whom he had three children, Josephine, Mary Frances and Joe Kenan, Jr. These children are at the Carraway home, and since the death of their mother, in 1922, and their grandmother, in 1923, have been cared for by their aunts.

Thomas Jefferson Carraway was a charter member of Holland Lodge, Houston, and one of the very first thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons in Texas. He was also an honored member of El Mina Temple Shrine at Galveston, and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Carraway was an interesting and clever speaker, conversant with all the questions of the day, and a keen student of modern life. He was honest and steadfast in political convictions, a public-spirited citizen who used his influence as editor to the advantage of his community, and a real Christian who in his daily life gave evidence of the sincerity of his convictions. His life, so richly lived, and of such wide influence in his community, is an inspiration to those who knew him, and he will long live in the hearts of his many friends.



GEORGE HENRY PENDARVIS.—Prominent on the list of the pioneers of Houston stands the name of George Henry Pendarvis, who, during an unusually useful and busy life, did much effective work toward building his city, and who, as a lawyer, made a splendid record, winning many distinctions in his profession. Mr. Pendarvis was a member of the school board for twelve years, serving on this board under five mayors, and always took a deep interest in educational measures. During the almost half a century of his residence at Houston he was connected with many enterprises of civic importance, and was

always especially devoted to the best interests of his community. Mr. Pendarvis was for thirty-five years, one of the leading attorneys of the City, during this time handling many important legal matters, and holding the highest esteem of all who knew him.

George Henry Pendarvis was born in Louisiana, the twelfth of July, 1854. He spent his boyhood there, attending the schools near his home, and came to Houston as a young man, in 1876. He began work with the Morgan lines as telegraph operator, and later became a train dispatcher, during which time he studied law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1887, and began his practice in Houston, in association with Captain James A. Baker. A little later he organized the Houston Abstract Company, one of the old abstract firms of this City, and was with it for a number of years. Later, when the Houston Abstract Company, was merged with the Houston Land & Trust Company, Mr. Pendarvis became general attorney for the corporation and held this position until his death. He was a leading authority on all matters pertaining to land titles and land litigation. Mr. Pendarvis also engaged in general practice, and had a large clientele. His activities in civic matters were especially noteworthy, and he always took a leading part in any movement directed toward the welfare of Houston. While on the school board he gave his earnest attention to raising the standards of education in the public schools and was instrumental in having many measures adopted that materially affected the welfare of the student body. In all the activities of the Bar Association he took a leading and interested part, and in this, as in his work on the school board, used his influence to raise the standards of the association.

Mr. Pendarvis was married at Gibson, Louisiana, the seventh of May, 1877, to Miss Mary Gaffney. Ten children were born of the union, eight of whom are living. These children are: George H. Jr., Margaret, Charles D., whose death occurred in 1920; Frank A., who married Miss Vera Rutledge; Harry L., Thomas A., who is married to Miss Margaret Lehman, and has one child, Frances; John B., Sylvester C., of Hammond, Louisiana, who married Miss Helen Babington, and who has two children, George H., the Third, and James B.; Joseph Edwin, and James A., who died in infancy. Mrs. Pendarvis was a devoted wife and mother, happy in her home and family, and taking an interest in the various social activities of her community.

George Henry Pendarvis died at his home in Houston, at 1910 Walker Avenue, the thirtieth of August, 1923, at the age of sixty-nine years. Funeral services were held from the Annunciation Church, with burial in Holy Cross Cemetery. Mr. Pendarvis was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and the Harris County Bar Association, both of which lost an enthusiastic, devoted member. To his many friends in the City his death was a distinct loss, and sincerely mourned. These friendships, many of them dated back almost half a century, and all were those real friendships that only death can sever. Steadfast in all his relations with his fellowmen, Mr. Pendarvis served his community faithfully and well, and the history of his life will always be a bright page in the history of his city, and an inspiration to those who knew him.



ALMON COTTON—American civilization occasionally develops a leader qualified by nature to direct with unerring hand great industries and activities, and such a man was Almon Cotton, whose life for more than a decade in Houston had wide influence on the prosperity of the city. Not to one activity, but to many enterprises, he gave his interest, and with a keen judgment of business and men built up a success in all. Interests as varied as mining, hotel building, merchandising, appealed to him, found him eager and ready to put his hand to the helm, and yet he was distinctly human, a man to whom humanity appealed even more than the fascination of directing large endeavors. At no time in his life did he neglect his duties as a citizen and place the welfare of his fellowmen under that of his business, and it was perhaps this trait, rather than his real business ability, that won him hosts of friends from every station in life, and the admiration of all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Cotton had for his birthplace the town of Watertown, New York, where he was born on the thirteenth of July, 1857, the son of John Cotton, a native of New York, and Betsy Ann Brookway Cotton, also a native of New York. Mr. Cotton attended the schools of Michigan, and after finishing his education went to Denver, Colorado, and engaged in the mercantile business, operating two stores, a furniture store and a piano store. He also took an active interest in the development of the mineral resources of that state and had large interests in various mines there. After two decades in Colorado Mr. Cotton came to Texas, spending a year and a half in Fort Worth and a like period in Dallas, where he engaged in the loan and investment business, operating a business that had offices in all parts of Texas. In 1911 he began the erection of the Cotton Hotel at Houston, finishing this in 1913, and operating it with special reference to the needs of the traveling man, to whom the enterprise was dedicated. While his hotel interests were in the nature of a hobby, Mr. Cotton had been himself a traveling man and appreciated what influence a hotel could have in his life. He gave the enterprise the same attention that had marked his success in other lines, and the Cotton Hotel was a success from the start. This hotel, one of the finest small hotels in Houston, is a ten-story structure and modern in every detail. Mr. Cotton also bought a lot at the corner of Walker and Main Streets and was planning for a second hotel at the time of his death. During the World War Mr. Cotton was one of the largest buyers of Liberty Bonds at Houston, and also a liberal contributor to the Red Cross and other like organizations. At this period of his life much of his time was spent at Hot Springs, Arkansas, to which place his interest in Arkansas mines had taken him. He spent a great deal of money in development work there, especially in the Kellogg Mine near Little Rock, and at the time of his death it was down four hundred and fifty feet.

Mr. Cotton was married July 5th, 1877, to Miss Anna Shaner, a native of Ohio, and daughter of George and Mary E. Houck Shaner, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton had an ideal married life, taking great pride in their home life and in

their family of six children. These children are: Orville Cotton, a business man of New Orleans, who is married and has one child; George E. Cotton of Hot Springs, Arkansas, who is married and has five children; Dorothy, wife of the late P. M. Dobbs of Houston, and who has three children; Mildred, wife of DeWitt T. Ware of Washington, D. C.; Marguerite, wife of S. D. Skeen of Denver, Colorado, and who has four children; and Dixie Lee, wife of William K. Herrin, Jr., of Mississippi, and who has one child. Mrs. Cotton makes her home at the Cotton Hotel at Houston.

Mr. Cotton was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Consistory of Little Rock, and a Shriner of the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Temple. A man whose career spelled "progress," Mr. Cotton made his way to the top of the ladder of success, and while building a success endeared himself to all who knew him by his sterling qualities and genuine manhood. His death, on the fifth of March, 1922, was the cause of sincere regret wherever he had been associated, and was a loss to commercial and industrial enterprises.



FUGH HAMILTON, whose unusual and varied career was associated with the history of Houston, from his arrival in the city in 1879 until his death, nearly four decades later, was one of those safe, sane, sensible men, capable of bearing burdens, and imbued with purpose, that are invariably leaders in their communities. Mr. Hamilton had a genius for making things go, for organization, that found outlet in a business career as varied as it was interesting. His life policy was to establish an industry, start some enterprise, take some business, and reorganize it, develop it and make of it a going concern, that stood as a triumph not alone to his genius, but to his city.

Mr. Hamilton had for his birthplace County Tyrone, Ireland, spending his youth in this country that has fostered so many geniuses. In 1869 he came to the land of opportunity, America, to win success in a new world. He went first to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, spending seven years with the Baldwin Locomotive works as a machinist. But Mr. Hamilton had set a high standard for himself, and as soon as the opportunity presented itself he gave up this work and struck out for himself in 1876. His first venture was an ice plant, which he established at San Antonio shortly after his arrival in that city in 1876. This plant was the first ice factory to be built in Texas. After getting the plant on a going basis Mr. Hamilton sold it in 1879 and came to Houston, walking most of the way, as there was no railroad at that time. He began work for the Miller Brewing Company, spending a year with that firm. In the latter part of 1880 he built a five-ton ice plant at Houston, the first to be built in the city, and two years later, in 1882, with the assistance of several friends, he built the large Magnolia Brewery and was president of it until the country went dry. He then established the Magnolia Dairy Products Company, one of the largest dairy products concerns in this territory. Mr. Hamilton also had other large interests in Houston. He took over the old Rice Hotel as leasee, operating it until it was torn down to make way for the fine new hotel that now stands on this site. Later he



Almon Cotton



Mrs Almon Cotton



was lessee of the Cotton Hotel and the Bender Hotel and half owner of the Brazos Hotel. He organized and controlled the Central Texas Ice, Light and Water Company, which owned and operated ice plants and electric light plants throughout Central Texas, and had numerous other interests. He had an interest in the Galvez Hotel in Galveston, and in ice and cold storage plants in that city. He believed in the future of the Rio Grande Valley country, building ice plants and backing other enterprises there. He was one of the first oil operators at Spindle Top, and later over the entire State and into Louisiana and Oklahoma, also entering the refinery business.

Mr. Hamilton was married at Houston, the nineteenth of November, 1880, to Miss Mary Wickham, a native of the Lone Star State. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were the parents of four children, Julia, Mae, wife of Paul Pollock, an attorney of Bloomington, Illinois, and who has two children, Mary Jane and Nancy Hamilton Pollock; Hugh, Jr., whose death occurred in 1911, and Agnes.

Mr. Hamilton was one of the most public spirited of Houston's citizens. His influence was a large factor in obtaining for the city the advantages afforded by the ship channel. He donated the land to build the Franklin and Milam Street bridge across the channel. His generosity was not confined to these two things, but extended to every activity that could make for the welfare of his community. Mr. Hamilton also offered assistance to many young men just starting on their business career, and there are today in Houston many successful and prosperous business men whom he first gave the opportunity that led to this success. He took a prominent part in club and social activities and was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, the Elks, the Irish-American Club and the Turnverein Lodge. His death was a distinct loss to the entire city, his hosts of friends, drawn from every walk of life, feeling a sincere sorrow.

FRANK J. MINOR began his business career as a Printer when fourteen years of age and has been engaged in the various branches of the printing industry since that time. Mr. Minor, with his partner, Mr. W. T. Kruger, own and operate the Minor Printing Company, located at 1112-14 Franklin Avenue, where they employ forty experienced people and have one of the largest and best equipped newspaper and job printing plants in Houston. Mr. Minor first established a printing shop in this city in 1912 in a very small way, with no employees, doing all the work of his shop himself. They now print the Houston Dispatch, which is a new daily morning newspaper, and several other newspapers, many weekly and monthly papers and various magazines, and do all classes of job printing.

Mr. Minor was born near Nashville, Tennessee, November 6, 1867. His father, Joseph Minor, was a native of Indiana and served in the Civil War, and died ten years after the close of this conflict from the effects of bullet wounds received while serving his country. His mother (now deceased) was Miss Elizabeth Towsen, a member of a prominent family of Tennessee. Mr. Minor's opportunities for receiving an education were limited and he attended the public schools of his native State for only a short

time, and the liberal education which he obtained in later years was through self help. He began his business career as a printer in a printing establishment of Nashville, Tennessee, and remained in this shop for three years, and later worked at this profession in various parts of the United States, and came to Houston thirty years ago, where he worked in various plants until entering business for himself, in which he has met with great success.

Mr. Minor was married in Trinity County, Texas, August 2, 1899, to Miss Eva Kelley, a native of the Lone Star State and a member of a well known family of East Texas. They have four children, Elizabeth, now the wife of Roland Welsh, and who has one son; Helen, now the wife of S. Wallace Moore; Frank H. Minor, and Towsen. Mr. and Mrs. Minor reside at 2510 Baldwin Street. Mr. Minor is a member of the B. P. O. E., and takes an active interest in this organization. Mr. Minor, during his long residence in the South Texas Metropolis, has made many friends, and is popular in the business circles of the city. He has always been deeply interested in all agencies working for the greater development and civic improvement of Houston, and believes that with its wonderful opportunities, this city will soon become the greatest of the Southwest.

RICHARD J. ROLLE, has for a number of years, been one of the group of merchants who have taken a large part in shaping commercial activities of Houston, and his name carries a prestige that is an asset to the business with which he is connected. The progressive firm of Rolle, Jewett & Beck was established in 1919, by Mr. Rolle, in association with Don F. Beck and Harry B. Jewett, men of recognized standing in the mercantile world, and who take an active interest in civic development. Mr. Rolle is manager and buyer for the firm, Mr. Jewett, finance-manager, and Mr. Beck, advertising manager and in charge of all the display. They operate an exclusively men's store, catering to men and young men who appreciate the best clothing and furnishings. They make a specialty of quality, and the Rolle, Jewett & Beck Label in a garment is sufficient to guarantee it to the most discriminating. They occupy a modern store building at 811-13 Main Street that is equipped with beautiful new fixtures. It ranks as one of the best equipped stores in the City.

Mr. Rolle was born at Topeka, Kansas, in February, 1885, son of Edward Rolle, a native of Germany, who came to the United States as a young man, his death occurring in 1892, shortly after he had moved with his family to Texas. Mr. Rolle was educated in the Houston Public Schools, and, after leaving school in 1903, went with Hutchinson & Mitchell, as a salesman in their clothing department. In 1912 he was made a member of the firm and manager of the clothing department, holding this position until 1919, when, with Mr. Jewett and Mr. Beck he organized the present firm.

Mr. Rolle was married at Houston, in 1913, to Miss Helen Johnson, a native of Sioux City, Iowa. They have two children, Richard Edward, and Helen Margaret. Mr. Rolle is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Turnverein Club, and the Houston Saengerbund. The family attend the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Rolle is a director.



WILLIAM WARE, pioneer lumberman of Texas, whose activities in connection with the lumber business brought him in close touch with the entire lumber industry of this section, was well known in this field and had many friends among the lumbermen generally. Mr. Ware was associated with the lumber business from the year 1884 until his death, giving to every phase of this industry his careful and interested attention, and taking part in its progress and development. With the opening of his first mill, lumber became his hobby, and it was his greatest pleasure and pride to watch his business grow, from a small beginning in the little town of Edna to the great enterprise, ranking among the leading lumber businesses of Houston.

The story of Mr. Ware's life reads like a book of modern fiction. The son of English parents, born at Kensal-Green, Paddington, in the shrine of the city of London, England, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1858, he spent his boyhood in his native country. The age of fourteen finds him just out of Saint Mary's College, at Woolhampton, Berkshire, England, "for some reason unbeknown to himself, placed on board of a ship at Liverpool, that plied between the port of Lisborn on the Mediterranean Sea, the West Indies and New Orleans, in America." The words are Mr. Ware's own, taken from the story of his life, written by himself, shortly before his death. The voyage was evidently not a great pleasure to the young boy, for he speaks of the hardships of the voyage and of his bedraggled appearance when he landed at New Orleans on the first of January, 1872. His stay at that port was of short duration, the sight of a Morgan side wheel steamer catching his fancy, and a few days later he was walking down the streets of Galveston. Here he went to work for the P. H. Hennessy & Brothers Hardware Store, a position which offered a few old clothes and a salary of, to give his own words, "twenty-five cents for a year's work, with something to eat, and suppose my tattered appearance deserved nothing more."

Just about this time the tide of fortune changed for the boy, and he met Mr. Engleke, who also had a hardware store, on Tremont Street, in Galveston, who, out of admiration for his pluck and industry, offered him employment at three dollars a week and board, selling him new clothing, which William Ware agreed to pay out of his salary, but which his employer would never deduct. He remained with Mr. Engleke until the latter's death, then after the storm of 1875 once more shipped, this time on the Diana, and the next day found himself in Houston. For a decade he remained in this city, then in 1884 went to Edna, in Jackson County, Texas, where he opened his first small lumber business. From that time on his advancement in the world of business was rapid, and in 1895 he sold out his interests at Edna, came to Houston and bought out the stock of the Bayou City Lumber Company, establishing the Ware Lumber Company on the corner of Eleventh Street and Railroad, in the old First Ward. Mr. Ware continued at the head of this company until his death, at which time it was one of the leading businesses in the city.

William Ware was married to Miss Ida Baring, daughter of Otto Baring, of Columbus, Texas, in 1886, and had three children, Eva, William and Zuleika Ware. Of these children, the daughter Eva is now deceased, the son William is married, making

his home in Dallas and has three children, Elizabeth, Mary Lynn and William Jr. Mr. Ware graduated from the University of Texas in 1914 with the L. L. B. degree and is a member of the legal department of the Barrett Roofing Company in Dallas. Miss Zuleika Ware graduated from Rice Institute in 1920 with an A. B. degree and since that time has been engaged in teaching history in the Heights Senior High School. Of his wife, Mr. Ware said in his autobiography, "The success of my business I owe to my wife. She has lived for my promotion, her greatest joy was my success. Her cheering words always gave me strength and hope and made me realize the cherished dreams of my hopes and ambitions."

Mr. Ware's death, occurring in Houston, May 25th, 1922, was sincerely mourned by his many friends and associates in the lumber business who had found him a loyal friend, and by his hosts of friends drawn from every walk in life. A man of sterling character, implacable honesty and integrity, he won success, and at the same time friends. His outstanding characteristics were kindness, a sincerity of purpose, and Christian citizenship that marked and influenced his entire life, and his memory will be one of the bright spots in the history of the lumber industry.



FLAVILLUS NATHANIEL GRAY. In recounting the history of the development of the rice growing industry in the Lone Star State, the name of Flavillus Nathaniel Gray stands out as a pioneer in this field, who contributed a very material service to his State. As early as 1901 Mr. Gray began to advocate the growing of rice in Texas, and in which he saw a great future. He contributed many articles to the press in general along this line, creating a public opinion favorable to the highest development of the industry. In that same year, 1901, he established a magazine entirely devoted to the interests of rice growing and the rice grower, the first of such magazines, and a medium which proved no small factor in creating an interest in this resource. Passing years did not dim his interest in this industry, and he made many further contributions to the literature of rice growing, also holding the position of United States Cotton Statistician, from October 11, 1905, until his death.

Mr. Gray was born on Waterloo Plantation, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, on the twenty-second of November, 1855, son of David Ichabod Gray, a South Carolina, and Sarah Jane Fuqua Gray, a native of Louisiana. As a boy Mr. Gray learned the printing business in his uncle's office, attending school until he was sixteen years of age. At seventeen he assumed the management of the large plantation belonging to his grandfather, and spent a number of years there. Several years after attaining his majority, he went to Baton Rouge, and a year later, at twenty-five, was chosen editor of the Ascension Democrat, at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, editing this paper for four years, at which time he resigned to become the editor of the Houma Courier. In 1889 Mr. Gray came to Texas, bringing his bride, soon locating in Houston, where he took up journalistic work, publishing several papers and periodicals. In 1890 he was elected Secretary of the Houston Manufacturers Association, holding this position until 1901, when he began his work in behalf of the rice



William Ware



Mrs. Han. Ware



growing industry. Four years later he also became a special agent in cotton investigation, Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, under James Wilson, Secretary.

Mr. Gray was married the eleventh of March, 1889, to Mrs. Bettie Goode Winder, a widow, and the daughter of Flavillus Sidney Goode, lifelong friend of Mr. Gray's father, and best man at his wedding, and for whom the subject of this sketch was named. Mrs. Gray's mother, before her marriage, Miss Sara Donaldson Perry, was a native of Louisiana, and her father, a native of Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray came directly to Texas after their marriage. Houston being thereafter their home, with the exception of three years spent in other places in Texas. The family residence at 1412 Hawthorne Street, was the scene of many pleasant hospitalities, and was made delightful by the atmosphere of culture and refinement created by them. Mrs. Gray was the ideal companion for a man of the intellectual talents of Mr. Gray, and she was his inspiration throughout his career. To her two children by her former marriage he proved a real father, sharing with her the problems and pleasures of rearing them. These children are Van P. Winder, of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and who married Miss Ethel Pitcher and has one son, Van P., Junior; and Sadie, wife of John E. Wickes, of the Texas Company, and who has one daughter, Elbeth Vesta.

Mr. Gray's death was very sudden, occurring at the corner of Yupon and Kensington Avenue, on the morning of March the twentieth, 1923, while he was on his way to the Chamber of Commerce to join other members of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Gray was a man of exceptional mental attainments, occupying a distinguished place in the life of his city. On questions concerning the rice industry and the cotton industry, he was a foremost authority, and did much to further the interests of these important factors in the prosperity of Texas. A man of distinguished bearing he was respected in any gathering, and with his talents for affairs was often accorded a place of leadership. His powers he used with indefatigable industry, and always toward a worthy end, and during the many years of his career accomplished many things which will stand as memorials to his name. A staunch Democrat, a true friend and lover of humanity, Flavillus Nathaniel Gray remained true to his standards to the end, and his death has left vacant a place in the life of Houston that will long remain unfilled.



MARTIN. The name of T. Martin, whose career was so closely associated with the history of the cattle industry in the Lone Star State, represents one of the finest types of Texas rancher and cattleman and the achievement, over difficulty, to the pinnacle of success. A man of vision and determination, who did not know the meaning of the word "failure," Mr. Martin, entirely by his own efforts, won for himself a place among the foremost cattlemen of his section, in a state that has more than its share of famous ranchmen.

Mr. Martin was born the sixth of November, 1874, in Fort Bend County, Texas, son of D. C. Martin, a native of Mississippi, who came to Texas as a young man and was a cattleman here until his death. While yet in his teens, both of Mr. Martin's parents died,

and at the age of fourteen, he went to work on Mrs. Polly Ryon's ranch for six dollars per month and board. Later he went to the J. H. P. Davis ranch, where he became foreman, and later, in Brazoria County, he went in for himself. His ranch, in Brazoria County, became his pride and delight, and with the real spirit of the West, he gave to the development of his interests there an indefatigable industry that soon made him a figure to be reckoned with in the cattle industry. His ranch lands, at the time of his death, consisted of about forty thousand acres, in the Brazoria ranch, in addition to other ranching interests, in association with J. J. Settegast and Bassett Blakely. Mr. Martin owned many thousands of head of cattle.

Mr. Martin was married at Missouri City, Texas, in Fort Bend County, the seventh of November, 1908, to Miss Aline De Walt, a native of that county. Her father, Dan De Walt, also a native of Fort Bend County and a large plantation owner there, came of a prominent pioneer family of Texas, and has spent his entire life in the state, residing in the county of his birth. Mrs. Martin's mother, before her marriage Miss Lou Cessna, is also a native Texan and a member of a prominent family here. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one child, Len De Walt Martin, now in his early teens and a student in the Houston schools.

After the death of Mr. Martin in 1918, Mr. T. W. (Bud) Davis became the executor of the estate without bond. He handled the vast ranches as if they were his own and performed a great service for Mrs. Martin and her little son. Mr. Martin and Mr. Davis had been life long friends and business associates. After the death of Mr. Davis in May, 1922, Mrs. Martin assumed the management of her properties and has shown marked aptitude in looking after them. She spends part of her time in Houston, where she has an attractive apartment at 1317 Crawford Street, and a part of her time at her country home in Fort Bend County.

Mr. Martin died the twenty-fourth of August, 1918, a young man, in his prime, who was destined to have gone far in the cattle industry. While a man of vision, he was not a dreamer, dreaming dreams and letting opportunity slip. But toward a realization of his dreams he devoted himself with the energy and determination that was characteristic of his life, and in a small way, as a member of a ranching outfit, in a very humble capacity, he began his career. At the age of fourteen he could handle a gun or a horse as well as a man, and was taking a man's place in the world. His advancement was rapid and a few years later found him foreman of large ranching interests and holding down the job in an exceptional manner. But even this was not enough. Mr. Martin aspired to own such a ranch for himself, and to one of his determination that was sufficient. He launched his ranching enterprise, won out, expanded and in a few short years had become known throughout his section as one of the most successful ranchers in Brazoria County. He had the genial character, the true spirit of the West, that has distinguished so many of the cattlemen of the state and won friends by the hundreds. His death was a loss to the cattle industry, to his county, to his state, yet his life will stand, an inspiration to the youth of his community to higher achievement and endeavor.



ALFRED ROBERT HAMBLÉN, attorney at law and native Houstonian, was for many years prominent in the practice of his profession here, which he began immediately after his admission to the bar in 1897, when twenty years of age. During his practice in Houston, which extended over a period of more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Hamblen was known as one of the beacon lights of the legal profession, and was associated with many of the most prominent cases which came before the courts of South Texas. He was the second generation of Hamblens to make their mark as leading lawyers of the Lone Star State. His father, William Pascal Hamblen, was one of the pioneer lawyers of Texas, where during his time, he was regarded as one of the Southwest's most prominent attorneys. He came to Texas from his native state of Indiana in the spring of 1848. As a very young man, he began the study of law and in 1855 was admitted to the bar, where he immediately took his place among the men who had years before established their reputation as lawyers, soon becoming one of the leaders of the legal fraternity of the Southwest. William Pascal Hamblen served with distinction as district judge of Harris County for several years, and practiced law in Houston until his death in 1902. The mother of Alfred Robert Hamblen was Mrs. Isabel Terry (Milner) Hamblen, a native of England, but was brought to America as a child and was reared and educated here, where she became known as one of the Lone Star State's representative women and philanthropists.

Mr. Hamblen's early education was obtained in the public schools of Houston, which he left as a very young man in order to study law. He entered the law offices of Hutchinson and Sears, at that time one of the best known law firms of the Southwest. He continued the study of law with this well known firm until his admission to the bar, when he began his practice here with his father, Judge W. P. Hamblen, who was elected judge at that time and turned his practice over to the son. When his brother, W. P. Hamblen, Jr., graduated from the University of Texas and was admitted to the bar, he took him in as a partner in the firm. This partnership continued for a score of years until the death of Alfred R. Hamblen.

Mr. Hamblen was married in Houston, Texas, on August 8th, 1916, to Mrs. Mary Northam Warner, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of W. P. Northam, who was brought to the United States by his parents when five years of age. He is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and is well past four score years of age. Mr. Northam is widely known throughout Ohio and is one of that state's most highly esteemed citizens and business men, having been throughout his life engaged in the building of boulevards, and many of the finest boulevards of the East are the result of Mr. Northam's skill and ability. Mrs. Hamblen's mother was before her marriage Miss Margaret Morrow, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Hamblen's first husband was Mr. W. C. Warner, of the Warner Electric Company of Cleveland. She has one son, William C. Warner, now a student of the Rice Institute of Houston.

Mr. Hamblen had built up a wonderful practice in Houston and in South Texas, where he was one of the best known lawyers of this portion of the state. Mr. Hamblen had been appointed as special judge of

many court of South Texas, and was special judge of the District Court here for four times, and was appointed as special judge of the County Court of Harris County three times. Mr. Hamblen was twice Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. Elks. He was District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler for South Texas of that order. He was a member of the Turnverein, and the Red Rooster.

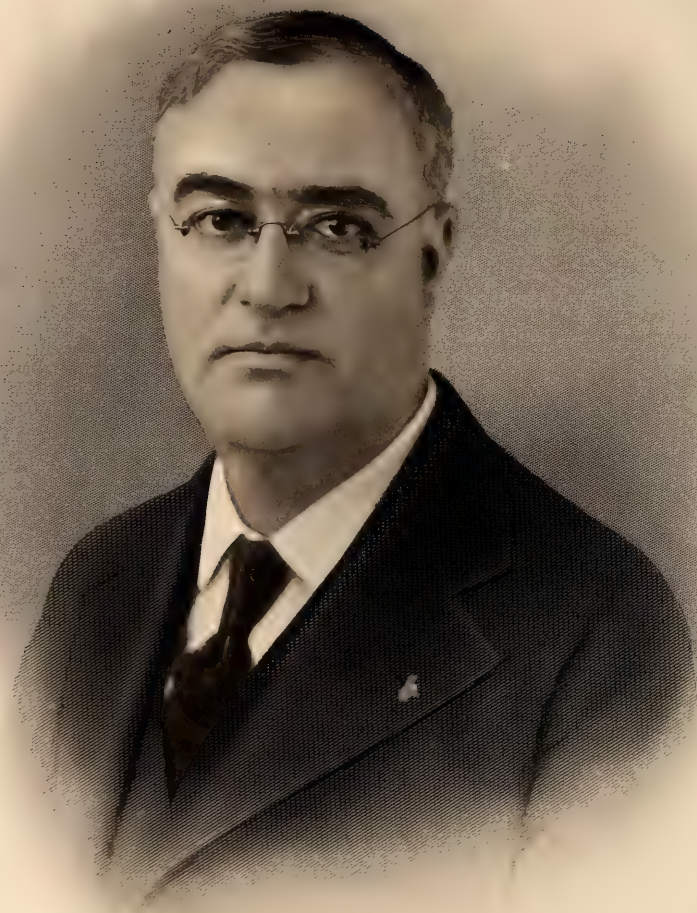
It is a known fact that Mr. Hamblen practiced his profession of the law in accordance with the highest ethics of the legal brotherhood. Honorable himself, he accorded honor and trustworthiness to his professional brethren. Kindly, courteous, genial he commanded not only the respect but the sincere and affectionate regard of the entire circle of his acquaintances. Mr. Hamblen died at Houston, Texas, on September 9th, 1924. The death of no member of the Houston Bar ever caused more sincere sorrow than his, and perhaps no man ever lived in Houston who had more friends than did Mr. Hamblen.



JAMES ARTHUR GIRAUD. For many years James Arthur Giraud was prominently identified with commercial activities at Houston, and took a leading part in shaping the affairs of his community. His record in the business world was splendid, and while he was perhaps better known for his activities in the insurance world, he was in his younger years widely known as a railroad man. Mr. Giraud was deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow citizens, and in the development of his city, and was one of those sterling citizens who can always be counted upon to do their part, and more, in times of civic need.

James Arthur Giraud was born in Houston, the twenty-fourth of November, 1875, son of Richard Theodore Giraud, and spent his boyhood in this city. After finishing school, he went to work as a boy, in a local hardware store, and later went with the Frisco Railroad, spending a number of years in that work. In 1907, he went with the W. H. Kirkland & Company, insurance firm, and in 1908 was made a member of the firm. His advancement in the insurance world was rapid, and for consistent production he had few equals. He was a firm believer in agency organization and his enthusiasm and high business ideals, complemented by his constructive policies, were reflected in the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. At the time of his death, he was senior member of the largest insurance firm in the city and had attained a reputation in this field that made him a figure of state wide prominence in the insurance world.

Mr. Giraud was married at Calvert, Texas, in 1907, to Miss Mildred Wynne Durst, who was born, reared and educated in Calvert. Her father, H. Durst, is now, and has been for many years a resident of Leon County, and is well known there. Her mother, before her marriage Miss Estelle Wynne, was a native of Huntsville, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud had an ideal married life, and their home, at 3516 Garrett Avenue, was the seat of a gracious and flowing hospitality, and their many friends found no greater pleasure than when they were guests in that home. Mrs. Giraud is a woman of accomplished intelligence, and not only took an active interest in her husband's career, but encouraged him and inspired him ever to higher things and to her he often gave the credit for his advancement in the business world. Mr. Giraud was reared in the Catholic faith, and



A. R. Hambleton



Mrs Alfred R Hambley



throughout his life was a member of this church and actively supported it. He was a Knight of Columbus, Fourth Degree, and took a great interest in the activities of this order. He was also a member of the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club.

James Arthur Giraud died at his home in Houston the fifteenth of February, 1923. In the business world, as in his private life, there was ever associated with his name an integrity which was one of his greatest assets. In his political convictions he was honest and steadfast, and in private and social life congenial, generous and kind hearted. The record of his life is a page in the history of his city, which stands out by reason of the many noteworthy deeds recorded there, and will not be soon forgotten.

THEOPOLUS JAMES COLLINS. For half a century and more T. James Collins, pioneer of Harrisburg, the prosperous suburban town which is practically a part of Houston, took a leading part in the life there, contributing in many ways to the commercial and civic growth of this suburb and winning friends by the hundreds who admired him for his many outstanding qualities. Mr. Collins was that sterling type of business man the dominating characteristic of whose life is a high integrity and with a pioneering determination for seeing things through to a finish, which was a factor in his business success, he was able, as have been few men, to shape and mould business and civic activities at Harrisburg favorable to the highest type of development.

A native of Texas, Mr. Collins was born at Richmond, in Fort Bend County, on the fifteenth of June, 1845. His father, William Collins, a pioneer stockraiser and farmer of Fort Bend County, died when his son was two years of age and responsibility for his rearing fell on the mother, Mary Collins. Mr. Collins was an ambitious youngster and while attending the public schools near his home resolved to secure an education, by his own efforts earning sufficient money to enable him to spend two years at Saint Mary's College, at San Antonio, where he made the most of every educational opportunity and prepared to enter the business world. In 1867 Mr. Collins came to Harrisburg, starting a general merchandising establishment here which he successfully operated for eight years. Anxious, however, for greater opportunities of advancement, he liquidated the mercantile business and entered the real estate business, where his accurate knowledge of land values and his sound integrity were a factor to years of successful operation in this field and in the handling of investments. A man of keen and discerning business judgment, Mr. Collins, in more than fifty years of business activity, enjoyed the enviable reputation of having never lost a dollar for a client for whom he made an investment. As early as the seventies, Mr. Collins was appreciative of the future possibilities of Harrisburg, when the long dreamed of ship channel project should be an assured fact. To this end he bought up land along the channel, purchasing some of it for as low as a dollar a lot and five dollars an acre. At one time Mr. Collins owned the land which is now included in Park Place, an addition of Houston, consisting of more than a thousand acres, and he had other holdings in this locality, all of which greatly increased in value and vindicated his faith in the future of Harrisburg.

In 1877 Mr. Collins was married at Harrisburg to Miss Minnie Compton, his faithful companion for nearly half a century, and whose death occurred in 1920. Of this union were born five children, T. J., Jr.; I. S., owner of a drug store at Harrisburg; J. H., engaged in the dairying business at Harrisburg; Mabel, wife of Frank Branson; and William. In 1922 he removed to Houston to spend his declining years and enjoy the fruits of a well earned success.

Mr. Collins died at his home in Houston, 2802 Chartres Street, on the eleventh of November, 1923, his funeral being held on the following Tuesday with his four sons acting as active pallbearers. Mr. Collins was in every respect a typical example of the self made man, and in the half a century during which he watched both Harrisburg and Houston grow from small villages to modern cities he forged ahead, always with the determination to win out, and his entire life is a record of achievement well worthy of emulation. While winning success in the business world, Mr. Collins did not win this success at the price of friendship and integrity, but throughout the years of his operations he placed there two things before success, and few men could count more true friendships to their credit or could claim a higher esteem than he.

HERMAN THEODORE KELLER, one of the honored pioneers of Houston, came to this city as a boy of sixteen and grew up in the business life of the city, accounting well for himself in that busy world. Houston can boast of no truer, more generous citizen than this splendid man who gave so freely of his time and means for the development of the resources of his community. Mr. Keller went to work for Mr. Henke, in his grocery store, shortly after his arrival in Houston, but he was ambitious to be more than a grocery clerk and took advantage of every opportunity that came his way. After several years with Mr. Henke, he opened a commission brokerage business, at first in a small way, but later, as the city grew and conditions warranted, expanding to meet the growing demands. He was one of the most public spirited men of his time, giving as liberally as he received, and taking an active interest in the growth and development of his community.

Mr. Keller was born at New Orleans the twentieth of November, 1857, son of A. T. and Aimee Vallotte Keller. His father was for many years in the jewelry business at New Orleans, coming to Houston in 1873, and engaging as a manufacturing jeweler until his death in 1876. His mother was a resident of Houston for many years. Mr. Keller was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, and after coming to Houston, entered directly upon his business career.

He was married the twelfth of September, 1882, to Miss Julia Wagener, a native of New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller had a family of three sons, Edward W., who died at the age of twenty-eight, and two who survive, Herman T., Jr., who married Miss Grace Lendenberg, and who continues his father's business, and Thomas William, who married Miss Maud Hackney.

Mr. Keller died the twelfth of February, 1911. He will long be remembered for his many liberalities and acts of kindness to his fellowmen, as well as for his active interest in the civic welfare.



EDWIN ALEXANDER ANDERSON. For thirty years and upwards the name of Edwin Alexander Anderson was of special significance in business circles at Houston, where he was well known as one of the pioneer druggists of the city. Mr. Anderson came to Houston as a young man, just at the beginning of his career purposeful and enthusiastic, and with a determination to succeed which marked his subsequent career and was one of the fundamental factors underlying his success. A conservative business man, whose sound and practical policies were reflected throughout his career, Mr. Anderson was withal a man of vision. When he opened his first small drug store in Houston in partnership with I. Lewyn whose name also stands among the pioneer druggists of the city, he began to plan for the later store, Anderson's Drug Store, as the Houston of today knows it, and which is not only a creditable addition to commercial Houston, but a monument to its founder and concrete evidence of his faith in Houston's future.

Edwin Alexander Anderson was born in Sweden, the seventeenth of July, 1872, the son of Swedish parents, and spent his boyhood there, attending the schools of that country. He came to the United States as a boy of fourteen, going to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he spent the intervening seven years prior to coming to Houston as a young man of twenty-one. Shortly after his arrival in this city he entered the drug business, in partnership with I. Lewyn, the two operating a drug store here for a number of years. Later this partnership was terminated and Mr. Anderson entered into a partnership with Sam Rouse, well known pioneer druggist, which lasted seventeen years. At the conclusion of that time Mr. Anderson left the firm and returned to his native country, Sweden, revisiting his old home and his people in that country. After a year spent there he returned to the United States and Houston, a little later buying the drug store at that time operated by Edward Luhn. Mr. Anderson reorganized the store, changing the name to the Anderson Drug Store, operating the establishment under that name for the ensuing fourteen years. During this period he built up the store, making a number of progressive changes, this drug store becoming under his management one of the leading drug stores in the city, operating in harmony with modern merchandising methods. During these years Mr. Anderson was active in fostering the highest merchandising principles among local druggists, and was a leader among the druggists of the city, who held him in high esteem not alone as a pioneer in the business, but as a progressive merchant whose sterling integrity and business ideals were factors in the progress of the drug business generally. In 1922 Mr. Anderson retired from business due to ill health, and after a year of absence from the store returned in the summer of 1923, his death occurring a year later, the twenty-sixth of May, 1924.

Mr. Anderson was married at Houston, the thirtieth of October, 1912, to Miss Candace Beryl West, a native of Mississippi, and the daughter of Silas West and Martha (Clark) West. Mr. West, a native of Alabama, was a farmer in Trinity County, Texas, for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1909. Mrs. West, a native of Mississippi, is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had one

child, Edwin Alexander Anderson, Jr., a student in the Houston public schools. Since Mr. Anderson's death, Mrs. Anderson has continued to reside at 116 Hathaway Avenue, the family home for the past six years. As far as possible she is carrying out the plans and policies of her late husband in whose judgment she had implicit faith. Shortly before his death, Mr. Anderson bought fifty acres of land three and one-half miles from League City. This farm he intended to plant to figs. So today Mrs. Anderson is carrying out these plans, and will soon have a forty-acre fig orchard. Mr. Anderson was an Elk, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Salesmanship Club. He was active in all civic work and his death was a deep loss not only to the drug business, but to the city at large.



EGBERT O. HAIL came to Houston, Texas, in 1921 to enter the life insurance business and since that time has established himself as a man of high standing in the community. With several years experience in this field, and a business training received while employed in banking institutions he came well prepared to conduct a high class life insurance office. While his organization covers the gulf coast counties Mr. Hail devotes much of his time to personal production. He has won the respect of all who know him, and has made many friends in South Texas. In the comparatively short time of his residence here he has rapidly forged ahead in his profession and is now looked upon as a leading factor in life insurance circles and his future is indeed assured. Mr. Hail began his business career in Nashville, Tennessee, where he was employed in one of the banks of that city for a period of four years. He resigned his position in order to enter the army in December, 1917, and was assigned to the 115th Field Artillery of the 30th Division as a private and went overseas with this organization, and served throughout the war with them. He had a certificate for a commission when the armistice was signed, and when he was discharged in 1919, he held the rank of regimental supply sergeant. After the war he returned to Nashville, where he engaged in the insurance business until his removal to Houston.

A native of Kentucky, Egbert O. Hail was born in Christian County on July 20th, 1891. His father, E. A. Hail, also a native of Kentucky, removed to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1900 where he since has been engaged in the banking business, and where he is well known and highly esteemed. His mother was Miss Lizzie Jones, a member of a prominent Kentucky family. His education was obtained in the public schools of Nashville, which he left in order to begin work in the bank.

Mr. Hail was married in Nashville on June 2nd, 1923, to Miss Elizabeth Darden, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of W. W. Darden, well known in the business and financial circles of Nashville. They have one child, Egbert O., Jr., and reside in West Eleventh Place, where they recently built a beautiful residence. Mr. Hail is a member of the Houston Kiwanis Club and the South Texas Underwriters Association, in both of which he takes an active interest. He is enthusiastic as to the future of Houston, and of South Texas, and has entered into the spirit of co-operation with the citizenship here to advance the interest of his adopted city.



E. A. Anderson





CARL L. KATTMANN. For a period of a quarter of a century, the name of Carl L. Kattmann was held in high esteem at Houston as that of a business man whose sound integrity and high ideals were contributory factors in the advancement of business standards, and whose sound business policies were conducive to prosperity. During nearly twenty-five years in the manufacturing business, Mr. Kattmann built up an enterprise that was of importance from an economic standpoint, and as a manufacturer of tents, awnings and like products, having a distribution almost national, he contributed very much to the advancement of Houston as a manufacturing center. While primarily a business man, Mr. Kattmann was thoroughly public spirited and especially during his latter years was active in those movements of civic importance.

Carl L. Kattmann was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the thirteenth of April, 1865, the night President Lincoln was shot. His father, Dr. John Kattmann, a well known physician and surgeon of New Orleans, later came to Houston, in 1873, and continued his practice here until his death. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Katherine Rubb, was a member of a well known Louisiana family. Carl L. Kattmann received his education in Houston, attending both private schools and later the public schools of this city. After finishing his education, he began his business career in Houston, in 1900, establishing the A. F. Kattmann Tent and Awning Company, of which he was president for around a quarter of a century. This large manufacturing company, located for many years in a modern building, owned by the corporation, at 207 Crawford Street, manufactured a line of goods including tents, awnings, wagon covers, tarpaulins, rice and hay covers, horse covers, jail hammocks, coin sacks, coats, flags, banners and badges. The company features a mildew-proof products, manufactured especially for the coast country, and designed to meet the trying conditions prevailing there. The Kattmann Tent and Awning Company furnishes employment to around twenty people in the factory, and has a force of five in the office and sales department. While Mr. Kattmann still held the office of president of this corporation at the time of his death, he had practically retired from active business life, leaving the management of the business largely in younger hands, and only intervening at such times as his maturer judgment and years of experience were needed to solve some question of vital importance.

Mr. Kattmann was married at Chicago, Illinois, in 1892, to Miss Madge Estey, a native of Michigan and a member of a prominent family of that state, her father, Sidney Estey, being prominently identified with building activities. Mr. and Mrs. Kattmann had a family of four children, Agnes Eliza, John Estey, Norman and Bruce, the family residing at 1200 Elgin Street for many years. Mr. Kattmann was active in fraternal work for many years, being affiliated with the Masonic order, and was past state president of the Travelers Protective Association. He was also a member of the Rotary Club and belonged to several social clubs.

Mr. Kattmann's death occurred at Houston the ninth of November, 1923. Houston, his home for a period of 50 years, profited much from his activities

in the business world here, and his high example of Christian citizenship was an inspiration to all who came in contact with him. His associates in the business world found in him a man of highest principles, standing for progress as typified by the development of business interests along lines consistent with modern ideals, and his death was a deep loss not alone to the business world, but to the entire city, in whose development he had taken so unselfish an interest.



R. JAMES M. WELLS of Houston, Texas, was for more than thirty years a well known physician of Texas, the last seven years of this period being spent in this city, where he had a host of friends and enjoyed a large practice. With the improvement and extension of its hospital facilities, Dr. Wells had always expected Houston to become a great medical center, believing this city to be the logical location for centralizing the medical activities of the Southwest. He was always a consistent booster for Houston and ever ready to give aid and encouragement to any movement for the upbuilding of his adopted city.

A native of Mississippi, Dr. Wells was born at Bankston, on May 18th, 1861, but came to Texas when seventeen years of age and remained in the Lone Star State throughout the remainder of his life. His father, William Monroe Wells, was a well known and prosperous farmer from Bardwell, Kentucky. His mother, Mrs. Mary Ellen (Drane) Wells, was a member of a prominent Mississippi family. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Columbus, Texas, after which he became a student of the Tulane Medical College of New Orleans, graduating from that institution with the M. D. degree. Dr. Wells was throughout life a student and a constant worker, being in every sense a self-made physician, withal a successful one.

Dr. Wells was married at Eagle Lake, Texas, on September 27th, 1892, to Miss Minnie Damon of Damon Mound, Texas, and a direct descendant of Samuel Damon, one of the first settlers of this portion of the state, and for whom the well known Damon Mound was named. Her father, S. W. Damon, also born and reared at Damon Mound, was throughout his life a successful stock raiser and rancher of that place. Her mother, Mrs. Jane A. (Smith) Damon, was a member of a well known family of Grimes County, Texas, and figured in the early history of the Lone Star State. Two sons were born to Dr. and Mrs. Wells: Shearer Wells (deceased), and Damon Wells, who is well known in the business circles of Houston. The Wells home is located at 2906 Fannin Street. Dr. Wells was a member of the Woodmen of the World and other fraternal organizations, the State Medical Association and the Harris County Medical Association and many other of the fraternal, professional and business organizations of this city. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Dr. Wells died at Houston, on November 2nd, 1924, aged sixty-two years. During his residence in Houston, Dr. Wells was active in all movements for the advancement of his city and of the medical profession, always ready to give aid and encouragement to both. Dr. Wells' unselfish friendship was a benefaction to all who knew him, his kindly character appealing to all alike.



CHARLES F. LOTTOMAN, pioneer manufacturer of Houston and citizen of high order, was for many years a familiar figure in the commercial world, giving his time and using his influence for the creation of better business standards, and the progress and development of his community. Mr. Lottman operated one of the first mattress factories in the city, building this industry from a small beginning, until his plant was one of the largest mattress manufactories in the city, and one of the leading industries of the city.

Mr. Lottman was born the sixth of April, 1862, at Bastrop, Texas, where he spent his youth and received his education. His father died during his boyhood, and he was thrown on his own resources at an early age. After working in various parts of the state, he, with his two brothers, came to Houston in 1882, and opened a mattress factory, which was known as Lottman Brothers. He operated this business until 1904, at which time he sold the plant to the Myer-Spalti Manufacturing Company, now the largest furniture manufacturing concern in the Lone Star State. In the same year Mr. Lottman organized and opened up alone the C. F. Lottman Mattress Factory, later changing the name to C. F. Lottman and Sons. Mr. Lottman continued to operate this enterprise, constantly adding to his equipment and extending the scope of the industry until the year before his death, when he retired from the business world, turning the management of the factory over to his sons. They have since continued the operation of the factory, along the same progressive lines laid down by their father, and this firm is now one of the largest of Houston's many industries.

Mr. Lottman was twice married. The first wife was Miss Sophia Proetzel, a native of Houston and a daughter of August and Julia Proetzel, pioneer residents of the city. Mr. Proetzel was active in real estate operations in the early days. Four children were born of this union, namely: C. A. Lottman, Edwin J. Lottman, Otto J. Lottman, all of whom are active in the operation of the factory, and a daughter, Sophia, wife of John H. Schudde of Houston. On October 8th, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Kutschbach, a native of Houston. She is the daughter of William and Mary Proetzel Kutschbach, who were married in Houston, to which city Mr. Kutschbach came a half century ago. Mr. and Mrs. Lottman had one child, a daughter, Mary Louise. The Lottman family reside at 4614 Montrose Boulevard.

Mr. Lottman died at Houston, the twenty-ninth of October, 1921. His entire life had been devoted to business enterprises of civic importance, and he had given time from his busy life to take an interest in the welfare and progress of his community. While his place in the business world is being filled by his sons, who are carrying on the industry he established almost half a century ago, he is sincerely missed by his associates and friends and will ever hold a high place in the memory of all who knew him.



KARL TRESCHWIG. For more than three decades, the name of Karl Treschwig was associated with commercial activities at Houston, and during these years of his business connection here there was ever attached

to his name an integrity which characterized his activities. Mr. Treschwig first came to Houston as a young man, just entering upon his career, and bringing with him as his chief asset an enthusiasm and a genius for making things go which marked his later career and bore rich fruit in business success. While building up a commercial enterprise which reflected credit on Houston, Mr. Treschwig did not neglect his duties as a citizen, entering into all activities of a civic nature with the same enthusiasm he gave to his business affairs.

Karl Treschwig was a native of Germany, having been born in that country in 1869. His parents, Karl and Cecilia Treschwig, well known citizens of Germany, and members of prominent families of that country, spent their entire life there. Mr. Treschwig was educated in the schools of Germany, receiving an excellent education there. At the age of twenty years he resolved to come to the United States, feeling that here he would have a greater future than in his native land, and the year 1889 marked his arrival in this country. Three years later, in 1892, he came to Texas and Houston, spending his first three years in this city in the employ of various companies. The following three years he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1905 he established the Houston Wholesale Confectionery Company, the oldest plant of its kind in Houston, and of which he was president and general manager until his death. The business met with a steady growth from its organization, and at the time of Mr. Treschwig's death occupied a modern two-story brick building, of attractive design and affording a floor space of ten thousand square feet. The Houston Wholesale Confectionery Company is the only company south of St. Louis selling supplies and tools used in bakeries and candy making establishments, and in addition to this the company acts as jobber for "Delatour" candy, made by Greenfield & Sons, of New York City, and also handle several other lines of candies, gum and like commodities. This business is a monument to the business ability and the integrity of its founder, Karl Treschwig, and is concrete proof that success is bought by industry.

Karl Treschwig was married at Houston, in 1906, to Miss Lillie Fisher, a member of a pioneer Houston family, and a woman of high accomplishment and charming social grace. Her father, Gustave Fisher, for many years the proprietor of the leading tin shop at Houston, was well and favorably known in the business world here, and had many friends at Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Treschwig had an attractive home at 808 Euclid Avenue, in one of Houston's most beautiful residence sections, and were the parents of three children, Migonnette, Karl and Hugo. Since Mr. Treschwig's death, Mrs. Treschwig continues to reside at this home with her children.

Karl Treschwig died suddenly at his home on the afternoon of Tuesday, March the 20th, 1923, at the age of fifty-three years. His passing was a deep loss to business and civic interests at Houston, where for a quarter of a century and more he had worked for the growth and civic improvement of this city, watching its development along progressive lines and taking an interested part in this development. Mr. Treschwig had many friends here, both in a business and social way, and few men have been more genuinely admired than he.



C. F. Luttman





JAMES HERMAN AGEN for a decade and a half was associated with the commercial and civic activities at Houston, during this time attaining distinction in the business world, and winning the esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Agen came to Houston in 1905, after an interesting and varied career in the North, and thereafter was one of the leaders in the real estate business. He handled many of the larger real estate transactions consummated during this time and took an active part in promoting the development. Mr. Agen had great confidence in the future of Houston, seeing in this city an opportunity for a still greater growth and prosperity, and invested his money in real estate holdings here. His keen business judgment enabled him to make these investments wisely, and he made a fortune from his transactions in this line. He was active in the management of his business and his land holdings until three months prior to his death, which occurred the fifth of October, 1921. His daughter, Mrs. H. A. Vallas, has since had charge of the estate, displaying marked business ability in this capacity.

Mr. Agen was born in Vermont, the twenty-ninth of April, 1847, son of David Agen, who was reared in the East, and died there when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. Mr. Agen spent his youth at a time when education and public schools were not as common as they are now, and his education was mostly along practical lines. After the death of his father he went to work, at the age of eleven years, learning largely by experience, and acquiring a vast store of knowledge from the world of business.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Agen, far below the enlistment age, ran away from home, putting his age up several years, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Infantry, Company C. With this company he fought throughout the conflict, was once captured by the enemy, but traded out and returned to the lines. After the close of the war he went to Iowa in the early days when the Indians were harassing the settlers there, and spent a number of years in the lumber camps of that state, and also in grocery stores and other mercantile businesses.

He then went to Wisconsin, where he lived for fourteen years, during which time he amassed and lost a fortune. During his residence in Wisconsin he had entered the real estate business, and when he came to Texas, in 1904, he continued in this line. He spent nine months at Texas City, then coming to Houston, which was his home until his death.

Mr. Agen was married at Mitchell, Iowa, in 1869, to Miss Ezilda Hart, a native of Michigan. Her father, L. S. Hart, moved to Iowa when she was a small girl, and was one of the honored pioneers of that state, helping fight the Indians and taking an active part in settling the state. He owned a great deal of land in the Panhandle of Texas, land that he had purchased in the seventies for fifty cents an acre and later sold at a profit without ever seeing it.

Mr. and Mrs. Agen had a family of five children, Belle, wife of Clarence Griffin, of Superior, Wisconsin, and who has one child, a daughter; Roy J., of Superior, Wisconsin; Mildred, wife of J. A. Brown, of Denver, Colorado; Grace Agen, wife of H. A. Vallas, and E. V., of Denver, Colorado, and who is married and has one child, Marjorie Eleanor.

While the time that Mr. Agen spent in Houston was brief, a period of sixteen years, these years were well and profitably spent. He contributed freely, both of time and money, for the development of the city, and took an active part in all civic movements during that time. His death, occurring the fifth of October, 1921, at the age of seventy-four, was a distinct loss to the city in general. He was a man of sterling character, high business ideals, and staunch friendships and his place in the business world will be hard to fill.




WALTER S. ENNIS, although a resident of Houston but a few years prior to his death, made many friends in this city, winning the esteem of all who knew him and was one of the best liked railroad men in this section of the country. His superiors in the railroad world found him one of those "old reliables" that are the backbone of the railway system, and gave many expressions of their recognition of his merit and good service. Mr. Ennis was a thoroughly public spirited American, and the type of citizen that reflects credit on any community, his brief residence in Houston resulting favorably on the life there.

Mr. Ennis was a native of Tennessee, his birthplace having been in the city of Memphis, where his parents resided for many years. As a boy he attended the schools there, acquiring a good education, well rounded, and with especial attention to those practical subjects of real use in the business world. After leaving school he began his career with one of the railroads, later coming to Texas, a State in which he saw a real future. On his arrival here he went with the Gulf Coast Railroad Company, and remained with this line until his death. A man of strict attention to duty and absolute reliability he was soon made conductor on the train running from Houston to New Orleans. While on this run he made many friends, especially among the travelling men, who came to know and admire this genial, cheerful man, always ready to show them considerations and give them a friendly greeting. Some eight or nine years after coming to Texas Mr. Ennis removed to Houston, in 1913, a year later building an attractive home at 814 Marshall, Montrose. He continued with the Gulf Coast Line until the accident which resulted in his death on the thirty-first day of August, 1917.

Mr. Ennis was married at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1892, to Miss Ida Pelegrim, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Ennis was the ideal companion to her husband, throughout the years of her married life, making his interests hers, and in addition to creating a real home reared a family of two children. These children were Walter S. Ennis, Junior, who was killed in an automobile accident in early manhood, in 1916, and just at the beginning of a promising career, and Jeanette, wife of Edward Depperman, well known cotton classer at Houston, and who has one child, Agnes Katherine. Since her husband's death Mrs. Ennis has continued to reside in the home in Montrose, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of her community.


Mr. Ennis was reared in the Catholic faith and was throughout his lifetime a liberal supporter of his church. He also was a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he was active, and of the O. R. C. His death, in 1917, cut short a career of real worth to his community and fellowmen, and was deeply felt in the railway world.

 **JUDGE AUGUSTUS CHAPMAN ALLEN.** In recounting the history of the Texas Bar few names are accorded a greater measure of honor than that of Judge Augustus Chapman Allen, native Houstonian, and for nearly two score years an ornament to the bench and bar of the state. A man of high intellectual attainments, imbued with unusually high ideals, Judge Allen was throughout his career an influential figure in the life of Houston. His judiciary career was marked by a wisdom and fairness, and in the performance of his duties he was governed by a high sense of duty, a desire to interpret the law wisely and render just decisions, and above all by a desire to give every man appearing before him a fair and impartial trial. His highly trained legal mind gave him an unusual facility to get at the fundamentals of a case on proper presentation of facts, and this, with a desire to interpret the law as he saw it, rather than win popular approval, although he also did this, made his influence on the bench unusually benignant. As a man Judge Allen represented the highest type of Christian citizenship, charitable toward all, lending a helping hand wherever he could, and his character was one that built happiness.

Judge Augustus Chapman Allen was born at Houston, the second day of March, 1861, son of Samuel and Margaret Allen, co-founders of Houston, and one of the most historical families of the city. As a boy Judge Allen attended pay schools at Houston and also studied under a private tutor, for a long while after an accident prevented his attendance at school. Later he re-entered the pay schools, and also attended the Academy of Houston, after which he studied law in the office of Colonel Stuart. He then went to Lebanon, Tennessee, where he entered Cumberland University, from which institution he was graduated with the LL. B. degree. Judge Allen then returned to Houston and entered on the practice of his profession, during the course of his career being associated with, as partners, such men as Judge Watkins, Frank Jones, Governor Hogg and other brilliant men of the Texas Bar. Later Judge Allen was appointed District Judge of the Criminal Courts of Harris and Galveston Counties, receiving his appointment from Governor Sayers. After six years of service on the bench he resigned, due to the failing health of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Allen, and went with her to the Allen Ranch in Bosque County, remaining there until her death. Judge Allen then returned to Houston, resuming his law practice here, and until his retirement, due to his failing health, was one of the most prominent men of the Houston Bar.

Judge Allen was married at Corsicana, Texas, on the ninth of July, 1908, to Miss Claire E. Daley, daughter of M. Daley and Anna J. Hanlon Daley. Mr. Daley, a native of Ireland, came to the United States nearly three-quarters of a century ago, and resided in Missouri until his death. Mrs. Daley, a native of Ohio, is also deceased. Mrs. Allen was reared in Missouri, attending the schools of the Ursuline Nuns, and St. Vincent's Academy of Cape Girardeau. Mrs. Allen was the constant companion and inspiration of her husband throughout his career, and their married life was one of ideal companionship and understanding. In 1914 they moved into their new home at 519 Maplewood Avenue, where Mrs. Allen has continued to reside since her

husband's death. Judge Allen was ever active in support of all measures planned for the advancement of Houston, and in recognition of his deep interest in the welfare of the city was chosen King of the first Carnival of Houston, an event which has since been annual. His death, which occurred at Houston the 13th day of July, 1924, was the cause of a deepfelt and sincere regret in the city, and in his passing the Bar lost one of its brilliant members, and the city one of its truest citizens.

 **ANDRAL VANN.** The name of Andral Vann represents one of the most honored and prominent names of the Southeast Texas bar. Mr. Vann, one of the most distinguished residents for Houston for three decades, earned noteworthy prominence as a lawyer, his connection with many important cases of his day making him a familiar figure in all the courts. Mr. Vann had intellectual talents of high order and few lawyers of his time were more expert in determining the merits of a case. His briefs were clear and logical and revealed a patient research which placed to his advantage every legal resource.

Andral Vann was born the thirty-first of March, 1861, at Elyton, a suburb of Birmingham, Alabama. His father, Dr. James B. Vann, a native of that state, was for many years a prominent physician and surgeon and performed conspicuous service in his community. His mother, before her marriage Miss Neate Wilson, was also a native of Alabama, and made her home in that state until her death. Mr. Vann had excellent training in his profession, and after finishing his public schooling entered the College of Tennessee, of which he was a graduate. He then took the course in the school of law of Washington and Lee University, and received his LL. B. degree from this institution. After taking his degree he returned to Alabama and began the practice of his profession in that state. After a short while there he came to Galveston, in 1890, practicing there until 1893, at which time he came to Houston. Arriving in this city he formed an association with A. L. Jackson, later terminating this association and practicing with Judge W. H. Wilson for several years. He then went with Cooper and Merrill, this partnership lasting until Mr. Vann's death, in 1918.

Mr. Vann was married at Chicago, Illinois, the eighteenth of November, 1891, to Miss Linda Layton, a native of that city. Her father, W. H. Layton, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, later going to Chicago. He came to Houston in the early eighties and after a number of years in this city went to Galveston. He is now retired and is living in Los Angeles. Her mother, prior to her marriage Miss Carrie Louise Norden, was a native of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Layton now reside in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Vann took an active part in the social life of Houston, and their home, at 4507 Roseland Avenue, was ever the scene of a charming and gracious hospitality. Mrs. Vann took an especial delight in creating a real home, and in addition to being the constant companion of her husband and his inspiration throughout his career, reared a family of three children. These children are Layton Vann, of Pasadena, California, and who married Miss Ruth Schwartz; Stuart Vann, a member of the firm of Taylor-Vann-Pollan, stationers and printers of



A. C. Avery, Jr.



E. P. Hamblen

Houston, and Miss Louise Vann, who lives with her mother.

Mr. Vann was a well known Mason, spending the last eighteen years of his life actively engaged in Masonic work. At the time of his death he was a thirty-third degree Mason, having had this degree conferred on him at Dallas, the fifteenth of December, 1917. He was one of the principal organizers of the Temple Lodge and was a member of the Gray Lodge. He was a man of highest ideals in his profession, steadily advancing to a position among the foremost attorneys of his day, and commanded the respect of the entire fraternity. As a citizen he was especially interested in public improvements and advancements, and in many ways furthered these important factors of civic growth. His death, which occurred the eleventh of September, 1918, was the cause of a sincere regret by the bench and bar, and his fellow citizens and friends.



JUDGE E. P. HAMBLÉN, the nestor of the Houston Bar, was born near Camden, in Mississippi, on November 11th, 1845. The society of Camden was excellent and enjoyed the benefit of churches and good schools. Early in July, 1863, Judge Hamblen, with several of his boy friends of Camden, joined an independent cavalry company. In the fall of 1863, the company was detailed and assigned to Major General Loring as escort, the command then being stationed at Canton, Mississippi, and continued to act as Loring's escort until after General Hood superseded General Johnson at Atlanta, participating in all the fighting that was done at Resaca and between Resaca and Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta the company was ordered to report to General Wirt Adams' cavalry Brigade, stationed at Jackson, and continued in Adams' brigade until the close of the war. During Wilson's raid on Selma, Adams' brigade was ordered to join General Forrest in defending Alabama. General Croxton's brigade of Kentucky cavalry burned the university at Tuscaloosa and other public buildings and got cut off from Wilson's army and unexpectedly ran into Adams' brigade on April 6th, 1865, and they had a running fight until the Federals, fortunately for them, discovered an old residence in their line of flight surrounded by rock fences, and stationed their men in the farm house and behind the rock fences and put up a bloody fight. There were four of the company that Judge Hamblen belonged to, killed in the fight and several wounded, including Judge Hamblen. The command surrendered with General Forrest at Gainesville, Alabama, on May 9th, 1865, just one month after General Lee had surrendered at Appomattox. In the spring term of 1866, Judge Hamblen entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford and graduated in June, 1868. Shortly thereafter, having received an invitation from Judge W. P. Hamblen to come to Houston and read law in his office, Judge Hamblen gladly accepted the same, and on May 30th, 1869, the District Court of Harris County granted him a license to practice law. He prospected in Texas before settling down, and was called to his father's residence in Mississippi to adjust some matters there and did not return to Houston until March, 1872, when he formed a partnership with Judge W. P. Hamblen and went into the active practice of law, and has continued in active prac-

tice ever since. During his visit to Mississippi he married Miss Mary Scott, who died April 19th, 1907, leaving two children surviving by said marriage, namely, Mrs. Mary Lou Buckner, wife of Mr. Rawle Buckner, and Mr. Otis K. Hamblen, who, having graduated in law at the University of Texas in 1901, formed a partnership with his father under the style of E. P. & Otis K. Hamblen, and they have conducted their business as such ever since. Judge Hamblen, in 1882, was elected county judge of Harris County. After holding the office one term he declined to offer for re-election and has never sought any office, political or judicial. For a great many years he was interested in the politics of the state and county and frequently attended the conventions. He has enjoyed the civil practice and especially land litigation and examination of land titles. He has always found the bar of Houston composed of congenial men and very able lawyers and has enjoyed practicing before the different judges that have held office in the State of Texas. He has practiced law continuously in the City of Houston since March, 1872. All of the members of the bar who were in practice when he formed the partnership with Judge W. P. Hamblen have passed away, leaving him as the nestor of the bar. He joined the Methodist Church at his old home in Mississippi in his early teens and in October, 1868, he had his letter forwarded to him from Mississippi and joined what was then called Shearn Church, now known as the First Methodist Church. He has enjoyed many of the very able preachers as well as the members of said church.

Note: Since the above sketch was written Judge Hamblen died, November 13, 1924.



HERMAN LIVINGSTON STRICKER was for many years a leader in the business circles of Calvert, Texas, and one of Central Texas' best known and esteemed citizens. As a business man he was one of the most progressive; as a citizen he was one of the most loyal, giving his influence and energy to everything that made for the development of his city and state. Mr. Stricker was at all times profoundly interested in the educational progress of the people, and many of Calvert's young merchants of today received all or a part of their business training in Mr. Stricker's business establishment, under his able guidance, and looked to him for counsel and advice concerning their business affairs.

Mr. Stricker was born in New Jersey, December 25th, 1868. His father, Herman Stricker, was well known in the business circles of New Jersey, and later after he had removed to Texas and established his business in this state. His mother was Miss Mary Russell, of English parentage, the Russell family of nobility, but reared and educated in America. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Key West, Florida, and later at Gainesville, Florida, after which he attended college at La Porte, Indiana. Mr. Stricker's life as a youth was spent at Key West, Florida, and he traveled a great deal when a young man, visiting all portions of the United States, and practically all parts of South America and Europe. When twenty-four years of age, he came to Calvert, Texas, and engaged in the general mercantile business. Mr. Stricker was married in Calvert, Texas, on July 31st, 1893, to Miss Katy Hamman, a daughter of

General William H. Hamman, one of the foremost citizens of Texas.

Five children were born to Herman Livingston Stricker and Katy Hamman Stricker—Phil H. of San Antonio, William H. Stricker, engaged in the building and loan business in Corpus Christi; Mary H. Stricker, now Mrs. Arthur Johns of New York City; Katy Ruth Stricker, a graduate of the Rice Institute, who resides at home, and Josephine, the wife of R. H. Stodder of Houston, Texas. Mr. Stricker was a member of the Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic fraternity of Calvert, Texas.

Herman L. Stricker was a remarkable man in many respects. His mind was unusually alert and brilliant; the charm of his personal manner and bearing was pronounced and impressive; and his conversation, coming from a mind stored with information and reflection, was at all times engaging. He was a musician of rare accomplishment, who, however did not allow the artistic temperament to interfere with the practical affairs of life. He was always the center of the club or group of friends who sought his association. After a brief and brilliant life, he died March 21st, 1905. His death, in the prime of his life and usefulness, was a loss felt not only by his family and friends, but it was a distinct loss to the State of Texas. Big-hearted, public-spirited, progressive and a leader of all projects of a civic nature for the advancement of his town and state. Mr. Stricker's friends were numbered by the acquaintances that were fortunate enough to come in contact with a character that was charitable, forgiving, benevolent, and who lived for his family, friends and state.



RIENTZI M. JOHNSTON, whose activities for more than half a century have identified him with the Lone Star State, for upwards of four decades, has been a factor in the life of Houston, making his influence felt in every walk of life, and as an editor and publisher doing much effective work toward moulding sentiment favorable to civic development. Col. Johnston came to Houston in 1885, having prior to that time been actively engaged in newspaper work, and for some time staff correspondent and political editor of the old Houston Post. On coming to Houston, in association with Mr. Watson, he founded the Houston Post, becoming its editor, a position he retained until 1920, when for a time he retired from active business life. He was also, after the death of Mr. Watson, president of the Houston Post Publishing Company. During the many years of his editorship he took a more than active interest in the betterment of Houston, using his influence as editor for the advancement of his city.

On June 1, 1924, Col. Johnston became president of the American Industrial Investment Company. This company was organized in March, 1923, and has a capital stock of \$100,000. The board of directors are leading citizens of Houston. The business of the company is to make small loans to wage earners at 8 per cent annual interest, repayable in monthly installments within a year. The company is doing a fine work and so it has the hearty co-operation of the people of Houston. The offices are located in the Mason Building.

Col. Johnston's political leadership has made his name known throughout the Lone Star State, where-

in he has for many years been a factor in the Democratic party. For a period of six years he was a member of the state Democratic executive committee, and for twelve years a member of the National Democratic committee of Texas, and while on these committees wielded an influence that was statewide. He was also a member of the Texas state senate, and acted as lieutenant governor and governor for some time, impressing his influence on much of the important legislation enacted during that period. Later he gave up this work to become chairman of the Texas state prison commission, a position which enabled him to give to his state a service that will make his name one long to be remembered. He was appointed to the United States senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Joseph W. Bailey, receiving this appointment from Governor Colquitt.

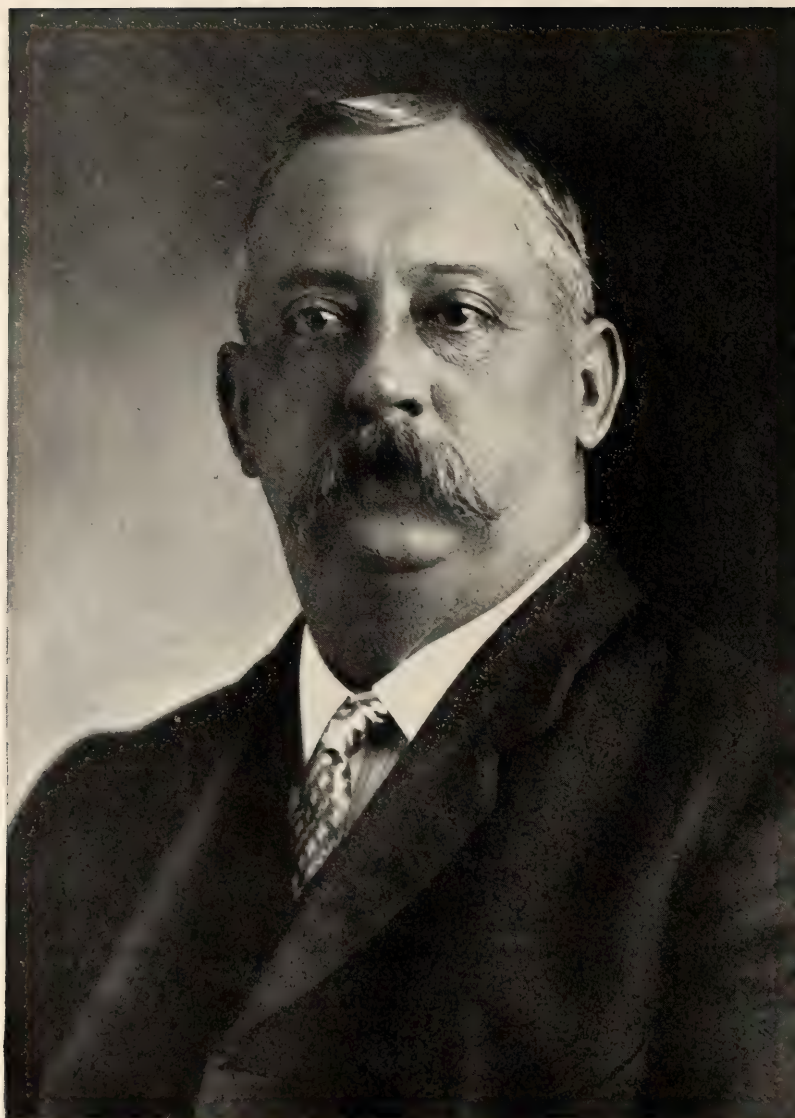
Col. Rienzi M. Johnston was born in Washington County, Georgia, on the ninth day of September, 1850, son of Freeman W. and Mary J. Russell Johnston. He attended the public schools of his native state, and graduated from the Bainbridge High School, the family having moved to Bainbridge during his infancy. During the war Col. Johnston, then a boy of twelve, served in the Confederate Army as drummer boy, seeing much service for two years. All his life has been spent in newspaper work, first at Bainbridge, Georgia, where he was on a weekly paper, becoming its editor at the age of twenty. In 1871, at which time he was twenty-one, he was made city editor of the Savannah Morning News, holding this position for one year. After a short rest, on account of his health, he came to Texas, in 1878, locating at Crockett, in Houston County, where he bought and operated a country paper for a year and a-half. He then went to Corsicana and edited a paper there for one year, thence to Austin where he was assistant editor of the "Austin Statesman" for one year, resigning this position to become staff correspondent and political editor of the old Houston Post. The following year, 1885, he came to Houston.

Col. Johnston was married at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1875, to Miss Mary E. Parsons, daughter of W. T. Parsons. They have a family of three children, Harry M. Johnston, Harriet Russell, and Mrs. Neill T. Masterson. The family make their home on the Telephone Road, at Brookline station. Col. Johnston is a member of various clubs and civic organizations, such as, the Elks, the Turnverein, the Houston Saengerbund, the Houston Club, honorary member of the Rotary Club, and was for two years first vice president of the Associated Press, and for nine years director of the Associated Press.

Col. Johnston has always been one of the progressive and constructive leaders of his city. One of the greatest editors and publishers of his state, he has had an unusual opportunity to shape the destiny of his city, and the Post, under his editorship, was an advocate of progress, of civic development, of fairness, and square dealing, and in every way a real, vital factor in the life of the community. As a political leader Col. Johnston used his influence unerringly to promote the welfare of his city and his state, and his activities in political circles have won him a distinction that is not only state wide, but extends to other parts of the country.



Mr. Johnston



M.P. GEISELMAN



MICHAEL PIERCE GEISELMAN, well and favorably known for many years in Houston, was a pioneer Texan whose interesting career is closely interwoven with the history of this city. Mr. Geiselman was a business man of constructive vision, close application to detail, and a man of irreproachable integrity. Beginning as a newsboy on a train in the early days, he won his way to success through his own efforts, and at the time of his retirement from active life several years prior to his death, he was vice president of the Houston National Exchange Bank, and vice president and treasurer of the Joseph F. Meyer Hardware Company, a firm with which he was associated for almost four decades.

Michael Pierce Geiselman was born at Frederick, Maryland, the sixteenth of July, 1852, son of Samuel and Sarah (Spahr) Geiselman. The family moved to Texas in 1856, locating in Houston, where the elder Mr. Geiselman opened a meat market. This pioneer market operator was one of the first in the city to close his shop on Sunday, and in many other ways assisted in raising merchandising standards.

Mr. Geiselman attended private schools in Houston until the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time he began work as a newsboy on the railroad, running from Houston to Alleyton, Texas, and also on the H. & T. C., running from Houston to Millican, Texas. He was also a newsboy on the J. H. Whitelaw passenger boat running from Houston to Galveston. After several years thus employed Mr. Geiselman went to work for the J. R. Morris Hardware store, as bookkeeper, remaining with it about ten years. He then went with Joseph F. Meyer Company, pioneer hardware dealers, starting as bookkeeper. With this firm he found rapid promotion, and soon held a high and responsible position. He retired in 1919, after thirty-eight years with this firm during which time he rose from bookkeeper to vice president and treasurer.

Mr. Geiselman was married to Miss Mollie Randolph, in Houston, the seventh of February, 1888, at the old Methodist Church, located on the plot of ground where the Palace Theatre now stands. Mrs. Geiselman was a native of Houston, daughter of N. Randolph, who came to Houston from his birthplace of Naples, Italy, as a boy. He was engaged in the merchandising business in Houston for three decades, operating one of the pioneer paint and paper stores in the city. Her mother, before her marriage, Miss Henrietta Muller, was a native of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Geiselman had a family of two children, a daughter, Hazel, wife of L. G. Riddell, prominent warehouse man of Houston, and a son, C. C. Geiselman, associated with Mr. Riddell. The Geiselman residence is located at 2504 San Jacinto Street. Mrs. Geiselman continues to make this her home, presiding over it with the charm of Southern hospitality.

Mr. Geiselman was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge Number One, and of the Woodmen of the World. In the early days he belonged to Stonewall, Number Three, of the Volunteer Fire Department. He took an active part in the events of these organizations. As a citizen Mr. Geiselman took a deep interest in the progress of his city, and was a leader in all progressive movements of a civic

nature. The future of Houston was a subject in which he was always interested, and his part in the furtherance of all activities directed toward growth and progress, will long be remembered. As a business man he was known for his sincerity of purpose, his integrity, and ability. He never neglected an opportunity to lend a helping hand to his fellowman, and drew to himself hosts of friends, from every walk of life. His death, which occurred the eighth of July, 1921, was deeply felt throughout the city, and his memory will ever be honored by all who knew him as one of Houston's finest citizens.



JACOB BURGHEIM, pioneer druggist of the Lone Star State, and for four decades one of the leading druggists and business men of Houston, lived through, and took part vitally in the progress of this city, and few men attained more honor in their home community than he. Mr. Burgheim came to Houston in the days before this city had attained the greatness of the present, and took an important part in all development activities, prospering as the city prospered, and gave many years of his industrious and busy life for the advancement of his city. As a business man, as a citizen, and as a friend, he accounted well for himself, and his life was an inspiration to all who knew him.

Jacob Burgheim was born in Germany, the sixteenth of June, 1846, and lived in that country until he was thirteen years of age. His father, Maurice Burgheim, and his mother, Miriam Goldsmith Burgheim, both spent their entire lives in Germany, and died there. In 1859, Mr. Burgheim, in company with an older brother, came to the United States, landing at New York, and going from there to Clinton, Missouri, to make their home with an uncle. Mr. Burgheim lived in Missouri until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Union Army, serving throughout the conflict. After the close of the war he returned to Missouri for a short time, and then came to Texas, locating at Waxahachie, where he went to work in a drug store. He went from there to Waco, opening a drug store for himself, and later going to Galveston, where he was also in the drug business. This was followed by a period at Columbus, Texas, also in the drug business, after which Mr. Burgheim came to Houston, in 1880. He opened the Burgheim Pharmacy in that same year, as a very small store. But with the passing of the years and the growth and development of the city the need for expansion came, and Mr. Burgheim found real prosperity in his chosen business. At the time of his death, in 1920, the store which he had established four decades previously, was the leading drug store in the city, and its founder known throughout the Lone Star State for his many activities incident to the development of the drug business. He was active until his death, although he was in bad health for some two years prior to his death, and as he himself would have said, "died in the harness," on the thirtieth of November, 1920.

Mr. Burgheim was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870, to Miss Henrietta Burgheim, a cousin, and the daughter of Jules H. Burkheim, a planter of South Carolina. Mrs. Burgheim was throughout the happy married life of the couple an ideal companion, a real comrade, and at all times the inspiration of her husband in his career. Her home was her pride, and

she was never happier than when performing the home duties that made home life so delightful for the children and husband. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burgheim, Miriam, wife of Sol. Braunig of Houston, and who has two children, Sidney J. Braunig of Houston, and Julia, wife of Armand Stern, and who has one child, Ruth Miriam, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Braunig, and the great-grand-daughter of Jacob Burgheim; Estelle, wife of Ben Weil, and who has one child, Mrs. Jessie Marco Katz; Julius H. Burgheim, whose death occurred in 1896; Dr. Clarence A. Burgheim, of Nicaragua, and who married Miss Carmen Chamorro, daughter of the late President of Nicaragua, and who has one child, Mary Gretchen Burgheim; Rose, wife of P. J. Burges, of San Francisco, California; Edward Lasker, and Johanna, whose death occurred in November, 1921, and who was married to William Archer Thomas.

Mr. Burgheim was an active eighteenth degree Scottish Rite Mason, member of Gray Blue Lodge, No. 329. At the time of his death he was the oldest living member of the Congregational Beth Israel, and was the leader of the Choir there for twenty years. He served as the Consul for Nicaragua in Houston, receiving his appointment from the late President of that country. He was a member of the National Pharmaceutical Association of America, and in 1896 was elected a life member of the State Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Burgheim was prominent in various social work, and during his lifetime was one of the most liberal contributors to civic work in Houston.



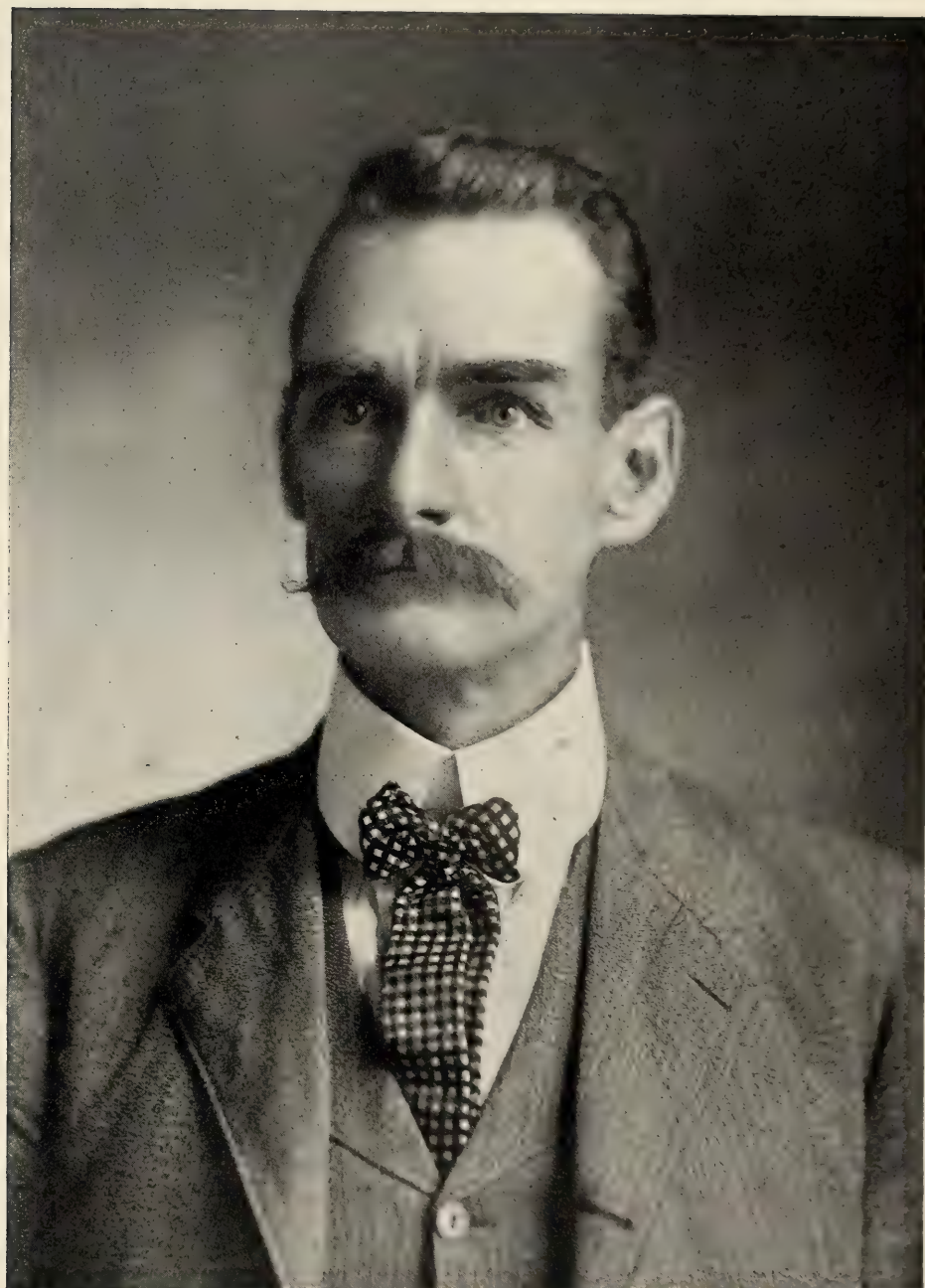
L. NASH, Oil Operator and Owner of the Houston Hot Wells, has figured prominently in the development of the oil and rice industries of Texas, and, in 1920, he purchased the Houston Hot Wells, which he has developed into a popular resort. Mr. Nash entered the oil business in 1901 when the big boom came to Beaumont, and it is a fact that he sold more land than any other firm or member of any firm engaged in this business at that time. During this period, he was also engaged in the rice business, and was one of the first men to plant rice in Jefferson County, and he has done much to encourage the cultivation and marketing of rice in the coast country. He formed a partnership in his rice activities known as Price, Nash and Broussard, and his firm built the first rice mill ever constructed in Texas, which was located at Beaumont, and Mr. Broussard still operates the Beaumont Rice Mill. The first step of Mr. Nash in the oil business was when he secured leases at Damon Mound and West Columbia. When Mr. Lucas started the boom at Damon Mound, Mr. Nash and Governor Hogg bought sixty acres there for a cash consideration of \$9,000.00 and held this until the Texas Exploration Company developed the field there, and after the first well was brought in, they sold twenty-four acres of their holdings to the Texas Company, and sold parts to other companies for development and still has some of the Damon Mound acreage. At West Columbia, the Equitable Oil Company was formed by Hogg, Bullock, Underwood and Nash, who purchased a ninety-acre lease, where they drilled and found some oil. This lease is less than 2000 feet from the gusher field of later days. Mr. Nash and Mr. Bullock also bought fifty acres in fee in this ter-

ritory and still own this, which is still producing royalty. Mr. Nash also had interests in oil properties near San Antonio, and was Vice-President and General Manager of the Linn Oil Company, which was developed by the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company, having drilled several small producing wells on the Linn tract there. Mr. Nash was at the head of the company, which brought in two wells in the Somerset field. He remained in the San Antonio territory for sixteen years and then sold his interests there to Jewell B. Lightfoot, Attorney General of Texas, and returned to Houston. He purchased the Houston Hot Wells, of two hundred acres, in April, 1920, where he has a private home, rent cottages, bathing facilities of all kinds, dance hall and cafe. Houston Hot Wells has many remarkable cures to its credit. Many people have been cured here after seeking relief in vain at various places in the United States. They have natural gas there for the purpose of heating the buildings, and for all domestic purposes. Mr. Nash now buys oil land in fee when a good proposition appears to him, and besides the holdings in the different well developed fields, he has land in fee at Hockley, Stratton Ridge and many other places that are in line for development, such as Duval County.

A native Texan, Mr. Nash was born at East Columbia, April 16th, 1857. His father, George L. Nash, came to Texas in 1851, and was a well-known blacksmith and machinist. His mother was, prior to her marriage, Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Adriance, a member of a pioneer Texas family. His education was obtained in the schools at East Columbia, Texas. His first work was in the blacksmith and machine shop of his father at East Columbia, where he remained until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1881, he went to Beaumont and engaged in the mercantile business, and at that time Beaumont had only three stores. He later engaged in the real estate business there and remained in this line of endeavor until the oil boom days of 1901, when the call of oil became too strong, and he entered the oil business in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Nash was married on May 30th, 1878, at Harry Landing, Brazoria County, to Miss Eliza Maggie Hart, a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, and a daughter of Major William Hart, well-known in the State, and she was one of twelve children in the Hart family. They have one son, C. H. Nash, who assists his father in the management of the Houston Hot Wells. Mr. Nash is a member of the B. P. O. E., with membership in Houston Lodge No. 151. His family adhere to the Episcopal faith. Mr. Nash is typical of the Old South and of the wide out-doors. He has a host of friends in the South Texas Country, and is loved and respected by two generations. He is regarded as one of the most successful operators in the South Texas oil fields, and his operations have always been along conservative lines, and even in the excitement of the early boom days it was noticeable that he never grew excited or lost his composure. Mr. Nash is the right man to develop the Houston Hot Wells and the citizenship are glad of his foresight in purchasing this property.

Note: Since this sketch was written, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Nash died.



C. L. O'Nash



Rufus Bagley



RUFUS CAGE. The insurance industry has given to the Lone Star State many of her great men, men who are real factors in the commercial world, and of these Rufus Cage stands out significantly. Perhaps no man associated with the industry gave more earnest consideration to the many questions involved and surely none attained as eminent a position as an authority on matters in this field. For almost a half century a resident of Houston, he took a deep interest in the growth of this city and his name is accorded a place of honor among the real builders of the city.

Mr. Cage was born at Goose Creek, Texas, on the twenty-third day of October, 1853. His father, Rufus King Cage, was one of the prominent men of his time, a native of Tennessee and a Harvard graduate who came to Texas as a young man and at one time owned much of the land around Goose Creek. Later he removed to Houston, acquiring large tracts of land here, and was one of the substantial citizens of the early days. He married Miss Mary Bodie, a native of Tennessee, who later came to Nacogdoches and then to Houston with her parents, for many years prominent residents of this city.

As a boy, Mr. Rufus Cage attended the Houston schools, later, after finishing his education going to Galveston where for several years he was engaged in the insurance business. Returning to Houston in 1879, he spent a short time in this city, then went to Victoria where he was cashier of a local bank for one year. He again returned to Houston, becoming associated with one of the early insurance firms of the day, namely S. O. Cotton and Brothers. After a few years he was sent by the firm to Memphis, Tennessee, as manager of the Round Bale Cotton Company. After the storm of 1900 he returned to Houston, continuing with S. O. Cotton and Brothers. Later, in association with James A. Cravens, he organized the firm of Cravens and Cage, general insurance, in which he was active until his death.

Mr. Cage was married at Galveston, the eleventh of December, 1878, to Miss J. E. Reed, a native of that city, and the daughter of Thomas Reed, also of Galveston and a resident of this city during his entire life, and E. M. Rhea Reed, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Cage resides at 310 West Main Street. Mrs. Cage is a woman of accomplishments, a charming personality, and is greatly beloved by her friends in Houston. She made Mr. Cage's home life ideal and was a real companion and inspiration throughout his interesting career.

Mr. and Mrs. Cage were the parents of a family of four children, Captain H. K. Cage, of the United States navy, who married Miss Julia Hubbard; Elliott Cage, a prominent attorney at Houston, who married Miss Roene Masterson and who have two children, Chaille, a graduate of Wellesley College, and Elliott, Jr.; Rufus Cage, Junior, the well known insurance man, and who married Miss Frances Sears; and Mrs. Ella Cage Tourtellot, who makes her home with her mother and who has two children, Dallas M. and Mary Rhea Tourtellot.

Mr. Cage died at his home in Houston the nineteenth of May, 1918. He was a man whose dignified bearing commanded respect in any gathering, a conversationalist of rare ability. Mr. Cage had great intellectual powers which he used with indefatigable energy and this, combined with a talent for affairs

and a keen judgment of economic conditions, gave him leadership in the world of big business. One of his most admired characteristics, a strict adherence to the simple virtues of his childhood days, which dominated many of his activities, lent color to his entire life and won him many friends. Mr. Cage was a real city builder, quick to see the benefit to his community of certain assets and an energetic worker to secure these advantages. He had hundreds of friends from every walk of life and his death was deeply felt throughout the South.



LOUIS WILES CRAIG. Every city has its list of great and public spirited men, who through devotion to ideals of growth and progress take a definite part in the development of the city. The name of Louis Wiles Craig has an honored place on such a list in Houston. Mr. Craig was a man of wide and varied experience, a man of vision and constructive ability, and during the years of his association with the life in Houston he rendered a real service in his real estate activities, making possible civic progress. Mr. Craig was able to foresee the growth of Houston, and the resultant demand for homes that this growth would create. He was able to visualize a beautiful residence district, planned to meet this demand, where a decade and a half ago was an undeveloped territory, and to him, and to his ability, Houston owes in large measure Magnolia Park, that prosperous suburb which has figured so prominently in the history of Houston recently.

Louis Wiles Craig was a native of Kentucky, born in Woodford County the first of March, 1844, the son of Harry H. Craig, a planter of Kentucky, and Mrs. (Cox) Craig, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass State, residing there until their deaths. Mr. Craig obtained his education in the schools of Woodford County, Kentucky, and as a young man went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was engaged in the wholesale business some six or eight years. He then went to Colorado, where he established a wholesale dry goods business, of which he made a great success. Later he organized the Continental Divide Bank, of Salida, Colorado, which he later reorganized and it became the First National Bank. In 1892 Mr. Craig left Colorado and came to Texas, going at that time to Corpus Christi, where he, with his brothers, M. P. and H. H. Craig, went into the real estate business, and for three years was a factor in the development and growth of this city. Then, on the death of his father in Kentucky, he returned to that state, spending the following year settling his father's estate. Concluding his affairs in Kentucky he went to Kansas City, where for a short time he engaged in the real estate business, after which he came to Houston in 1894, residing here until his death. Here he entered the real estate business. One of his important transactions was the sale of Magnolia Park, which while in many respects almost a part of Houston, is in reality a city, with its separate municipal government.

Mr. Craig was married in Galveston, Texas, the twenty-fourth of February, 1886, to Miss Lucy Sherman, a daughter of General Sidney Sherman, one of the most illustrious of Texas' pioneers, and who won distinction as a soldier in the Mexican war and later in the Civil war. At the battle of San Jacinto he commanded the left wing of the Texas forces. General Sherman was a resident of Galveston for many

years, and while that city claims him as a resident, all Texas honors him for his many illustrious acts, and as one of the heroes of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig had a family of three children, Leonard Wiles Craig, now of California, who married Miss Bessie Boyle, a Houston girl, and who has four children, Leonard, Betty Louise, Lucy Sherman and William Reavis Craig; Doddridge Henry Craig, a railroad official who resides with his mother, and William Kendall Craig, a cotton man of Houston. Mrs. Craig is a highly accomplished woman and has many friends in Houston. Mr. Craig was a Blue Lodge Mason, of St. Louis, and a member of the Christian Church. His death, which occurred in Houston the fourth of April, 1917, was a deep loss not only to the business world, but to his many friends here, and the memory of his richly lived years should furnish inspiration to others.



HENRY ST. JOHN WAGGAMAN. The name of Henry St. John Waggaman has for many years been accorded a place of honor on the list of pioneers who laid the foundation of the Houston of today. Coming to this city in the early days of its history, in the seventies, he was associated in many ways with the prosperity of the growing community and was a leader in the activities of his day directed toward civic improvement. Mr. Waggaman was a man of high ideals and to him success meant more than the mere acquirement of wealth, and was measured by the respect accorded a man in his community, and his real worth to his fellowman. He took his duties as a citizen seriously, helping to lay the foundations of a great city, and it is a pleasure to accord him the honor that is his due.

Henry St. John Waggaman was born on the Avondale Plantation, near New Orleans, on the thirteenth day of August, 1849, son of Henry St. John Waggaman and Adele Victoire Bujac Waggaman. His father was one of the large plantation owners of that day and his grandfather, Senator George Augustus Waggaman, a statesman of more than local recognition. Mr. Waggaman attended the schools near his home, and at the time the Civil War began was in college in his native state. He was captured, a lad of thirteen, with a group of other students, and held for many months in a prison camp before his release could be secured. Returning to his home, he spent the time up until 1873 in Louisiana, in that year coming to Houston. Shortly after his arrival, he helped organize the first ice factory to be established in this city, but was unsuccessful in the venture and after a time gave it up entirely. He then went in the post office, spending a short time there, after which he went with the J. L. Mitchell Jewelry Store, as manager, in 1880. He remained with that firm until his death in 1901 and was a factor in building up the store, organizing it along progressive lines, and giving special attention to trade building.

Mr. Waggaman was married at Houston, the twenty-seventh of April, 1881, to Miss Marie Aurelie Court, who was born in Houston, at the corner of Travis Street and Prairie Avenue, in 1854. Her father, Carl Court, a native of Europe, came to the United States in 1848, going first to New York City, then coming on to Houston, where he spent the rest of his life. Her mother, before her marriage Miss Louise Mohl, was a native of Germany and came to the United States with her parents in 1832. Mrs.

Waggaman is a woman of charming personality, talented and well read, and during her many years in Houston has made hosts of friends, who delight in hearing her recount her experiences during the early days in Houston. During Mr. Waggaman's lifetime, she was his constant companion, interesting herself in all his work and furnishing inspiration throughout his career. Mr. and Mrs. Waggaman were the parents of five children, Henry St. John Waggaman Jr., Miss Louise Waggaman, J. L. M. Waggaman, of Spokane, Washington, Miss Adele Waggaman, and Camille, wife of Major Roy Stuart Brown of the United States Army, in the Air Service, stationed at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama. Several years after Mr. Waggaman's death, Mrs. Waggaman built the present home of the family at 2218 Caroline Street, and here they have lived for the past two decades in an atmosphere of real Southern hospitality.

Henry St. John Waggaman died the eighth of August, 1901. He was at his death fifty-two years old, a man in his prime, and a leader in the commercial world in Houston. He had many friends here, from every walk in life, and who admired and respected him for his high ideals, his real Christian citizenship and simple virtues. Mr. Waggaman was actively interested in the growth and prosperity of his city, taking the lead in all movements of the day, and one of the real builders of his time. He was benevolent without ostentation, always ready to lend a helping hand to a fellowman, and a lover of humanity. His place in the history of his city is one of honor and esteem, and the record of his life an inspiration to all those who knew him.



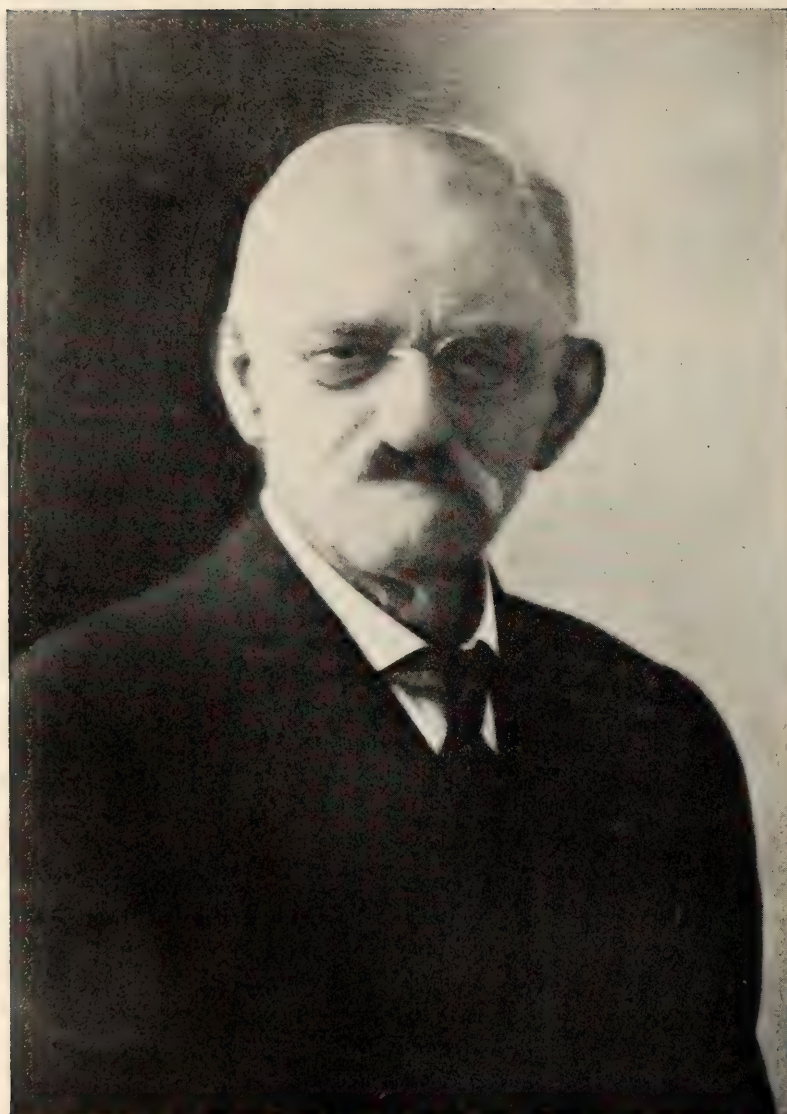
DR. JAMES MONROE BOYLES. In the history of the medical profession of Harris County there are few names that stand out more prominently and are more worthy the honors and obligations of this profession than that of Dr. James Monroe Boyles, pioneer physician and surgeon of Houston. Dr. Boyles came to Houston in the early days, in 1874, and devoted himself to the service of humanity. He was a physician of the old school, a general practitioner in the best sense of the term, practicing his profession wisely over a territory where doctors were few and the early residents of this section knew him and loved him. He was at once physician, counsellor and friend to a large patronage whose well being he considered his sacred trust and few physicians of that day were more beloved.

Dr. Boyles was born in Baldwin County, Alabama, the first of March, 1857, the son of James M. Boyles, a resident of that state for many years. His early education was received in the public schools of his native county after which he entered the University of Alabama, in the medical department at Mobile, this institution conferring on him the medical degree. He came direct to Houston and became connected with the old Houston Infirmary, in 1874. For many years his work centered there. After these years he gave his time exclusively to his private practice, practicing alone until 1919 when he retired, three years prior to his death.

Dr. Boyles was married at Houston, Texas, the seventeenth of February, 1887, to Miss Margaret McAllister Campbell, a native of Walker County, Texas. Her father, Dr. F. Campbell, a native of North Carolina, came to Texas in 1859 and practiced



Henry H. Maggaman



SIMON ROOS

medicine in Walker County until his death. Her mother, whose maiden name was Miss Ella Singleton, was a native of Alabama and is now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Boyles lived in Houston throughout their married life, which was ideal in every way. Mrs. Boyles gave her deepest interest to her husband's professional duties and was ideally fitted to be a physicians's wife. Her home and her children, next to her husband, were her joy and delight and she was a devoted mother. The four children of Dr. and Mrs. Boyles are Edward Sewall Boyles, a prominent attorney of Houston and a young man to whom the future promises much. He is married to Miss Constance Weldon. A daughter, Ella Campbell, is the wife of F. S. K. Clemens, of Houston, and has one child, Frank Carter Clemens. Of the other two daughters, Miss Reba Scott Boyles is a teacher in the Junior High School at Houston and Miss Elizabeth Gerald Boyles is an employee of the Federal Reserve Bank in Houston and both make their home with their mother at 1201 Gray Avenue.

Dr. Boyles died at his home in Houston the twenty-fifth of October, 1922 and was buried in Glenwood Cemetery. Throughout his busy career he kept pace with medical development and was a member of all the medical associations, taking a deep interest in the meetings of these organizations. He was held in high esteem by the medical fraternity and was always an advocate of the highest development of the profession and the improvement of medical standards. To his hundreds of patients in Houston he was more than physician and they found in him ever a true friend, a sympathetic advisor and counsellor. His home and family were his delight and even in his busiest hours he always found time to give some portion of the day to them. Dr. Boyles was also deeply interested in the welfare of his community, questions of public health and child welfare especially appealing to him. As a citizen he was always on the side of development and progress and ready to contribute to any movement that had these ends for its goal. In his benevolences he was quiet and unostentatious, giving where he felt the need was greatest and his services were always at the command of the suffering, even in the lowliest walks of life. His memory will live for many years to come in the hearts of those who knew him, and Houston is proud to honor him as one of the pioneer physicians who took a part in making this city the place it is today.

SIMON ROOS.—In the early days of Houston's history there came to live in that little village a young man, but a short time before arrived in the United States from his native country of France, Simon Roos, whose name was later to take high place among the pioneers and builders of the Houston of today. Mr. Roos was imbued with the indomitable spirit of the pioneer, and, beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder of the mercantile world, as itinerant merchant, with team and wagon selling his dry goods throughout that section, step by step climbed to the top, and at his death operated one of the finest men's furnishing stores in the Lone Star State.

Simon Roos was born in the village of Belfort, France, on Christmas Day, 1842, the son of French parents, and spent his boyhood in that village. As

a young man he came to the United States, spending one year in New York City, after which he came to direct to Houston, and went in business for himself, with his team and wagon and stock of dry goods becoming a familiar figure throughout that section. But the spirit that had brought him from his home in France across the seas to live in a new country, a free and untrammelled life, urged him to a career more promising than that of traveling merchant, and in 1867 Mr. Roos disposed of his interests in that line and established for himself a small business in the rapidly growing village of Houston. This establishment prospered, and expansions were soon necessary to meet the demands of his trade, expansions to be followed by others and still others, until the business became one of the largest and finest in the city, and the oldest firm in business here with the exception of James Bute Company and William D. Cleveland Wholesale Grocery Company, which were established the same year. This latter firm, as is also the business founded by Mr. Roos, are now, since the death of their founders, under the management of sons of the founders. The Simon Roos and Sons Men's Clothing and Furnishings store is located at 912 Preston Avenue.

Mr. Roos was married twice, his first wife, Pauline Kauffman Roos, leaving at her death two children, Gus S. Roos, and Theresa Roos, wife of Henry S. Kottwitz, who has one son, Reginald P. He was then married to Miss Lucy Smith, whom he had known all her life, and whose father, F. W. Smith, for many years a seaman, later came to Houston and went into the grocery business. Mrs. Roos was born in Galveston, but came to Houston as an infant. There were born to this union six children, five of whom are living, and one, Albert, is deceased. These five are, Miss Cora Roos, at home; Philip Roos, who is married; Louis Roos, Leon Roos, who is married and has two children, Simon Robert and Leon, Junior; and Camille Roos. The family reside at 1301 West Alabama Avenue.

Simon Roos died at his home in Houston the fifth of November, 1912, just a few weeks prior to his seventieth birthday. He had those sterling qualities of honesty, unswerving integrity, great industry and patient perseverance, which formed the foundation of his successful career. A man of rugged health, he remained active in his business, and at its head, until his last illness, giving to the direction of his establishment the same enthusiasm, the same eager attention, that marked his early days. Notwithstanding the demands of this large mercantile business Mr. Roos took an active interest in public affairs, especially those that concerned the progress, development and beautification of Houston. He was a charter member of the Woodmen of the World, and was interested in other organizations of a political and civic nature. With that spirit of the builder, of the man not content with things as they are, but who sets out with courage and enthusiasm to make of the existing thing something better, Mr. Roos built not only a great business, but helped to build a great city, and his name will have a place of honor throughout the years to come, as one of the real builders of the city.



HENRY LEE PORTER—Among those outstanding men of Houston whose success in the business world has been reflected in the prosperity of Houston, Henry Lee Porter, for upwards of three decades associated with this city, stood out as one who not only attained the esteem and good will of all who were associated with him, but as a citizen who was justly entitled to a large measure of credit for the advancement of the commercial center of Houston. Mr. Porter was the progressive type of business man, alert to every opportunity, appreciating the value of a high integrity, and at all times ready to lend his aid to the success of forward looking movements. Actuated by a belief that no man rises higher than his ideal, he conducted his business affairs in such a way that to know him and to be associated with him in a business way, gave inspiration to others to follow in his lead. A marine insurance expert, Mr. Porter was especially awake to the opportunities for advancement in Houston in building up foreign trade, and was an enthusiastic advocate of expansion in this direction.

Henry Lee Porter was a native of Georgia, in which state he was born, at Griffin, on the nineteenth of October, 1875. His father, James K. Porter, a native Georgian, spent his entire business career in the cotton business, engaging in this line in Georgia for many years, and later, after his son, Henry Lee Porter, came to Texas, also coming here, where he was associated with the large firm of Inman & Read, Cotton Factors, until his death, which occurred in 1900. James K. Porter was married in Georgia, to Miss Laura C. Corbin, a native of that state, who after her husband's death in 1900, made her home with her son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Porter was an ideal son, showing a filial devotion to his mother that filled her years with pleasure, and looking after her welfare and comfort, which he valued far above the successes he achieved in the business world. Mrs. Porter and her son lived at the Rice Hotel for many years, and since his death she has made her home with a daughter, Mrs. C. M. Everts, who resides at 1111 West Drew Avenue, Houston. Mrs. Porter also has two other daughters, Mrs. A. M. Harrison, and Mrs. J. E. Hero, both of whom reside in Houston.

Henry Lee Porter spent his boyhood in Georgia, attending the schools of that state, and after finishing high school entered the A. and M. College of Alabama. Mr. Porter then began his business career, entering the insurance business in Atlanta, Georgia, and a little later coming to Texas, in 1894, where he became associated with the firm of Inman and Read Company. While in Georgia Mr. Porter gained his first experience in the insurance field, and after several years of connection with Inman & Read he left that firm and began in the insurance business, later organizing the firm of Adams and Porter, of which he was a member until his death. Mr. Porter's activities in the field of marine insurance attracted statewide attention and he was well known as an authority on marine insurance and one of the best versed men in Texas on this subject.

Mr. Porter took an active part in club life and was a member and one of the founders of the Thalian Club, which later became the Houston Club.

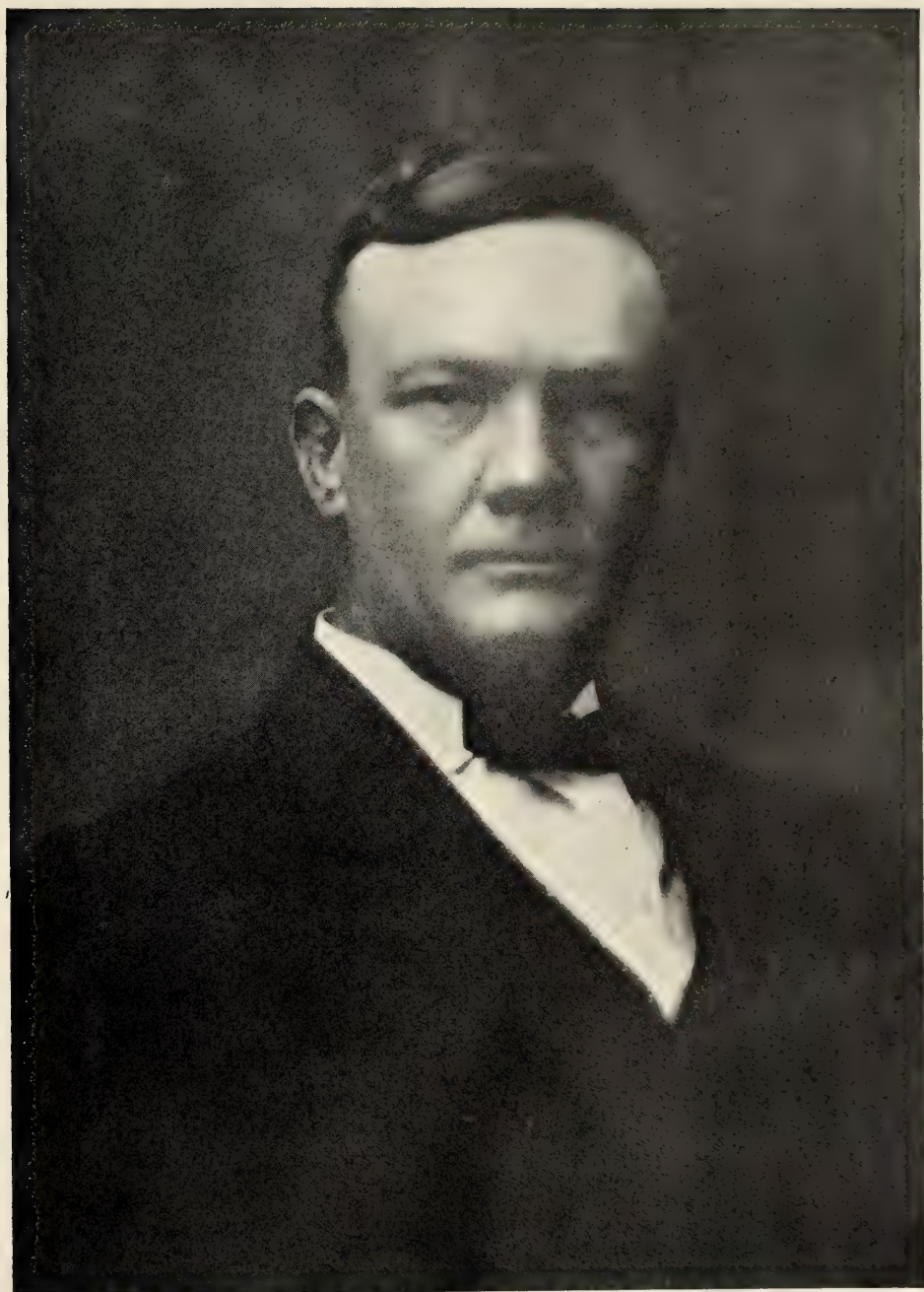
He was also a member of the Houston Country Club, and the Houston Cotton Exchange and the Board of Trade. Mr. Porter had a wide acquaintance among cotton men of Texas, and was also prominently identified among the insurance men. He was an interesting conversationalist, a man of striking personality, and few men at Houston commanded a greater respect or were accorded a greater measure of esteem than he. His death, which occurred in a Houston hospital the twenty-seventh of January, 1924, was deeply felt throughout the city and took from the business world a man, just in his prime and who, with a record of achievement behind him, faced a future which loomed especially promising.



WILLIAM BUTLER KING. For many years the name of William Butler King held a special significance in the city of Houston, where, throughout a useful and busy life, he was a factor in the business and commercial world. Mr. King was a business man of many interests, and much that he did in a business way was directly reflected in the prosperity of his community. He took a deep and lasting interest in civic development, and was an indefatigable worker in all causes directed toward the growth and progress of his city.

William Butler King was born in Georgia, in Talbert County, the eleventh of March, 1855. His father, W. P. King, also a Georgian, came to Texas during the latter part of his life, and resided in Sherman until his death. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Thornton, also died in Sherman. Mr. King was educated in the schools of his native state, and as a young man came to Texas, locating at Galveston. Here he went to work for Colonel Austin Clay Baker, one of the largest cotton factors of that city and a prominent man in civic affairs. He was with Colonel Baker for many years, later marrying his daughter. A short while prior to leaving Galveston, Mr. King engaged in the real estate business, and after a period of successful operation, during which time he handled many big deals, he disposed of that interest and came to Houston. Shortly after his arrival in this city he established a wholesale business. Later he disposed of this and formed the firm of Wm. B. King and Company, stock and bond brokers, in which he was active until his death.

Mr. King was married at Galveston, the third of October, 1877, to Miss Annie Laura Baker, a native of Washington County, Texas, and the daughter of Colonel Austin Clay Baker and Mrs. Susan Baker. Her father, a native of Caldwell County, Kentucky, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Elizabeth Summers, came to Washington County before the Civil War, and was a prominent merchant until the war. He enlisted in the Confederate army, served with distinction during part of the conflict, and at its close moved to Galveston. Here he entered the cotton business with his brother, W. M. Baker, and was with him for many years, conducting an extensive business and establishing a reputation that extended throughout the Gulf Coast district. He was also at one time a partner with Colonel Moody, but after his daughter's marriage and removal to Houston, he disposed of his interests in Galveston and came to this city, where his death occurred the thirteenth of June, 1898. Mrs. Baker also died in Houston, the twenty-fifth of February, 1905.




J. L. Parker



O'Gang

Mr. and Mrs. King had a family of two children, William Olive King, of W. O. King and Company, stocks and bonds, and who is married to Miss Hattie Van Pelt, a native of Texas, and Ethel, wife of Thomas L. Powell, a business man of Houston, who has two children, Dorothy and Laura Jeane. Mrs. King has continued her residence in Houston since her husband's death, almost a decade ago, and has a beautiful home at 606 Sul Ross Avenue. She is a charming woman, a delightful hostess and interested in both social and civic affairs.

William Butler King died at Houston, the ninth of September, 1914, at the age of fifty-nine years. His entire life was well spent, the years richly lived, and he left hundreds of friends in various parts of the state who mourned his loss. Mr. King was one of the most generous of Houston's citizens, and did much for his city, as well as taking an active interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. He was a man of highest integrity and there was ever associated with his name those sterling qualities which command respect and admiration in any gathering.

SCAR C. LANG, president of the Houston Drug Company, and well known in the business circles of South Texas, has had an important part in shaping the destinies of the business which he heads. The Houston Drug Company, located at the corner of Caroline and Preston Streets, was established in 1895 and incorporated for \$100,000.00. The capital stock has since been increased to \$500,000.00. The company owns the building where the establishment is located, containing 78,000 square feet, being 156 feet by 100 feet, four stories and a basement. The Houston Drug Company employ about one hundred people, and have traveling salesmen who cover the entire territory within a radius of two hundred miles of Houston. Mr. Lang came into the firm in 1909, as bookkeeper, and in 1918 became vice president and general manager, and in January, 1923, he became president.


A native Texan, Mr. Lang was born at McGregor, in 1888. His father, Gus Lang, a native of Germany, came to America and to Texas when a boy. His mother was Miss Matilda Melonson, a member of a well known Texas family. Mr. Lang's education was obtained in the public schools of various towns of Texas.

Mr. Lang began his business career at the age of fourteen, as office boy in the H. & T. C. R. R. office in Houston. With this as a beginning, he later became chief clerk for the resident engineer of the maintenance of way department for the same railroad. Four years later, when he was eighteen years of age, he accepted employment with the Houston Oil Company as statistician, where he remained for some time, and resigned this position in order to go with a wholesale produce firm as office manager, where he remained until 1907. For three years he was traveling representative for a wholesale produce company, and left this company in order to become associated with the Houston Drug Company.

Mr. Lang was married in Houston, in 1907, to Miss Mayme Elizabeth Keenan, a member of a pioneer Houston family. They have one child, Vera. The Lang residence is located at 901 Kipling Street. Mr. Lang is a Mason, being affiliated with Gray Lodge, No. 329, Galveston Consistory and Arabia

Temple Shrine. He is a member of the executive committee of the Houston Civic Council, is past president of the Kiwanis Club, past president of the Houston Trade League, vice president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, president of the Houston Better Business Bureau, and a member of the executive committee, and chairman of the trade expansion committee of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club. Mr. Lang is a staunch and consistent member of the Christian Church, and president of the men's Bible class. He is interested in all things pertaining to the progress and civic betterment of Houston, and expects the city to continue its steady, consistent growth, and is looking forward to an era of great business prosperity in all lines.

Note: Since this sketch was written, Mr. Lang died, December 11th, 1925.

ROVER O. PITTMAN has for more than two decades been a factor in the cotton circles of Texas, and is manager of the Cage Cotton Company, cotton merchants, with office located at 908 Franklin Avenue and 1010 Texas Avenue. This company was organized in 1919 and do a large domestic spot cotton business, and have direct wires to New Orleans, and have buyers stationed at the principal inland cotton points in the state. They employ fifteen men in their Houston office. Associated with Mr. Pittman in the cotton business in Houston, is Mr. Elliott Cage, well known in the financial circles of Houston and in Texas, where he has for many years been engaged in real estate and financial enterprises.

A native Texan, Mr. Pittman was born at Fairfield, October 8th, 1886. His father, D. D. Pittman, was for many years engaged in the contracting business in Fairfield, but for the past twenty years has been active in the business circles of Houston, where he is still residing. His mother was Miss Lyda Williams, a native of the Lone Star State and a member of a well known family of Central Texas. His education was obtained in the public schools in various cities of Texas, and when sixteen years of age, he began his business career with the Vivian Commission Company of Fort Worth, where he remained from 1902 to 1907. From that time to 1916 he was associated with various cotton firms in different capacities and in 1916 came to Houston, where he has since been active in the business, cotton and financial circles of the city.

Mr. Pittman was married at Denison, Texas, in 1910 to Miss Nellie Hemphill, a member of a well known North Texas family. They have five children, Virginia, Grover Pittman, Jr., Josephine, Mary and Woodrow. Mr. and Mrs. Pittman reside at 612 Cordell Street. In fraternal, social and commercial organizations, Mr. Pittman holds membership in Will N. Kidd Chapter Royal Arch Masons, the Glenbrook Country Club, the City and County Club and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He is a staunch and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Having been actively engaged in the cotton business all his life, Mr. Pittman is considered an authority on cotton and knows this commodity as few men know it. He has great faith in the future of Houston and believes this city will soon become the leading shipping port and cotton market in the entire Southwest.



JUDGE JOHN GRANT TOD, as lawyer and jurist occupied a high place in the confidence of the people of Houston, a faith that in a career covering more than three decades he never betrayed. At various times Judge Tod was called upon to fill positions of public trust, in which he demonstrated his official and judicial ability and his devotion to the best interests of his community. There have been few judiciaries at Houston who have won so many friends, been so generally beloved, as was Judge Tod, and who have been associated in so many ways with the prosperity of their community. Not alone on the bench did he win distinction, but as a citizen, interested in the welfare of his community. His work in behalf of the deep water ship channel was largely instrumental in securing this advantage, and many other activities might be cited wherein he proved his real interest in his city.

Judge Tod was born the fourteenth of January, 1864, at Richmond, Texas, son of John Grant and Abigail Tod. His father, a native of Kentucky, and of Scottish ancestry, was educated in the schools of that State, being a graduate of the famous old Center College. He followed the high seas for the most of his life, spending many years in the United States navy. Later he was with the Mexican navy, until the beginning of the Mexican troubles with Texas, at which time he became a commodore in the Texas navy, serving with distinction. At this time he brought his family to Galveston, in the early days of that city, and later removed to Richmond. His latter days were spent at Harrisburg in retirement and where he died in 1877. Judge Tod's mother, prior to her marriage Miss Abigail Fisher West, was a native of Delaware, and was married to John Grant Tod at her home in Louis, Delaware, in 1850. They had a family of three children, one who died in infancy, a daughter, Mrs. C. H. Milby, and a son, John Grant Tod, the subject of this sketch.

Judge Tod received his early education in the schools of Texas, later going to Yale, where he took his LL. B. degree in 1885. He came direct to Houston and began his practice in the office of Major Looscan, prominently identified with the early days of Houston's history. Later he practiced alone, earning noteworthy prominence, and his standing as a lawyer was early stamped with the approval of his community by his elevation to the bench. Judge Tod served two terms as county judge, after which he was elected district judge, holding that office for two terms also. He was appointed secretary of state under Governor Sayers during his last term as district judge and resigned from the bench that he might fill this position. When the Sayers administration ended Judge Tod returned to Houston, forming a partnership with Lewis R. Bryan and Charles McRae, this association lasting a number of years, after which Judge Tod practiced alone, until shortly prior to his death, in 1918.

Judge Tod was married to Miss Osceola Morriss, the eleventh of June, 1890. Mrs. Tod was the daughter of Osceola Morriss, a native of the Lone Star State, whose birthplace was Seabrook, Texas, on the old Morriss headright survey. Mr. Morriss was a planter on a large scale, one of the early cotton growers, and a prominent man of his day. His death occurred during the Civil War. Mrs. Tod's

mother, before her marriage Miss Mary Frances Brock, was a native of Harris County, where she was born, near the old Allen homestead. Mrs. Tod was born and reared at Harrisburg. Mr. and Mrs. Tod had two children: Miss Mary Tod, educated in the Harrisburg schools and the Texas Presbyterian College at Milford, Texas, and Mrs. Rosa Tod Hamner, who was educated in the Harrisburg schools, Texas Presbyterian College, and the University of Texas, of which she is a graduate. Mrs. Tod and family reside in Houston.

Judge Tod died at Galveston, to which place he had gone for medical treatment, the 20th of February, 1918. His death was a deep loss to his city, and keenly felt by the bench and bar, and the citizenship at large. A man of understanding personality, highest ideals of citizenship and sterling character, he had impressed his influence on the life of his city, endearing himself to all who knew him. His many activities in behalf of his city will be recalled throughout the years to come, as will his many benevolencies, his unostentatious charities, and his real friendships. Judge Tod was one of the most brilliant speakers before the bar of his day, and was identified with many of the important cases of that time. On the bench he was equally eloquent, favoring no side, but standing for the right as he saw it, and for justice to all. Judge Tod was a Mason, and for many years a member of the Gray Lodge. He also belonged to the Scottish Rite and Shrine.



THOMAS HUTCHINSON BOTTS. In the history of the bar of Harris County there are few names commanding a higher degree of respect and admiration than that of Thomas Hutchinson Botts, native Houstonian, and for many years prominent in legal and civic affairs here. Mr. Botts was widely known not only for his ability as a lawyer, but as a counselor and friend and possessed that rare faculty of understanding which made him stand out as a man as well as a lawyer, adding much to the illustrious family name so ably established by his father, Colonel W. B. Botts. Mr. Botts figured in some of the notable cases, both civil and criminal, to be tried in the courts of Harris County, and distinguished himself on many occasions. Perhaps the secret of his great success was his natural ability for his profession, combined with habits of concentration and a complete mastery of the work in hand. He was a platform orator of pleasing address, well able to hold his own and match his wits against the finest legal talent of his state.

Mr. Botts was born in Houston, the eighth of July, 1878, son of the late Colonel Walter Browne Botts, one of Houston's greatest men and most distinguished lawyers, and Mattie McIlhenny Botts. Colonel Botts was prominent in civic advancement as well as an attorney and took the leading part in all forward movements of his day. He was the founder of the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, of which his son was later to be a member, and was until his death active in this firm. As a boy, Thomas Hutchinson Botts attended the public schools of his native city and later graduated with honors from Welch Academy at Woodberry Forest, Virginia. He then entered the University of Texas, graduating in 1901.

Shortly after his graduation he entered the law



firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood, with whom he was associated until his death. Here he displayed an ability to take infinite pains and to place to his advantage every legal resource. His briefs displayed a clearness and directness and a ready perception of the basic principles of a proposition. His advancement in his profession was rapid and success came to him early and increased with each year until he occupied a place among the foremost lawyers of his day. His death, on the second of June, 1922, was a distinct loss, not only to his profession, but to his city and cut short his career while he was yet in his prime.

Mr. Botts was married in Houston on the twentieth of April, 1908, to Mrs. Alice Borgella Duquette, a native of Chicago and the daughter of Pierre Alfred and Adele (Young) Borgella, both natives of France. They resided in Chicago for many years and it was here that Mr. Borgella continued his work as an artist. Mrs. Botts is a woman of accomplishments and was an ideal wife and helpmeet, giving inspiration to her husband throughout his career and rearing a family of three children, Louis, vice president of the Guardian Trust Company, Seymour and Mat-tie Adele.

Mr. Botts was a member of a number of the leading clubs of Houston, among them being the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club. He was active in all civic development and identified himself with various movements for the advancement of his native city. He was one of the most prominent and admired members of the Harris County Bar Association and his death was the cause of a deep and sincere regret, not alone among members of this organization, but among his many friends in the city from every walk in life. A man of brilliant attainments, he never lost sight of the charm of simple things, and few men had his understanding of his fellowmen and his sympathy for those less fortunate than himself. He gave to his friends an interest that even the press of a busy life did not lessen, and his life was a constant source of inspiration to those about him.



ON. JOHN CALDWELL. Few States, formed in either ancient or modern times, can boast a galaxy of greater names in the same period of time, than those which adorn the pages of the early history of Texas, and among the leading spirits of his day was Hon. John Caldwell. He came to Texas from North Alabama in 1831. He brought with him a young wife, whose maiden name was Lucinda Haynie, and settled on the Navidad, where he developed a farm and resided until 1834 when he removed to Bastrop County, ever after his home. He was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 10th, 1802, was the oldest of six children and was sixteen years of age at the time of the death of his father, Mr. Adam Caldwell, which occurred at Nashville, Tennessee, July 12th, 1819. The support and education of the children thereupon devolved upon him. The family, after Mr. Caldwell's death, located at Nashville, Tennessee, for a number of years. Adam Caldwell was a professional man and his son inherited from him a love for books, for he applied himself with diligence to the study of law while supporting the family and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1823. Later the family moved to Tuscumbia, Alabama. There John Caldwell practiced his pro-

fession with marked success until 1831. Upon coming to Texas he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. His home in Bastrop County was located on the Colorado River, about twelve miles from the present town of Bastrop (then known as Mina) where he engaged extensively in farming. The Caldwell mansion was known as the "White House" and the home of one of Texas' most intelligent, courtly and chivalric gentlemen. Here Houston, Henderson, Rusk, Williamson, Wharton, Archer and Burnet delighted to tarry overnight when traveling through the country, and to discuss issues pending and to consult the reliable judgment of their esteemed host and friend. The Caldwell family of four sons and two daughters were all born here. Col. Caldwell was a prominent participant in the events that led to the Texas Revolution, was one of the first to respond to the call to arms and was one of the most ardent of those who advocated the issuance of a declaration of independence. While with the army on its retreat he was detailed by General Houston to ride through the country and give warning to the settlers of the approach of the three Mexican columns under Santa Anna. He set about the performance of the duty assigned him and having accomplished it, hurried forward to join the army under Gen. Houston and reached it the day after the battle of San Jacinto. It was always a source of regret to him that he was prevented by circumstances from taking part in that great engagement. In September, 1838, he was elected to represent his district in the House of the Third Texas Congress and acquitted himself with distinction. Returning home he was called upon more than once to help chastise hostile Indians. On the 5th of August, 1840, a band of a thousand, composed mostly of Comanches and Kiowas, passed down the country to Victoria. They committed many murders along the way, and proceeded to the village of Linville, on Matagorda Bay, which they looted and then burned to the ground. The news spread and pursuing parties were organized, one of which was by Col. Caldwell.

Col. Caldwell retired to his home near Bastrop, where he spent in quietude the last four years of his life. There he peacefully breathed his last on the 22nd day of October, 1870, surrounded by his sorrowing family. Death never gathered to its cold embrace a more devoted patriot or stilled the pulsations of a truer or more manly heart. His memory deserves ever to be revered by the people of Texas, whom he served in so many and such various capacities. His beloved wife survived him for many years, dying December 30th, 1895, in the city of Austin, where she removed in the spring of 1871, to live with her children. She was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, December 8th, 1809. She was a noble Christian lady, distinguished for every grace that endears to us the names of wife and mother. She was a daughter of Rev. John Haynie, one of the most famous and best remembered of the pioneer preachers of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Caldwell was the mother of eight children, viz.: Margaretta, John Adam, Mary, who married John H. Pope; Charles G., Walter H., Lucinda P., who married R. T. Hill; Oliver B., and Orlando. All members of the Caldwell family have occupied honorable positions in life. W. M. Caldwell, son of the late Oliver B. Caldwell, is a well known lawyer and business man of Houston.



WILLIAM HENRY LLOYD. A resident of Houston throughout his life, William Henry Lloyd, pioneer in the iron foundry business, was ever alert to contribute to the growth and prosperity of this section, and the Houston of today owes him an acknowledged debt for his efforts in behalf of civic advancement. But great as was his interest in the growth of Houston, and much as he did to secure that growth, Mr. Lloyd made a greater contribution to the prosperity of the city in the establishment of one of the pioneer iron foundries here, a business in operation today, and a concrete memorial to the business acumen of its founder. In developing this plant Mr. Lloyd had two ideals, the one the building of a foundry that would serve the Houston of that time adequately and well, the other the founding of a business that would give that same service through the years to come, and in both these desires he succeeded admirably. To this end he kept in close touch with all developments in the foundry business, and several times remodeled his plant that it might better fill the needs of a progressive city.

William Henry Lloyd was born at Calvert, Texas, on the thirteenth of November, 1869, the son of W. H. Lloyd and Sue L. (Ransome) Lloyd, the father a native of Georgia, the mother of Mississippi. His father is deceased, but his mother resides in Houston. Before William Henry Lloyd was one year old the family had removed to Houston, where he made his home subsequently until his death. Mr. Lloyd attended the schools of Houston, and after completing his education entered the foundry business, in 1900—establishing the Lloyd Metal Works, of which plant he was active head until his death. The plant manufactures sash weights and manhole covers extensively, and also various foundry products, and since Mr. Lloyd's death has been managed by James Fitzgerald. The Lloyd Metal Works occupies a large industrial site. All foundry buildings are modern and well equipped, and every facility for the manufacture of a superior product is available. Service, a feature stressed by Mr. Lloyd, is still the governing rule in the plant, and the efforts of the entire force are directed toward giving real service to their customers.

Mr. Lloyd was married at Fort Worth, Texas, on the fourth day of March, 1903, to Miss Lillian L. Logan, daughter of the late J. R. Logan, native of Virginia, and Jean (McDougall) Logan, a native of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd had an ideal married life, she taking a deep and sympathetic interest in his business career, and he finding in his home his highest interest. They were the parents of four children, three sons, William Henry, Jr., Norris L., and John R. Lloyd, and a daughter, Lillian Jean Lloyd. The family home is at 716 Marshall Street. Mr. Lloyd was a member of the Houston Club and the Houston Country Club, the Elks, the Lumbermen's Association and the Turnverein. He served several terms as county commissioner of Harris County, and was active in all civic and charitable work and otherwise showed his interest in the welfare of his community. Mr. Lloyd's death occurred on the twenty-third of August, 1919.



JAMES EDWIN NEWTON.—In recounting the history of the development of ranching interests in Harris County, the name of James Edwin Newton stands out as a man

whose many interests, particularly his interest in fine stock, made him a factor of prime importance. Mr. Newton was one of the large ranch owners of Harris County, and for many years raised thoroughbred horses, mules, cattle and sheep on a large scale. He was also one of the promoters of the Sour Lake Health Resort, and at one time owned all the land that is now known as the Sour Lake Oil field, and which he sold at the beginning of the oil boom for a million dollars.

James Edwin Newton was born at Ripon, Wisconsin, the thirty-first of March, 1853. His father, Ezra Newton, after many years of residence in Wisconsin, went to Denver, Colorado, in the early eighties, and began in the lumber business there. The firm he established is today one of the largest lumber companies and dealers in builders supplies, in Colorado. Both Mr. Ezra Newton, and his wife, Mrs. Ruth Newton, lived in Colorado until their death. James Edwin Newton first attended the public schools of Wisconsin, and later finished his education at Evanston, Illinois, where he attended college. He then went to Denver, and was with his father in the lumber business there for a number of years. He also had other interests in that state and owned a number of large ranches, and bred thoroughbred horses. The first of January, 1891, he came to Sour Lake, Texas, and with several others opened a large health resort, the Sour Lake Health Resort. He was one of the largest land owners in this section, and owned practically all of the land that has been developed into the Sour Lake oil field. This he sold, and thereafter devoted his time to raising fine stock. On his large ranch near Cypress, in Harris County, he raised not only thoroughbred horses, but fine cattle, sheep and mules. Horses were his real hobby, however, and he always drove the finest horses in Houston, where he made his home. His activities as a stock breeder were a factor for progress in Harris county, and many farmers of this section first became interested in better stock for their farms through Mr. Newton.

Mr. Newton was twice married, his first wife, and the two children resulting from that union being deceased. He was married for the second time in Boulder, Colo., April 5, 1888, to Mrs. Emma K. Barber Crocker, a native of New York, and later of Denver, where she met and married Mr. Newton. Mrs. Newton took a real interest in her husband's career, and especially did she share his love of fine stock. Their home was the seat of a gracious and flowing hospitality, and in social life they were congenial, kind-hearted and generous. Mrs. Newton was the daughter of Zacheus Barber, of New York, and Hannah Martin Barber, a member of a prominent New York family. Several years following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Newton came to Texas, and for many years made their home at the old Newton Homestead, on McKinney Avenue, which has since been torn down to make room for business houses. The new home was built at 412 Marshall Avenue, and Mrs. Newton has continued to reside here since her husband's death.

James Edwin Newton died at his home in Houston the third of July, 1910. Few men in the stock raising industry had more friends, or had had a wider influence in the development of this industry. Harris County owes him much for his many activi-



M.H. Lloyd



T. L. Putnam

ties along the lines of civic development, and the record of his life is a bright page in the history of this county, and one not to be soon forgotten.



L. PUTNAM, a resident of Houston for a quarter of a century, was well and favorably known as the inventor of the sleeve valve for automatic water heaters, and president and owner of the Putnam Water Heater Company, manufacturing the only water heater made in Texas. Mr. Putnam established the company in 1922, and its rapid growth was due to the several distinguished features of the heater which Mr. Putnam had covered by patent. The heater is of aluminum, has packless valves, consumes less gas and the coils are made in such a way that they cannot become stopped. In short, it is probably the best heater made today and is destined to make the name of Putnam known throughout the land. Mr. Putnam probably shortened his life in perfecting his invention.

Mr. F. L. Putnam was born at Rome, New York, the fifth of September, 1865, son of the late Richard A. Putnam, and Maria (Phillips) Putnam, both natives of New York State. Mr. Putnam was educated in the schools of New York State, and as a young man entered the carpentering, and later the plumbing business. He came to Houston in 1899, having spent six years prior to that date in Texas, and was in the contracting and plumbing business here until 1922, when he perfected his invention of the sleeve valve, and organized the Putnam Water Heater Company. While engaged in the contracting line, he built several houses in Houston.

Mr. Putnam was married at Lyons Falls, New York, the fifth of September, 1890, to Miss Marie Jordan, daughter of the late C. Jordan and Fannie (Lemp) Jordan, both natives of France. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam had a family of three children—Florence, now Mrs. M. E. Curtis of Houston; Lincoln F., now in government service in Denver, Colorado, and Arthur Putnam of Houston, Texas. The Putnam home is at 87 Drew Street, where Mrs. Putnam continues to reside. Since the death of her husband she sold the business to Mr. Hugh Wilkin, but retains the patent and royalty rights to her late husband's inventions.

Upon the death of Mr. F. L. Putnam on December the 19th, 1925, Houston lost one of its sterling citizens who was interested in all civic movements for the good of the city, and willing at all times to lend his aid to any worthy cause. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and the Houston Building Trades Association.



WILLIAM THADDEUS CONKLIN—For almost a half of a century the name of William Thaddeus Conklin figured prominently in the commercial world at Galveston, and he was held in high esteem not only for his business connections, but for the interest he took in civic advancement and in the development of Galveston as a maritime city. Mr. Conklin was a business man of distinct executive ability, progressive ideas and a talent for organizing large affairs, and his influence on the commercial world at Galveston was a factor in the early prosperity of the city. He took a constructive interest not alone in his private

affairs, but in Galveston generally, building up a mercantile brokerage business known all over the country, and alligning himself with big business interests. Mr. Conklin was a student of economic problems and foreign trade, having at his command a fund of knowledge in these fields that made his opinion especially valuable, and he was frequently consulted in regard to the problems arising from time to time, in these particular fields.

William Thaddeus Conklin was born at Houston, the fourteenth of November, 1852, the son of Matthias Dayton Conklin, for many years in the drug business at Houston, and a member of the pioneer drug firm of Conklin, George and Gaines. Mr. Conklin attended the Houston public schools, and after finishing high school came to Galveston as a young man. He worked for a time in various positions, then went on the road, handling various lines of merchandise, principally of Eastern manufacture. After several years in this field he entered business for himself as a general merchandise broker, a field in which he continued until his death, building up a merchandise brokerage business which was not only one of the largest in Texas, but one which through careful management and his business ingenuity made him a fortune. Mr. Conklin handled many of the big lines of merchandise carried in Texas, and for years before the establishment of Armour branch houses here represented this large packing house. Mr. Conklin was pre-eminently fitted to direct a business of this kind, having the executive ability necessary to handle the administrative end, and the special knowledge both of merchandise and markets to give to that phase of the business a consideration which was no small factor in the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Conklin was married at Galveston in 1899, to Miss Sallie Frosh, daughter of Lawrence Frosh, one of the big merchants in the early days of Galveston's history. Mr. Frosh conducted a large wholesale merchandise business, buying and selling everything, and also did a large business supplying ships coming into the Galveston Harbor. He was located for thirty-five years at the corner of Strand and Tremont Streets. Mrs. Conklin was born in the house where she now lives, at 920 Twenty-third Street, this fine old home, built in 1830, being one of the first mansions to be built at Galveston, and the first house here to have gas. This historic home, for almost a century the seat of Mrs. Conklin's family, is widely known for its hospitality and Mrs. Conklin is a charming hostess and very popular in social circles at Galveston. Since Mr. Conklin's death she has also proven herself to be a business woman, and has handled the estate in a way indicative of her qualifications in this field. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin had two children, William T. Conklin, and Matthias Dayton Conklin, who reside with their mother in the old Frosh home at 920 Twenty-third Street.

Mr. Conklin's death occurred the seventh of February, 1916, at his home in Galveston. A man who had accomplished much, he had even more comprehensive plans for the future, and his death took from the business center one of the most progressive business men of Galveston, and a man who had done much, both commercially and in a civic way, to insure the growth of the city.



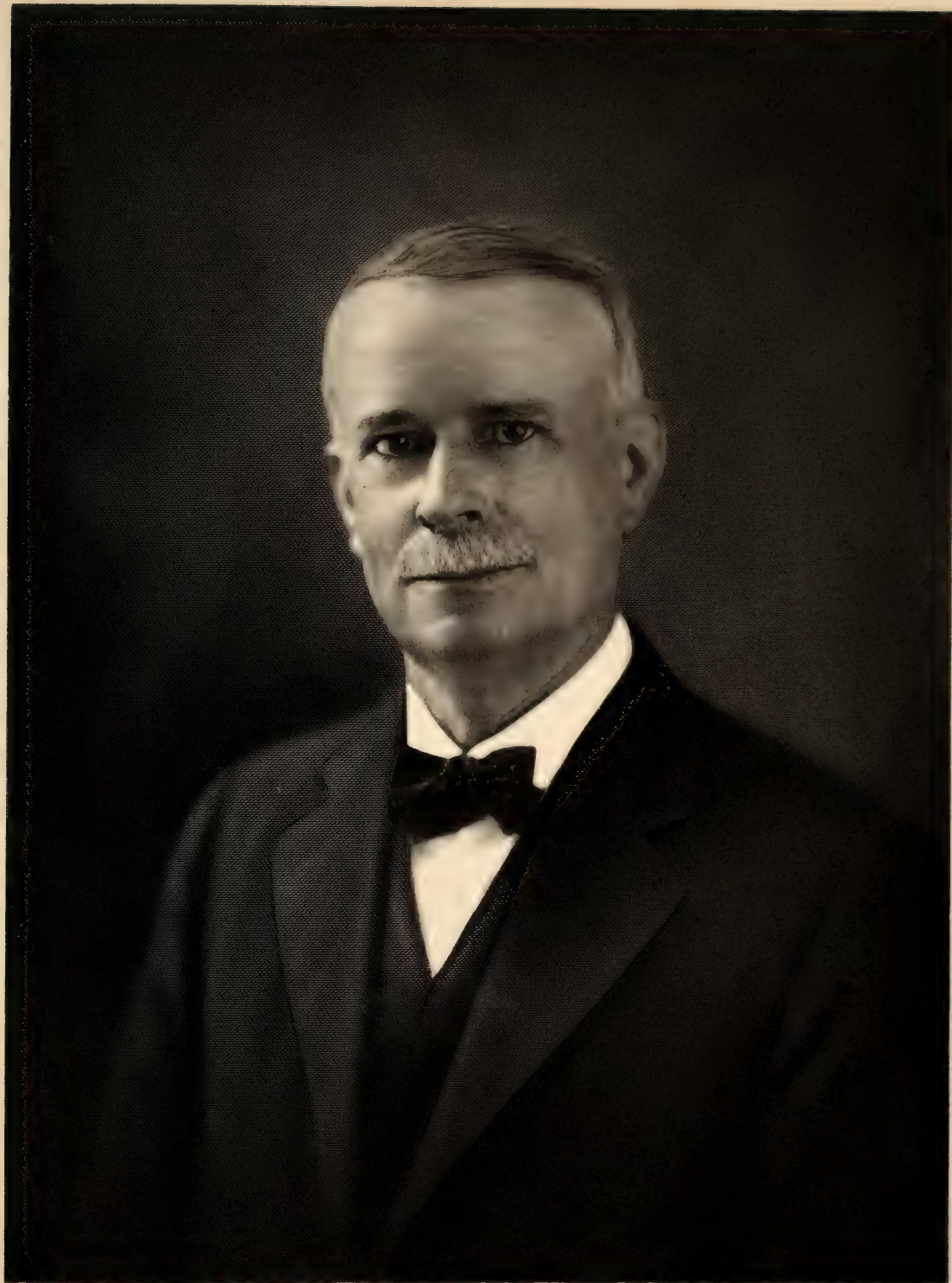
L. MOODY, JR., well known capitalist of Galveston, throughout his life has been prominently identified with financial, civic and commercial affairs and has played an important part in the upbuilding of the city. He came to Galveston with his parents when one year old and grew to manhood here where few industrial and financial institutions have had their beginning without the aid and influence of this progressive citizen. He is a man of large affairs, sound business judgment and a builder who has contributed generously to that spirit which has made Galveston one of the great commercial and industrial centers of the Southwest. Mr. Moody is president of the City National Bank which he organized and established in 1907. The directors of this bank are strong business men of the city, and it is housed in a modern banking structure, where the spirit of service and helpfulness is always found. Courtesy and service are the watchwords in all the activities with which Mr. Moody is connected. His son, W. L. Moody, 3rd, is senior vice president of the City National Bank, whose capital and surplus and shareholders liabilities are more than \$600,000.00. Mr. Moody is president of the American National Insurance Company, which have their home office on the tenth floor of the American National Insurance Building, Galveston. This company has a capital stock of \$1,000,000.00, surplus of \$2,500,000.00 with insurance in force to the amount of \$300,000,000.00 with over 1,000,000 policyholders and an income of \$30,000.00 per day. The American National Insurance Company is the largest life insurance company in the entire South. The company was founded by Mr. Moody in 1905 and the magnificent building, known as the American National Insurance Building, was erected by him and the company in 1913, and is the most complete modern and pretentious office building ever erected in the Island City. Shearn Moody, son of Mr. Moody, is vice president of the American National Insurance Company, and in addition to his other interests is president of the Security National Fire Insurance Company, organized in 1924, having at this time a capital and surplus of \$500,000.00. Mr. Moody is president of the W. L. Moody Cotton Company, which was established by his father in 1866 and which does one of the largest cotton businesses in Texas. He is president of the Galveston Cotton Compress and Warehouse Company, which is one of the largest plants of its kind in the state, and has a capacity of 100,000 bales of cotton and employs three hundred people in its operation during the busy season. Mr. Moody is chairman of the board of directors of the Security Trust Company and president of the Galveston News, which is the oldest newspaper in Texas and is one of the best. Mr. Moody is president of the Galveston Dry Goods Company, the largest wholesale establishment of its kind in Galveston and a leader in its line. He has very extensive real estate holdings, which consist of apartment houses, hotels, office buildings, including the Woolworth Building, City National Bank Building and the American National Insurance Building. While he has centered most of his business activities in Galveston, his interests reach every section of the state, and he and his family own upward of 300,000 acres of grazing farm and oil land in the Lone Star State. Mr. Moody and his commercial

enterprises are probably the largest employers of skilled and unskilled labor and have the largest pay rolls in the city of Galveston. He is a partner with Shearn Moody in W. L. Moody and Company, Bankers, Unincorporated, established in 1866 by W. L. Moody, Sr., and housed on the ground floor of the American National Insurance Building. The Houston Gulf Gas Company, of which he is president, was organized by W. L. Moody, 3rd. This company owns extensive gas fields in Texas and is engaged in gas distribution.

A native Texan, Mr. Moody was born in Freestone County, January 25th, 1865. His father, W. L. Moody, Sr., who died in 1920, was born in 1828 and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1848. When he first came to Texas, he settled in Freestone County, and came to Galveston in 1866, during the reconstruction days following the Civil War in which he was severely wounded. He organized the first company from Freestone County and became a lieutenant colonel of Texas troops. He was a member of the Texas legislature and sold the first bonds from Texas that were sold in New York, and was later appointed a financial officer by Governor Coke. During the days of his activity, he was one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the Island City and much is due him in the upbuilding of Galveston, where at all times he was prominent in business and financial circles. He was for many years president of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and in addition to being a keen business man, he was blessed with an unusual memory, which time seemed not to affect. At the age of ninety years, he could conjugate Latin and Greek, which he had learned in college, and was a great Bible student, and was one of the really brilliant men of Texas. When he died in 1920 at the age of ninety-two years, Texas lost one of its greatest men and Galveston one of its builders and substantial citizens.

His mother was Miss Elizabeth Pherabe Bradley, who came to Freestone County in 1856, and is residing in Galveston. His education was obtained in the state of Virginia, where he was a student for nine years, after which he attended the law department of the University of Texas, where he finished, but never engaged in the practice of law. When twenty-one years of age he began his business career as a member of the cotton firm and learned the various branches of the cotton industry. Mr. Moody has done a great deal in upbuilding his city and is ever planning further developments and improvements. His confidence and faith in his city has never waned and he built the first building on the beach following the great storm of 1900. He is considered one of the keen business men of Texas, yet is fair in all his dealings with his fellow men.

Mr. Moody was married in Massachusetts in 1890 to Miss Libbie Rice Shearn, a native of Houston, Texas, and a member of one of the pioneer families of that city. The Shearn family have been active in the upbuilding of Houston, where members of the family still reside and are leaders in their various lines. Mr. and Mrs. Moody have four children, Mrs. Mary Northen, W. L. Moody, 3rd, Mrs. Lillie Moody Thompson and Shearn Moody. Mr. Moody is a member of the Galveston Country Club and is a staunch member of the Methodist Church. He is a true type of the Southern gentleman, in whose personality are mixed the gallantry and chivalry of the South, to-



W. M. Moody Jr.

gether with the aggressive, purposeful and constructive business instincts of the modern Southwest. His mature experience, wise counsel, sterling qualities of character and high ideals have always been an inspiration to his children and his friends and business associates.

As banker, capitalist and business man, W. L. Moody, Jr., is one of the most honored of his profession in the Lone Star State. He has had much to do in the past history of his city and will continue yet a leading factor in its future.



CLARK W. THOMPSON, although one of the younger members of the business fraternity of Galveston, is the executive head of one of the largest mercantile establishments in this city. Mr. Thompson first came to Galveston during the World War as a private in the Marine Corps, and after the close of the war, settled here and organized his present company. Mr. Thompson is president of the Clark W. Thompson Company, which was established in July, 1920, and this firm is the successor to the Fellman Dry Goods Company, which was one of the oldest establishments of its kind in this city. During 1923, the new store building of the Thompson Company, which is an addition to the original building, was completed and since then this firm has been a potent factor in the mercantile business of Galveston. As an evidence of the vast increase in their business, their sales in 1923 showed an increase of more than 20 per cent over the previous year. The store building is attractive and substantial, being five stories in height with a two-story annex and all floors and space of the building is occupied by the Clark W. Thompson Company. They have modern equipment in every department. The department of ready to wear for women is arranged in such a manner that the visitor's first impression is a pleasing one and the fixtures in this section is ultra modern. In the misses department, special sales women are employed and their special fitting rooms in this department are a great departure from anything of the kind in this portion of the state. Another special feature of this firm is the complete infant and expectant mother section, where everything to be desired in this line is to be found and experienced and careful women attendants shop in all sections of the store while the mother rests in comfort with all purchases brought for her personal approval. The main floor of this establishment is attractive and roomy and an unusually friendly atmosphere prevails throughout all departments. An average of one hundred and twenty people are employed by the Clark W. Thompson Company and loyalty is an outstanding feature of these employees. The stock of the firm has a valuation of approximately \$190,000.00. Great co-operation exists between the heads of the various departments and the president, who in turn is generous and appreciative. The Clark W. Thompson Company is strictly a young men's business, all officers and department heads being young men.

A native of Wisconsin, Mr. Thompson was born on August 6th, 1896. His father, Clark W. Thompson, was engaged in the lumber business during his entire business career, and removed to Oregon when young Thompson was five years of age. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of Oregon, after which he attended the University of Oregon, where his courses were directed along prac-

tical lines which would be of benefit to him later on. Before entering college, Mr. Thompson had some business experience at Carson, Washington, where he was employed by his uncle in a country mercantile store and says this experience was invaluable to him for future work. Mr. Thompson enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1917 and served in the United States forces at the Mare Island Training Station in California, and was also at Quantico, Virginia, and later at Galveston. At the Officers Training Camp at Quantico, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to Galveston, where he was discharged in January, 1919.

Mr. Thompson was married at Richmond, Virginia, on November 16th, 1918, to Miss Libbie Moody, a daughter of W. L. Moody, Jr. of Galveston, banker, financier and one of the leading business men of Texas and a member of one of the pioneer families of the Lone Star State. They have two children, Clark W. Thompson, Jr. and Libbie Moody Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson reside at 2910 Broadway. Mr. Thompson is a member of the A. F. and A. M. with membership in Harmony Lodge No. 6 of Galveston; is a member of the Scottish Rite body of this order and a member of Consistory No. 1, and is a Shriner of El Mina Temple. He was Worshipful Master of Harmony Lodge during 1924 and '25. Mr. Thompson holds membership in all the commercial associations of the city and is a member of the Advisory Committee, Galveston Chamber of Commerce, and is also a member of the Texas Retail Dry Goods Association. Mr. Thompson is a member of the American Legion, with membership in Argonne Post No. 20, and is active in this organization. While Mr. Thompson is a comparatively recent addition to the business circles of Galveston, he has made a host of friends and has succeeded in building up a splendid business. He is popular in the business and social circles of this city and also with all his employees, with whom he is directly and continuously associated.



GALVESTON DRY GOODS CO., INC. is the succession of a private firm that began business early after the Civil War and has operated continuously since. Beginning as Greenleve-Block & Co., it became Block-Oppenheimer Co., after the death of Mr. Greenleve, Mr. Louis Block being a leading factor in these firms and their successors, until his death in December, 1922. Greenleve-Block & Co. were succeeded by Weis Bros., a firm composed of Mr. Louis Block and Messrs. Albert and Robert Weis, pioneer Galvestonians. In 1894, their business was incorporated as the Galveston Dry Goods Co., with Mr. B. Adoue, of the banking firm of Adoue & Lobit, its first president, and Mr. Robert Weis, its first corporated general manager.

The Galveston Dry Goods Co., through its many years of contact with the interior merchants of the state, has come to be recognized as an institution in the business affairs of the state. It does a wholesale business exclusively, confining its operations largely to the state of Texas. It has throughout all these years maintained a regular field force of solicitors, many of their road representatives having been with the firm for more than twenty-five years. The line carried comprises everything known to the dry goods, notions and furnishing goods jobbing trade.



HUGH BENTON MOORE, American railway and steamship official; organizer of the Army Transport Service of the American Expeditionary Forces, was born in Huntland, Tennessee, January 11th, 1874, the son of Horatio R. Moore, who was born May 9th, 1833, and for many years practiced law. The elder Moore was an officer in Forrest's Cavalry in the Confederate army, 1861-65. Colonel Moore's mother was Annie Hunt, the daughter of Clinton A. Hunt. The earliest American ancestor of Colonel Moore was Patrick Moore, who came to this country from Ireland in 1770 and settled in Moore County, N. E. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Colonial army and was killed in the battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., in 1776.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education and began work as messenger boy on the Texas and Pacific Railway in 1889. Thereafter he was successively clerk, superintendent, general manager, vice president and president in railway and steamship service, and at the present time is president of the Texas City Terminal Railway Company. He was married to Miss Helen Edmunds in Kansas City, Missouri, September 5th, 1905.

The name of Colonel Moore is best recalled to his countrymen through his services in the great European War. There has been a great deal written regarding Army Transport Service of our forces in Europe, of which service Colonel Moore was the head. Beginning this work in May, 1917, as an officer on Pershing's staff in Washington, where for ten days he was in conference with the Joffre and Balfour missions that had been sent to this country immediately after America declared war to confer with our military establishment about America's war plans. Fifty-one officers composed this original staff. Colonel Moore was the selection for transportation officer.

For twenty-seven years he had been in active transportation work. In 1914 when Funston's expedition was hurriedly moved into Mexico and certain assistance was asked by the war department of American railway and steamship interests, he was selected and detailed by the secretary of war to assist the army in connection with the transportation of this expedition and moving the men and supplies therefor. As soon as a law was passed creating an officer's reserve corps, Colonel Moore was commissioned into this reserve corps as a captain, and on May 16th, 1917, was called into active service, and on May 28th, 1917, sailed with General Pershing to France.

His first duty was superintendent of Army Transport Service at Saint Nazaire, France, which port was used for the handling of our first troops and materials. As soon as the army transport work was organized at that port he put in charge another superintendent and went to Bordeaux and organized that port for army transport service. After this he was made general superintendent of Army Transport Service and began taking over the railroad terminal properties and port facilities at various ports in France and operating same with United States army personnel, and as this service went further than the use of the harbor and dock facilities and extended to certain railroad operations at the seaboard in France and the operation of canal boats in the canal system of France, also the operation

of steamship lines between the allies' countries, the position of director of Army Transport Service was created January 1st, 1918, and he was promoted to this position, first with rank of major and later lieutenant colonel. This operation from June, 1917, to November 11th, 1918, is known and recorded as the most gigantic transportation work that was ever conducted under one control in the history of the world, and not only do the war histories of ours and the allied countries give credit for this great service having been handled efficiently, but greater credit is given by the technical marine and steamship men of the world who have a better appreciation of the complex and complicated problems that had to be overcome. The United States up to that time had not been a maritime nation and the majority of the steamship agents and operators in the United States were foreigners, but the American citizenship connected with this service was immediately called to military duty and all of the American railway men who had had practical experience in transportation work in American port terminals were also called into service and these forces were divided, about half of them retained in America and about half were sent to France. The personnel of Army Transport Service in France on November 11th, 1918, was 883 officers, 27,224 enlisted men, 1,770 civilians and 1,500 German prisoners. The service was operating at seventeen different ports and was handling an average of 20,000 troops per day and 40,000 tons of supplies. The performance of this work Colonel Moore says is the only thing connected with his life in which there could be any public interest, and he modestly says that he does not see how anything could be said about him in a biographical way without dealing with the history of the Army Transport Service in Europe. In addition to handling of troops and supplies from America to France this service also operated a line of steamers between the allied countries in Europe, which in itself was the largest single steamship line ever operated under one management. It carried one-quarter of the American army's supplies and this part of the Army Transport Service had no connection with the United States.

General Pershing bears eloquent testimony as to the character of the service rendered by Colonel Moore: "American Expeditionary Forces," Office of the Commander-in-Chief, France, December 7, 1918. Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Moore, Director, Army Transport Service. "My Dear Colonel Moore:—General Harbord has informed me of your early departure from the American Expeditionary Forces. I cannot let you go without an expression of my appreciation of the loyal services which you have rendered here during the last eighteen months. Your technical knowledge of the steamship business and your practical and energetic direction of the Army Transport Service have contributed very materially to the success of the American army in France. With best wishes for your success and happiness, believe me, Very sincerely yours." (Signed) John J. Pershing.



L. CHILDS for the past several years has been a factor in the industrial and commercial world at Houston. He is active vice president and general manager of the Reed Roller Bit Company, manufacturers and distributors of the Reed roller bits and other oil field



H. S. Moore

specialties to the rotary fields throughout the world. Mr. Childs is one of the most widely known men connected with the oil industry. Beginning in the purchasing department of the Gulf Company in January, 1907, he has been actively engaged in the industry until the present time. He left the employ of the Gulf Company to assume the duties of secretary and treasurer in charge of sales of the Hughes Tool Company, later becoming acting general manager, and remaining with this company until October, 1921, when he organized the Boykin-Childs Tool Company, of which he was president. This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing oil field specialties, which are sold in connection with the Greyhound products manufactured by the Boykin Machinery and Supply Company of Beaumont, of which Mr. Childs was the distributing head.

Mr. Childs was born at Morrison, Illinois, the 17th of June, 1882, son of J. C. Childs, a native of Illinois, who now makes his home at Morrison. Mr. Childs was educated in the schools of Morrison and Fulton, and is a graduate of the North Illinois College. He came to Texas in 1905 and was for two years with the Southern Pacific Railroad in the western part of the State.

Mr. Childs was married at Joliet, Illinois, the 28th of December, 1908, to Miss Estella Steigerwald, a native of Illinois. They have two children, W. L. Junior, and Phyllis, and make their home in Houston, at 4412 Mount Vernon Avenue. Mr. Childs belongs to various clubs and organizations, such as the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, American Petroleum Institute, the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, Houston Polo and Riding Club, the Purchasing Agents' Association, the Knights Templar, and is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Arabia Temple Shrine.

Mr. Childs has a wide acquaintance among oil operators in all the Texas fields. As representative of the Reed Roller Bit Company he is a factor in the development of the oil industry, giving satisfactory service and establishing a record for considerate treatment.



BROWNE BAKER has for the past few years been identified with the banking fraternity of Houston. Mr. Baker is vice president and trust officer of the Guardian Trust Company, with banking headquarters and offices in the Niels Esperson Building. The Guardian Trust Company, organized in 1917, has had probably the most rapid growth of any trust company during the past decade. It began business in two offices in the Commercial National Bank Building, with a floor space of four hundred square feet, and with a force of two employees. The lease in the Niels Esperson Building covers space in the basement, main floor and mezzanine floor, with a total area of twenty-two thousand square feet. Today sixty-two people are employed.

The Guardian Trust Company meets practically every banking requirement of the public. It not only makes loans upon real estate and collateral, but also it operates a Trust Department, providing for the Trust Company acting as executor or trustee under will, or as trustee for living trusts. A Bond Department, handling and distributing bonds of local and eastern corporations, municipalities, states and

counties. A Real Estate Department, handling the sale and rental of all classes of real estate. A Mortgage Loan Department, enabling the investor to secure first mortgage real estate notes in denominations ranging from \$200.00 up. A Safe-keeping Department, for the convenience of its customers, where they can leave securities to be looked after during their absence.

From the above it may be seen that a man can carry his checking account with the Guardian Trust Company, the same as any other banking institution, may borrow money from it to finance the building of his residence or business home, or may secure credit on approved collateral; may purchase either from the Mortgage Loan Department real estate notes as investment for his surplus funds, or from the Bond Department well seasoned and gilt edge securities for the same purpose; he may buy through the Real Estate Department a lot for residence or business home, or any other class of real estate, and when he desires to place his property where his estate will be carried on and administered after his death for the benefit of his family, he may name the trust company as executor under his will, providing as to how the estate may be distributed, or should he desire to establish during his lifetime a voluntary trust for the benefit of any member of his family, or for educational purposes, he may set aside a portion of his estate for that purpose. The Guardian Trust Company has a capital and surplus of six hundred thousand dollars, undivided profits of over one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, and deposits, including trust funds, of about three millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The company was organized by Capt. James A. Baker, C. M. Malone and others. The officers are: Capt. Jas. A. Baker, president; C. M. Malone, active vice president, and W. Browne Baker, active vice president and trust officer; I. F. Reed, vice president and Louis Duquette, vice president.

W. Browne Baker was born in Houston, January 23rd, 1900, son of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Baker. He was educated in the schools of Houston and the Hills School of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter in 1917. In the fall of 1917 he entered Princeton, but his college work was interrupted by a period served in the United States Navy. In the spring of 1918 he joined the navy and served at Cape May, New Jersey, being discharged December, 1918. He re-entered Princeton and graduated in 1921 with the A. B. degree. Returning to Houston he entered the South Texas Commercial National Bank and was employed in various departments until April, 1923, when he became Assistant National Bank Examiner in the eleventh Federal Reserve District. He held this office until January, 1924, when he returned to the South Texas Commercial National Bank as assistant cashier, leaving this position in July, 1925, to go with the Guardian Trust Company.

On December 23rd, 1923, Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide Lovett, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Odell Lovett. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have one child, W. Browne Baker, Jr. Mr. Baker is a member of the Houston, Houston Country, and University Clubs, and takes a live interest in all that pertains to the betterment of the city of his nativity.



HARRY A. BLACK for more than a quarter of a century a factor in commercial circles in Texas and for the last fifteen years in Galveston has attained a commendable reputation for his progressive activities in the wholesale hardware business and is one of the leading civic workers of this section, taking an active part in all organized work to assure the growth and prosperity of Galveston. Mr. Black is president of the Black Hardware Company, a firm established many years ago as the Blum Hardware Company, and bought out by the present organization in 1910; the name being changed to Black Hardware Company about six years later. The Black Hardware Company incorporated under state laws, does a large business principally wholesale, in hardware, plumbers supplies, iron and steel, including structural steel, railroad equipment and building material; supplies and contracts for finished oil storage tanks. Their territory includes Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, also a part of Mexico when conditions there permit. A force of sixteen salesmen represent the firm on the road; the local force numbering around eighty. The Black Hardware Company is located at 2213 Strand, Avenue "B" in Galveston, where a large modern building is occupied. In addition they occupy a large warehouse located on the water and track front. The stock carried is unusually complete, insuring patrons of the company against unnecessary delay. Officers of the company are, Harry A. Black, the subject of this sketch, president, his son Harry G. Black, vice president, J. W. Lockett, secretary and C. S. Peek, treasurer.

Harry A. Black was born in New York City, August 22nd, 1866, and was educated in the public schools there. He left New York in 1875 and was in the timber business for many years, being connected in a big way with the timber interests in the United States. He came to Houston in 1900 and was at that time general manager for the timber department of the Houston Oil Company. In 1910, he, with associates, bought out the Blum Hardware Company, reorganized it and changed the name to the Black Hardware Company. Mr. Black has been president since the company was bought by the present owners.

He was married at Chicago, Illinois, in 1887 to Miss Ella M. Smith, member of a well known Chicago family. They have one son, Harry G. Black, who is vice president of the company and one of Galveston's progressive young business men. The family reside at 2528 Avenue J, and take an active part in social affairs of the city. Mr. Black is a member of the Rotary Club, the Country Club and many others. He is a director of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce and is past president of this organization and is now serving as chairman of the Traffic Committee. He takes a deep interest in Chamber of Commerce work and is one of the leading figures in the local chamber. He is vice president for the Southern States of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and has been very active in that work since the organization of the national body. One very important project in which Mr. Black took an active part was that undertaken to bring into being what is now popularly known as the Dawes Reparations Commission. The idea of this

commission first originated with Secretary of State Hughes, and it was placed before the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce for their consideration. The board met at the Galvez Hotel, Galveston, November, 1922, to discuss the merits of the plan and to outline a possible plan of operation. The idea met with the favor of the board and an appropriation of \$75,000.00 was obtained to forward the work. Fifteen men, each an expert in his field and all practical economists were selected to go to Europe to create a sentiment in favor of the plan which was the restoration of Germany to a proper financial basis. They sailed for Europe, January, 1923, on the S. S. Caronia and were in continuous session on board ship during the trip across. The exact form of resolutions, which since then have become internationally known as "The Rome Resolution" to be presented to the European Nations was drawn up. The party was under the leadership of five men, namely, Julius Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Arthur Reynolds, Silas Strawn, Harry A. Black and John H. Fahey. On reaching Europe, after the Rome Convention, the party separated, different members going to different countries. The civic organizations, leading business men, government officials were called upon and the plan explained to them. Meetings were held in many European cities of note, no fewer than eighteen countries being visited. Mr. Black spent a great portion of his time in Germany, Austria and Poland. The efforts of the party, individually and collectively met with complete success, and made the way easy for the commission, better known as "The Dawes Commission" when it went over to complete the work started by Mr. Black and his associates. Mr. Black has always been a close student of economic conditions throughout the world, and his opinion on matters pertaining to business conditions are of particular value.



HARRY G. BLACK is one of the young progressive men of Galveston, who has achieved a definite measure of success. He is vice president of the Black Hardware Company of Galveston one of the city's largest institutions. This firm was established many years ago as the Blum Hardware Company and was bought out by the present company in 1910. In 1916 the name of the organization was changed to the Black Hardware Company and has been in continuous operation under that name since that time. They do a large wholesale business in all kinds of hardware, plumbers' supplies, iron and steel and railroad building equipment, etc. They do business in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and also parts of Mexico when conditions there permit. The Black Hardware Company is located at 2213 Strand, where they occupy a large modern building. In addition they have a large warehouse located on the track and water front. Other officers of the company are Harry A. Black, president; J. W. Lockett, secretary, and C. S. Peak, treasurer. Mr. Black first entered the business in 1910, passing through the various departments until he had obtained a complete working knowledge of the various branches of the business. In 1920 he was made vice president which position he has held since that time.





Harry A. Black



Harry E. Blasf

His activities in the service of his country do honor to himself and to his city. During the Mexican trouble on the border he was a second lieutenant in the Texas National Guard. He resigned his commission in the guard to organize the Texas Naval Militia. The organization of this unit forms an interesting part in the history of Galveston.

In the early part of 1915 Mr. Black made representations to the Governor of Texas regarding the need for a naval unit in Texas. Before these could be made a great deal of study had to be made of the conditions and needs of such a project. That the preliminary work was carefully planned is indicated by the fact that the proposal was received favorably and shortly after a bill was passed in legislature creating the Texas Naval Militia and Mr. Black was commissioned by the governor to proceed with the recruiting and organizing of this unit. He, assisted by several members of the Galveston Artillery Club, worked hard and continuously and on May 15, 1915, had secured sufficient enlistments to justify their induction in the Texas Naval Militia. On the above date a representative of the adjutant general of Texas administered the oath to each officer and enlisted man. Lieutenant Commander Black and his officers proceeded to drill the organization as infantry and took advantage of every opportunity offered by the government to increase the efficiency of the personnel. In 1916 he was ordered to Key West to join the destroyer force for a period of instruction, and was there given instruction in handling destroyers and in navigation. While with the fleet, trouble broke out in San Domingo and the ship to which he was assigned was ordered to proceed to the scene of the trouble. There was not time available to get his release from the ship so he went along, thereby gaining an unexpected experience. Frank Douglas, who had been closely associated with Mr. Black, was sent to Washington to attend the school for paymasters. The rank and file were ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, and given a cruise on the battleship "Louisiana" where they were taught the elements of gunnery and routine of duty. Early in 1917 it became apparent that there was every possibility of being called to duty and enlistment became very active; every officer was given instruction in his particular duty and drills were held every night. A unit of the battalion was formed in Houston, the government furnished uniforms, arms, ammunition and all necessary equipment and the men were given opportunity of small arms target practice every week. The city of Galveston furnished an armory without cost.

On April 6, 1917, Lieutenant Commander Black received a telegram reading "mobilize": this meant, according to written orders previously received, "Report at once to Navy Yard in Charleston, South Carolina. Every necessary preparation had been made by Paymaster Douglas and, on receipt of the wire the signal was given by fire alarm "whistle", every man reported to armory in full uniform. In a few minutes crowds began to gather at the armory at 24th and Strand; volunteers rushed in to insist on enlisting and mothers, sweethearts and wives began their farewells. At midnight, headed by the combined bands of the Shrine and the local musicians, escorted by the Girls' National Honor Guard, the march was taken to the Union Depot through

lines of citizens; the depot was filled; thousands of patriots, men and women, were there to say good-bye; at 12:40 a. m., the boys entrained and moved to the front. This was the first organized movement of troops of any kind after the declaration of war, a record of efficiency and patriotism that reflects great credit to the State of Texas, the City of Galveston, and one that will as time goes by be a heritage of pride to every member of the Texas Naval Militia and his descendants. In New Orleans the marines were ordered into camp and the seamen and engineers proceeded to Charleston. On reaching the navy yard in Charleston the organization encamped and in the next few days was disbanded as an organization and the officers and men inducted as "National Naval Volunteers" and distributed to various branches of the naval service. It is the proud boast of the officers that every man made good in his appointed place; some saw service in France, on destroyers and mine layers; gold stars soon appeared on the records. Wherever placed the Texas Naval Militiamen, by their efficient training, individually performed valiant service. Before the battalion was disbanded in Charleston, Admiral Beatty, commandant of the navy yard there, complimented Lieutenant Commander Black on the promptness of the Texas Naval Militia in reporting and said, "We admit we were not ready for you; your record has never been equalled. The boys came back singly, after the war; some on crutches, some with unhealed wounds, some with decorations; some never came back; they gave their lives for their country. Harry G. Black was rewarded for the promptness in reporting to Charleston by being given a confirmed commission and was given the command of the destroyer Schubrick, operating as escort to convoy out of New York and in the submarine zone. The following year he was assigned to the destroyer Monaghan, on patrol and escort duty on the French coast. He remained there until the Armistice. Later he became flotilla commander of Flotilla B. Destroyer force, consisting of twenty-one oil-burning destroyers of 742 tons each. He put these vessels out of commission at Philadelphia and was discharged from the service November, 1919. As far as is known Mr. Black was the only reserve officer to command a destroyer in the war zone. When ordered to command the destroyer Schubrick he was rated as a lieutenant commander but the rules of the service made it impossible to retain this rank on account of his age. He at once resigned this commission to accept that of lieutenant, later being promoted to lieutenant commander. He is now in command of the Naval Reserves of Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Black was born at Chicago, May 7, 1889, the son of Harry A. Black, one of Galveston's best known men and who for some years has been very active in work of the United States Chamber of Commerce. His mother was Miss Ella Smith, member of a well known Chicago family. He received his preliminary education in the grammar schools of Chicago, Gray's Military School of Houston, Texas, the Texas A. and M., the Colorado School of Forestry and the Biltmore School of Forestry at Asheville, North Carolina. After graduating from the Biltmore School he joined the Black Hardware Company. He was married at Key West, Easter Day, 1916, to Miss Ruby Hobson, a native of Florida. Two children were born of the union, Harry G. and Jack

Lamont. He is a member of the Artillery Club, the American Legion, the Rotary Club, the Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. The family own their home at 1513 Twenty-third Street. Mr. Black is popular in all business and social circles in Galveston and is one of its most ardent supporters.



WALTER ARTHUR KELSO, one of the progressive business men of Galveston, since his entry into the business world here around a decade ago, has been associated with construction work and like activities, and is firmly established as a business man who makes his influence felt in industrial circles. Mr. Kelso is the owner of the firm of W. A. Kelso, a business he has operated since 1917, and which is the largest teaming contracting business at Galveston. Mr. Kelso handles a general teaming contracting business, doing all kinds of hauling, and gives special attention to building material and special mud shell deliveries. He employs around fifty teams and furnishes employment to a large force of men. He is also president of W. A. Kelso and Company, Incorporated, a firm which handles paving and road contracting, and all kinds of concrete construction, including wharves, docks, warehouses and like construction work; is president of the Lone Star Stables, teaming contractors, and is a director of the United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Offices are located at 2215 Avenue C. The officers of the W. A. Kelso and Company are W. A. Kelso, president; R. M. Sias, secretary and treasurer.

Walter Arthur Kelso was born at Galveston the eighth of August, 1892, the son of Munson C. Kelso, whose death occurred in 1910, and Catherine Kelso, who died in 1923. The elder Mr. Kelso was one of the old settlers of Galveston and for many years was engaged in the contracting business here. Walter Arthur Kelso was educated in the schools of Galveston, and after finishing high school went in the teaming contracting business with his brother, James C. Kelso, later securing an interest in the business. James C. Kelso died in 1912, and until 1917 Mr. W. A. Kelso operated the business for his brother's estate and himself, in that year purchasing the business from the estate. He has since operated the business alone—building it up until it is the largest business of its kind in Galveston.

He has taken a pride in doing only first class work and when he does a job for a man or company, he makes a permanent client. He does considerable wharf construction and recently built the wharves and front paving for the Galveston Wharf Company, paved the causeway and Twenty-fifth Street. In 1923 he put in the floors for the Merchants and Planters Compress and Warehouse Company, and in 1925 did the same work for the new addition to the plant. He employs some three hundred and fifty men in the busy seasons.

Mr. Kelso was married at Galveston in 1916 to Miss Elizabeth Newkirk. They reside at 1506 N½ Street, and have two children, Alvin Newkirk and Walter Arthur Kelso, Jr. Mr. Kelso is a member of the Bay Shore Golf Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is an Elk, an Eagle and a T. P. A. Mr. Kelso is the type of business man who can be counted on to give his support to all progressive civic measures, and has done much to insure the growth of Galveston.



JUDGE HENRY O'DELL, judge of the Corporation Court of the City of Galveston and well known member of the local bar, with offices at 407½ Twenty-first Street, has been engaged in the practice of law here for the past seventeen years, having been admitted to the bar in 1907. He has served with distinction as assistant county attorney, having been appointed to this position a few months after being admitted to practice, as assistant district attorney and is now serving his third term as judge of the Corporation Court.

Judge O'Dell was very active in the movement to organize the Citizens Party of Galveston, an organization which had for its object the unification of all factions of the city for the common good. The Citizens Party succeeded in taking local political control out of the hands of warring factions and enabled the city government to run its affairs on a business like basis and not in the interest of any particular clique. Men were elected to office on the basis of honesty and fitness for the position sought and committees from the Citizens Party kept constantly in touch with them. A spirit of co-ordination in public efforts for Galveston has been achieved and the various public utilities controlled and regulated upon a basis of fairness both to the companies and the public.

One of the outstanding achievements of Judge O'Dell was the securing of an ordinance extending the jurisdictional scope of the Corporation Court with the result that fines heretofore going to county officers are paid into the city treasury and the Corporation Court made more than self-sustaining. Another accomplishment was an order requiring the depositing of city funds in banks regardless of political affiliation and the securing of interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Judge O'Dell has fought the city's battles for many years, both in the political field and in the courts and has seen his efforts crowned with splendid success and Galveston much nearer the goal it is seeking.

A native of this city, Judge O'Dell was born March 3rd, 1874. He received his education in the public schools and at Ball High School and read law in the office of Judge John C. Walker. He also attended night school and earned his way by working for various dock companies and in other smaller commercial activities until he began the active practice of law.

On July 5, 1905, Judge O'Dell was married at Galveston to Miss Nellie Caldwell. They have two children, Lloyd and Ursula, both students at Ball High School. The family home is at 3101 O½ Street.

Judge O'Dell takes an active interest in civic affairs and is a member of the Young Men's Protective League, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen, Redmen, Eagles and of the Texas State Bar Association. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

An untiring worker for the city of Galveston, Judge O'Dell is very earnest in his desire and efforts to further peace, harmony and prosperity among his people. He enjoys the unbounded confidence of the citizenship as a whole, who believe that he means fully what he says and practices what he preaches.



W. A. Kebo



A. JOHNSON, one of the best known and most prominent laundry owners of Texas, has possibly done more than any other man to place the industry on its present high plane, not only in Texas, but in the entire country. Mr. Johnson is general manager of the Model Laundry and Dye Works of Galveston, one of the most up-to-date plants to be found anywhere. The Model Laundry and Dye Works dates back to 1888 when it was established by Trimble Brothers, who operated the plant until 1909, when it was taken over by Mr. Johnson and associates. That year marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the plant, and each succeeding year has seen a steady growth in the volume of business handled and the quality of the work done, until today it stands as a criterion of what an efficiently managed laundry plant should be. Only the best and most efficient equipment is used, coupled with skilled operatives to maintain it.

The plant is housed in a modern fireproof, two-story reinforced concrete building located at 2502-2512 Avenue F. The plant is regarded by the laundry machinery manufacturing companies as a show place and second to none in the country. Around twenty thousand dollars annually is spent by the laundry to keep the plant abreast of the times in improved machinery and methods. Laundrymen from all over the state visit the plant to study laundry methods and to get practical demonstrations of laundry machinery. The Model Laundry and Dye Works give employment to one hundred and seventy five people as a minimum, this number being considerably increased during the summer season. All employees are carefully trained by Mr. Johnson and his associates. Weekly meetings are held with the employees to discuss the problems encountered in their work, and to coach them in the latest scientific methods. This is particularly true in the selling of laundry service as each driver representing the plant is a qualified salesman, operating on a merit system so that his earnings are the direct result of his own effort. A fleet of eighteen delivery trucks is maintained to cover Galveston and Texas City. The plant has its own garage and mechanics to maintain the delivery trucks. Mr. Johnson has given much thought and study to the working conditions of his employees and without adopting a paternalistic attitude he has been successful in building a loyal and capable organization. The Model Laundry and Dye Works provides life insurance for all employees. It was one of the first industrial plants in the state and the first laundry in the state to provide this protection for its employees. Individual lockers and shower and tub baths are provided for the comfort of employees. Arrangements are also made whereby employees can have adequate meals brought in from the outside at a fixed price.

Subsidiary to the Model Laundry and Dye Works is the Ideal Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Company, which was built to care for the expansion of the cleaning business formerly handled by the laundry. The "Ideal" is confined exclusively to cleaning, pressing and dyeing. The same general plan of operation is maintained in the cleaning plant as in the laundry and it bears the same relation to the cleaning industry that the laundry does to the laun-

dry industry.

W. A. Johnson was born at Prairie Lea, Caldwell County, August 12, 1876. His father, Albert C. Johnson, was a native of Indiana who came to Texas and was well known as a blacksmith and wheelwright. His mother, Sarah Johnson, was a daughter of Anthony Cardwell, an honored pioneer of Texas and who at one time owned most of the country where Lockhart now stands. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, and was active until his death. W. A. Johnson spent his youth in Caldwell County, attending the public schools there, later entering Coronal Institution at San Marcos. Mr. Johnson has always had an inclination for organization and management and realizing, when a very young man, that the laundry business was in its infancy, decided to enter that industry and grow with it.

He began in the laundry business at Beaumont, in the office of a laundry plant there, and took the opportunity to become familiar with its various branches. His activity attracted favorable attention and he was selected to take charge of the sales force of the Ineeda Laundry at Houston. Shortly afterwards, his native ability being recognized, he was elected vice president of this plant. He later came to Galveston and reorganized the present plant, of which he is executive head.

Mr. Johnson was married at Houston, Texas, January 30th, 1904, to Miss Beulah Smith. They have three children, Lois, born at Houston, and the wife of Wendell S. Dove; Melba and W. A., Jr., both born in Galveston, and whose birthdays fall in the same month and on the same day of the month, October 28th. Mr. Johnson is nationally known for his work in furthering the laundry industry. He was one of the organizers and served as president of the Texas Laundry Owners Association, and has been secretary and treasurer of the organizations since 1912. He has been active in introducing to Texas laundries the cost accounting system of the Laundry Owners National Association. He is on the executive committee of this association representing the third district, which comprises the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. He is chairman of the regional board and active in support of the work done in the Mellon Institute at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where experiments and scientific research work pertaining to the industry is carried out. Mr. Johnson is a member of the national council, American Institute of Laundering, at Joliet, Illinois, a national organization acting in an advisory capacity to the board of directors, on matters relating to the financing, building and equipping of the Institute. On October fourth, 1924, he was unanimously elected president of the Laundry Owners National Association at their forty-first annual convention at Atlantic City in recognition of his services to the industry. Mr. Johnson has been active in civic affairs and has given largely of his time to the furthering of the best interests of Galveston. Fraternally he is a Mason, Holland Lodge No. 1 at Houston, Consistory No. 1 at Galveston, Chapter No. 1, Commandery No. 1 and Council No. 1 at Galveston. He is also a member of El Mina Temple Shrine at Galveston. Mr. Johnson is held in the highest esteem by all who know him as a citizen of sterling character.



CAPT. WILLIAM D. HADEN, native Texan, and one of the outstanding business men of Galveston and Houston, has attained a place of leadership in the various fields in which he operates. It is probably in the shell business that he is best known and in this line he is probably without a peer in this country. The magnitude of his dealings in this material may be gleaned from the fact that he sold and delivered over 1,000,000 yards of shell during the past year. His executive offices are maintained in the American National Life Insurance Building, Galveston.

Capt. Haden began in the shell business in 1904 and four years later removed to Galveston, where he has developed the business until it is now probably the largest institution of its kind anywhere. Shell is obtained from Galveston Bay by hydraulic dredge, loaded directly on barges and towed by tugs to delivery points at Galveston, Houston and other places along the coast. One of the largest customers is the Portland Cement Company at Houston. He has been furnishing this concern with shell for making cement for more than eight years.

Besides the business at Galveston Capt. Haden also has a plant at Port Arthur taking shell from Sabine Lake. This branch has been in operation for twelve years. At Galveston, he operates twenty barges, four tugboats and one dredge, and at Port Arthur seven barges, two tugs and one dredge. The payroll numbers approximately one hundred employees.

Besides the shell business Capt. Haden is president of the Bay Towing Company, organized January, 1921. This concern owns and operates six ocean-going tugs and is engaged in docking and undocking ships at Galveston, Texas City, Baytown and Houston. A total of fifty people are employed by this concern.

Capt. Haden is also president of the Galveston Island Transfer Company, established in 1915. This concern operates specially designed trucks and hauls cotton from the compresses to shipside and other points as it is needed. Sixteen of these trucks are operated during the busy season, comprising about four months, and each truck has a crew of five men.

At Houston he is a partner in the road contracting firm of Haden and Austin, the business being actively in charge of his partner, Mr. D. T. Austin. He organized the Houston Tow Boat Company, of which he is president. This company operates along the Houston Ship Channel with four tugs. In August, 1925, he established on a half of block of land on Polk Avenue, Houston, a large retail plant to handle sand, gravel, rock and shell. Ten men are employed here. Another retail plant handling the same materials was located on Bissonett Street, Houston, in 1924. Capt. Haden has various other interests in Galveston and Houston and is a director of the American National Insurance Company, the largest life company in the South.

A native Texan, W. D. Haden was born at Cedar Bayou, Harris County, August 31st, 1866, a son of Dr. R. D. and Eliza (Woodall) Haden. His father came to Texas from Mississippi before the outbreak of the Civil War and served throughout the war in the forces of the Confederacy.

Capt. Haden studied in the public schools of Harris County and his first business venture was oper-

ating a small schooner. After four years he purchased a small tugboat and ran this for twelve years before engaging in the brick business at Cedar Bayou with Galveston as his principal market. He continued in the brick business for eight years and in 1904 established his shell business, which has been highly successful.

On January 3rd, 1896, Capt. Haden was married at Cedar Bayou to Miss Lucy Lawrence, daughter of S. F. Lawrence, well known Harris County citizen. They have seven children, Edgar, in charge of his father's business at Port Arthur; Edna, Cecil, in the office at Galveston; Leila, Violet, Lucy Dean and Joey. The family home is at 3028 Avenue O.

Mr. Haden is a progressive, energetic type of citizen and optimistic over future business conditions of Southeast Texas. He takes an active interest in civic affairs and is a member of Galveston Chamber of Commerce, the Galveston Country Club,* Masonic Lodge, including membership in Texas Consistory No. 1 and El Mina Temple Shrine.



SAMUEL E. MONROE, for upwards of three decades associated with the petroleum industry in the Lone Star State, is superintendent of the Houston sales district for the Texas Company. He maintains his headquarters at Houston, in the Texas Company building. Mr. Monroe has been with the Texas Company since May, 1911, when he began as general salesman, representing the company all over Texas, until January, 1918, when he was made superintendent of the Houston sales department.

Mr. Monroe was born at Thompsonville, Georgia, the ninth of March, 1870. His father, the late Daniel S. Monroe, a native of Georgia, came to Texas in 1872, going first to Lampasas, and later to Llano, which was his home for a quarter of a century prior to his death. His mother, who was, prior to her marriage, Miss Amma Teat, of Florida, is also deceased. Mr. Monroe was educated in the public schools of Lampasas, Texas, and as a young man began his career in the business world as telegraph operator at various Texas towns. Later he became manager of the Western Union at Lampasas, and still later was manager of this company at San Angelo, Temple and Columbus Texas. In 1888 he began with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, as agent at Columbus, and later, in 1897, became general salesman for that company, remaining with them until coming with the Texas Company, with which company he is now associated.

Mr. Monroe was married at Columbus, Texas, the twenty-second of November, 1893, to Miss Nettie Little, a native of that city, and the daughter of George H. Little, a native of Texas, and for many years a resident of Columbus, and Mary Jarmon Little, also a Texan. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe make their home in Houston, at 3016 Crawford Street, and have one son, Douglas Durrell Monroe, a graduate of the Virginia Military College, who later took post-graduate work in business administration at the University of Texas, and is now a member of the firm of Monroe-Josey Company, of Beaumont. He was married to Miss Margaret Norvell, daughter of the late Lipscomb Norvell, formerly a prominent hardware man of Beaumont, and a member of a prominent Beaumont family. Mr. Monroe is strictly a family man, belonging to no clubs or like organizations.



W.D. Haden



L EON SETTEGAST, for a decade identified with the lumber industry at Houston, has attained the reputation of a progressive merchant who takes an interest in the development of his community and the relation of his business to that development. The W. S. Lumber Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Settegast is Secretary, Treasurer and Manager, was established and incorporated in 1913, Mr. Settegast having been one of the organizers of the company. The yard occupies an entire city block at 2500 Preston Avenue, where is also located the office of the company. The W. S. Lumber Company does a general retail lumber business, supplying any and all kinds of lumber and building material, and specializing in yellow pine. A finance department makes it possible for the firm to make building loans, and to build and sell houses on long time payments. A force of ten men are employed in the yards and offices. The officers of the W. S. Lumber Company are J. J. Settegast, President, Julius Settegast, Vice-President, and Leon Settegast, the subject of our sketch, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager.

Mr. Settegast was born at Houston in 1886, son of J. J. and Kate (Flaech) Settegast, well known Houston residents, who came to this city from Germany. In the early days of Houston's history the elder Mr. Settegast was in the cattle business, and for many years was one of the best known cattlemen in this part of the State. He is now in the real estate business, and owns much Houston property, taking an active part in civic improvement. Mr. Settegast was educated in the public schools of Houston, and after finishing his education he went in the cattle business with his father, after three and a half years going into the lumber business, in 1913, establishing the present W. S. Lumber Company, with which he has since been connected.

Mr. Settegast was married at Houston, in 1907, to Miss Barbara Walker, daughter of J. G. Walker, who has been in the cigar business at Houston for many years. Her mother, prior to her marriage, was Miss Mollie Daniels. Mr. and Mrs. Settegast make their home at 2902 Congress Avenue, and have two children, Leon J. and Mary Kathryn.

T HE N. O. NELSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of which Mr. B. O. Smiley is the Houston Manager, represents in South Texas, one of the largest manufacturers and jobbers of high grade plumbing fixtures, heating materials and hot water heaters in the United States. Established in Houston in 1912, the Nelson Company has made a record for growth and progress, the present plant and stock representing an investment of better than a quarter of a million dollars. They occupy a new brick building, with two stories and a basement, sixty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and a warehouse seventy by one hundred and ninety feet. The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company owns this property, covering one-half of a city block, at the corner of Franklin and Jackson Streets. They have a force of thirty employees and seven salesmen on the road. The sales territory of the Houston branch covers the southern part of the State, south of Waco, and the southern half of Louisiana. L. D. Lawnin is President of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, A. B. Pierce, Vice-President, W. H. Baker, Secretary, and J. A. Senkosky, Treasurer. The officers are all in the St. Louis headquarters,

Mr. B. O. Smiley having charge of the Houston branch.

Mr. Smiley was born near Versailles, Missouri, in 1881, where he was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school there, after which he attended a teachers' normal. He then engaged in farming and teaching until he was twenty-three years old, at which time he took a complete business course and during the ensuing eight years, and up to the time of his employment with the Nelson Company, he was engaged in accounting, traffic and sales department work with various railroads and commercial houses.

Mr. Smiley has been associated with the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company since 1912, serving in various departments until 1918, when he was made Manager of the Houston branch, which position he now holds.



A. LEE is a member of the Lee Realty Company, which is composed of W. A. Lee and T. J. Lee, and are engaged in a general real estate business, are members of Houston Real Estate Board and own valuable property. They specialize in apartment houses, hotels, etc., and Mr. Lee is always on the lookout for opportunities for investments, and is interested in the big industry of South Texas. The Lee Realty Company have their office at 339 Kress Building. Mr. Lee has been a resident of Houston for twenty years, and is interested in anything pertaining to agriculture and says that he is a farmer. Mr. Lee, with his brother, H. C. Lee, are engaged in truck farming on a large scale, and most of their acreage is devoted to watermelon growing; they have fourteen hundred acres planted to watermelons. Eight years ago they started to raise watermelons on a small scale, and this business has grown until now they ship eight hundred car loads with an average of one thousand melons to the car, to the Northern and Eastern markets annually. They sell to buyers right on the ground where the melons are raised, in Austin County. H. C. Lee spends practically all his time on the farm and is not interested in the Lee Realty Company with W. A. and T. J. Lee, and has built up one of the largest industries of its kind in the state, and has been a success from a monetary standpoint.

A native Texan, Mr. Lee was born in Lavaca County, February 25th, 1893. His father, T. Jefferson Lee, was also born in Lavaca County; his grandfather, Robert Lee, came to Texas from Missouri in the pioneer days of Texas. Mr. Lee's education was obtained in the public schools of Lavaca County and the public and high schools of Houston. Immediately after leaving school Mr. Lee engaged in his present line of work, and is regarded as one of the most successful young business men of the city.

Mr. Lee was married in Houston in 1913, to Miss Alice Helen Johnson, a member of a well known Texas family. They have one daughter—Mary Alice Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Lee reside at 4306 Garrow Street. Mr. Lee is a member of the B. P. O. E., and takes an active interest in this organization. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lee is optimistic as to the future of Houston, and is active in all agencies working for the greater development and civic improvement of the city of his adoption.



JOHN L. STERLING, pioneer of Galveston and Southwest Texas, who has taken a constructive interest in the development of this section, has been identified with financial, commercial and industrial affairs here for many years, and few men have been more energetic in the work for the development of a greater Galveston. Mr. Sterling was one of the organizers of the Humble Oil and Refining Company and one of the original stock holders in this company, and since April, 1919, has been manager of the company at Galveston, in charge of the distribution of gasoline and other refined products and the fuel oil department bunkers ships coming into Galveston. Mr. Sterling is also a director of the Guarantee Building and Loan Association, a five hundred thousand dollar corporation, and a director of the Joyland Park Association, and one of the directors of the First National Bank at Texas City, owns a one-third interest in the Wiley Nichols Company, and also has real estate holdings and various small holdings at Galveston and in this section. He is also president of the Sterling Press, manufacturing printers; president of the San Leon Fig Company, owners of six hundred and eighty acres of fig land in Galveston County. The company has already two hundred and fifty acres in bearing fig trees. He recently organized the Galveston Fig Company, of which he is president. This company is to build a fig preserving plant in Galveston County. Mr. Sterling is also interested in the new Galvez Mills Company that is building a plant in Galveston to manufacture cotton goods.

John L. Sterling was born in Chambers County the tenth of May, 1873, the son of B. F. Sterling, who came to Texas before the Civil War and was a personal friend of Sam Houston, traveling with him in Texas and lecturing against secession. In association with Col. Wrigly, he built the first railroad in this section, now the Southern Pacific, the road running from Houston to Liberty. On account of ill health he had to abandon the project, selling to people who finally built the line to New Orleans. John L. Sterling grew up on a farm in Chambers County in a day when public schools were available for only a few months of the year, and with the result that he had few educational opportunities. When he was fifteen years old he was running a boat from Chambers County to Galveston, his brother, R. S. Sterling at that time having a store on Double Bayou, where he gathered produce, John L. Sterling taking this by boat to Galveston where he traded it for general merchandise, returning with this to the store. This business was operated from 1888 until 1899, in which year a crop failure left many of the farmers in Chambers County in their debt, and Mr. Sterling as the result owed some three thousand dollars to merchants at Galveston. He came to Galveston to live permanently, with ten dollars in his pocket. He began work on the docks, handling cotton, and made around fifty-six dollars per week, and by 1902 had saved enough money to pay all his debts and had educated his sister, Miss Florence Sterling, at Draughtons Business College at Galveston. Miss Sterling served several years as secretary of the Humble Oil and Refining Company and is one of the best known business women in the United States. In the interval between the storm of 1900 and the reopening of the produce business,

Mr. Sterling worked as a carpenter and mechanic. With the reopening of business he became a silent partner in the W. J. Hughes and Company, and had charge of produce and shipping in car load lots. After a year Mr. Hughes sold this interest to Williamson, Desel and Gardner, a year later Mr. Gardner selling his interest to Mr. Sterling, who conducted the business the ensuing year, with his sister, Miss Florence Sterling, as bookkeeper and stenographer. A year later he bought the entire firm, reorganizing it as the John L. Sterling Produce Company, which he operated until 1907. In that year he disposed of the produce business and bought an interest in the Wiley & Nichols Company, of which he was vice president. This company was and still is the largest transfer and warehouse company in the entire South.

In 1903, R. S. Sterling, who had been working for John L. Sterling in the produce business at Galveston, went to Sour Lake and came back to Galveston feeling that a wonderful opportunity lay there. The two borrowed three thousand dollars from L. W. Levy to start a feed business at Sour Lake. A little later this venture had proven so successful that they broadened the scope of the business and established branches at Saratoga, Batson, and Humble. In 1908 R. S. Sterling started the Humble Oil and Refining Company, with John L. Sterling as one of the original stockholders, and he has been actively in the oil business since that time, becoming one of the leading oil men of the country.

Mr. Sterling was married the sixth of June, 1906, at Galveston, to Miss Ethel Adel Chase, a native of Maine. They reside at Galveston, where they have one of the fine homes of the city, and have five children: Asenath, Fred B., Ethel Adel, Bernice Love and Florence Mary, who is named for Mr. Sterling's sister. Mr. Sterling belongs to various social and civic organizations, and is a Mason, Tucker Lodge, Number 297, Galveston, Texas Consistory No. 1, at Galveston; K. C. C. H., Knight Templar at San Felipe de Austin, Chapter 1, Galveston. Mr. Sterling is one of the leading business men of South Texas, interested in every progressive movement, whether it is of civic or commercial significance.



JOHN N. CHRISTENSEN, for upwards of three decades has been known at Galveston as one of the most progressive and enterprising business men here, and enjoys the distinction of having been the first man in Galveston to acquire an automobile agency. He has continued to the present day as one of the leading automobile dealers here. Mr. Christensen is one of the owners of John Christensen and Company, operating a complete Ford agency, selling Fords, Lincolns and Fordsons in Galveston, and also handling plows and implements for use with the Fordson tractor. His business has increased year by year. The first year the Fordson was placed on the market Mr. Christensen delivered seventy-five of these sturdy and dependable tractors in six months.

The development of the firm of John Christensen and Company makes one of the most interesting accounts in the history of the business development of Galveston. Starting in 1897 with a small bicycle and repair shop in a little building opposite the Young Men's Christian Association, with a workbench and a stock valued at less than seventy-five



John L. Sterling

dollars, but with an enthusiasm and determination to succeed, John Christensen and his partner, A. J. Rasmussen, have built up a business handling bicycles, auto accessories, sporting goods and automobiles which is one of the largest firms in Galveston.

In 1904 the company acquired the agency for the first automobile that was put out, the Oldsmobile, and in 1905 took the Ford agency, having the exclusive agency for the territory of Galveston and Brazoria Counties for a number of years. In 1910 the John Christensen Company added the Marmon and in 1911 the Mitchell became their best seller. In 1912 they dropped the Mitchell, taking over the Cole, and later dropping that for the Cadillac, keeping that car until 1915, when they gave it up to take the Buick, which they kept until 1917, since which time they have been handling Ford products exclusively. The John Christensen Company recently moved into their new building, on the corner of Twenty-third Street and Avenue F, where they have modern and handsome show rooms and one of the finest automobile buildings in Galveston, including complete service and parts departments. They also have a large warehouse at Forty-sixth Street and Avenue J. The company, beginning with a capital of seventy-five dollars, has thus grown until the annual volume of business averages seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and is growing.

John C. Christensen was born at Lemwig, Denmark, the first of June, 1871, and spent his boyhood there, attending the schools of that country. As a young man of twenty years Mr. Christensen came to the United States alone, at which time he could speak no English and had no money. He made his way to Nebraska, working on a farm there and carrying scraps of newspapers in his pocket so that in his few leisure moments he could be studying English. In three months time he had learned to read English fairly well, and in two years was able to speak the language fluently, largely through listening to others speak and later practicing the words by himself, although he had no direct teaching. Today he has no trace of a foreign accent and speaks unusually correct English. After some years in Nebraska, Mr. Christensen came to Texas, coming first to Granada, and later going to Edna. His first trip to Galveston was on a Sunday excursion, and the glimpse of the sea made him so homesick that he decided to leave the inland city and come here. His first work was on the wharf, where he worked as a laborer to secure the money to start the bicycle venture.

Mr. Christensen was married at Galveston, the twenty-second of January, 1901, to Miss Josephine Magna, daughter of Joseph Magna, pioneer Galveston grocer, and Josephine Magna. Mrs. Christensen's death occurred in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Christensen had a family of six children, Karen, Josephine, John, Jr., Magna, George and Ellen.

The family attend the Catholic Church and Mr. Christensen is a Knight of Columbus, fourth degree. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants Association of Galveston, and also belongs to the State Automobile Dealers Association. In addition to his business Mr. Christensen is a director in the Crystal Palace Company, the San Leon Fig Orchard Company, and is president of the Christensen Building Company, Inc., and has recently purchased the St. Charles Hotel

property, with the intention of remodeling it to take care of his rapidly growing business. He is also interested individually in fig growing, planting acreage on the mainland. Mr. Christensen is a splendid example of the self-made man, and his present position in the business world is but just recognition of his ability.



FRANK A. LALLIER, president of the Lallier Steamship Company, Incorporated, with offices on the third floor of the Steele Building, is one of the best known men in shipping circles in Galveston, having been identified with the commercial and shipping interests of the city for a number of years. The Lallier Steamship Company acts as agents for a number of the larger steamship lines making the port of Galveston and the business has shown remarkable increases since its establishment in August, 1921.

When the business was first organized it was a partnership and was known as Lallier and Lotta Steamship Agents. In January, 1923, Mr. Lallier purchased the interest of his partner and reorganized the business as a corporation under the laws of Texas. The company is amply financed and ably managed and in position to render splendid service to both the marine transportation lines and shippers.

Besides acting as agents for various lines the Lallier Steamship Company are ship brokers and also handle a great deal of stevedoring work. This is done largely through the regular union organizations under the supervision and direction of an official of the Lallier Company.

Among the larger shipping lines for which the Lallier Company acts as agents are the United American Lines, which work jointly with the Hamburg-American Lines; Lloyd Brazilian Lines, Mitsui Steamship Line, the large Japanese shipping concern, the Gans Steamship Line and various others.

Mr. Lallier is a native of the Lone Star State and was born at Cameron on November 18th, 1885. He was educated in the public schools at Cameron.

Upon leaving school Mr. Lallier's first experience in the business world was in railroad traffic work. He continued in this for several years and was made assistant traffic manager of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He held this position for two years and then came to Galveston as traffic manager for the Galveston Chamber of Commerce. He resigned his position with the Galveston commercial organization to become identified with Sgitcovich and Company and in his four years service with this concern was promoted from traffic manager to the position of general manager. Leaving Sgitcovich and Company in 1921 he engaged in business for himself and has developed a large clientele among large shippers.

Mr. Lallier was married at Fort Worth to Miss Ona Wood, member of a well known Texas family. They have two children, Frank A., Jr., and Mary Katherine. The family home is at 2926 Avenue O.

Mr. Lallier has taken an active interest in civic and commercial affairs in Galveston during his entire residence here and is a member of a number of civic organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director; the Elks Club, Rotary Club, Artillery Club, Country Club, Cotton Exchange, Houston Cotton Exchange and the Houston Traffic Club.



FRANK P. MALLOY of Galveston, Texas, entered the business life of this city when twelve years of age as a seller of newspapers, and the determination which he had at that time to be a success has never deserted him. Mr. Malloy is the owner and executive head of F. P. Malloy & Son, Undertakers, which is one of the finest establishments of its kind in South Texas. Frank R. Malloy, his son, is interested in the business with him, and is a licensed embalmer. Mr. Malloy has been engaged in the undertaking business here since 1901, and owns the property in fee at 2317 Avenue E, where the splendid undertaking establishment is located. The building, which is a three-story brick structure, has a frontage of about two hundred feet on Avenue E. Among the splendid equipment of the F. P. Malloy and Son are two beautiful hearses, a pallbearer's coach, four Hudson funeral cars, two Packards, three Cadillacs, three ambulances, which are used in the general service, and one private ambulance for residence and private patient service. This firm carries a large and complete stock of caskets, coffins, and all other merchandise carried in a modern establishment of this kind. It also has garages, storage rooms, painting rooms, and a complete shop for all kinds of repairs. Mr. Malloy has been a resident of Galveston for a period of fifty-seven years, and from 1880 to 1886 he was engaged in selling newspapers, and from 1886 to 1901 he was a member of the Galveston Fire Department. In 1892, while connected with the Fire Department, he engaged in the livery business, but since 1901 he has devoted his entire time and attention to the undertaking business. Mr. Malloy has been progressive throughout his life and business experience, and was chief of the Fire Department of this city from 1918 to 1920.

Mr. Malloy was born at Liverpool, England, on February 13th, 1868. His father, Frank Malloy, was well known in the business circles of Liverpool. His mother was prior to her marriage Miss Jane Ferrins, a member of a prominent English family. He was brought to America by his parents when one year old, and they settled in Galveston and his education was obtained in the public schools of this city.

Mr. Malloy was married at Galveston in 1888 to Miss Rosie Dillon, a native of New Orleans, and a member of a well known Louisiana family. They had four children—Mrs. Rosie Kimball, Mrs. Collis Suderman, Frank R. Malloy, associated with his father in business, and Bessie Malloy Neff, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Malloy reside at 2309 Thirty-ninth Street. In fraternal organizations he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the Red Men, in all of which he takes an active interest. Having spent his entire life in Galveston, Mr. Malloy is known to practically every resident of this city, where he is popular among all classes. He has shown his faith in the future of the Island City by his large investments in real estate here, which have grown to be very valuable. He is interested in all matters having to do with the civic improvement of the city, and gives liberally of his time and means to further any project for the betterment of his city.



W. KEENAN, pioneer merchant and business man, now president of J. W. Keenan and Sons, Inc., at 418 Twenty-third Street, has been a resident of Galveston for many

years. For more than two decades he has been the head of this firm and its active manager, having acquired the business from its former owners in 1904.

The business operated by J. W. Keenan and Sons, Inc., was originally established in 1875 and was known at that time as the Texas Lamp and Oil Company. The principal items handled by the original firm were oil lamps and oil stoves and other oil-burning devices and these are still carried in stock by the present firm, but the onward march of progress and the development of other methods of lighting has brought about a change and now the once familiar oil lamp is but one of scores of articles carried in a stock that comprises a complete line of hardware, tools, etc.

In the early days when Galveston was the principal supply point for nearly all of Texas, the Texas Lamp and Oil Company, predecessors of J. W. Keenan and Sons, did a large jobbing business in oil lamps and stoves. With improved railroad and distributing facilities, however, the wholesale and jobbing trade fell off and now the retail sales comprise by far the greater portion of the business.

Mr. Keenan is a native of Texas and was born at Huntsville on July 18th, 1850, a son of Dr. C. J. and Eliza N. (Ward) Keenan. His father came to Texas from Tennessee during the early days of the Republic of Texas and was a close friend of General Sam Houston. Mr. Keenan attended the public schools at Austin during his boyhood, with the children of the noted Texas leader.

He came to Galveston in 1872, when he was twenty-two years of age, when the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway was building its line to the Island City. He worked for the railroad until 1880, when he became identified with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company as cashier. He remained with this company as cashier and manager of the South Texas division until 1904, when he took over the business of the Texas Lamp and Oil Company, which was owned by the Waters-Pierce interests.

In 1876 Mr. Keenan was married at Huntsville, Texas, to Miss Ella Thomason, daughter of Dr. J. A. Thomason. They have three sons—C. L., born in San Saba County in September, 1878; J. H., born in Galveston in March, 1886, and Alan T., the youngest, born in Galveston and now living in Sweetwater, Texas. C. L. Keenan married Miss Renee Thiebaud, daughter of the French consul at New Orleans in 1909. They reside at 1404 Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Keenan with their son, J. H., reside at 2828 Broadway. Each of the sons has an official position with the firm, C. L. being vice president, John H., treasurer, and Alan T., secretary. Each of the sons are Masons, Harmony Lodge No. 6, and are members of El Mina Temple at Galveston.

Mr. Keenan is a splendid example of the steady, industrious business men of the old school. While now advanced in years, he maintains still an active interest in commercial and civic affairs and keeps in close touch with the progress and development of the City of Galveston, which he has seen grow from a small coastal fishing village to its present commanding position among the ports of the United States. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Young Men's Progressive League and the Galveston Retail Merchants' Association.



Frank P. Mulloy



H. WILSON of Galveston, Texas, is a pioneer of the rice industry of Texas, having been engaged in this field of activity for more than a score of years. Mr. Wilson is vice president of the Seaboard Rice Milling Company, which was organized and established in Galveston in 1902, with W. S. Davis, as president, and who still remains as executive head of the company. He resides in New York City, but maintains his official residence as Galveston, Texas. The Seaboard Rice Milling Company, which is located at 4028 Avenue G, specializes in package rice under the nationally advertised Comet Brand, and this is practically the only rice interest which is producing under a nationally advertised brand. It ships its products to all portions of the United States and exports much rice to European points, but the export business is more or less spasmodic on account of conditions in Europe, which is principally on account of the difference in exchange. The bulk of the rice exported by the Seaboard Rice Milling Company goes to South America and the West Indies—a very stable business with these countries. The raw material used at this plant comes from Texas and Louisiana. The capacity of this plant is more than 2,000 barrels per day, and employs one hundred and thirty-five men, including salesmen. The Seaboard Rice Milling Company occupies a large brick and steel structure which was purchased from an old cotton mill company in 1902. This company maintains an office in New York and the secretary and treasurer have their offices there, with an assistant secretary at Galveston. Mr. Wilson began his business career as a runner at the Galveston Cotton Mill, and later became bill clerk at this mill, and was employed in this capacity when the rice company purchased the cotton mill building, and he went with them as shipping clerk. He has been advanced to the different positions, and in starting at the bottom and occupying practically every position up to and including the vice presidency, he has mastered every detail of the working and executive ends of the rice milling industry, and is regarded as one of the best posted men in this field of endeavor in South Texas.

A native Texan, Mr. Wilson was born at Seguin, on October 6th, 1889. His father, H. T. Wilson, came to the United States from England soon after the close of the Civil War, and located in Mississippi, where he remained for a few years before coming to Texas. H. T. Wilson was a well known civil engineer, and was one of the engineers engaged in the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad, and later became city engineer of Galveston, and held this position until his death. Mr. Wilson's education was obtained in the public and high schools of Galveston, after which he attended a business college in this city.

Mr. Wilson was married at Galveston, on August 21st, 1906, to Miss Annie Lee Rogers, a native of Huntsville, Texas, and a member of a prominent family of that place, her father being one of Huntsville's pioneer merchants. They have three children: Patrick Henry Wilson, Jr., George Sanford, and Elizabeth Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson reside at 1904 Avenue H. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce and for many years was a director in this organization. He is vice president of the Rice Millers Association of

Louisiana and Texas. He is also a member of the Rotary Club and the B. P. O. E. Mr. Wilson regards the outlook for business for Galveston as being the best in this city's history, and is expecting an era of business prosperity in all lines.



W. ZEMPTER, of Galveston, Texas, has for almost a quarter of a century been one of the leading contractors and builders of this city. He is engaged in the general contracting business and is entitled to be known as one of the builders of Galveston, through the fact that he has built more than one thousand residences and cottages, and is credited with having constructed the finest home in this city, which is now owned by Mayor Harris. The Y. W. C. A. Building, which was completed May, 1924, is another example of his skill as a builder, and cost \$200,000.00 and is a model of modern art, workmanship, comfort and beauty. Among the most prominent buildings which Mr. Zempter has built in Galveston are the Christian Science Church, the Steele Office Building, Wiley Nichols Warehouse and many others. He has built many of the cotton sheds, docks, wharves and warehouses of this city, and has built the largest and best equipped bath houses which have been constructed on the beaches here. Outstanding in the work of Mr. Zempter is the construction of the Galveston Reservoir, which was completed in 1921. The reservoir has a capacity of four million gallons. Mr. Zempter rebuilt Pier No. 10 in this city, in the construction of which three millions of feet of lumber was used. Mr. Zempter's office is located at 2321 Avenue F, where he has a staff of trained and efficient assistants. In June, 1924, the name of the firm was changed to J. W. Zempter and Company.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Zempter was born in 1875. His father, Henry Zempter, was well known in the business circles of that state, where Mr. Zempter secured his education.

Mr. Zempter was married at Galveston in 1905 to Miss Agnes Mary Webb, a native of England, but who was raised and educated in America. They have one child, Shelby, sixteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Zempter reside at 1813 Twenty-fourth Street. In fraternal and social organizations, Mr. Zempter is a member of the B. P. O. E. and I. O. O. F. and the Rotary Club, in all of which he takes an active interest. Since locating in the Island City, Mr. Zempter has seen many changes take place, and takes a keen interest in the progress and advancement of this city. In his business life, he is constantly associated with the men who toil, and he has the deepest interest for those who aspire to better their condition and is at all times ready and willing to render helpful service to his fellow man. Mr. Zempter has done as much, or more, building here than any other contractor, and many of the most prominent buildings here will ever stand as a monument to this builder, who builds not entirely for the gain there is in it, but in order to see his city advance to the forefront in this line. He is a director of the Peoples Loan Company, the American Marine Insurance Company, the Rosenthal Packing Company, and president of the Women's Specialty Company. It is a policy of Mr. Zempter to encourage the public to build the best of structures and use only first class materials, put together by men skilled in the several branches of the builders' art. He is optimistic as to the future of Galveston.



HENRY A. EIBAND is head of one of Galveston's best known families and is the sole owner of one of its leading enterprises. His life has been closely identified with the progress of the Island City.

Mr. Eiband came to Galveston in 1884 from Gonzales, Texas, to take a position as salesman with E. D. Garratt and he remained with this firm until 1894, when the present business bearing his name was first organized. It was during his career with E. D. Garratt that he first met Mr. Garbade, with whom he was to be associated as an active partner for so many years. The business was first organized as Garbade, Eiband and Company, occupying a small store at practically the same location as the present store. The growth of the business kept pace with the growth of the city until today it occupies three complete buildings, a fourth floor having been recently added. The available space is approximately sixty-four thousand square feet. In 1919 Mr. Garbade retired from active business selling out his interest to Mr. Eiband, who then became sole owner and proprietor. The store is modern and up to date in every respect and specializes in all kinds of merchandise for women and children. They handle a general line of dry goods, ready-to-wear clothing, women's and children, notions, linens, carpets, rugs, millinery, housefurnishing goods, toilet articles, ladies' and children's shoes, etc. Only the very best quality articles are sold, many of them being imported from European centers through the firm's New York office. Mr. Eiband maintains a force of 165 employees, all of them trained in their particular duties. Courtesy is a watchword in the policy of this store and has served to make it one of the most popular institutes in South Texas. In point of years this is one of the oldest stores that has remained in continuous operation in this section of the state.

Associated with Mr. Eiband in the active management of the store are his two sons, Mr. Joe G. and Mr. Henry C., both of whom are buyers and assistant managers. The office force totals twelve and is in charge of Mr. N. J. Niederman, who is conceded to be one of the best credit men in the entire state. There are employed in the store today many employees who started with Mr. Eiband when the store was first organized, Miss Emma Schneider, Miss Mary Gay, Mr. Henry Schaper, Mr. Bernard Meyer, Mr. William A. Abercrombie, Mr. Bernard McManamon, Mr. George V. Wichlep and Mr. L. H. Newman, being among the oldest in length of service. There are also quite a number who have had twenty years service.

Henry A. Eiband was born at New Braunfels, Texas, February 5th, 1864. His father was Anselm Eiband, a native of Frederickshafen, Germany, who came to this country when a young man. He was for many years publisher of the *New Braunfels Zeitung*. His mother was Miss Johanna Young, a native Texan and daughter of Rev. H. P. Young, who for many years was widely known as a Presbyterian minister of Galveston. Both parents are deceased. He received his preliminary education in the schools in New Braunfels. After leaving school he went to work in a dry goods store at New Braunfels, later going to Gonzales to take up a similar position and from there he came to Galveston with the E. D.

Garratt Company.

Mr. Eiband was married at Galveston, Texas, December 27th, 1893, to Miss Clara Franklin, daughter of Judge Joe Franklin, for many years a well known member of the bar, but who is now deceased. Her mother, who was a member of a well known Texas family, died at the age of eighty-six years. The family home is at 1503 Twenty-third Street. Mr. and Mrs. Eiband have seven children, Clara, wife of Henry Wilschusen, manager of the carpet department of Eibands; Joe G., assistant manager at Eibands; Irene, wife of Dr. Curlin Calvert Craven of Rye, New York; Esther, wife of Ernest Hendrie, cotton man of Tyler; Henry C., assistant manager and buyer of Eibands; Ida, wife of J. F. Reed, with the City National Bank of Galveston, and Ursula, at home. Fraternally Mr. Eiband is an Elk, Woodman of the World and a member of the Sons of Hermann. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, of which he is a past president. Mr. Eiband is a devout Catholic, holding membership in St. Marys Cathedral.

Mr. Eiband has always been vitally interested in the welfare of Galveston and has given much of his time and means to further its interests. He is a director of the First National Bank and is its second vice president, and is actively identified with the Guaranty Building and Loan Company. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and is past president of the Retail Merchants Association. During the World War he rendered every service within his power to his country and served as chairman of the Galveston County Council of Defense.

It is conceded that few men have done more for Galveston than Mr. Eiband and he holds the highest regard and respect of the citizenship of the Island City.



CHARLES J. SWEENEY, well known merchant and civic leader of Galveston, is known personally to hundreds of sportsmen who throng the hunting and fishing grounds near Galveston and who make his establishment at 2202 Avenue C their headquarters. Mr. Sweeney is the proprietor of C. J. Sweeney and Company and operates one of the largest sporting goods houses in Southern Texas, carrying a complete line of fishing and hunting equipment as well as the equipment and paraphernalia for all kinds of indoor and outdoor sports.

The business was established by Mr. Sweeney in 1914 and was a splendid success from the very start. An enthusiastic sportsman himself, Mr. Sweeney was devoted to his business and to the interests of other sportsmen who were his customers.

Mr. Sweeney was born at Galveston on February 18, 1888, a son of Thomas H. and Matilda Ella (Brown) Sweeney, both pioneer residents of the city. His father, now deceased, came to Galveston from Boston, Massachusetts, in 1875. His mother, who is still living, was born in Galveston and her mother, a member of the Rhodes family, came to Galveston and lived on the farther end of the island when the present city was but a village of fishing shacks.

After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, Mr. Sweeney attended the West Texas Military Academy at San Antonio, graduating with the class of 1906. After completing his studies he became connected with the



Henry A. Eiband

electrification department of the Pennsylvania Railway in New York City and remained there for several years. Upon returning to Galveston he was identified with a freight forwarding company until the establishment of his own mercantile business in 1914.

On December 27, 1906, Mr. Sweeney was married in New Jersey to Miss Guinevere Graham. They have one son, Charles J. Jr. The family home is at 1911 M½ Avenue.

Always taking an active interest in civic affairs, Mr. Sweeney was one of the organizers in Galveston of the Young Men's Progressive League and in 1922 was elected president of the organization. He has been very active in the work of the league, giving special attention and effort toward bringing the mainland and its interests into closer touch with the island and its people. He has also given much time and effort toward helping the farmers and fruit growers of Galveston County and has been successful in interesting local financial institutions in giving assistance in financing the growing and marketing of their crops. Mr. Sweeney has been active in perfecting several organizations on the mainland of Galveston County which have co-operated in the work of the Young Men's Progressive League and afforded invaluable assistance in bringing the various interests of this section in closer harmony. Besides his work with the league Mr. Sweeney is also an active member of the Kiwanis Club and chairman of one of its most important committees.

Mr. Sweeney is an enthusiastic booster of the fruit industry of Galveston County and especially the growing of figs. He believes a few thousand dollars invested in fig culture in Galveston County will yield an independent income in a few years and that the industry in this section will soon rival that of California.



NATHAN BLEICH is a pioneer merchant of Galveston, Texas, where for more than forty years he has been actively identified with the business and financial life of this city. Mr. Bleich is a dealer in groceries, feed, hay and grain, which he sells to the retail trade. In 1885, Mr. Bleich started his business in a small way at the corner of 31st and M½, and in 1894, after he had constructed the building which he now occupies, at a cost of \$88,000.00, he removed to his present location at 2801 Avenue D, where his business has grown to large proportions. Mr. Bleich employs twenty experienced people, and has his own delivery system. He makes service a feature of his establishment, and says that the people of the present time must have quick service, or the establishment will soon be regarded as out of date. Mr. Bleich came to Galveston in 1882, six months after his arrival in the United States from Austria. His first work in this city was in the old oil mill where he worked and saved in order to get a start in the business world.

A native of Austria, Mr. Bleich was born on November 15th, 1869. His parents were well known and highly esteemed citizens of their native country. His education was obtained in the public schools of Austria, but the liberal education which he received later in life was largely through self help. He is a great reader and is well posted on all subjects, particularly those having to do with world events.

Mr. Bleich was married at Galveston in 1889 to

Miss Julia Block, a member of a prominent French family who came to America from Alsace-Lorraine. They have one son, Emanuel Bleich, who is associated in business with his father, and is regarded as one of the leading young business men of his generation in this city. He was born and reared in Galveston and is popular in the business and social circles here, where he has a host of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Bleich reside over the store at 2801 Avenue D. Mr. Bleich is a member of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce and takes a keen interest in this organization. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for more than thirty-five years and during this long period, has been active in his organization. Mr. Bleich is optimistic as to the future of Galveston and says that with the co-operation in business affairs which is gradually being accomplished, that the business outlook is exceedingly bright along all lines for this city. He planned and ventured in the convictions that this city was destined to supremacy, and he has lived to see his judgment completely vindicated. Mr. Bleich is a man of sterling qualities, loved by those who know him and intuitively esteemed by those who have the honor of his acquaintance. An honorable, and highly respected merchant, esteemed alike by customer and competitor. He wisely built his business institution on a foundation that will endure. Mr. Bleich has throughout his residence in Galveston been ready at all times to contribute his material aid and time toward the upbuilding of his city.



DANIEL McBRIDE, JR., who has been associated with industrial affairs at Galveston for many years, has for a number of years past given his time to the development of a woodworking business of the better type, building up a plant that is an asset to Galveston. Mr. McBride is secretary, treasurer and manager of the Island City Woodworking Company, a plant established in 1908, since which time it has met with a progressive and well deserved growth. The Island City Woodworking Company occupies a modern two-story concrete building at 1801 Avenue C, covering almost three-fourths of a city block. The plant is modernly equipped, the finest of woodworking machinery having been installed at great expense, and every facility is at hand for turning out the highest type of mill work. This plant, one of the larger of such plants in Galveston, does special mill work only, manufacturing sash, doors, windows and mill work for interior finishing. A stock of around three-quarters of a million feet of lumber is kept on hand, and some fifteen employees are engaged in turning out the high class woodwork for which a heavy demand has been created. A retail lumber business is also handled. M. C. Bowden is president of the Island City Woodworking Company; Fred Hartel, vice president, and Daniel McBride, Jr., the subject of this sketch, is secretary, treasurer and manager.

Daniel McBride was born at Galveston the eighth of February, 1887, the son of Daniel McBride, stevedore for the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company, and Mary McBride. Daniel McBride was educated in the schools of Galveston, and after completing his public school work attended St. Mary's University for two and a half years. He then began in the printing business, continuing in that business

for six years, after which he was connected with the Santa Fe Railroad for five years. He then went with the Island City Woodworking Company, and was made manager of the company in 1920.

Mr. McBride was married at Galveston in 1912, to Miss Beulah Collins, daughter of M. C. Bowden. Mr. and Mrs. McBride have four children, Daniel Mills, Beulah Edmee, Frances, and Cornelius James, and own their home at 1227 J Street. Mr. McBride is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and fraternally is an Elk and a Knight of Columbus, 3rd degree.

EDUARDO SEVILLA of Galveston, Texas, is well known in the financial and cotton circles of the South, where before locating in the Island City, he was for a period of twenty-seven years a leading cotton merchant of New Orleans. Mr. Sevilla is president of E. Sevilla and Company, steamship agents and cotton exporters, and employs four experienced men in his office. He came to Galveston in 1915 and organized his present firm, and since that time have been among the largest exporters of cotton located here. Mr. Sevilla is also steamship agent of the Pinillos Line of Barcelona and they use Pier 15 on the Galveston wharf, where their shipments are loaded. The larger portion of their export cotton goes to Barcelona, Spain. Associated with Mr. Sevilla in the cotton firm of E. Sevilla and Company, and as steamship agents for the Pinillos Line is his son, A. Sevilla, who has been reared in an atmosphere of the cotton business, and is regarded as one of the leaders among the younger generation of this great industry, and is well known in the business and social circles of Galveston and throughout the South.

A native of Spain, Mr. Sevilla was born at Valencia on August 19th, 1861. His father, V. Sevilla, also a native of Spain, where he was widely known in the financial and shipping circles, never came to America. His mother was Miss B. Montolin, a member of a prominent family of Spain. His education was obtained in the private institutions of his native country, where he held the rank of captain of the sea, and served for a period of six years as captain of passenger steamships from Spain to Cuba and the United States. He then entered the cotton and shipping business and settled at New Orleans, where he remained until coming to Galveston.

Mr. Sevilla was married at New Orleans in 1888 to Miss Manuela del Corral, a native of New Orleans, but of Spanish parents who were among the most prominent settlers of the Crescent City. They have one son, Adriano, born in New Orleans, and now associated with his father in business. Mr. and Mrs. Sevilla reside at the Hotel Galvez. On the tenth of April, 1919, he was appointed vice consul for Spain by the King of Spain. The appointment was ratified by the United States government July 3rd, 1919. Mr. Sevilla has jurisdiction over the entire state of Texas, except the ports of Brownsville and Houston. Mr. Sevilla is a member of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and is an active worker in this organization. In social organizations, he holds membership in the Galveston Country Club and the Artillery Club. For meritorious service, Mr. Sevilla was given the Grand Cross of Merit Mary of Spain by King Alfonso XIII and the Grand Cross of St. Sylvester by the Pope Pius IX. He is also a member of the Catholic Church. Since coming to Galveston Mr.

Sevilla has become identified with all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of the city. He is regarded as one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens, and has exerted an influence for good throughout a wide range of the city's activities, and is a leader in the cotton profession, being a steadfast exponent of its highest standards.



WILLIAM TSCHUMY, one of the progressive business men at Galveston who contribute to the prosperity of the city as a commercial center, has long held a place as one of the leading jewelers here and has been identified with this business throughout his career. Mr. Tschumy is the owner of Tschumy's Jewelry Store, one of the finest jewelry stores in Galveston, located at 2115 Avenue D. Mr. Tschumy carries an exceptionally fine stock, including the better known lines of sterling flatware, all kinds of handsome cut glass, fine beaded bags, mesh bags as well as fine gems and jewelry of various kinds. Mr. Tschumy's stock of diamonds is particularly worthy of note, and is one of the most expert judges of diamonds in Galveston, as well as an authority on this stone and familiar with its history from the earliest days to the present time. Mr. Tschumy makes a point of adding to his stock the newest in jewelry and fads, and the ultra-modern here finds place with the more conservative, making the store especially interesting. Tschumy's dates back some thirty years, when the business was established by the late Louis Tschumy, Sr., who began with a little workshop in a wooden structure on the site of the present Haden Building. Later, as the business grew, he moved to 2219 Avenue D, where the store and stock have been gradually enlarged. After five years of successful operation of this business, Mr. Louis Tschumy, Sr., met with an accident which resulted in his death in 1917. The business was then taken over by his widow, Mrs. Louis Tschumy, who appointed her son, William Tschumy, as manager. In 1918, the business was moved to 2115 Avenue D (Market Street), the present location, and a larger and more complete stock put in, the store at present being one of the finest in Galveston, and carrying one of the finest stocks in the state.

William Tschumy was born at Galveston, the sixteenth day of December, 1884, the son of Louis Tschumy, Sr., founder of Tschumy's, and one of the pioneer business men of Galveston, of which city he was a resident for more than forty years. Mr. Tschumy obtained his early education in the public schools of Galveston. Later he went to Peoria, Illinois, where he entered the Bradley Horological School, learning the watch and clock makers craft. He had worked in his father's jewelry store as a boy, and after returning to Galveston from Peoria, he entered the store, a few years later taking over its active management, and has since been a factor in making Tschumy's one of the finest jewelry houses in the state.

Mr. Tschumy was married at Galveston, the thirty-first of January, 1920, to Miss Myrtle Cargill, a native of Cameron, Texas. They reside at 2321 N Street, and have one child, William Tschumy, Jr. Fraternally Mr. Tschumy is an Elk. He is widely known among jewelers of the state as an expert in the jeweler's art, and is highly proficient in more than one phase of this business.



E. Merrill



L. STEVENS for a quarter of a century has been allied with that group of progressive business men who have been factors in the development of Galveston, and throughout his business career has been identified as a representative of the manufacturing stationers, lithographers, printing and office supply business. Mr. Stevens is general manager of Clarke and Courts, Inc. and is also one of the directors of this corporation. Clarke and Courts was established at Galveston, as a partnership business, in 1879 and incorporated under Texas laws in 1887. This Galveston institution is now known throughout the Southwest and beyond, and is regarded as one of the largest houses of its kind in the United States, and is the most important house of its kind south of St. Louis. Clarke and Courts are manufacturing stationers, lithographers, printers and also dealers in office supplies and allied lines, selling retail, direct to the consumer, and manufacturing a fine line of specialties for the trade. Artistic lithography and printing which command admiration and respect by their beauty of design, material and workmanship, copper and steel engravings are among the specialties of this well known firm, and they have one of the most complete plants in the Southwest, equipped to turn out this type of work, employing a large force of skilled workmen, many of whom are real artists in their line. Every detail of the business is handled in a most systematic and efficient manner, all orders coming into the house being carefully gone over in the office and detailed instructions as to the character of work, the kind and quality of stock and other information being transmitted to the workroom. Clarke and Courts have a force of nineteen salesmen on the road, representing the firm in their trade territory, including the states of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, New Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico and Mexico. Starting with three employees, Clarke and Courts has grown to such proportions that a force of some two hundred employees is now maintained. The plant is located at 2402 Avenue C, and the officers are Sealy Hutchings, president; and R. W. Shaw, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Stevens, the subject of this sketch and one of the directors of the corporation, as well as general manager of the business, has been with the firm since 1897, during the intervening years filling varied positions, both in the sales and administrative departments and has been general manager since 1917.

G. L. Stevens was born in St. Louis, Missouri, the twentieth of September, 1870, and spent his early years in that city, securing his education in the public schools there. At the age of eighteen years he came to Texas alone, going first to Palestine, where after some years engaged in various lines, he came to Galveston to go with Clarke and Courts, and has since been associated with this firm. Mr. Stevens is also a director of the American Indemnity Company, and is otherwise active in the business and commercial world.

Mr. Stevens was married at Gainesville, Texas, the fifth of October, 1899, to Miss Louise Comegys, daughter of Professor Comegys, superintendent of the public schools at Gainesville, and one of the prominent educators of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens reside at 1612 Tremont Street, and have one child, Louise Stevens, a native of Galveston. Mr

Stevens is a member of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Galveston Country Club and the Aziola Club and through this firm the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Stevens has found Galveston ripe in business opportunities during the quarter of a century of his residence here, and in speaking of the future offered here brings out the point that due to location and like advantages, this city will always offer opportunities to legitimate business. He is himself a business man with definite executive ability, thoroughly familiar with the business with which he is associated in all its phases, and while he has limited himself to this line, much that he has done in a business way has been of vital importance to the prosperity of Galveston, and he is held in high esteem as a public spirited citizen who stands ready to do his part and more when the growth and progress of the city is at stake.



APTAIN S. F. BLACKADAR, local manager of the Atlantic Coast Shipping Company, with offices at 925 American National Insurance Company Building, while a resident of Galveston for only a few years is well known in shipping circles on the Gulf Coast.

The Atlantic Coast Shipping Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, doing a general stevedore business and loading and discharging vessels. Offices are also maintained at Houston and in all the important seaport cities of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard. The company does an enormous business and employs a great number of people in its various departments.

Capt. Blackadar is a native of Canada and was born September 16th, 1879. His father was Benjamin Blackadar, a seafaring man of the early days.

Capt. Blackadar went to sea in sailing vessels in 1895 at the age of 16. He left sail to go into steam vessels owned by W. R. Grace and Company in 1902 and remained with that firm continuously until 1920 excepting during the war when he served with the army transport and later with the U. S. N.

In 1906 he was sent to Chili and Peru to act as coast superintendent for the Grace Line, returning to New York in 1908 when he was given his first command.

He left the sea in 1920 and accepted a position as marine superintendent for the West Coast Line (Wessal Duval Co.), New York, with which firm he remained until he came to Texas in June, 1922.

During the World War Captain Blackadar rendered valuable service to the naval forces of the United States and was commanding officer or captain of the United States ship, Santa Clara, engaged in transport service for eighteen months. The Santa Clara had a prominent part in the transportation of soldiers and supplies for the American forces on duty in France. He received his discharge from the navy in August, 1919.

Captain Blackadar is one of the really big men in marine circles of Galveston and enjoys the utmost respect and confidence of those who know him. He has had many wonderful experiences but his modest, retiring nature makes it exceedingly difficult to induce him to speak of them. The captain is a member of the Masonic order and takes an active interest in civic affairs. His residence is at 1609 Post-office Street. He has one son, Thomas.



WILLIAM P. H. McFADDIN, whose career is an essential part of the history of Beaumont, has for half a century been associated with the life and progress of this Southeast Texas city, and is one of the honored and distinguished pioneers of the State. The McFaddin family, more than any other, has contributed to the advancement and development of this part of the State. Throughout his career, Mr. McFaddin has been closely identified with every progressive movement, headed every worthy cause, whose purpose has been for the upbuilding of Southeast Texas, and in the list of the builders of Beaumont, his name stands at the top. Railroad building, oil development, rice growing and cattle raising have played an important part in the development of this section of the State, and in all of these Mr. McFaddin has been active. In 1878 William McFaddin, the father of the subject of this sketch, organized the Beaumont Pasture Company, that owned sixty thousand acres of land. This land was fenced and used as a cattle range until 1895, at which time the land was sold to A. E. Stillwell and associates for \$6.25 per acre. The sale of this land made possible the bringing of the K. C. and Southern Railroad to Beaumont and Port Arthur. The City of Port Arthur was laid out on this land, on what is known as Sabine Lake. By reason of the coming of the railroad, and of the laying out of this town site, the Port Arthur Channel was dug twenty-five feet deep from Sabine Pass to Port Arthur. In 1900 Mr. W. P. H. McFaddin leased what is known as "Spindletop" to A. F. Lucas, who brought in the Lucas gusher that produced seventy-five thousand barrels of oil per day for a period of ten days before it was capped. This well marked the beginning of the modern Beaumont. Mr. McFaddin still receives one-eighth royalty from twenty-two wells at Spindletop. By reason of this discovery, and the development attending same the Gulf Refining Company, who took over the Guffy and Gaily interests, who had in the mean time purchased the Lucas properties, built the large petroleum refineries of Port Arthur. Later the Texas Company built their refinery there, and the Magnolia built a refinery in Beaumont. Much of the subsequent development in this district is attributable to these enterprises. They have made Beaumont and Port Arthur one of the leading refinery centers in the world. The sale of the above mentioned sixty thousand acres of land by Mr. McFaddin and his father directly made all of this possible. Mr. McFaddin is president of the McFaddin, Wiess, Kyle Land Company, of which he was one of the organizers in 1901. This company built a pumping plant of a capacity of 200,000 gallons per minute, and a system of canals of about thirty miles. This system has watered as much as 18,000 acres of land in one year. This marked the beginning of rice growing in this section, and from then on to the present time Mr. McFaddin has encouraged this industry. He built rice mills, and for many years was active in the growing and milling of rice.

In keeping with the growth of his city, he has from time to time been putting on city additions, the more recent of which are McFaddin Place, McFaddin Heights, of 600 lots, and an addition of 2000 lots between Beaumont and Port Arthur. In 1924, he sold 120 acres at McFaddin Station, to the K. C. and Southern Railroad. This is used for a round house

and headquarters, a certain part of which is set aside for residence lots for the employees. In 1925 he sold a right-of-way to the Neches Canal to be used to carry fresh water to Port Arthur. He is ever glad to co-operate with any industry that wishes to locate in Beaumont or to make improvements here, and sells land only to such interests. In building activities he has taken a part, and erected the Plaza Hotel, several garage buildings and many dwellings.

Mr. McFaddin was born at Beaumont, the fifth of February, 1856, the son of William McFaddin, pioneer of the pioneers, who came to Beaumont with his father, James McFaddin in 1833, and was one of the most prominent men of the early days. At this time there were only three citizens here, namely, Noah Tevis, Thomas Lewis and Jack Hillebrant. He fought in the Battle of San Jacinto, and returning home, laid the foundations of the Beaumont of today. A man of great wealth, he used that wealth for the advancement of the city whose growth lay close to his heart, and Beaumont will pay tribute to this fine old pioneer throughout the years to come. He was married to Miss Rachel Williams, the daughter of Hezekiah Williams, also one of the pioneers of this section, and a man who was active in the development of that day. To this union was born William P. H. McFaddin, who has followed his illustrious father as city builder and business leader. As a boy, Mr. McFaddin attended the Beaumont public schools, and in 1873 entered Texas Military Institute, where he attended until 1874. Later, in 1876 and 1877, he was in St. Louis, where he rounded out his practical education through a business course.

Before he had finished his education, in the early seventies, Mr. McFaddin had already begun his business career, starting in the cattle business, with the active support of his father. Each year saw his herds increase until he was one of the largest cattle owners in this part of the State, and one of the vanguard in this industry that has held a place of primary importance from the early days. While increasing his herds he also increased his land holdings, and from time to time bought land in this section, until he has a total of more than one hundred thousand acres of land in this county, and also owns sixteen thousand acres in Knox County. At the present time he owns about nine thousand head of cattle, pastured entirely on his own land.

Mr. McFaddin has commercialized the raising of musk-rats, and operates one of the largest musk rat farms in the South, producing about two hundred thousand pelts annually. He also owns many other enterprises and is one of the largest landowners in this part of the State. He has some eight thousand acres of land between Beaumont and Port Arthur, of which over two thousand acres is on the river front, and traversed by two highways, an interurban and two railways.

Mr. McFaddin was married first to Miss Emma Janes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Janes. Mr. Janes, one of the earlier settlers of Beaumont, and one of the largest land owners and slave holders of the pre-war days, was a factor in the early development of Beaumont. Mr. McFaddin has three children by his first wife, who are: Mrs. Shipwith Duncan of Huntington, West Virginia; Mrs. Di Vernon Hunk, of Springfield, Missouri, and William Valentine McFaddin of Beaumont. Mr. McFaddin was married



Walter C. Addie

for the second time in 1894, to Miss Ida Caldwell, of Huntington, West Virginia, and the daughter of J. L. Caldwell, a banker, coal operator, and land owner of that State, and Mary O. (Smith) Caldwell. To this union were born three children: Mrs. Mamie Ward, William P. H. McFaddin, Jr., and Caldwell McFaddin. The family residence at 1906 McFaddin Avenue, is one of the finest homes in Beaumont, and is characterized by a gracious hospitality that makes a visit under its roof a delight. The family attend the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Beaumont, Beaumont Country, Neches and Rotary clubs, and is a director of the First National Bank. A city builder and captain of industry to whom Beaumont owes much, Mr. McFaddin is also that sterling type of Christian citizen who feels a true sympathy with those less fortunate than he. His benevolences are without ostentation, and through him many have come to know the true meaning of charity. He has accounted well for himself in this world, and his life is an inspiration to all who know him.



AMES F. WEED, has for a quarter of a century, been actively identified with the development of Beaumont, and his name carries a prestige in engineering circles that is an asset to the community with which he is associated. Mr. Weed is a civil engineer, doing advisory work principally, and is also an oil operator, interested in the coastal fields. As an engineer, Mr. Weed has taken a prominent part in the building of Beaumont, especially in the development of the channel, and in railroad construction. Mr. Weed is the owner of the Weed Building, where he has his offices, and was the builder of the Alamo Block, in which this building is located. This block, one hundred and ninety-five feet, was built in 1906, with W. C. Averill, King Seale, of Jasper, and Seveny Blanchette as the other owners.

Mr. Weed was born in Northeast Missouri, the nineteenth of March, 1867, the son of Frederick F. Weed, an oil operator in California, and Mary Weed, now living and well past her eightieth year. Mr. Weed began his education in the public schools of Missouri, and after graduating from high school, entered the University of Missouri, where he attended three years, graduating in the class of 1887. He then came to Texas, going to the Pan-handle, where he was deputy surveyor for one and a half years. In 1889 he was made state surveyor of Texas, moving to Houston in that year, and holding this office until 1894, also acting as chief surveyor for the Southern Pacific Railroad. From 1894 until 1898 he engaged in private practice at Houston, in that latter year coming to Beaumont, as chief engineer for the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railroad, which is now the East Texas branch of the Santa Fe. He held this position until 1901, when he resigned to go in the oil business, drilling a number of wells in the Spindletop, and has since been active in the development of the oil resources of this section. Mr. Weed was the first man from Beaumont to invest money in the Humble oil fields, and was active in development there. From 1908 until 1915 he did special engineering work and built all the shell roads in Jefferson County. From 1909 until 1913 he was receiver for the Beaumont Traction Company, later becoming vice president of the company, and rebuilt the new lines for the traction company. He was consulting engineer for the

Beaumont Navigation District, and built the ship channel. With Governor Hobby he spent some time in Washington getting the ship channel bill passed, thus securing government aid for the project. During the World War he was chairman of the War Savings Stamp campaign, and sold a million twenty-five cent stamps. During the last few years Mr. Weed has limited his work largely to advisory work, and to looking after his oil interests.

Mr. Weed was married at Beaumont, in 1903, to Miss Cora Louise Strobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Strobel of California. They have three children: Mary and William, students at the University of Texas, and Margaret, a student at Southwestern University. Mr. Weed is a member of the Beaumont Country Club, and is an Elk. Few men have done more for the upbuilding and advancement of Beaumont than he, and this city owes much to him for securing many important advantages, especially his work in the development of the ship channel.



JOSEPH E. BROUSSARD has for three decades been a factor in the development of the rice milling industry at Beaumont, and has during this time been associated with all progressive movements for the advancement of this city. Mr. Broussard is president and general manager of the Beaumont Rice Mills, which he established in 1892, and which was the first rice mill in Texas. Since that time he has worked for the advancement of this industry, expanding his mills to meet growing trade demands. The Beaumont Rice Mills have a storage capacity of two hundred thousand bushels, with a daily capacity in the mill of seventy-five hundred bushels. The industrial site on which the plant is located consists of seven acres, with frontage on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Beaumont Rice Mill buys, sells and exports rice, handling a large volume of this food stuff annually.

Mr. Broussard was born at Beaumont, the eighteenth of December, 1866, son of Elois Broussard, a native of Louisiana, who later moved here and was a land owner and stockman until his death in 1868. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Azema Hebert, is a native of Beaumont. Mr. Broussard was educated at St. Mary's Academy, at Galveston, and after finishing his education, went in the cattle and stock business, in which he still has large interests, owning around fifteen thousand acres of pasture land, and herding around three hundred head of cattle, which included a herd of one hundred and fifty highly bred Brahma stock. Mr. Broussard also owns around ten thousand acres of rice land, and in addition to being president of the Beaumont Rice Mills, is a director of the City National Bank, and is president and manager of the Beaumont Irrigating Company, that has a capacity of two hundred thousand gallons a minute, and facilities to irrigate thirty thousand acres.

Mr. Broussard was married at Beaumont, in 1888, to Miss Mary Belle Bordages, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bordages. Mr. Bordages is a general merchant of Taylor's Bayou and a pioneer here. Mr. and Mrs. Broussard have a family of nine children, Clyde E., Marie, Ruth, Bertha, Genevieve, Loretta, Estelle, Regina, and Joseph E. Jr. They reside at 1614 College Street. Mr. Broussard is a member of the Beaumont Club, the Beaumont Country Club and the Knights of Columbus and the Elks.



WILLIAM WIESS, son of Simon and Margaret Wiess, was born at Wiess Bluff on the Neches River in Jasper County, Texas, October 23rd, 1842, where his parents had settled in the early days of the Texas Republic and resided until their death.

William Wiess had four brothers: Napoleon, Mark (a twin brother) Valentine and Massena, all of whom lived most of their lives in Beaumont and passing to their reward left behind them a record of achievement that honors them and their home city. A sister, Mrs. P. W. Coffin, still resides in the family home at Wiess Bluff.

At the beginning of the Civil War, William Wiess, then a lad of eighteen years, enlisted in the Southern army, becoming a member of Captain Marsh's command at Sabine Pass, and remained in the service until the close of the war. The war over, he returned to his home and shortly thereafter began at Beaumont the business career that was to link his name inseparably with the development of the natural resources of his section.

Captain Wiess was married in 1866, to Miss Lou E. Herring of Beaumont. Of this union there were three children: Nena, the wife of W. A. Priddie of Beaumont; E. C. Wiess of Mineral Wells, and Perry M. Wiess of Beaumont. In 1880, several years after the death of his first wife, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Carrothers of Georgetown, Texas, a native of Austin, and a daughter of Samuel D. and Harriett Perry Carrothers, natives of South Carolina, who came to Texas in the early forties. Samuel D. Carrothers was a large planter and slave owner in pre-war days and after the Civil War was engaged in the lumber business at Georgetown and active in lumber circles until his death in 1878. Of this union two children were born: William Wiess, Jr., who died in infancy, and Harry C. Wiess, who resides at Houston, and is a vice president of the Humble Oil and Refining Company. Mrs. William Wiess, a cultured, Christian woman, after the death of her husband, established a home at Houston where she now resides.

Among the early business ventures of Captain Wiess, was a mercantile business at Beaumont, and a line of steamboats on the upper Neches River, in both of which he was successful but soon abandoned to engage in the manufacture of pine lumber, in which he was eminently successful and one of the outstanding leaders of the industry for almost a quarter of a century. Early in life he had the rare foresight to purchase and hold East Texas pine timber lands and this, perhaps more than anything else, was the foundation of the large fortune built up by him.

With his brothers and H. W. Potter he organized in 1880 the Reliance Lumber Company and built a mill on the banks of Brakes Bayou within a short distance of the present business district of Beaumont, which was operated by that company continuously and successfully until absorbed, together with the large timber holdings of the company by the Kirby Lumber Company in 1901. Besides his identification with the yellow pine lumber industry, Captain Wiess was interested in many other lines of business. Naturally he participated in the great oil boom occasioned by the bringing in of the Lucas gusher at Spindle Top in 1901. He was one of the chief owners of the Paraffine Oil Com-

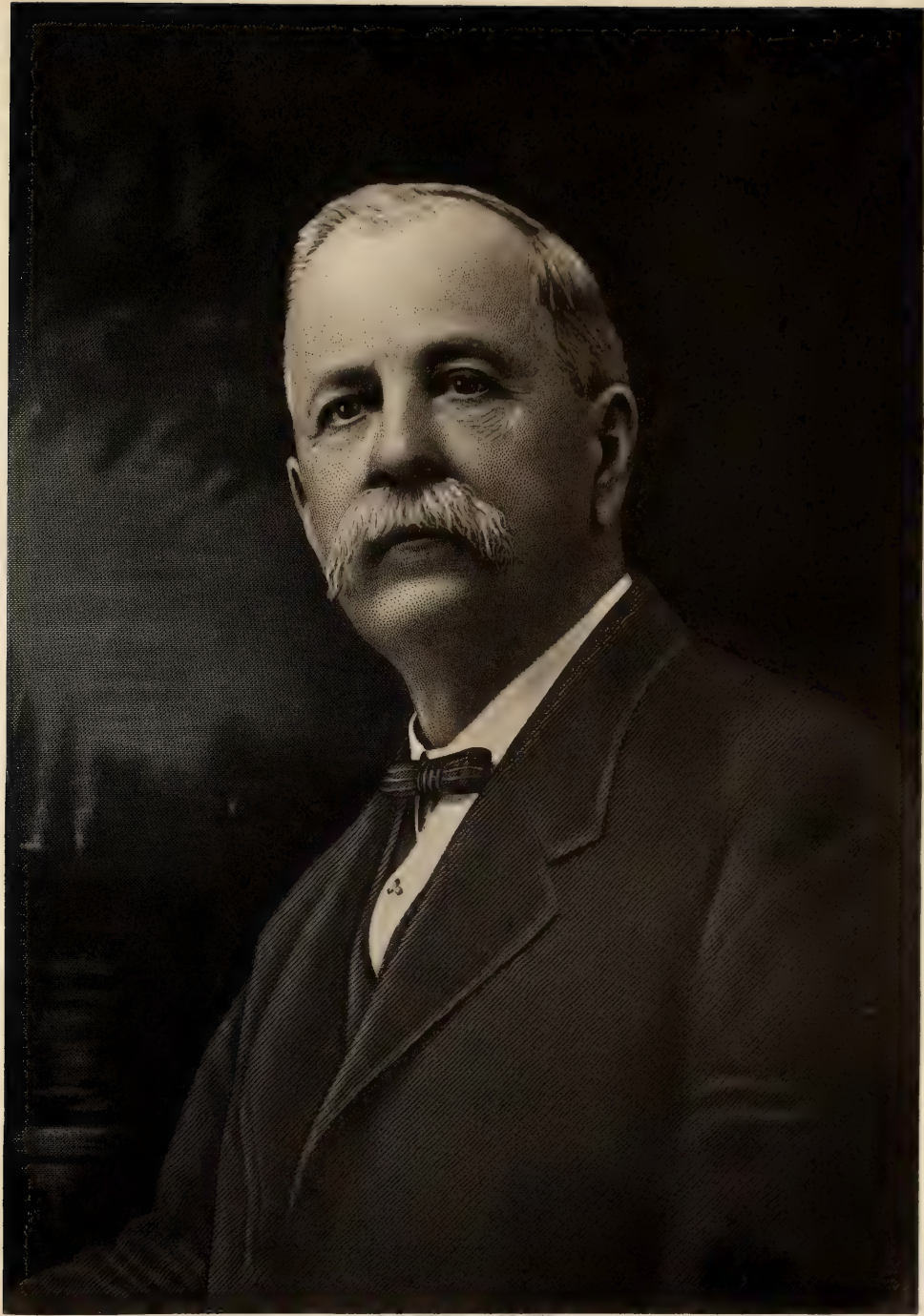
pany, the discovery company of the Batson oil field in Hardin County in 1903. The successful operation of this company added greatly to his already large fortune. He was also one of the largest stockholders and a director of the American National Bank of Beaumont, a director of the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railroad; the Beaumont Wharf and Terminal Company and other Santa Fe properties in that section. In fact, few business concerns of Beaumont but that secured his support and financial assistance.

Captain Wiess was intensely interested in public affairs and let his influence be felt in all matters of public welfare. One of the original promoters of a deep water port at Beaumont, he gave unsparingly of his time and money to the project, the successful completion of which has contributed largely to the steady growth of that city and section. He took a keen interest in politics, although he never sought public office for himself. He was primarily responsible for the law now on the Statute books of Texas, which abolished gambling on horse racing at the track side or in poolrooms. He was always aligned on the side of moral reform and progress in commercial or industrial matters. His opinions were expressed freely, succinctly and emphatically; and immediately an issue was up for public consideration he announced his views thereon without hesitation and labored with all his might for the success of the side he elected to support. He was a staunch and active member of the Methodist Church and contributed liberally to the Methodist cause generally. The liberal contributions of Captain and Mrs. Wiess to the building fund of the First Methodist Church of Beaumont, made possible the erection of the handsome church edifice that has for many years been a source of pride to Beaumont Methodism. He was a substantial contributor and ardent supporter of Southwestern University at Georgetown. He was deeply interested in and aided greatly in a financial way the Y. M. C. A. of his home city. In fact he was identified with every movement and institution in his home city of Beaumont which had in hand the upbuilding of the city in a material or moral way. No worthy cause ever appealed to him without enlisting his material and moral support and although a man of large business affairs, he always found time to follow his financial support with active and interested personal assistance and encouragement.

It can be truthfully said of him that in his public and private relations he never made a truce with wrong and that he met and discharged every public and private duty in accordance with the highest standard of honesty and fair dealing. His death occurred at Beaumont on June 12th, 1914.



ALEXANDER MORTLAND HOLMES—The name of Alexander Mortland Holmes, pioneer of Richmond and Fort Bend County, stands out as that of a citizen who not only made the welfare of his community his first thought, but as a business man who through his interest in important commercial enterprises made possible the present prosperity of Richmond. Mr. Holmes began his interesting business career in Richmond as a young man, in the years that followed rapidly advancing from a clerical position with local cotton and mercantile firms to one of the substantial business men of the city and a factor in



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A. K. Kieck

the mercantile and banking world. Mr. Holmes also had extensive farming interests in Fort Bend County, being among the large land owners of this section, and also did his share of public duties as a public official, serving both as district clerk and as county commissioner. At various times Mr. Holmes bought and sold land in Fort Bend County, and at all times used his influence to further development in this section.

Alexander Mortland Holmes was a native of Mississippi, where he was born in the year 1859, the son of A. M. Holmes, for many years a merchant and cotton man of that State. Mr. Holmes spent his early years in his native State, attending the public schools, and later pursued his studies at Louisville, Kentucky. As a young man he came from Mississippi to Texas, locating at Waco, where he gained his early business experience. After a few years at Waco he came to Richmond, beginning as book-keeper for a local cotton firm, and for several years following this vocation, during which time he was connected in a clerical capacity with various mercantile and cotton firms. After several years thus spent Mr. Holmes began to engage in business for himself, and owned and operated various mercantile stores, including general merchandise, grocery, hardware and like establishments among his interests in this section. He was also active in the banking world for many years, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Richmond, Texas, of which he was a director and vice president from its organization until his death. Mr. Holmes was also one of the directors of the National Bank of Commerce at Houston, and was known to bankers of that city as a banking executive of wide experience and definite financial ability. At various times Mr. Holmes bought up land in Fort Bend County, and although he from time to time sold his farm and ranch holdings, it was usually to make other investments in this line, and at the time of his death he owned some twelve hundred acres of land, all under cultivation, and cared for by tenant farmers. Mr. Holmes was elected clerk of the district court of Fort Bend County, holding that office for eight years, and was later elected county commissioner of Fort Bend County, holding that office for four years.

Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Anna E. Wessendorff the twenty-eighth of October, 1885. Mrs. Holmes was the daughter of the late Antone Wessendorff, who came to Richmond from Europe as a young man of eighteen, and who resided here until his death, which occurred in his fiftieth year. Mrs. Holmes was an ideal helpmate and wife during the years of her married life, and to her Mr. Holmes gave a large share of the credit for his business success.

Alexander Mortland Holmes died at Richmond the eleventh of March, 1924, his death being a deep loss to the community. He had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church and was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. A business man with a genius for making things go, his labors were crowned with success, but far above that success was the integrity which was ever attached to his name.



WHARTON BRANCH—A resident of Houston but a few years at the close of a richly lived life, Wharton Branch, one of the pioneer attorneys of Texas, was neverthe-

less an interested participant in legal activities here during those few years, and added prestige to a name that had already won honors in the legal profession. Beginning the practice of law in 1870, Mr. Branch early gave evidence of a legal talent that was more than average, and rapidly advanced to a place of leadership in his profession. The earlier years of his career were spent in Galveston, where his brilliance made him a familiar figure in the courts, and where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He figured in many of the outstanding and hard-fought legal battles of that time, and was appointed by the governor and chosen by the bar to preside at different times throughout the years of his professional career. Later Mr. Branch spent some years at Liberty, where in addition to his law practice he also became interested in timber lands, acquiring large tracts of timber in West Texas, and also extensive farm lands in that section, and also in East Texas, in and around Liberty. He did a great deal of work in land titles and getting titles and right-of-ways for the railroads. Mr. Branch later returned to Galveston, resuming his former prominent place at the bar of that city, and engaged in practice there up until 1889, when he removed to Dallas. He made his home there for a number of years, and continued to add laurels to his name as an attorney. In 1902 Mr. Branch came to Houston, entering the practice of law here, and was subsequently a factor in legal circles until his death, which occurred some six years later.

Wharton Branch was born at Liberty, Texas, on the fourth day of March, 1848, the son of Edward Thomas Branch and Ann Wharton (Cleveland) Branch, the former a native of Virginia, the latter a native of Kentucky, and a ward of Colonel William H. Wharton. His father, Judge Edward Thomas Branch, was in the battle of San Jacinto and served in the first congress of the Republic of Texas and on the committee that wrote the Constitution of Texas and was also author of the Homestead law. Wharton Branch attended the schools of Liberty, and later too a course at Colorado College, at Columbus, Texas, completing his education under private instructors, and obtaining his law course under the tutelage of E. B. Pickett. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, at Galveston, and began his practice there as stated in the sketch of his professional career in the preceding paragraph.

Mr. Branch was married at Galveston, on the fourteenth of March, 1872, to Miss Lula M. Loomis, a daughter of James M. Loomis and Mary E. (Wooten) Loomis, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Kentucky. They resided in Colorado County a number of years, that county being Mrs. Branch's birthplace. Mr. and Mrs. Branch had four children: Miss May Branch of Houston, Edward Thomas Branch of Houston, Miss Nellie Branch of Houston, and Olive, now Mrs. T. F. White, also of Houston. Mr. Branch was prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Galveston Lodge, No. 297, and serving several times as senior warden in that lodge. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Branch died in Houston on the third day of March, 1908, just one day before he would have celebrated his sixtieth birthday. His death ended a career that had many distinctions, and was a deep loss to the legal profession of Houston and the state.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM ANDREW FLETCHER. In the history of Southeast Texas no man has won a surer place than Capt. William Andrew Fletcher. In the history of lumber in the United States his name is nationally recorded. Each of the lumber states of the South, as well as those of the North had their pioneers, and Capt. William A. Fletcher, with one or two others blazed the path that has made the lumber industry one of great importance in Texas today. Capt. Fletcher not only was a great business man and executive, but was a kindly, generous, honest and upright citizen who placed the interests of his city and country always foremost.

William Andrew Fletcher was born April 3, 1839, in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. In 1856, the family moved to Wiess' Bluff, on the Neches River, north of Beaumont, and in 1859, when W. A. Fletcher was twenty years old, the family moved to Beaumont. Captain Fletcher secured employment in a saw mill owned by James Long. He worked there for \$9.00 a week. When his section called to arms at the outbreak of the civil war he responded to what he considered a patriotic duty. Captain Fletcher went by steamboat to Niblett's Bluff, on the Sabine River, and thence to Richmond, Virginia, and became a member of Company F, Fifth Texas Regiment of General Hood's Brigade. He saw active and vigorous service. He was wounded in the hip in the battle of Manassas; was in the battle of Fredericksburg, the battle of Gettysburg, was wounded in the foot in the battle of Chickamauga. He was by this time so disabled that he could no longer serve in infantry, and he sought and obtained a transfer to Terry's Rangers, that intrepid band of cavalrymen who made brilliant history during the war. He was three years in Hood's Brigade and nearly a year in the rangers. He was captured by the enemy in Georgia, was imprisoned, escaped from prison and was present at the surrender and then returned home. Shortly after this he was given a working partnership with James Long, in what afterward became Long and Company, who operated a saw and shingle mill. He afterward joined with J. Frank Keith and S. F. Carter in the organization of the Village Mills Company. Later Captain Fletcher headed a group of men who purchased the old Eagle saw mill. The Texas Tram & Lumber Company was organized and took over the Village Mills Company and became the largest yellow pine manufacturing concern in the South for many years. On January 1, 1902, the entire property was transferred to John H. Kirby, and thus Captain Fletcher retired from active business with approximately half a million dollars to show for his splendid judgment, his untiring labor and upright and straight-away dealing. After his retirement from the lumber business he devoted most of his time to the development of his theories of agriculture on his twenty-two hundred-acre farm known as Park Farm, located about nine miles from Beaumont. Captain Fletcher was one of the trio of giants of whom the other two were Captain William Wiess, deceased, and John N. Gilbert. Together these three worked hand in hand and their combined wisdom, individual integrity and forcefulness were respected throughout the land where yellow pine was marketed.

Brought up in a wilderness, as it were, without

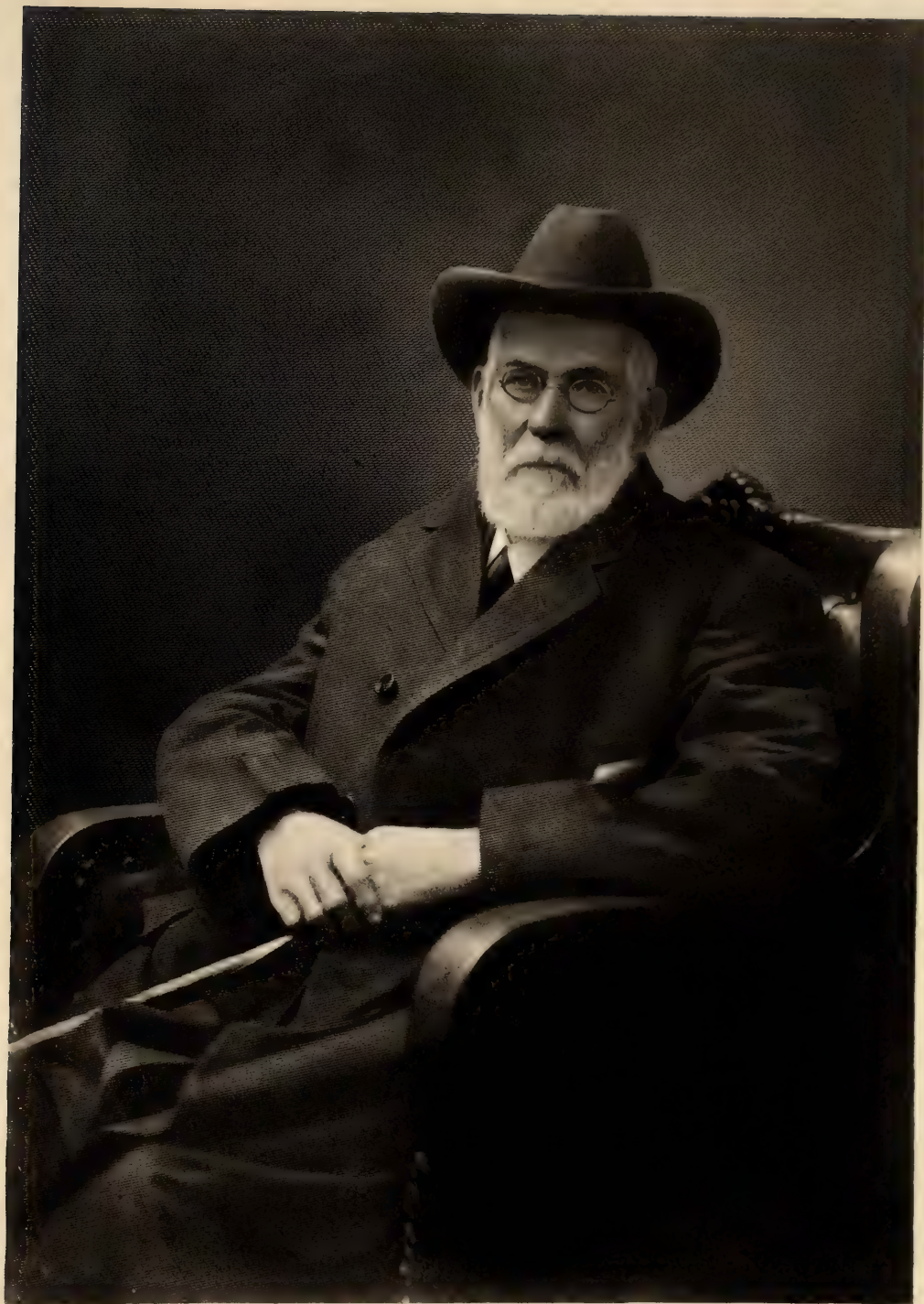
advantages which the average youth has to attend school, Captain Fletcher's career is all the more remarkable for that he was a vigorous thinker, a close student, an investigator, a daring adventurer into the realm of things then unknown. He took a deep interest in the affairs of his country, his State, his county and his city. He never desired a public office or to pose in a public way. He was foremost in all affairs of community interest, serving loyally and actively in all capacities, but he resolutely held out against holding any public office.

Besides being a practical workman, Captain Fletcher was original and forceful in his business methods. He had a splendid foresight and was one of the first to realize the increasing value of timber lands in which he invested heavily and from which he reaped a rich profit. In a business way he was a dominating factor in the yellow pine lumber industry when it was in its inception and afterward when it developed into a great Texas industry. He was a leader among the manufacturers and some of his methods of doing business were then revolutionary, although they have since been universally adopted. He was a pioneer in all things. He invented numerous useful devices of a mechanical nature and he pointed the way for other lumber manufacturers to widen the market and extend the distribution of yellow pine.

His business career was characterized by a courage which amounted almost to daring for others, but to him it meant a mind made up on a judgment of which he never entertained a doubt. He sought new lines of thought, investigated new methods, studied conditions, and subsequent events have paid tribute to his remarkable foresight. His career as a lumberman was a model for many who are today the heads of lumber concerns. The Texas Tram & Lumber Company, under Captain Fletcher, was the right guide of the rank and file of yellow pine manufacturers, and Captain Fletcher was a recognized leader, who refused the nominal title and place, but was, nevertheless, the actual pathfinder for his fellow lumbermen. He was the single largest factor in the yellow pine trade during his active career.

On November 15th, 1866, Captain Fletcher was united in marriage with Miss Julia Long. Mrs. Fletcher was a sister of James Long for whom Captain Fletcher worked in his youth. Captain and Mrs. Fletcher had four sons and one daughter: Emmett A., Harvey D. (deceased), Marion K., Clyde (deceased), and Miss Vallie Fletcher. The home life of Captain and Mrs. Fletcher was ideal in every respect. Having practically retired from the cares of a long and successful business career he spent happy years in the charmed circle of his own household. Having risen from obscurity and poverty to affluence and fame as one among the great manufacturers of the country he was content to reside near the theater of his achievements and quietly and serenely live out the remnant of his days.

Captain William Andrew Fletcher passed away on January 4th, 1915, and in an address given by Hon. R. A. Greer, the following tribute was paid Captain Fletcher, which will give an insight into the life of this great man: "He was a man among men; he was a man in all the word implies. He was brave, yet timid; he was bold, yet sympathetic; he was positive, yet retiring; he was honest, but looked with leniency on anyone who violated the com-



W A Fletcher

mandments; he was truthful and could not tolerate deception; he was generous even to a fault, and yet he was exacting; he was just, but he was merciful; he was charitable, but without ostentation; he fought the battles of his country bravely and with credit to himself, but with no malice to his foe; he was democratic in all of his feelings, but without enmity toward the select classes; he was a friend of the poor, but with no bitterness toward wealth; he was a champion of labor, but he was broad enough to do justice to the rich." During the funeral ceremonies of Captain Fletcher, all of Beaumont stood with bowed heads and hearts duly appreciative of the great loss which the city sustained in the passing of this worthy citizen, who more than half a century was a loyal and active worker for the upbuilding and development of the town and country.



HEINRICH MOSLE—In recounting the history of the development of Galveston, and particularly the development of commercial Galveston and its advancement to a position among the leading ports of the Gulf Coast, few names are accorded more prominence than that of Heinrich Mosle. For nearly four decades this loyal and public-spirited citizen worked indefatigably in the interest of Galveston, among other things establishing trade relations with Cuba and the West Indies, and building up a steamship line which was itself no small factor in the prosperity of the city. Mr. Mosle represented that type of citizen, all too rare, who make their civic duty their first concern, often to the neglect of private interests, and he gave his support to all important civic measures at Galveston during his lifetime. It is especially significant of the high esteem in which he was held that he was elected as a director of the International Peace Conference and was made a director of the National Chamber of Commerce, two organizations concerned with the more important questions of the day, the one international in scope, the other national.

Heinrich Mosle was born in Germany, the sixteenth of January, 1864, the son of J. L. Mosle, engaged in agricultural pursuits in that country during his lifetime. Mr. Mosle was educated in Germany, attending private schools there, and came to America as a young man of nineteen, landing at Galveston in 1883. The first several years he spent here were with Kaufman & Runge, wholesale grocers and cotton factors, after which he went in the cotton business for himself, engaging in this line for around three years. This was followed by a period in the ship chandlery business, he organizing the firm of Muller, Mosle & Company, which developed into the steamship line which he headed for so many years, and was to become the United Steamship Company. Mr. Mosle was president of the steamship company from its organization until his death, operating around twelve or thirteen ships, and establishing trade relations with Cuba and the West Indies, which composed the larger part of the business handled by the United Steamship Company. The ships operated by the United Steamship Company were the largest and only ships going from the Port of Galveston to Cuba and the West Indies. Since Mr. Mosle's death the United Steamship Company has been reorganized and is known as the Lone

Star Steamship Company.

Mr. Mosle was married at Galveston in 1898 to Miss Margaret Focke, daughter of John Focke, an old settler of Galveston and a member of the firm of Focke, Wilkins & Lange, wholesale grocers and cotton factors, and Anna Marckmann Focke. Mrs. Mosle was an ideal wife and mother, creating a real home for her family, and in addition to giving her husband inspiration and sympathy throughout his career, she reared their family of four children, Anna Mosle, J. L. Mosle, Margaret Mosle and Charlotte Mosle. Mrs. Mosle now resides with her children at the family home, 1628 Avenue J. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Mosle was a member of the Aziola Club and the Garden Verein Club, and was a director in the International Peace Conference and a director in the National Chamber of Commerce.

Heinrich Mosle died at Galveston in January, 1921, his death being a great loss to the city, and sincerely mourned by his hundreds of friends here. Few men have served so unselfishly in the interests of their city than did he, and his name will be recalled at Galveston throughout the years to come as one of the real builders of this city.



R. HULE BROUSSARD, one of the recent recruits to the business world at Beaumont, since his arrival in this city has engaged in the drug business, and has attained a commendable reputation for his activities in this line. Mr. Broussard is the owner of the Park Street Drug Store, one of the best suburban drug stores in the city, and located at 2107 Park Street, in the heart of one of the best residence districts. Since the establishment of the business in 1918 the store has been accorded a liberal patronage, and a high class neighborhood trade has been built up. Mr. Broussard has a complete stock, including drugs, proprietary medicines, drug sundries, candies, and other items, and each department is carefully managed. The prescription department is given special attention and the utmost care is used in the compounding of prescriptions. The fountain trade is a second feature of the business, and a fine fountain, in keeping with the store fixtures, has been installed. Mr. Broussard is assisted by a corps of competent employees, and the business is operated with service as the keynote.

Mr. Broussard was born at Lake Arthur, Louisiana, the twenty-sixth of December, 1885, the son of S. D. Broussard, a planter, landowner and farmer. Mr. Broussard was educated in the public schools at Lake Arthur, later attending the New Orleans College of Pharmacy, where he graduated in 1910, after two years. He then went to Lake Arthur, and was in a drug store there for some time prior to going to Jennings, Louisiana, where he was in the drug business for several years. He then came to Beaumont, in 1915, and was with the North End Pharmacy for several years prior to the establishment of his present business.

Mr. Broussard was married at Houston, in 1913, to Miss Elizabeth Tilbury. They make their home in Beaumont, at 2129 Park Street, and have two children, Margaret and Courtney. Mr. Broussard is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and takes a deep pride in the civic accomplishments of his city.



EMMETT A. FLETCHER for many years has been prominently identified with commercial and industrial enterprises at Beaumont, and is firmly established as a business man whose influence is felt in every walk of life. Mr. Fletcher is president of the Beaumont Building Material Company, one of the large building supply establishments at Beaumont, and one which through the large annual volume of business done contributes materially to the prosperity of Beaumont. Mr. Fletcher is also vice president of the Neches Canal Company, which, like other enterprises in which he is interested, shows the results of his constructive business policies, and is a sound and capably directed organization, occupying an integral place in the business world. Mr. Fletcher also has numerous other interests, and owns city and country property. Allied as he is with these various interests of wide scope, few men are better able to influence civic prosperity, and few have done more to secure business advantages for Beaumont.

Emmett A. Fletcher was born at Beaumont, the tenth of October, 1868, the son of William A. Fletcher, and Julia Long Fletcher. William A. Fletcher was one of the real pioneers of Beaumont, coming here in the early days and taking a prominent part in the development of the lumber resources of this section, building up a large and prosperous lumber and sawmill business. He also took a deep interest in all that concerned the upbuilding of Beaumont, contributing generously to all movements launched for the development of the rapidly growing city, and his name has many memorials in the Beaumont of today, and is honored as that of one of the real builders of the city.

Emmett A. Fletcher attended the public schools of his native city, after which he began his business career. Like his father, he entered the saw mill business, and later became interested in the various branches of the lumber business, building up extensive interests in this field. These interests he sold in 1901 to the Kirby Lumber Company in the early days of the boom at Spindle Top. From 1902 until 1906 he served the city of Beaumont as alderman, using his influence while in this office to secure important civic development. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Beaumont and served twelve consecutive years, elected six times of two years each and then retired of his own accord and under his administration Beaumont enjoyed one of the greatest periods of civic development of its history. Through his efforts the city water works was bought from private ownership and developed into a utility with facilities to serve the growing city, extending water service to all parts of Beaumont. Mr. Fletcher also secured for Beaumont while serving as mayor the property on the ship channel for the municipal ship docks, and began the development of this project. He was instrumental in laying many miles of pavement, and in securing other public improvements, and in outlining a program for expansion which has done much to promote progress.

Mr. Fletcher was married at Beaumont in 1915, to Miss Gladys Thompson, a native of Louisiana. They have an attractive home at 1203 North Street, and are popular members of the social set of Beaumont. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Country Club and fraternally is an Elk. Throughout his busi-

ness career he has occupied a position of leadership, encouraging commercial and industrial development and expansion, and has rendered an important service to Beaumont in this respect. He has also participated in all civic movements which have had to do with the welfare and upbuilding of Beaumont and has allied himself with the various organizations of this kind. Few men have done more, or have worked more unselfishly for the good of Beaumont than has Mr. Fletcher, and the high place he occupies in public esteem is but his just due.



C. HAWKINS has been for many years associated with the development of Port Neches, and a leader in the commercial and industrial advancement of this city. Mr. Hawkins is superintendent of the Port Neches Works of the Texas Company, a position he has held since the first of September, 1911. This large plant manufactures all the asphalt and roofing used by the Texas Company, and is one of the finest and is the largest asphalt plant in the world. At the time Mr. Hawkins began with the plant, as superintendent of roofing manufacturing, the first of January, 1909, this plant was very small and its present status is due to the scientific management of the Texas Company executives, in which Mr. Hawkins has had a definite part. This plant is located on the ship channel, and both grounds and building are unusually attractive and well kept, a feature in which Mr. Hawkins, as the superintendent of this beautiful industrial unit, takes a justifiable pride.

Mr. Hawkins is also president of the First National Bank of Port Neches, of which he was one of the organizers. This banking institution, one of the strong and capably directed institutions of this city, has contributed a conservative banking service to this section, and has assets totaling around three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Hawkins was born at Mitamoro, Indiana, the sixteenth of August, 1879, the son of Wm. R. Hawkins, a native of Indiana, and Mary J. Hawkins, also a native of Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana and the high school and University of Cincinnati, graduating with A. B. degree April first, 1902, chemistry being his principal study, and after finishing his education began his active business career with the Chatfield Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, where he remained for seven years, coming with the Texas Company at Port Neches in 1909, and has since been with this company, holding one of the responsible positions in the organization.

Mr. Hawkins was married at Beaumont, Texas, the twenty-ninth of August, 1917, to Mrs. Ruth McNeel, a native of the Lone Star State, and a member of a prominent East Texas family. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins make their home at the plant, in one of the Texas Company's beautiful homes. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Beaumont Country Club, the Neches Club, and is president of the Port Neches Chamber of Commerce. He takes a special interest in the public school system of Port Neches, being president of the school board, and is active in other civic and public organizations. He has been a leader in all progressive work in this city, and has entered into all movements which have had for their purpose the advancement of Port Neches.



Emmett A. Fletcher





ABE GOLDBERG, pioneer merchant of the Lone Star State, and for a quarter of a century a prime factor in the merchandising world of Port Arthur, has given years of an industrious and busy life to the upbuilding of his community, and is one of the most esteemed residents of this city. Mr. Goldberg is the owner of the Goldberg Department Store, a business dating back to 1900, when a small store twenty-five by eighty feet was opened at the corner of Austin and Procter Streets. He became associated with E. Deutser of Beaumont, early in 1901, when the store was moved from Austin Street to the business house then owned by Best and Hamlin on Procter Street. In 1904 the business had prospered to such an extent that it was necessary to move to larger quarters, and was moved to the Smith brick block, but even this building was soon outgrown, and in 1909 John Gates built the large store on Procter Street, seventy-five by one hundred twenty-five feet, and the first fine building in Port Arthur. This building was later bought by Mr. Goldberg, the lower floor being occupied by the store, and two upper stories used as a modern office building. Mr. Goldberg operates a complete department store, with the exception of gents furnishings, and has a force of forty employees.

Mr. Goldberg was born at Zaggarem, Russia, in 1858, and came to the United States at the age of nineteen. He went first to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he spent a short time, after which he came to Hearne, Texas, and began his mercantile career. After four years in that city he removed to Bryan, where he operated one of the principal mercantile establishments of that time. Four years later he moved to Sabine, opening stores in Sabine, and in Sabine Pass, and in 1900 came to Port Arthur, which has since been his home.

Mr. Goldberg was married in New York City, in 1904, to Miss Elsie Loeb, born at Staten Island. Mrs. Goldberg is one of the social leaders of Port Arthur, and has also taken an interest in Mr. Goldberg's business, and to her he attributes a large measure of the success of his store. Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg have one of the fine homes of the city at 3100 Procter Street, and have one child, Irving, who was born at Port Arthur, and is a graduate of the high school here, and a student at the University of Texas.

Mr. Goldberg is interested in many of the important businesses of the city. He is a director of the Homestead Building and Loan Association, and of the Port Arthur Business College. In this latter institution he is particularly interested, assisting many of the students to obtain their education by furnishing them employment while they are going to school, and otherwise lending a helping hand. There have been few civic movements of the past quarter of a century which Mr. Goldberg has not actively sponsored. He has been instrumental in securing new business enterprises for the city, and when the increasing importance of Port Arthur, as a shipping center demanded better hotel accommodations he was one of the first to endorse the movement and set to work to secure the hotel. During the three years he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, he was foremost in every development activity, using his influence to urge advancement, and advocating building for the future, with

a foresight that has since been justified. As a director of that same organization he is still active in carrying forward plans for a greater Port Arthur. Mr. Goldberg is particularly interested in the Boy Scout movement, and was the first to organize a troop of scouts here. For many years he was chairman of the Scout Council, and his work for and among the boys of this city has won him the admiration and respect of the youth of Port Arthur, and he is affectionately called the "Daddy of the Boy Scouts of Port Arthur." Mr. Goldberg is a member of the Rotary Club, and is a Mason, Blue Lodge, Port Arthur, 32nd degree, Scottish Rite, and a member of El Mina Temple Shrine of Galveston. Mr. Goldberg is one of the oldest members of the Knights of Pythias in this section, and has been very active in this order for many years, both at Sabine and Port Arthur. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Goldberg is a member of the Country Club, and all civic organizations.



MORRIS S. WARREN, veteran plumbing and sheet metal contractor of Port Arthur, has for upwards of two decades been a factor in building and construction activities, and is one of the leading representatives of the plumbing business in this city. Mr. Warren operates his business under his own name, and has no associates. The business was established in 1906, since which time it has met with rapid growth, and is not only one of the largest, but one of the oldest plumbing businesses of Port Arthur. Mr. Warren does a general plumbing and sheet metal contracting business, and also sells retail plumbing supplies. He has his offices and display rooms at 531-33-35 Fifth Street, and maintains a force of twenty employees. Mr. Warren has handled many of the large contracts, and has installed plumbing and heating in many of the important buildings of Port Arthur. He makes a specialty of high class residence work, and has made installations in most of the fine homes of the city. His work is of recognized superiority, and his high reputation has been a factor in the growth of his business.

Mr. Warren, a native of the Lone Star State, was born at Bryan, the 28th of February, 1882. His father, John Warren, a railroad contractor, came to Texas with the H. and T. C. Railroad, which he helped build, and lived in Bryan for a number of years, later removing to Texarkana. Mr. Warren was educated in the public schools of Texarkana, and as a boy learned the plumbing business in a plumbing shop in that city. He was in the plumbing business in various Texas towns until 1903, when he came to Port Arthur, beginning for himself in a small way. His business developed rapidly, and is now the largest of its kind in the city.

Mr. Warren was married at Port Arthur, the sixth day of July, 1903, to Mrs. Mabel Morgan Spencer, widow of M. S. Spencer, by whom she had one child, Walter F. Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Warren live at 2247 Fourth Street, and have one daughter, Mary, a graduate of the Port Arthur high school, and a student at the College of Industrial Arts at Denton, Texas. Mr. Warren is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, working in harmony with that organization for the growth of the city. He is proud of the accomplishments of Port Arthur, and has done much to further the development, beautification and welfare of this city.



COLUMBUS C. CASWELL. Of those sturdy pioneers who laid the foundation of the Beaumont of today, few were more zealous in their devotion to the best interests of the young city and few took a more prominent part in its development than Columbus C. Caswell, the story of whose career is an integral part of the history of Beaumont. Coming here at the beginning of his career, and bringing with him an enthusiasm that was to influence his later career, Mr. Caswell entered into the life of the city, building up a large mercantile business, and later engaging in the lumber business, taking an active part in developing the vast lumber resources of this section. When the Deep Water project first attracted attention, Mr. Caswell became interested in this work, and he was one of those who through his keen interest in, and untiring work for this plan made the present deep water harbor a reality.

Columbus C. Caswell was born in Georgia in 1843, and after his mother's death in that State, he and his brother and sister started to Texas, the father's death occurring on the road to this State. Mr. Caswell continued on his way, coming here as a young boy, and as a lad of fourteen years coming to Beaumont. Here he enlisted in Marshes Company, in the Confederate Army, at the age of seventeen years, fighting through the war. Among the battles in which he participated were several in Louisiana and the Battle of Sabine Pass. After his discharge, at the close of the war, he came back to Beaumont and began in the trading and traffic business. Later he went in the mercantile business, establishing the Caswell Store, a general mercantile house which was well known in those days. Mr. Caswell also dealt in cotton and timber, and was one of the first to engage in the hand-made shingle manufacturing business. Later he was associated with Geo. W. Smyth in the Eagle Mill, manufacturing lumber and shingles, which were taken down the Neches River to Galveston to sell. Later they sold the Eagle Mill to the Texas Tram and Lumber Company, and Mr. Caswell at this time also sold his mercantile business to the same company which was headed by Mr. W. A. Fletcher.

Columbus C. Caswell was married at Beaumont, the twenty-third of November, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Kidd. Mrs. Caswell was the daughter of Robert Kidd, one of the real pioneers of the South, who came to Texas before the Civil War and settled on Sabine Lake, where Port Arthur is now located. He made this trip by wagon, and later removed to Grigsby Bluff, locating near where Port Neches is now situated and still later to Smith Bluff, at a point where the Humphreys Pure Oil Company Refinery is now located. Still later he moved closer to Beaumont, living for a number of years on a tract of land the family later sold to the Magnolia Company, and where the Magnolia Refinery has since been built. Still later Mr. Kidd lived in Beaumont, moving from here to San Felipe, Austin County, where his death occurred at the age of one hundred and sixteen years. Mr. Kidd was married at the age of sixty-four years, rearing a family of seven children, of whom Mrs. Caswell, whose birth occurred at Nacatosh, Louisiana, was one, and the late George Kidd, prominent business and hotel man of Beaumont, and a thirty-third degree Mason was

another. George Kidd died at Beaumont the twenty-sixth of April, 1921. Her other brother, F. M. Kidd, deceased, was engaged in the rice business, and lived in Beaumont all his life. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. He died in July, 1923.

Mr. and Mrs. Caswell had a family of seven children: Emma, widow of the late Dr. A. B. Chamberlin; Will Caswell, whose death occurred at the age of thirty-four; Columbus C. Caswell, Jr., whose death occurred during infancy; Sadie, wife of Perry M. Wiess; George W. Caswell, a prominent rice farmer of Beaumont, and who married Miss Ruth Bucklin; Elizabeth, wife of J. S. Edwards, and who has three children: Columbus, Elizabeth and Seawillow, and Seawillow, wife of William F. Keith, and who has two children; Marjorie and Caswell.

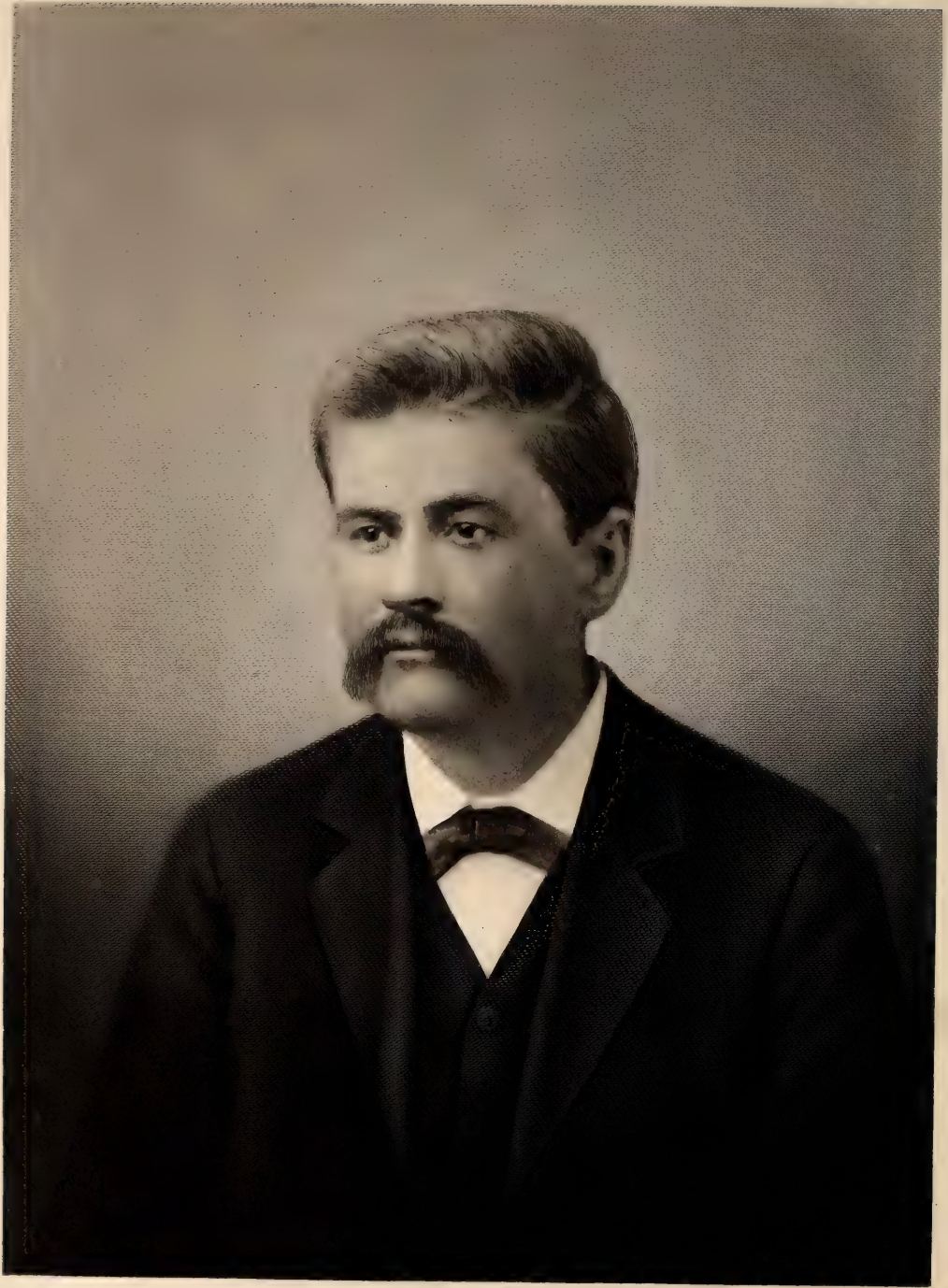
Mr. Caswell died the sixth of August, 1883, just at the height of a career devoted to civic work, and while serving as mayor, his death being a deep loss to the city. One of the pioneers of the deep water harbor movement, he had for a number of years prior to his death taken an active part in this work, giving generously of his time and means to insure its success. In all other forward looking civic movements, Mr. Caswell had also been one of the leaders, and his name will ever be accorded high honor in Beaumont, and he will be looked upon as one of the real builders of this city.



GEORGE W. CASWELL, a native of Beaumont, is well known in South Texas, where he has been closely identified with the commercial and civic development of this part of the State. While serving as a public official, he ever had the public interest at heart, and for the twenty-four years that he has served as manager of his father's estate, he has ever had the interest of his city and county in mind as well as that of the owners of the estate when he made improvements, built buildings and co-operated with the best interests of his community.

George W. Caswell was born in Beaumont, October 1st, 1874, son of Columbus C., and Elizabeth (Kidd) Caswell. His parents were pioneers in Beaumont, and C. C. Caswell, during his lifetime contributed much to the development of Southeast Texas. A sketch of his life will be found in this volume. The Caswell family were early settlers in America, some of whom fought in the Revolutionary War. George W. Caswell received his early education in the public schools of Beaumont, and then entered the Texas A. and M. College, where he was a student for three years. Leaving college he returned to his home and was first employed by the late John C. Ward, who operated the leading ice plant there. After one year Mr. Caswell went with the Texas Tram and Lumber Company, with whom he was associated for fifteen years. When this company changed hands he became city salesman for the new company. After the death of his older brother, W. R., on March 17th, 1902, he assumed the management of the Caswell estate, which included business, residence and farm property. For about twelve years during this period he planted rice and was one of the pioneers in this crop that has become an important factor to the wealth of Jefferson County. Under his guidance the estate has grown in value many fold. In 1903 he erected the building that is occupied by the Andrus Park Grocery Store, the





C. C. Caswell



Geo. W. Caswell.

largest of its kind in the city. In 1914 he erected two brick buildings on Fannin, between Pearl and Main. S. L. Adams Hardware and Groceries occupy one of these buildings and several other tenants the other space. Directly through this block, and facing on Main, in 1914, he also erected another brick building that is occupied by a large transfer house. This building has railroad facilities, with railroad siding to facilitate shipping. Part of the Magnolia Refining Company's plant is built on two hundred and forty-seven acres of land bought from the Caswell estate, and the estate still owns one hundred acres adjoining the city limits and fronting on the Neches River contiguous to the Magnolia Refining Plant.

In September, 1901, Mr. Caswell was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Bucklin, a native of Trinity, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell reside at 1208 North Street. He is a member of the Beaumont Country, and Neches clubs, and the Elks Lodge. Mr. Caswell has ever been interested in the advancement of the city, and gave eight years of his time to public service, from 1904 to 1912. As county commissioner, during this period, he was instrumental in building one hundred and twenty-five miles of dirt roads, and thirty miles of shell roads in the county. It is said that he was one of the best county commissioners that ever served in this county. In the history of Beaumont and Jefferson county, the Caswell family has from one generation to another taken a leading part and George W. Caswell may ever be counted upon to take a live interest in everything pertaining to the further growth of his home city.



WILL T. ELDER, 1112 Magnolia Avenue, distributor for the well known line of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, has been actively connected with the business interests of Beaumont for the past seven years, having come here in 1917 to take charge of the local branch of the Case Company. During this period he has sold hundreds of thousands' worth of farm implements in the counties surrounding Beaumont, which make up the trade territory for the local branch.

A complete line of the J. I. Case products are distributed at the local branch. These include tractors, threshers, power disc harrows and power plows and parts for each of these are carried in stock, affording a complete service to users of the J. I. Case implements. It is stated that over ninety per cent of the farm implements in use in the Beaumont trade territory have been sold by Mr. Elder. His territory embraces Orange, Jefferson, Chambers, Liberty and Hardin Counties. Shipments are made principally direct from the company's factory at Racine, Wisconsin.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Elder was born at Danville on July 25th, 1876, a son of Simeon A. and Sarah (Widener) Elder. His father was engaged in the implement business at Danville for more than twenty years and it was but natural that his son should turn his attention to this line.

Mr. Elder received his education in the public and high schools of Illinois and also attended a business college. After leaving school he engaged in the farm implement business in Illinois and then went on the road for the J. I. Case Company. He traveled for this concern for nine years before receiving his assignment as manager of the local

branch. He is one of the best posted implement men in the state and knows every detail of the operation of every machine handled in his territory. One of the secrets of his large success is the service afforded customers after the machines have been delivered. He is a firm believer in the theory that a successfully operated implement means a satisfied customer so he sees to it that machines sold by his company operate in an efficient and successful manner.

In 1919 Mr. Elder was married in Beaumont to Miss Loretta O. Thomas, member of a well known Beaumont family. Their home is at 1112 Magnolia Avenue.

Mr. Elder is a friendly and affable man, a hard worker and one who enjoys the esteem and confidence of his customers and all those who know him in a business or social way.



LOYD L. CHIPMAN has for around a decade been associated with the advancement of the lumber business, and as the exporting representative of one of the largest lumber companies of the country has been a factor in the shipping and export business. Mr. Chipman is general export manager of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, and made his headquarters at Beaumont from 1912 until being transferred to Longview, Washington. The position carries with it heavy responsibilities, and is one of the most exacting in the Long-Bell organization. Mr. Chipman as expert manager is thoroughly familiar with all lumber products manufactured in the Long-Bell mills, and with domestic and foreign market conditions. He keeps in touch with these foreign markets through frequent trips abroad, and has visited China, Japan, India, and a great many other countries in the interests of his firm. As representative of the Long-Bell Company in these countries, Mr. Chipman has established a personal touch that has been reflected in a marked increase in export trade, and it has been largely through his efforts that trade relations have been established with many foreign countries. The Long-Bell Company, the largest lumber manufacturing concern in the United States, and one whose products go to every corner of the globe, has two large mills in the Lone Star State, one at Doucette and one at Lufkin. Mr. Chipman maintains his offices in Longview, Washington, and has working under him a corps of efficient correspondents, shipping clerks, and a general office force qualified to handle export business.

Mr. Chipman was born at Minneapolis, Kansas, the tenth of February, 1881, the son of David Chipman, an attorney of that city, and Juritha Berry Chipman. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after graduating from the high school there took a commercial course at a business college in Kansas City, Missouri. After two years with one of the railroads, in the transportation department, and two years in the coal mines, Mr. Chipman went with the Long-Bell Company, in the sales department, selling coal in 1901. In 1907 he was made general sales manager, holding that position until 1912, when he came to Beaumont as manager of exports.

Mr. Chipman was married at Beaumont in 1919, to Miss Nora Knuckles. As much of his time is spent in foreign countries, Mr. Chipman has resigned from all clubs and like organizations, and devotes his entire time to his business.



ROME HATCH WOODWORTH. For more than a quarter of a century the name of Rome Hatch Woodworth has been associated with every movement whose purpose has been the upbuilding of Port Arthur, and he has contributed generously to the development of this city, giving freely of his time and means that Port Arthur might prosper and grow. As a banker Mr. Woodworth was one of the men in his community carrying heavy burdens of responsibility, and his influence was felt in every walk of life. His constructive banking policy and his genius for financial affairs was reflected not alone in the sound and conservative management of the bank whose destinies he directed for so many years, but in the general prosperity of the community. Few men have been in a position to so largely shape the growth of a city along progressive lines, and certainly few have done more for Port Arthur than this splendid citizen who came here when this city, then a straggling village, was gaining the foothold that was to result a quarter of a century later in one of the most flourishing seaport towns of the coast.

Rome Hatch Woodworth was a native of the State of Iowa, his birthplace having been the little City of Algona, and the date, the sixteenth of January, 1870. His father, George R. Woodworth, a native of New York State, pioneered to Iowa in the early days, and was a merchant at Algona for many years, his death occurring in that city. His mother, whose maiden name was Gertrude Hatch, was also a native of New York, and was a graduate of Hanne-man Medical College at Chicago, and a practicing physician for many years before her death. As a boy Rome Hatch Woodworth attended the public schools of Algona, later going to college at Grennel, Iowa, where he studied banking, and further prepared for his serious business career through taking a general commercial course. He then went to Chicago, where he began as salesman on the road for the A. W. Stevens Machine Company, the youngest representative of that company. But his ambition was to advance to a real place in the business world, and he was constantly looking for a place that would offer a future that would satisfy this ambition. At this time he began to read about Port Arthur, and going to Kansas City talked this city and its future over with the agent of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, at that time laying its tracks to Port Arthur, and as the result of that talk made the decision to come here.

Shortly after his arrival at Port Arthur, in 1896, Mr. Woodworth became manager of the Townsite Company, and for one year directed the operations of that company which took so important a part in the planning of the young city. He was impressed with the future real estate offered, and went in this business, investing both his own and his clients' money in Port Arthur real estate. A little later he became vice president of the First National Bank, and also head of the Port Arthur Light and Water Company, later selling the water department to the city, and the electric department to the East Texas Electric Company. After the disposal of his public service interests, in 1913, he became president of the First National Bank of Port Arthur, holding that office at the time of his death, although, due to ill health he had for several years delegated all

minor executive duties to subordinates, intervening only when matters of particular importance demanded his expert judgment and years of experience to settle.

Mr. Woodworth was married in Iowa, the ninth of November, 1898, to Miss Mary Woodworth, daughter of Rome N. Woodworth, a native of New York State, who later removed to Iowa, where he was in the real estate business. He later removed to Chicago where he resided until his death at Beaumont, in 1899, while on his way to Mexico on a visit. Mrs. Woodworth's mother, Mrs. Phoebe Thompson Woodworth, a native of New York State, has recently sold her Chicago home and come to Port Arthur to make her home with her daughter. Throughout her husband's career Mrs. Woodworth was his constant inspiration, and was an ideal home maker and mother. Two children were born to them, George R. Woodworth, who at the age of fourteen, while yet a school boy, began in his father's bank, and at the time of his death, July 2nd, 1925, was a director and a member of the Loan Committee of the First National Bank, and Phoebe, at home. The Woodworth home, the first fine home to be built at Port Arthur, and one of the most picturesque homes in Southeast Texas, was built in 1907. This beautiful white mansion, overlooking the channel, which runs at the edge of the spacious lawn, is situated on a beautiful tract of sixteen acres, and is at the corner of Lake Shore Drive and Woodworth Boulevard.

Mr. Woodworth died at his home the twenty-third of March, 1923, after several years of declining health. He had been for many years particularly interested in the young men of Port Arthur, and in helping them as they started along the road to success, and in his passing they lost one of their best friends. His name, enshrined in the hearts of the people, and on the pages of the history of the city, will live as long as Port Arthur stands, and will be accorded highest honors as one of the founders and builders of this city.



GEORGE REINICKER WOODWORTH. During his short career as a banker, George Reinicker Woodworth was conceded to have a very promising future. By strict attention to his duties, love of his work and industry, he had forged rapidly ahead and his promotion to the position of vice president of the First National Bank of Port Arthur would have come the first of the year following the time that he was called by death.

George Reinicker Woodworth was born in Port Arthur July 25th, 1901, the son of Rome Hatch and Mary Woodworth. He attended the public and high schools of Port Arthur, and the Port Arthur Business College, from which he was graduated. In his school work he showed unusual intellectual attainments, and he was always found at the head of his classes. During his school days in spare time he worked in the First National Bank where he developed a great liking for this line of work. He was sensitive about being the son of the president of the bank and so would not ask any favors, did his work like other employees, taking his vacation the same as others. This spirit made him very popular with his fellow employees at the bank and he grew rapidly to be known as one of the finest young men of his city. He was an outdoor type of young man, and was very fond of clean sports. Especially was he fond of hunting, fishing and lawn



R. W. Handworth



Geo R. Woodward



tennis. He was kind to animals, and would not permit inhumane treatment to them. He was kindly of disposition, looking on the bright side of everything, seeing the good qualities in all with whom he came in contact, preferring never to speak ill of anyone. By merit, and not because his family were heavily interested in the bank, he became a director of same, and a member of the loan committee. The employees of the bank informed Mrs. Woodworth that they would be glad to work under her son, and would as gladly do this as they did under his late father. So it was about determined that George Reinicker Woodworth was to have become a vice president in January, 1926. It was not to be, however, because he was suddenly taken sick with typhoid fever, and died July 2nd, 1925, at the age of twenty-three years.

Mr. Woodworth was married to Miss Dorothy Watkey, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of T. L. Watkey, one of the officers of the Gulf Refining Company of Port Arthur. A son, George Rome, was born to this union, July 5th, 1925, three days after the death of the father. Mrs. Woodworth the widow, is a graduate of the high school, and the Port Arthur Business College and is active in Methodist Church work, and resides on Woodworth Boulevard. Mr. Woodworth was a member of the Port Arthur Country Club, the Port Arthur Tarpon Club, various hunting clubs, the Y. M. B. L., and Chamber of Commerce.

In the passing of George Reinicker Woodworth, Port Arthur lost one of its most beloved young bankers and citizens. A young man who had fine business talents, and all the other finer qualities that go to make a great and good man. His keen consideration of the rights of all those with whom he came in contact, endeared him to the community at large, and to his mother he was the most dutiful of sons. His name will ever be remembered among those younger men whom the Supreme Being has seen fit to call prematurely.



HENRY WAPLES LINGO. Few names are of greater significance in the Lone Star State than that of Henry Waples Lingo, the latter part of his life a resident of Houston, and a leader in the lumber business in Texas, as well as taking an active part in civic development, and in the commercial and industrial life of the state. The Lingo family, of which he was a member, has been for years associated with the highest development of the lumber industry, and there are few sections of the Lone Star State where the name is not known and does not call to mind great lumber interests, and the building of homes. Mr. Lingo, as have other members of his illustrious family, found his greatest joy in helping his fellowman to home ownership, and his association with the city of Houston was throughout the years of his life here, a real factor in civic advancement.

Henry Waples Lingo was born at Chillicothe, Missouri, the ninth of July, 1870, the son of Levi Lingo, a native of that state, and Timorah Towner, also a native of Missouri. His father, now deceased, moved to Texas in the nineties, and his mother, over eighty years old, now resides in Fort Worth. His grandfather, Wm. Towner, was a judge on the Supreme Court of Missouri. After graduating from the high school at Denison, Mr. Lingo went to Texas A. & M. College, and after graduating there returned to Denison and began in the lumber business. He later

sold his interest in this business and went in the insurance business, wherein he made a real success, and was for a number of years a leader in insurance and brokerage circles of Denison. He then went in the brokerage business, and after several years successful operation of a large brokerage business disposed of this and moved to Fort Worth, where he ran a lumber business, later opening up yards at Garrison and other oil towns. In 1921 he moved to Houston and began in the lumber business in this city, establishing the Lingo Lumber Company. He was the sole owner of this business and the active manager, until his death. The business grew by leaps and bounds under his capable management, and was prosperous from the start. The Lingo Lumber Company expanded until there were over 100 lumber yards in towns throughout Texas, besides a number in Oklahoma. Mr. Lingo was one of the first lumbermen to see the advantage of rendering a home building service to his patrons, and made it the policy of his firm to offer an attractive proposition to prospective home owners, enabling many salaried men to own a home, and thus become more substantial citizens of their community. For many years he worked to advance the standards of the lumber business and make the lumberman more than a mere seller of lumber, but an integral part of community life, and a real merchant, with an interest in building. To him, and others of his high ideals, we owe the passing of the old-time lumber yard, with its unsightly sheds, and the coming of the modern lumber business, with the many advantages it has to offer the community.

Mr. Lingo was married at Memphis, Tennessee, the first of January, 1903, to Miss Florence Dunlavy, a native of Richmond, Texas, and a young lady of many accomplishments. She was the daughter of Matthew Dunlavy, of Richmond, Texas, and a prominent cattleman of his day, and Clara Dyer Dunlavy, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Lingo is known and admired at Houston for her true Christian character, her real interest in the welfare of others, and her generous and delightful hospitality. She was an inspiration to her husband throughout his career, and a real companion and home-maker. Mr. and Mrs. Lingo had one child, Janet Fairfax, wife of Paul E. Brown, traffic manager of the Houston Packing Company, to whom she was married the twentieth of August, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are among the most popular young couples of the younger social set at Houston, and Mrs. Brown is an accomplished young woman, equally at home in the drawing room or in the home. Mrs. Lingo makes her home in the beautiful Lingo residence, at 4630 Bell Avenue, which Mr. Lingo completed and moved into the fifteenth day of May, 1922, less than a year before his death, the sixteenth of March, 1923.

Mr. Lingo was one of the most public-spirited men of his day, always ready to assist in any forward movement, feeling it not only his duty, but his privilege, to aid in the development of his city. His business ideals were high and progressive, and few men contributed more constructively to the advancement of the lumber business. Associated with his name was an integrity that was an asset to his community, and his memory is honored as one of the real builders of Texas.



HENRY J. LUTCHER. Out of the spirit of the pioneer of yesterday, men of loyal devotion, energy and progressiveness, has emerged the Lone Star State of today with its immense activities. To these builders of yesterday, who laid foundations, is due much of the success of the present and future eras. In the list of capable pioneers of the state, no name stands out with greater prominence and none is more worthy of honorable mention, not simply as one of the makers of Texas, but as a leading spirit of the Southwest, than is the name of Henry J. Lutchter. He was known and esteemed by three generations as lumber king, financier and Christian philanthropist.

Henry J. Lutchter was born at the Block House, Center County, Pennsylvania, November 4th, 1836, son of Lewis and Barbara Lutchter, natives of Germany, who came to America and Center County in 1826, where the wife died in 1883, followed by the death of her husband nine days later. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Lutchter engaged in business for himself, both as a farmer and in managing a meat shop in his native town. Being successful in his first venture he was ambitious for larger fields, and in his twenty-seventh year entered a partnership with John Waltman in the lumber business, under the firm name of Lutchter and Waltman. This partnership continued for two years, at which time Mr. G. Bedell Moore purchased Mr. Waltman's interest, becoming a partner in the rapidly expanding business. Mr. Lutchter retained a keen interest in the cattle business, and during the early part of his venture in lumber he purchased and had delivered at Williamsport a large number of cattle which were disposed of by the local meat houses, the transaction proving very successful, adding nearly \$60,000 to the increasing fortune of the future lumber king.

In January, 1877, Mr. Lutchter came to Texas in search of timber land. Accompanied by his partner they journeyed along the Nueces River, and then along the west side of the Sabine to Burr's Ferry, when they crossed and came down the east bank to Orange, having located the finest belt of long leaf pine timber they had ever seen. Seeing the wonderful opportunity, the firm purchased a vast acreage of these lands, and in 1877 located at Orange one of the largest saw mills in the country. This venture met with success and other mills were built in Texas and Louisiana in later years. Other industrial plants in Orange are the outgrowth of this beginning and are owned and operated by Mr. Lutchter's family or former associates.

In the construction and operation of these vast industries no expense was spared to secure every new idea suggested that could in any way better conditions or add to the producing capacity of the mills. So thoroughly were these ideas worked out that mill owners of various parts of the country have for years patterned after these properties. Up to the time of Mr. Lutchter's coming to Orange, cypress had been the main product of the mills in this section and pine had not taken its place. He had a conviction that there was a great future in Southern pine, and he backed his judgment with great investments of money, securing the necessary amount of credit that was needed. Fighting his way through many obstacles that always confront the pioneer, he built up a business with enormous assets, which made rich men of those who had the

good fortune to be associated with him.

Mr. Lutchter was a widely traveled man, a deep student, a logical reasoner and an interesting conversationalist. He possessed a fine library, of which he made frequent use, despite his many cares and responsibilities. Here he found the best thoughts of the world's greatest scholars and thinkers, from which he partook not only to expand his views, but that he might confer the results of his reading and research upon those with whom he came in contact. He left a large fortune, an unsullied name and a wide reputation for probity of character which will stand for all time as an illustration of what can be accomplished by pluck, energy and perseverance.

On January 23rd, 1858, Mr. Lutchter was united in marriage to Miss Frances Ann Robinson, daughter of David Robinson of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to this union, Miriam, wife of W. H. Stark, and Carrie Luana, who married the late Dr. E. W. Brown.

W. H. Stark today is the president of the Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company, with which he has been identified for many years. He has contributed much to the carrying on of this business as well as most all of the leading financial and industrial concerns in Orange. An interesting incident of his life is that as a boy, employed as a sawyer in the lumber mill of R. B. Russell, he sawed lumber and timber that built the first Lutchter and Moore Lumber mill in Orange. Although of a retiring and modest disposition, Mr. Stark is today considered one of the leading men of Texas and of the South. There is probably no business man in the state who is more highly respected, honored and beloved than he is. His office is ever open, not only to capitalists and men of big affairs, but to working men, and to those less fortunate in material things. Of the union of W. H. Stark and Miss Mariam M. Lutchter were born two children, Frances Ann, who died in infancy at the age of twenty months, and H. J. Lutchter Stark. The latter, although a young man, has rapidly forged to the forefront in business, civic and educational affairs in Texas, serving at this time as a regent of the University of Texas.

Mrs. H. J. Lutchter, who survived her husband twelve years, devoted much of her life to the welfare of humanity, and for her Christian deeds was honored and respected by the citizenship of Texas. Her thoughts were ever for the welfare of the less fortunate in this life. As a memorial to her husband she built the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, one of the finest edifices of its kind in the United States. Being close to the large industrial plants of her husband, she came to realize the number of unavoidable accidents that come to the men who labor, and after mature thought she established the Frances Ann Lutchter Hospital in Orange at a cost of \$500,000. Provision was made whereby no remuneration should ever be received by the owner, but any compensation received should go to the upkeep fund, and it was Mrs. Lutchter's expressed desire that the doors should always be open to the sick and suffering. At the time of the dedication of the hospital the following was said of her, which sums up the life of one of Texas' noblest women: "Her loving, womanly character, deeply spiritual, is a study in the responsibility of great wealth. Her life is beautiful because it is simple and honest. It is the simplicity that makes



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H. J. Litcher



it touching. It is said, the right use of money is to accomplish what you wish with it, then Frances Ann Lutcher can give a good account of her stewardship, for 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me.'"

Mrs. W. H. Stark inherited the fine Christian qualities of her father and mother, and devotes much of her time to carrying out their policies and wishes in social and civic affairs. She is a kindly type of woman, beloved by all of the citizenship of her community.

In the passing of H. J. Lutcher in October, 1912, one more of Texas' hardy pioneers returned to his Maker. His loss was not only felt in the city of his adoption, but throughout the state. His mourners were not only scores of leading lumbermen and prominent business men, but his former employees and associates of a lifetime. At the funeral there were more than eight hundred of his working men, both white and black. Every business house in the city was closed for two hours during the funeral. His influence was always for good, and it continues on to the present day, his policies being carried out by those of his family and associates, who had learned his methods, and who had become imbued by his Christian spirit. The memory of his well lived life will ever fill a bright page in the history of Texas.



JUDGE JAMES LOCKHART AUTRY, an honored resident of Houston for many years, and one of the ablest lawyers of the Lone Star State, dignified this profession by four decades of practice and service, earning a noteworthy prominence in corporation practice and a high place in the Bar of Houston.

Judge Autry was a man of distinguished bearing and of irreproachable character. He was active in educational and religious work, exemplifying the highest type of Christian citizenship, helping his fellowman and giving freely to all worthy causes.

He was always kind and considerate of the younger members of the Bar, one of his last acts of philanthropy being a contribution of \$15,000.00 for the Harris County Law Library, with the request that it should always be open to the free use of struggling young lawyers.

Judge Autry was born at Holly Springs, Mississippi, the fourth of November, 1859, son of Colonel James Lockhart Autry, who was a native of Jackson, Tennessee. Colonel Lockhart Autry was a lieutenant colonel of the 27th Mississippi Regiment C. S. A., and was killed at the Battle of Stones River, December 31st, 1862. His mother, Mrs. Jeanie Autry, nee Valliant, was a native of Alabama, later living in Mississippi, and, still later, coming to Texas with her son, the subject of this sketch. Judge Autry's grandfather, Micajah Autry, was born in Simpson County, North Carolina, about 1794, and came to Texas in 1835, from Jackson, Tennessee. Going to New Orleans, he joined a band of volunteers for service in the Texas Revolution against Mexico, later joining Colonel Travis' command at Nacogdoches, thence marching through to San Antonio on the Old Spanish Trail. He fought and died at the Siege of the Alamo, the sixth of March, 1836. This sturdy pioneer was a lawyer and had expected to practice in Texas.

After finishing his education in the schools of

Mississippi, Judge Autry came to Texas in November, 1876, to take charge of the ranch, situated in Navarro County, that had been given his grandfather, Micajah Autry, for distinguished service during the brief period he spent in Texas fighting for the freedom of the State from Mexico.

Judge Autry took over the management of this ranch, and in the meantime began the study of law under Judge Sam Frost, of Corsicana, one of the leading lawyers of his day. He was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-one years, and forming a partnership with Judge R. C. Beale, began the practice of his profession at Corsicana. Retiring from this partnership he served two terms as County Judge of Navarro County. Later he was associated with Judge W. J. McKie, until 1904, at which time he moved to Beaumont as General Attorney for The Texas Company. In 1907 he removed to Houston with his family, continuing as General Attorney for The Texas Company until November, 1913. The following year, with others, he organized the Farmers Petroleum Company, of which corporation he was vice president and general attorney. He also participated in the organization of Fidelity Trust Company of Houston and became its president and general counsel. Judge Autry also participated in the organization of American Republics Corporation and its subsidiaries in 1916, and served as its general counsel until his death. His masterly handling of vast corporation problems and legal ability won him not only prominence but great wealth. For twenty years he was a close friend, business associate and legal counsel of J. S. Cullinan. His career as a citizen, business man and lawyer, which was terminated by his death September 29th, 1920, was one of the most brilliant in the history of Texas. A devout Episcopalian, he served for years as a vestryman in this church.

Judge Autry was married at Corsicana, Texas, the twenty-fourth of June, 1896, to Miss Allie Kinsloe, a native of DeKalb, Illinois. Her father, H. E. Kinsloe, was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Texas when Mrs. Autry was a small girl, locating at Corsicana, where he at once took his place among the prominent business men, and was engaged in the merchandising business until his death, the twenty-seventh of October, 1917. Mrs. Autry's mother was before her marriage Miss Katie A. Spangenburg, a native of Brooklyn, New York.

Judge and Mrs. Autry made their home at 5 Courtlandt Place. They had two children, a son, James Lockhart Autry, III, and Allie May. James Lockhart Autry, III, was graduated from the Houston High School, later attending Rice Institute, from which he graduated with honors. He was a brilliant young man, attaining rapid success in the business world, and at the time of his death, on the thirty-first of August, 1922, was vice-president of the American Petroleum Company. The daughter, Miss Allie May, a graduate of Houston High School, is now a student at Rice Institute.

Mrs. Autry gave the Autry House as a memorial to Judge Autry, to the Episcopal Church for the benefit of the faculty and students of the Rice Institute. She also established the Autry Memorial School and Hospital, under the direction of the City of Houston, as a memorial to her son, James Lockhart Autry, III.



WILLIAM H. STARK, whose name stands out as a captain of industry whose sturdy adherence to ideals of growth and development have resulted in an era of prosperity and civic expansion at Orange, has been vitally concerned with the advancement of this section for half a century, and not only Orange, but the surrounding territory has felt the force of his influence. Mr. Stark has organized and successfully operated enterprises of such wide scope that there are few industrial or commercial ventures that have not come under his influence, or in the success of which he has not been a determining factor. As a business executive Mr. Stark is unusually versatile and discriminating, and he is not only thoroughly familiar with the commercial situation in Southeast Texas, but is a keen student of economic conditions throughout the world and has a wealth of information and constructive ideas regarding the administration of those enterprises which have made Orange a prosperous municipality and one of the leading cities of the coast. With a natural aptitude for directing large endeavors and a courage to face heavy responsibility, Mr. Stark has been a leader not only in commercial activities, but in civic affairs, and it would be hard to estimate the part he has taken in the development of Orange.

Mr. Stark holds the office of president in half a score of the more important industries and commercial enterprises at Orange, these being the Lutch-Moore Lumber Company, the First National Bank of Orange, the Gray Oil Company, the Sabine Hotel Company, the Yellow Pine Paper Mill Company, the Orange Box Manufacturing Company, the Vinton Petroleum Company, the Orange Grocery Company, the Orange Rice Milling Company, the Stark-Hillard Warehouse Company, the Lutch-Moore Cypress Lumber Company and the Dibert-Stark-Brown Cypress Company. In addition to holding the presidency in the above mentioned companies, Mr. Stark is vice president of the Texas Creosoting Company, and is also one of the largest property owners at Orange, having built and retained the ownership of many of the finest business buildings that make up the business center at Orange, and also owning much residence property here. Mr. Stark has heavy farming and ranching interests in this section.

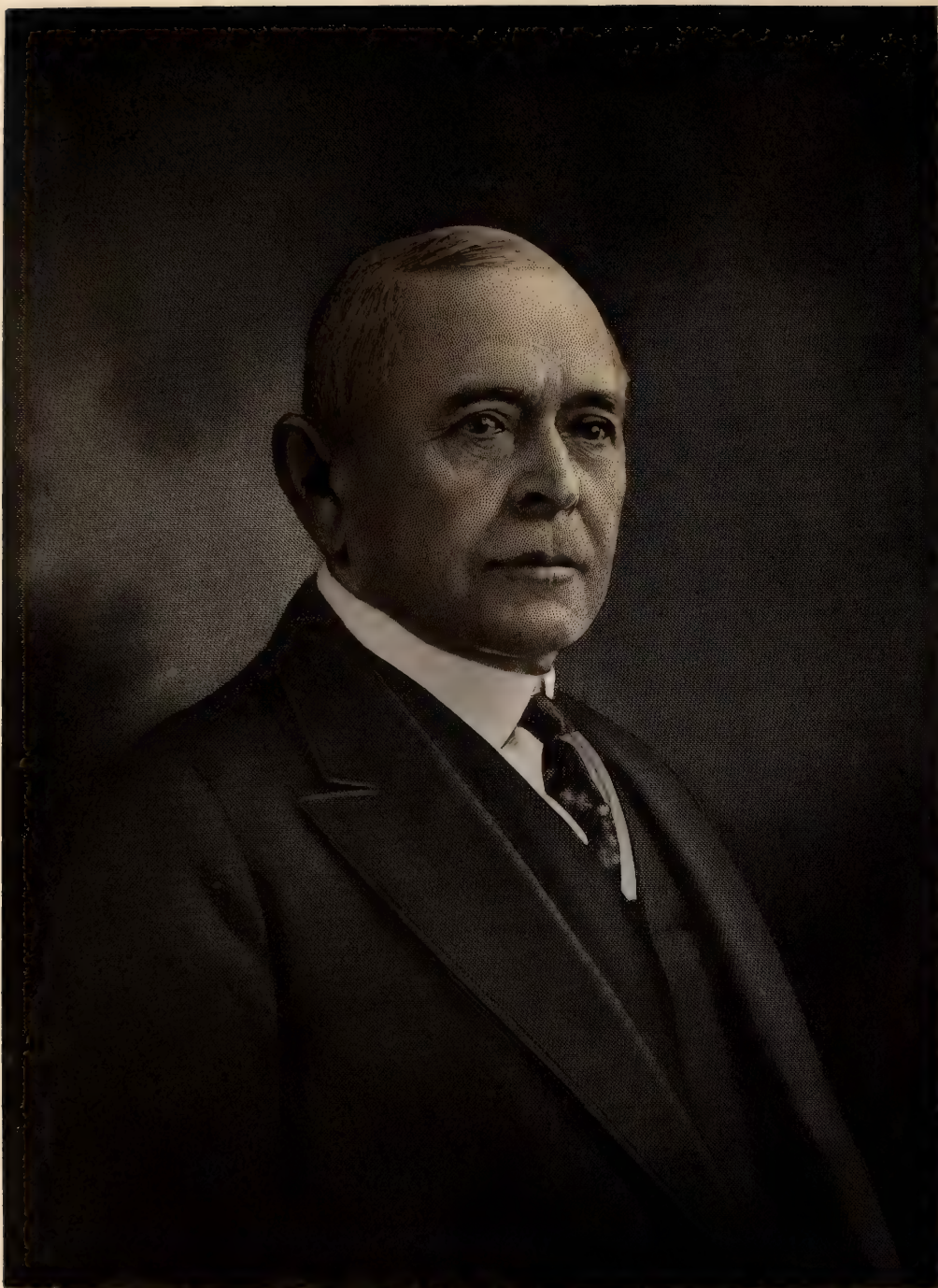
William H. Stark was born in San Augustine County, Texas, the nineteenth of March, 1851. His father, John T. Stark, a native of Missouri, came to Texas in 1836, a pioneer of the pioneers, and located in San Augustine, later removing to Burkville, Newton County, where he was living when the Civil War began. He fought through the war on the side of the Confederacy, and at the close returned to Burkville, later going to a farm, located between Newton and Jasper, Texas. Here he read law, and during his latter years came to Orange, building up a successful practice here. William H. Stark's mother was Miss Martha Ann Skidmore before her marriage to John T. Stark. Her parents, natives of Indiana, came to Texas in 1836, and were among the most honored pioneer families of the state. From his parents William H. Stark received a splendid heritage and the traditions of the sturdy pioneers who left comfortable homes to come to Texas, then an unbroken land of possibilities, and make a new home. As a lad of ten, at the outbreak

of the Civil War, he took his father's place when the latter enlisted with the first of the volunteers, and operated the farm at Burkville. Later, when John T. Stark returned to Burkville at the close of the war, he went with his parents to the farm near Newton and remained there until he was almost twenty-one, when, anxious to seek his fortune he started to Orange, having been engaged to lead a horse here for which he was paid one dollar and a half. He arrived at Orange without a dollar in his pocket, but that did not greatly concern him, for he immediately found work with R. B. Russell and Sons, in the lumber mill they were operating here, his first job being that of throwing the bark out of the mill. Later he was made a sawyer, and it was during this time that he personally sawed the lumber that built the first mill of Lutch and Moore in 1877. After three years with the saw mill he saved enough money to buy a small livery stable, which he developed until it was one of the largest livery business activities here. As success came to Mr. Stark in his livery stable venture he looked around for other opportunities, and became representative for a Houston grain firm, namely Robert Hall, selling grain for them in this territory, and building up a large trade. Then followed a period of years when as one industry was placed on a paying foundation another would be started, until Mr. Stark is not only one of the richest men in Texas, and one of the best known, but a business man whose opinions of the economic problems of today are highly valued and eagerly sought.

Mr. Stark was married at Orange, Texas, the twenty-second of December, 1881, to Miss Miriam M. Lutch, the daughter of the late Henry J. Lutch, founder of the Lutch-Moore Lumber Company, and one of the most prominent lumber men and capitalists of his day in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Stark had two children, Frances Ann, who died as a child of twenty months, and H. J. Lutch Stark, one of the leading figures in the business, civic and educational world in Texas, and who is vice president, or secretary-treasurer of the various companies of which his father is an officer. H. J. Lutch Stark is also a regent of the University of Texas and one of the most active Rotarians in the state. William H. Stark has one of the finest homes at Orange, where he and Mrs. Stark, both of whom are among the most admired and respected citizens of Orange, have made their home for many years. While Mr. Stark is a Rotarian and a member of the Golf Club, he is essentially a home man, and aside from his business interests, and his public spirited interest in the civic welfare of Orange, he has given but little time to other outside interests.



J. LUTCH STARK. Of the younger generation of men of Texas today, H. J. L. Stark is probably one of the best known. This is true because his activities, of a worth while and constructive nature, are of interest to citizens of every locality in the State. By nature a leader, by breeding, education and training a gentleman, by inspiration a vital force for all that is good in education, government and business, he has within the past few years made his influence felt and recognition has come to him for services rendered his native State. As chairman of the board of regents of the University of Texas, his name has especially come into prominence and to



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W. H. Stanz



H. J. L. Stark



this office he has devoted much of his time. As one of the leaders among Rotarians he has contributed much to fraternity and improved business methods in commercial circles. Although a large part of his time is devoted to the above matters, yet he is also a business executive with interests of a diverse and extensive nature.

Mr. Stark's business interests include the following, in which he is an officer or director, or both: Lutchter-Moore Lumber Company, First National Bank of Orange, Gray Oil Company, Sabine Hotel Company, Yellow Pine Paper Mill Company, Vinton Petroleum Company, Orange Grocery Company, Orange Rice Mill Company, Stark-Hillard Warehouse Company, Lutchter and Moore Cypress Company, Dibert-Stark-Brown Cypress Company, Texas Creosoting Company, Orange Cameron Land Company, Sabine Packing Company, San Jacinto Life Insurance Company, Capitol City Oil Company, Sabine Supply Company, Josephine Advertising Company, Orange Furniture Company, and others. He achieved unusual success in the upbuilding of the Orange Light and Power Company. He overhauled and modernized this small plant, probably spending less than a million dollars and which he later sold to Stone and Webster for \$2,500,000. His influence has been felt in Southeast Texas by reason of his interest in agriculture, poultry and cattle raising, fig and orange culture. The Lutchter Stark experimental farm has done much to encourage farmers and has led the way for them. A field of industry that is little known to the public at large is the trapping business, but Mr. Stark has delved into this field and on the 200,000-acre ranch owned by the Orange Cameron Land Company he conducts a fur business on business principles so that the muskrats, the principal product, shall not be exterminated. He has made successful experiments with land planted to oranges and figs and is now turning his attention to the canning business with the idea of planting the cut-over timber lands to vegetables and fruits. The Sabine Packing Company, recently organized, will serve as an outlet for the cattle of this district. He has devoted considerable time to management of the estate of his grandmother, the late Mrs. Frances Ann Lutchter, in whose will he was named the sole executor. Although his interests are diverse, still he selects trained people to assist him in his many business affairs and he usually gets results.

H. J. L. Stark is a native son of Texas, born in Orange, December 8th, 1887, the son of William H. and Miriam M. (Lutchter) Stark. William H. Stark is one of the outstanding men of Texas today, beloved by all who know him. A sketch of William H. Stark and Henry J. Lutchter, the founder of the Lutchter interests in Texas, will be found in these volumes. Mrs. William H. Stark is of the fine type of Southern womanhood and has done much good for those about her, being especially interested in the welfare of the working people and in philanthropy. Recently she gave an art collection of rare chinats, tapestries and original paintings by great masters to the University of Texas, and valued at \$500,000. In addition she gave \$150,000 in cash for the erection of a building to house the collection, which is considered one of the finest of the South. H. J. L. Stark was educated in the public and high schools and entered the University of Texas in the fall of 1906, receiving his A. B.

degree in 1910. During his college career he was popular with the student body and was active in social and athletic circles. One year he served as assistant manager of the football team and one year as manager. He has never ceased to take a live interest in athletics since that time. A director of athletics at the University of Texas said of him, "Were it not for Lutchter Stark and his generous personality, athletics at Texas could never have reached the satisfactory stage in which we now see them". "With all his money and position and in spite of all his many gifts to the university, there is still that absence of haughtiness and pride; he still retains that magnetic personality and attractiveness that makes one love the man at first meeting."

After leaving college Mr. Stark entered into a life of usefulness in business, social and civic affairs. He could have easily chosen a life of ease and uselessness, but chose to devote himself to a life of doing good. Space will not permit a detailed account of his record since that time, but it might be said that he has accomplished much not only for Southeast Texas but for the State as a whole. He has contributed to the building of good roads and to the opening of the road from Orange to Port Arthur. As vice president of the Gulf Coast Reclamation and Drainage Association he has given of his time to the good work of this organization. As a Rotarian he has helped elevate business practice. He was a charter member and the first president of the Orange Rotary Club, that was organized in 1919. His good work in this office caused him to be elected governor of the district. During his incumbency of this office he added 20 clubs to the district and the attendance increased in the district from 55.33 per cent to 75.25 per cent, and the total membership from 2274 to 3566. At the International Convention at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1921, he was elected third vice president of the International Organization of Rotary clubs. Since that time he has made speeches before the Rotary clubs in various parts of the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, France and Spain. In 1924 he ran second for the office of president of the Rotary International. It is his idea and ideal to make business in Texas, so far as within his power, a practical exemplification of Rotary principles, that service comes before self, that he profits most who serves best.

As chairman of the board of regents of the University of Texas, Mr. Stark is doing an excellent work and fights for the proper and thorough-going education at the State University. He was appointed regent by W. P. Hobby to fill the unexpired two years of the term of John Sealy. Governor Pat Neff appointed him to a six-year term and he was re-elected chairman of the board. Governor Miriam A. Ferguson appointed him to another six-year term. His path has not always been easy, for he has been placed under fire at various times by reason of his stand in education. Thus far he has usually come out victor because he has always stood for right, and no one has ever questioned that. As to principle, some have differed with him. He is a fundamentalist, and so during the past few years when religious matters have been brought to the forefront, he was made to stand by his guns, and it seems that the majority of people of

Texas are of his religious beliefs. It is said that he lives for the University of Texas and that he has made many sacrifices for it. It is his hobby, and Texas is fortunate in having such a man at the head of its great school of learning.

A field in which Mr. Stark has done good work, which is second to none, is that in which the investment probably pays the greatest in dividends. Reference is made to his boys' club in Orange. His success in this field should give inspiration to leaders in other communities to undertake similar activities. Mr. Stark organized, with the co-operation of a few interested boys, a boys' Sunday school class in the Presbyterian Church and also the boys' band of some fifty pieces. This band has been directed by experts and has come to be known throughout the State and elsewhere. It has given concerts in various cities and over the radio. It travels in especially constructed motor busses, and in 1926 Mr. Stark took the band overland to the Rotary Convention in Denver. The work counts, as is evidenced by the juvenile records of Orange. In 1924 there were seventy juvenile cases in the courts of Orange and in 1925 there were but three. Another unusual record is that the Presbyterian Sunday School at Orange is the only one of all the Presbyterian churches where boys and men generally outnumber the women and girls.

H. J. L. Stark was united in marriage with Miss Nita Hill of Austin, daughter of the late Dr. Homer Hill of that city. Mrs. Stark was educated at the University of Texas and has interested herself in social and civic affairs. For several years she has served as chairman of the National Committee of the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity that maintains a settlement school at Tennessee, which they founded in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Stark adopted twins, whom they named William H., and Homer B. Hill Stark. Mr. Stark is a member of various civic, social and religious organizations, among which are the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, chairman of the Central Stadium Committee of the University of Texas, Rotary Club, Orange Chamber of Commerce, of which he is past president; director of East Texas Chamber of Commerce and the Phi Gamma Delta, College Fraternity. Few drives for money are undertaken in his section of the State without his contribution of time and money. He has been mentioned for the office of governor and the presidency of the University of Texas. He is a democrat and a power in local and State politics, although he has never sought office for himself. H. J. L. Stark has lived an unselfish life of service for his fellowman and his friends predict a continued brilliant career for him.



JOHN L. KEITH, whose activities for almost half a century have identified him with the City of Beaumont, has taken an important part in the commercial life here, and is one of the leading hardware merchants of Texas. Mr. Keith is president of the E. L. Wilson Hardware Company, a firm dating back to 1878, when it was established by E. L. Wilson. The business was incorporated in 1891, at which time it had already become an integral part of the community, and was a recognized success. The firm is one of the oldest and largest in Texas, and does both a wholesale and retail business. The retail store, located at 321 to 339 Pearl Street, occupies a modern

store building, with 14,400 square feet of floor space, and is complete in every detail. An excellent line of merchandise is featured, the stock including everything to be found in larger hardware stores. A sporting goods department, with a large and complete stock has also proven popular. The store arrangement is attractive and special attention is given to window and stock display. The executive offices of 5,400 square feet of floor space adjoin the retail house, and is located at 235 to 251 Liberty Street, while the warehouse is located on Washington Street between Pearl and Main. The stock here, like that in the retail department, is very complete and a large volume of trade in Beaumont and in nearby cities is handled through this establishment. Ninety-one thousand three hundred square feet of floor space is used by this department, affording ample room for the efficient arrangement of stock without undue crowding and every effort is made to dispose of the stock in such manner that orders may be filled with dispatch. A branch office and warehouse was established in Houston about twelve years ago. A new building was recently completed for the company in Houston and is located on Live Oak between Walker and McKinney. The building has 22,500 square feet of space. The officers of the E. L. Wilson Hardware Company are: John L. Keith, president; E. G. Edson, vice president and general manager, and Charles L. Berly, secretary and treasurer. A force of one hundred and fifteen people are employed by the company.

Mr. Keith was born at Sabine Pass, Texas, the twenty-eighth of December, 1860, son of H. C. L. Keith, a native of Alabama, who died in 1869, and Sarah E. LaPorte Keith. Until his death the elder Mr. Keith was a farmer and land owner in Jasper County, Texas, and in 1862 went with the federal government as war tax collector at Sabine Pass and later a steamboat pilot between Beaumont, Sabine Pass and Galveston. The boat that made this run was owned by J. M. Long, father of Mrs. J. L. Keith. Mr. Keith first attended the schools of Sabine Pass, where he lived until 1872, when the family removed to Galveston, after which he attended public schools there, until 1876, when he began work in a drug store and other mercantile establishments. Two years later in 1878, he came to Beaumont, and went with the Beaumont Lumber Company, remaining with that firm until 1880, when he went with Long and Company, and also the Long Manufacturing Company. He remained with the Long interests until 1897, when he joined the firm of the E. L. Wilson Hardware Company as secretary and treasurer. A few years later he became president and general manager, which position he has since held until 1925, when Mr. Edson became general manager. Mr. Keith has made a big success of the business, building it up along conservative lines.

Mr. Keith was married at Beaumont in 1884 to Miss Ida L. Long, daughter of James M. Long, and Theresa Jackson Long. Mr. and Mrs. Keith have three children, all of whom are associated with their father. Virgil L. Keith, general sales manager, Guy H. Keith, department manager, and Dick L. Keith, in the wholesale department. The family reside at 982 Calder Street, and attend the First Baptist Church of this city. Mr. Keith is a member of the Beaumont Club, Beaumont Country Club, Rotary Club and is director of the First National Bank and



John L. Keitt

of the San Jacinto Life Insurance Company. He has always been active in Chamber of Commerce work and for many years served this organization as a director and as president. By the citizens of Beaumont, Mr. Keith is held in highest esteem, both for his work in commercial affairs, and his participation in all development movements. His career in his home city might briefly be covered by the following quotation written by his fellow citizens: "His fountain of optimism seems always to flow unceasingly, and if his efforts to make his town a better place in which to live were tabulated it would make a list reaching from Beaumont to Sabine Pass. None of us ever heard that he was too busy to serve." Mr. Keith has watched the growth of the city, from the small village of half a century ago, to its present greatness, and has done much to help in this growth. He has always been a believer in the future of Beaumont, and foresees for the city a great future.



WILLIAM L. SIMONTON has been actively identified with the commercial interests of Beaumont for more than twelve years, having come to this city on January 1, 1912. During his residence in Beaumont, Mr. Simonton has been active in most of the civic movements that have brought the city to the forefront of South Texas communities.

Mr. Simonton is the manager for Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, one of the leading insurance companies of the United States. Before coming with this company, Mr. Simonton was district manager for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and to him is given a large amount of credit for the company's growth and expansion in the Beaumont district.

A native Texan, Mr. Simonton was born at Paterson in Waller County, on November 13th, 1887. He is a son of William W. and Alice Eugenia (Wright) Simonton. His father for many years was one of the leading planters and land owners of Waller County. Mr. Simonton received his education in the public and high schools of Houston, and upon leaving school began his career with the Telephone Company, at Houston, on July 21st, 1901. He has a service record of more than two decades, and has worked in each of the three major divisions of telephone work, plant, commercial and traffic. His thorough knowledge of the different departments of telephony enabled him as district manager to maintain a high character of service to the public. After working at Houston for nearly eleven years, Mr. Simonton came to Beaumont as cashier and was promoted to the position of district manager, in 1919, which position he held up to the time of making his present connections.

On June 14th, 1911, Mr. Simonton was married at Houston to Miss Blanche Adams Joy, daughter of John C. and Fannie C. Joy of Houston. Mr. Joy was a well known builder and contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Simonton have their home at 1233 Liberty Street. Mr. Simonton has served the business interests of Beaumont faithfully and well, and as president of the Young Men's Business League, has been active in fostering many civic movements that have resulted in untold good to the city as a whole. Besides his work with the Young Men's Business League, Mr. Simonton is also a director of the Cham-

ber of Commerce. He is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge and Scottish Rite bodies, the Elks, Neches Club, and Saint Mark's Club. He is a member of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church and served as treasurer for one year and junior warden for two years. Pleasant and agreeable, alert to every interest of his company and the community it serves, he is one of the most widely known and popular men in this section of the state.



D. EDWARDS came to Sour Lake, Texas, in 1905, and since that time has been general superintendent of the Minor Oil Company, with complete charge of the drilling and production of this company in the Sour Lake field. The Minor Oil Company, of which Mr. C. H. Chambers is president, has one hundred and forty acres in the Sour Lake field, on which is located twenty-five producing wells, with a daily production of about one hundred and ten barrels of oil. An average of fifteen people are employed by this company here. The lease of the Minor Oil Company is one of the oldest in this field, with splendid power plant, and the best of storage facilities. Mr. Edwards has a comfortable home on the lease of the Minor Oil Company, where he and his family reside. He is an oil operator as well as superintendent of this company, being one of the oldest and most successful men engaged in this line of business here. He owns some acreage and has been very active in the development of this field. He is also the owner of business property in the city, and has for more than ten years owned and operated the only moving picture show house in Sour Lake. Prior to engaging in the oil business, Mr. Edwards was for fifteen years engaged in farming, ginning and operating threshing machines near Waco, Texas. He entered the oil business with the Minor Oil Company and has continued with this company throughout his career in the oil business, and is one of the most successful men in this business.

Mr. Edwards was born at Lebanon, Tennessee, on November 2nd, 1867. His father, W. H. Edwards, was for many years engaged in the lumber business in Tennessee and was well known in the business circles of that State. His education was obtained at the various schools of his native State, and after leaving school he was engaged in farming in Tennessee and continued in this line of endeavor until he came to Texas in 1886.

Mr. Edwards was married near Waco, Texas, in 1895 to Miss Lola Rock, a native of the Lone Star State and a daughter of W. S. Rock, well known farmer, merchant and hotel owner of Central Texas. They have two children—Zede Donald and Mary Annie. Mr. Edwards is a member of the I. O. O. F. and takes an active interest in this organization. Mr. Edwards is popular with the oil fraternity of South Texas, and is regarded as one of the best men associated with the Minor Oil Company. He takes a great interest in all matters having to do with the progress and advancement of his city, and is regarded as one of the most public spirited citizens of Sour Lake. He is held in high esteem by the officials of the Minor Oil Company, and is a man of sound judgment, fully competent to manage the position he holds with the company, and the responsibilities involved.



LEONARD F. BENCKENSTEIN, vice president and general manager of the Vinton Petroleum Company, is probably one of the best known, as well as one of the most popular oil men in the Gulf Coast oil fields. In 1910 with his associates, Mr. Benckenstein organized the Vinton Petroleum Company with a twenty-acre Gray Lease at Vinton, Louisiana. The capital stock was only eighteen thousand, but the company has produced over twelve million barrels of oil in the last fifteen years, and at the present time has a production of twenty-six hundred barrels per day. With his associates he recently bought the controlling interest of the Capital Oil Company that brought in a ten thousand barrel gusher at Batson in October, 1925. The other officers of the company are W. H. Stark, president; H. J. L. Stark, treasurer, and C. H. Benckenstein, secretary. Mr. Benckenstein is interested in various other commercial enterprises, and is a member of the board of directors, and vice president of the First National Bank of Orange; president of the Ged Iron Works at Ged, Louisiana, and has valuable lands in Texas and Louisiana, and valuable oil royalties both in Texas and Louisiana.

Leonard F. Benckenstein was born in Cincinnati, May 15th, 1869, son of J. and Elizabeth (Schwenk-meyer) Benckenstein. J. Benckenstein was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business in Cincinnati, and was one of the leading business men of his day. The family settled in Ohio in 1840, and became well known and good citizens in the communities where they resided. Leonard F. received his early education in the public and high schools of Cincinnati. After leaving school he became a traveling salesman for his father for eight or nine years, and then engaged in the insurance business for a like period in Cincinnati. He then moved to Detroit where he was engaged in the insurance and stock and bond business. In 1901, while on a duck hunting trip to Corpus Christi, Spindletop field came in and he immediately came to Beaumont. He began operating with Judge Matlock and other associates, and drilled six gushers in the field. By the time the play was over in Spindletop he had become an oil operator for all time, and along with other oil men followed the trend of development through Batson and Sour Lake. He was successful in Sour Lake, where he paid large dividends to his Detroit associates. With a surplus of twenty-five thousand dollars he went from Sour Lake to Evangeline, Louisiana, where he was associated with T. H. Bass and Mally Eastham. He drilled the first successful well here, which came in with twenty-one thousand barrels, and flowed over one million barrels of oil. For a time he operated under the name of Bass and Benckenstein, and later formed the Evangeline Oil Company, Sam Carnes and T. H. Bass being associated in the company with him. He then bought the Port Neches Refinery, and built a pipe line, fifty-four miles from Evangeline to below Breaux Bridge, transporting the oil by river barge so that connections were made with the Mississippi River. In 1905 Mr. Benckenstein came back to the Texas fields and later organized the Vinton Petroleum Company as heretofore set out. During the twenty-five years of his oil operations, Leonard F. Benckenstein has produced over thirty million barrels of oil, which is probably more than any one individual operator in this section of the country

is responsible for.

In 1889 Mr. Benckenstein was united in marriage with Miss Genevieve Peterson, a native of Ohio. The children of this union are: Chas. H., secretary of the Vinton Petroleum Company; Leonard J., a prominent attorney at Beaumont; Alfred G., assistant field superintendent of the Vinton Petroleum Company; Stanley P., field superintendent of the Vinton Petroleum Company and John H., law student at the University of Virginia. On October 8th, 1914, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Louise Sneed, a native of Ohio. The latter had one son by a former marriage, Carroll Sneed, who is employed as a traveling salesman by Norvell-Wilder Hardware Company of Beaumont.

Mr. and Mrs. Benckenstein have a pretty bungalow in Orange, where they have maintained headquarters since 1914. They travel a great deal, spending their summers in Rockland, Maine, at the Sam-O-Set Hotel, and the winters in Florida at the Bellevue Hotel at Belleair. Mr. Benckenstein is a member of the Beaumont, Orange and Lake Charles Country clubs, the Houston Club of Houston and is chairman of the Red Cross Committee in Orange. Throughout a long and busy career as an oil man, Leonard F. Benckenstein has always found time to make friends along the way, and in any gathering of oil men, when the early days of the industry is mentioned the name of Leonard F. Benckenstein is usually brought into the reminiscence, and always with respect and honor. He is highly regarded in his home community, where he is interested in the civic and general commercial activities and where he is regarded as one of the outstanding citizens of Southeast Texas.



H. COOMBS, Oil Operator and Financier, came to Houston in 1910 as Assistant General Freight Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, became interested in the oil business and was Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the company which brought in the discovery well in Goose Creek. Mr. Coombs was Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the West Virginia Oil Company, which drilled the first deep oil well in the Goose Creek field. This well came in on March 28, 1917, and made 9,600 barrels oil the first day. It flowed until July 4, 1917. This company had other producing wells in this field, and is still in existence. The properties of the West Virginia Oil Company were sold to the Majestic Oil Corporation in 1918. J. M. West was President of this company. Mr. Coombs was a partner in the oil firm of West, Coombs and Bennett, and operated in Pine Island, Louisiana, and drilled three producing wells in 1919; they sold this property after the wells came in.

Mr. Coombs was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 7, 1872. His father, Dr. S. W. Coombs (deceased) was also a native of Kentucky, and was a well known physician of Bowling Green. His mother was Miss Mattie Hampton, a member of a prominent Kentucky family. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Bowling Green, and later was a student of Ogden College, Bowling Green, and was a classmate of Walker D. Hines, who was also a cousin of Mr. Coombs.

Mr. Coombs started his business career in the steamboat business as Secretary and Treasurer of the Evansville and Bowling Green Packet Company,



and remained with this company until 1896, when he came to Texas as Commercial Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. In 1910 he was promoted to Assistant General Freight Agent at Houston, and remained in this position until 1920; at this time he is special representative of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Mr. Coombs has been closely connected with the commercial interests of Houston for many years and is a director in the National Bank of Commerce, Vice-President of the Yellow Cab Company, Vice President of the Bender Hotel Operating Company, Treasurer of the Daley-Moffat Hotel Company, who own the Crosby Hotel at Beaumont and the O'Neal Hotel at Palestine, and is the Manager of the West Building at Houston. The West Building, located on one of the best corners of the city, has 205 office rooms, and Mr. Coombs sees that the tenants get the best of service.

Mr. Coombs was married in Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 7th, 1895, to Miss Kate Meyler, a member of a prominent family of Bowling Green. Her father, R. J. Meyler (deceased) was President of the Spring Water Distilling Company, and connected with various other business enterprises in Bowling Green. They have two daughters, Josephine and Virginia. Mr. Coombs is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and the Chapter. He holds membership in the Houston Country Club, the Golfcrest Country Club, of which he is Secretary, the Kerrville Country Club, and the Baptist Church. Mr. Coombs has always been active in the business, social and general community life of Houston, and is optimistic as to the future of the city of his adoption.



WARWICK BELL LANDES, owner of the Cement Products Company, 1407 Crockett Street, has been a resident of Beaumont since 1916 and has been in business for himself in his present line since 1919, when he purchased the Cement Products Company and assumed the active management of its business.

The Cement Products Company is the only concern of its kind in Beaumont and does a large business in cement blocks, tile roofing and cement house construction. The company also constructs sidewalks, curbs and gutters and concrete driveways and has twenty-five employees in its various departments.

In addition to the Cement Products Company Mr. Landes owns a large tin shop for the construction of tin roofs, complete.

A native of Virginia, Mr. Landes was born at Staunton on July 19, 1892, a son of W. H. and Hester (Link) Landes. His father served as mayor of Staunton for twelve years and later represented his district in the state senate. He has been prominently identified with the legal profession for many years and is one of the best known attorneys in Staunton.

Young Landes attended the public and high schools at Staunton and later had three years at the University of Virginia. He then attended a commercial college at Poughkeepsie, New York, and in 1914 came to Texas. He became connected with the Carter Lumber Company and was employed at the mill for three years and later at the company's office in Beaumont.

In April, 1917, he volunteered as a naval aviator and received his training at Boston, Mass., and Miami and Pensacola, Florida. He received his com-

mission as ensign and was discharged in December, 1918. It was after his return to Beaumont following the armistice that Mr. Landes purchased the Cement Products Company which he has developed into a splendid, paying business.

On August 17, 1918, Mr. Landes was married at Miami, Florida, to Miss Eleanor Carter, daughter of E. A. Carter, of the Carter Lumber Company of Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Landes have one daughter, Eleanor Wallace. Their home is at 409 Joachim Street.

Mr. Landes is actively interested in civic affairs and is a member of the Beaumont Rotary Club and the Round Table Club. He is easily one of the most popular of the younger business men of Beaumont and is rapidly forging to the forefront in the business world.



ARCHIE R. WILLARD came to Beaumont around a decade ago and since that time has taken an active part in the commercial life of the city, establishing one of the largest tile and marble companies in this section. Mr. Willard is owner of the Beaumont Tile and Marble Company, the only firm in Beaumont engaged in the selling and setting of tile and marble. This business was established in the early part of 1914, shortly after Mr. Willard came to Beaumont, and has been very successful, establishing a business not only local, but handling a large volume of tile and marble setting and selling in Port Arthur and the adjoining territory. Mr. Willard has a large and complete stock, maintaining his office and warehouse at 840 Bonham Street, and does all kinds of tile and marble work, including the building of store fronts, bank interiors, the setting of tile and marble floors, and residence work.

Mr. Willard was born in Salem, Oregon, the twentieth of September, 1888, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Willard, of Salem. The elder Mr. Willard for many years has had two businesses, a grocery business and a cigar business in Salem, and is well known there. Mr. Willard was educated in the public schools of Salem, and after his graduation from high school went to Portland, Oregon, where he learned the tile and marble business under experts, and became one of the most expert workmen in that business. Later he came to Beaumont and established his present business, and although since he has established his business here four or five like businesses have been established, they have disposed of their interests, and he is the only one in the city engaging successfully in the tile and marble business.

Mr. Willard was married at Spokane, Washington, the twenty-fourth of December, 1908, to Miss Amy Dungey, daughter of Thomas Dungey, who for many years has been in the mining business in the Northwest. Mr. and Mrs. Willard reside at 912 Avenue E and have one child, Levona. Mr. Willard is a member of the Rotary Club, and is a Mason, York Rite, and a member of El Mina Temple Shrine at Galveston. He has many friends at Beaumont, who have watched the development of his business with interest. He takes a deep interest in the up-building of Beaumont, and has been active in civic work since coming to this city. Mr. Willard has established an enviable reputation in the field of marble and tile work, and is known in Beaumont and throughout this section for his expert work.



FREDERICK H. FARWELL of Orange, Texas, is one of the pioneers in the lumber industry in Texas, having been engaged in this field of activity throughout his career in the business life of the Lone Star State, which he began as a very young man. Mr. Farwell is vice president and general manager of the Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company, which is chief among the great industries of Orange. This company own and operate two mills in this city, which have a capacity of 400,000 feet of lumber per day, and one mill at Lunita, Louisiana, with a capacity of 50,000 feet each day. Great sheds and wharves have been constructed for the important export business which this company has built up, and at times as many as half a dozen trans-oceanic and coastwise steamships, schooners and barges may be loading at the company's wharves. Besides the vast amount of lumber shipped to practically every state in the Union from the Lutchter and Moore plants, there is a large trade with Central and South America, Cuba and the West Indies, and it is a known fact that the "Lutchter-Orange" trade mark has for many years been a familiar sight on the docks of Liverpool, Southampton, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp and Havre, and from Capetown to Cairo. The mills are equipped with the most modern and efficient machinery, including electrically driven planers with individual motors, and there is a monorail delivery at the lower mill direct to the municipal slip. There is a storage space of 20,000,000 feet of sawn timbers and dry kiln capacity of 300,000 feet each day. The planers have a capacity of 350,000 feet daily, and there have been loaded twenty-five carloads a day of finished lumber for interior shipments. With more than one thousand names on its payroll, and its actual cut of more than a million feet of lumber each week, even when not running to full capacity, the Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company has been for years pouring a vitalizing stream of wealth into this community, and with its large acreage of timberland in the watershed of the Sabine in Texas and Louisiana, a further long life of activity is before it. A peculiarly intimate relationship exists between the development of Orange and those who have guided the destinies of the Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company. Coming from Pennsylvania in 1877, H. J. Lutchter and G. Bedell Moore, lumber men, who thought they saw in Southern pine an opportunity for a development impossible in the well-cut timber lands of Pennsylvania, became pioneers in the pine lumber industry of the South. Up to that time, cypress had been the main product of the mills in this section, and pine had not yet taken its place. Locating at Orange and establishing a mill here, H. J. Lutchter gave full vent to his conviction that there was a great future in Southern pine, and money and credit were used to the utmost to secure holdings of pine lands. Fighting his way through every difficulty, Mr. Lutchter built up a business with enormous assets, and which has made rich men of all who had holdings in the company. Henry J. Lutchter died in 1912, after a period of thirty-five years spent in the development of Orange and the great lumber industry of the Southwest. In the history of the great Southwest there is no chapter that contains more of interest than that one which relates to the activities of this progressive and public-spirited man, whose

influence for good was felt and known throughout the time when he lived and worked for the good of Orange, and his community and state. Prior to the death of Mr. Lutchter, Mr. Moore had retired with a competence and removed to San Antonio, Texas, where he died. After the death of Mr. Lutchter, Mr. W. H. Stark, who was Mr. Lutchter's son-in-law, became president of the Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company, and his son, H. J. Lutchter Stark, is secretary and treasurer, and is a leader among the younger business men of Texas, keenly interested in business, in community affairs, church work, civic matters and everything having for its object the progress and advancement of his city and state. In keeping with the Lutchter traditions, Frederick H. Farwell, following a training in the ranks, became general manager of the company and is a forceful factor in holding the business to the highest degree of efficiency and also in furthering every public undertaking having the interest and advancement of the community at heart. Mr. Farwell is credited by the president of this company as being one of the main builders of this large organization, and in shaping its destinies. It was largely, if not wholly, through Mr. Farwell's efforts that the trade with the southern countries was established, and the Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company for many years have been the largest shippers of lumber into these countries. The general offices in Orange are housed in a modern, steam-heated and air-cooled building that is more like a banking house than a lumber office. While building up one of the largest lumber companies in the Texas-Louisiana timber region, the Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company have never overlooked an opportunity to do something for Orange. There is not an industry of any magnitude in this city that is not financed wholly or in part by this company or some of its officials. Mr. Farwell was one of the organizers of the Orange Yellow Pine Paper Mills, and through his efforts this organization has been successful. He has also assisted in the organization of many of the larger and most successful institutions in this city, where he is active and prominent in the business and social life. Mr. Farwell is vice president of the First National Bank of Orange, and is a stockholder and director in many other of the city's financial institutions. His business career began in Orange with the Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company in the position of assistant bookkeeper and soon thereafter was made bookkeeper, and still later he became assistant general manager and then manager and vice president, which position he has held since that time. For many years he has been manager of this vast lumber company, and his position has grown in magnitude each day, although with the same official title, and largely through his efforts, which are untiring, this establishment has grown to be one of the leading and most successful of its kind in the Southwest.

Mr. Farwell was born in Kansas in August, 1870. His parents were well known and highly esteemed citizens of that state. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native state but the liberal education which he secured later in life was largely through self-help, and he has taken his rightful place among the most competent and efficient business men of the country.



W. A. W. W.



Mr. Farwell was married in Kansas to Miss Fannie Barber, also a native of Kansas, and a member of a well known family of that state. They have one daughter, Constance Farwell, who is a graduate of the Orange high school and attended a select girls school of New York City, where she pursued special work. She is accomplished in many lines, especially music. Mr. and Mrs. Farwell reside on Green Avenue, and their home is one of the most beautiful and palatial in Orange or vicinity. Mr. Farwell is a member of the Rotary Club and the Orange Country Club, is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and is active in all the social and civic organizations of the city. He never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for Orange, which with ample facilities for concentration of all classes of cargo, an ideal port for the concentrating of timber, two trunk line railroads, low rail rates and many other advantages, is destined to become a great city.



E. W. ANDERSON, who for more than a decade has been active in the business world at Orange, has established one of the largest insurance agencies in the city, and is well known in insurance circles as a real producer. Mr. Anderson is the head of the firm of E. W. Anderson, insurance, which he established at Orange in 1914, two years after his arrival in the city. The business has met with a gratifying success, developing rapidly along progressive lines, and is one of the largest and best organized insurance agencies at Orange. Offices are maintained in the Stark Building, with an office force of three assistants. Mr. Anderson represents twenty-eight of the leading insurance companies of the country, handling a general insurance business. Of the companies represented, twenty-two are fire insurance companies, two are casualty, two bonding, one life, and one boiler. Mr. Anderson handles the insurance for most of the principal business concerns of Orange, including the manufacturing plants, banks and merchants.

E. W. Anderson was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, the second of March, 1859, and received his early education in the schools of that county. Later he attended college at Oxford, Georgia, taking the A.B. degree in 1880. Following this he spent four years in educational work, after which he entered the railroad business and was active in railroad work, in the traffic department, for twenty-three years. During this time he was in various cities, among them Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he spent eight years; Atlanta, Georgia, and Texarkana, Arkansas, at each of which he spent one year, and at Monroe, Louisiana, where he was with the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad as commercial agent from 1894 to 1907. In that year he became secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Monroe, holding that position until 1912, when he came to Orange, as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce here. Two years later he organized the insurance business which he now operates.

Mr. Anderson was married at Atlanta, Georgia, the sixth of December, 1883, to Miss Mary Ella Barnett, a native of Georgia, and the daughter of N. C. Barnett, for fifty years the secretary of the state of Georgia, and a very prominent man. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have one child, Barnett Anderson, who is associated in business with his father, and

who married Miss Theta Sholars, of Orange. E. W. Anderson is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter of Orange, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Country Club. He is deeply interested in all civic work, and has done much for the commercial advancement of Orange.



O. LIFFORD DOUGLASS came to Orange, Texas, in 1917 and since that time has been an active figure in the business circles of this city. Mr. Douglass is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Orange Furniture Company, Inc., which was organized in February, 1923, and is the successor to the Phoenix Furniture Company, for many years the leading establishment of its kind in this city. The Orange Furniture Company carried a full and complete line of the very finest period and over-stuffed furniture, carpets, draperies and everything of a high class nature for the complete furnishing of modern homes. They also carry a full line of Victor Talking Machines and are the leading radio dealers here handling the Radiola, Crosley and Freed-Eiseman lines. This firm has not overlooked the public who desires the moderate priced furnishings, and in addition to their fine establishment located at 506 Front Street, they are also the owners of the Gulf Furniture Company, a smaller store, where cheaper and used furniture is sold. The Orange Furniture Company occupies three floors in their building, which is thirty-four feet by one hundred and thirty feet in size, and employ eleven courteous and experienced people. Other officers of this company are, H. L. Cohenour, president, and H. J. Lucher Stark, vice president.

A native Texan, Mr. Douglass was born in Caldwell, June 11th, 1884. His father, W. L. Douglass (deceased), was brought to Texas by his parents from Tennessee as a small boy, and was reared and educated in this state, and for many years was engaged in the mercantile business at Caldwell. His education was obtained in the public schools of Caldwell, and he began work in a general mercantile store as a boy, which he continued until 1909. During this year he decided to engage in the furniture business, and became associated with a furniture establishment in his home town, where he remained for some time, and then went to Rosebud, Texas, with a furniture establishment there. He remained in Rosebud until coming to Orange to become associated with the Phoenix Furniture Company of this city as manager. He remained in this capacity until February, 1923, when the present firm was organized, and he was made secretary, treasurer and manager.

Mr. Douglass was married at Caldwell, Texas, on November 9th, 1909, to Miss Susie McDonald, a native of Texas, and a member of a well known family of Burleson County. They have two children, Carmen and Glenda Margurete. Mr. Douglass is a director of the Orange Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Rotary Club and the Knights of Pythias. Since locating in Orange, Mr. Douglass has identified himself with the business and social life of the city, and is popular in all circles. The success of the business of which he is the manager, speaks eloquently for his ability, and the number of friends which he has drawn to himself indicates his popularity in the community which is his home by choice and adoption.



J. O. SIMS, directing head of one of the largest financial institutions at Orange, is prominently identified with commercial and industrial enterprises, and is firmly established as a business man whose influence makes itself felt in every walk of life. Mr. Sims is active vice president of the First National Bank of Orange, which was established in 1889, by the late Henry J. Lutchter, who was president of the institution until his death, when he was succeeded by W. H. Stark, his son-in-law, who is now president of the bank. At the time of its organization the bank was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, which has since been increased to one hundred thousand dollars, while the total assets of the bank are more than five and one half million dollars. The First National Bank has made a splendid record, enjoying at all times the highest confidence of the public, and is one of the strong and capably directed financial institutions of Orange. The bank occupies a modern banking home at the corner of Fifth and Front Streets, and has a force of nineteen employees. The officers are: W. H. Stark, president; J. O. Sims, active vice president; H. J. L. Stark, L. F. Benkenstein and F. H. Farwell, vice presidents; E. E. McFarland, cashier, and L. Wall, W. A. Sims and A. M. Wilson, assistant cashiers. The directorate is composed of W. H. Stark, president of the bank and one of the most prominent men of Orange; J. O. Sims, who has been the active head of the bank since 1906; H. J. L. Stark, vice president, and prominent in state affairs; F. H. Farwell, vice president of the bank, and also of the Lutchter-Moore Lumber Company; E. E. McFarland, cashier of the bank for about three decades; L. F. Benkenstein, oil man and capitalist of Orange, and R. M. Hill and D. A. Pruter.

J. O. Sims was born at Orange, Texas, the fifth of February, 1874, the son of J. O. Sims, a native of the Lone Star State, and Jennie (Ochiltree) Sims. He was educated in the public schools of Orange, and after leaving school began with the First National Bank of Orange, as collection clerk, on the fifth of January, 1891. Mr. Sims has been continually with the bank since that time, holding various positions up until 1906, when he was made cashier and active head of the bank, later becoming vice president, in 1920, and continuing as directing head of the institution. Mr. Sims is also interested in various enterprises, and is treasurer of the Orange Box Manufacturing Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Orange Northwestern Railroad Company and director of the Orange Rice Mill Company.

Mr. Sims was married at Orange the twenty-second of April, 1900, to Miss Alberta Spooner, a native of New York State who came to Texas as a child, and was reared in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Sims continue to reside at Orange, living at 809 Front Street, and have four children: Ruth L., a graduate of the University of Texas, with the A.B. degree; James Leigh, a graduate, class of 1924, of the Virginia Military Institute; Josephine, a graduate of the Orange high school, and Bertie, a student in the Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mr. Sims is president of the Orange Rotary Club and a member of the Orange Country Club. Fraternally he is a Mason, Blue Lodge at Orange, and past master of the lodge, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and member of Ara-

bia Temple Shrine. He is a man of sound ability, with a genius for financial affairs, and is looked upon as one of the leading bankers of Orange and of the state. He takes a deep interest in civic progress and all welfare measures, and is one of those business men who have made the present development of Orange possible.



OGBOURNE D. BUTLER, for a number of years past a resident of Orange, has been a factor in industrial circles through his connection with one of the larger manufacturing concerns here, and has also taken a constructive interest in public affairs. Mr. Butler is manager of the Orange Box Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, one of the important industrial enterprises of the city, and one that has contributed to the general prosperity of Orange. The Orange Box Manufacturing Company was established in a small way in 1901, and later, in 1910, reorganized and taken over by the present management, with W. H. Stark as president; L. Miller, vice president; H. J. L. Stark, secretary, and J. O. Sims, treasurer. Since that time the business has grown rapidly, the mill now covering more than three thousand square feet of ground, and the entire plant occupying a three-acre industrial site. The plant manufactures boxes, crates and fruit packages, the larger part of the plant output being citrus crates, and the principal part of all products manufactured being for export trade, going to the West Indies, Porto Rico, Cuba and South America. The company does business direct with the growers, supplying annually more than a million pineapple, orange and lemon crates. Mr. Butler has been with the company since 1917, at which time he came here to audit the books, later, in 1918, being made manager, the position he now holds.

Mr. Butler was born in Smith County, Texas, in 1887, and was educated in the schools of that county. Later he entered Toby's Business College at Waco, to equip himself for his business career, and after leaving college went to Tyler, accepting a position with a firm there which he held for more than a year. He then went to Farwell, Louisiana, with the Lutchter-Moore Lumber Company, also a Stark interest, and was bookkeeper there for three years. He then came to Orange and went in the retail grocery business, operating a grocery store for several years, and following this with a short time at Oakdale, Louisiana, as accountant, returning to Orange to go with his present company.

Mr. Butler was married at Troup, Texas, the sixth of June, 1912, to Miss Vivian Jarvis, a native of Fort Worth, and the daughter of D. P. Jarvis, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Tarrant County. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have four children, Francis Gray, William Jarvis, Ogbourne D., and Jarvis Orr, and reside at Orange. Mr. Butler is a member of the board of Orange Boy Scouts, taking a great deal of interest in his work among the boys at Orange, and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and fraternally is a Woodman of the World. He is active in all civic work, and is the type of business leader who makes for the progress of a city, contributing materially to the advancement of Orange along civic and industrial lines.



R. C. Quinn



Index

	Page		Page		Page
A		B			
Abbott, Ellis P.	1610	Babin, Augustine	1705	Beveridge, J. L.	1816
Abell, A. C.	350	Bailey, C. E.	1934	Bevier, Geo. M.	391
Abell, J. Miles	1550	Bailey, Henry Cruger	1513	Bidwell, Richard Osborn	1477
Abercrombie, J. S.	594	Bailey, Jas. Ruskin	221	Binford, Thos. A.	1361
Abrahams, Manly C.	1840	Baird, Holcomb W.	1791	Binnings, Earl S.	1803
Adam, Geo. A.	581	Baker, J. W.	705	Binyon, W. J.	369
Adams, John R.	1796	Baker, Raymond F.	466	Birdwell, John David	1709
Adams, J. S.	1892	Baker, Roy	2091	Bishop, Jno. Edwards	1497
Adams, John T.	1309	Baker, W. Browne	949	Black, Albert H.	630
Adamson, L. A.	1302	Baldwin, B. A.	278	Black, Harry A.	950
Agen, Jas. Herman	913	Bales, Lawson E.	1914	Black, Harry G.	950
Ainslie, Earl G.	1367	Ball, David	1364	Black, Lee J.	1049
Alessandro, Victor	2171	Ball, Munger T.	1735	Black, Roy	1609
Alexander, Alfred	538	Ball, Tom H.	2000	Blackadar, Capt. F. S.	979
Alexander, Dr. Hugh E.	1417	Bangard, John L.	1742	Blaffer, R. L.	326
Alexander, J. C.	2165	Banker, Harry F.	1736	Blair, J. M. Dr.	1415
Alford, John T.	1682	Barber, Robt. S.	1669	Blake, J. H.	1557
Allen, Judge Augustus C.	914	Barkley, E. C.	506	Blake, Thos. W.	245
Allen, Geo. W.	1637	Barkley, K. C.	1292	Blakely, Bassett	225
Allen, R. S.	1125	Barkley, Mrs. K. C.	1292	Blakesley, Wm. N.	2092
Allen, S. E.	748	Barnell, Lorita	1269	Blanchard, Thos. B.	1319
Allen, W. Henry	1920	Barnett, J. O.	1974	Bledsoe, Murff F., Dr.	1392
Allin, Benj. C.	282	Barngrover, G. W.	1686	Bleich, M. Nathan	975
Allison, Edwin M.	1558	Barnes, L. J.	1066	Blieden, Ike	1518
Alsworth, Willett	493	Barr, H. A. Dr.	1392	Bliss, Geo. N.	1748
Altamus, Edgar David	1869	Barr, Richard E. Dr.	1400	Boettcher, F. A.	269
Alvey, James Perrie	1158	Barrier, N. M.	1757	Boettcher, J. O.	1987
Amerman, Judge A. E.	478	Barrow, Sol Elton	882	Bogar, M. H.	1456
Amundsen, Gus A. Jr.	1833	Barrow, Mrs. Sol Elton	885	Boice, A. D.	1566
Anderson, A. E.	1138	Barry, Capt. Tom	1538	Bollfrass, Chas.	489
Anderson, Allie L.	557	Bartell, Herbert	1297	Bond, Edw. J.	1569
Anderson, Archie R.	1482	Bartine, Oliver F.	1545	Bond, Robt. Alex.	876
Anderson, D. C.	486	Bashara, J. F.	461	Bonner, John S.	558
Anderson, Edwin Alex.	906	Bass, J. M.	1991	Booth, F. I.	1661
Anderson, Edw. W.	1029	Bassett, Winston	1881	Booth, John Thos.	1697
Anderson, Frank S.	1364	Bates, C. F.	2031	Boothe, Ross	1987
Anderson, Guy Sanford	1721	Bates, Jas. Love	731	Booz, Clarence E.	1689
Anderson, Hamilton R.	1864	Battelstein, Philip	297	Borchers, J. H.	1053
Anderson, James	466	Batterson, Clarence K.	2096	Borsodi, Victor H.	557
Anderson, Jas. Sylvester	815	Bauguss, M. C.	561	Bost, Dr. James R.	1391
Anderson, R. M.	1464	Bayley, Wm. M.	2142	Bostick, M. H.	590
Anderson, Sterling D.	2154	Baylor, Joe N.	2111	Botts, T. H.	934
Anderson, Thos. James	1846	Beaman, C. R.	1728	Boudreaux, A. E.	434
Andres, Chas. S.	477	Beaman, Daniel F.	505	Bourk, A. E.	613
Andrews, Frank	233	Beard, E. C.	2091	Bourland, Jim	2145
Andrews, Luther Gambrell	2112	Beard, Norman H.	565	Bowers, Geo. D.	1658
Andronis, Dr. N.	1433	Beard, Stanley	1315	Bowden, M. C.	1829
Ansley, Wm. O. Jr.	585	Beaty, Hunter	1726	Bowles, W. V.	458
Appelbaum, Louis	1486	Beavens, Christopher C.	800	Boyd, James L.	1763
Appling, J. L.	1772	Becker, Edward	2141	Boyd, Sam	1841
Archer, Wm. R.	585	Becker, Frank J.	341	Boyd, Worthy	1827
Armbruster, Anthony	1209	Beek, James H.	589	Boykin, Burwell, Jr.	1764
Armstrong, Abbott E.	337	Beers, Wm. F.	1800	Boykin, L. J.	442
Armstrong, Wm. J.	1330	Belk, Claude E.	1561	Boyle, Jno. M.	1194
Arnold, Ed.	2129	Belk, Craig	318	Boyles, Edward S.	1316
Arnold, Geo. Frederick	400	Bell, A. C.	1509	Boyles, Dr. James Monroe	926
Arnold, Gus. I.	661	Bell, Chas. C., Jr.	514	Boyles, Joe Stuart	1653
Arnold, W. F.	775	Bell, Gov. Peter Hansboro	203	Boysen, August, Jr.	281
Aronson, Joe	1727	Benckenstein, L. F.	1022	Boysen, August H. Sr.	1486
Arterbury, Roy L.	1320	Beneke, Walter C. A.	1073	Boyt, Arthur H.	1677
Arto, Frederick C.	1444	Bennett, Chas. E.	453	Bozeman, John Fleming	1913
Ashford, J. G.	2000	Bennett, H. R.	1860	Braden, H.	1977
Atchison, Deloss	2092	Bennett, Mills	334	Bradley, Miss Carrie V.	1274
Austin, D. T.	486	Benson, S. F.	2004	Bradley, Frank	2176
Autrey, Dr. Alfred Ransom	1395	Berge, Paul	2173	Bradley, Dr. Raymond L.	1419
Autry, Judge James Lockhart	1011	Berger, Anthony A.	2100	Bradlow, Theodore	2107
Aves, Chas. M. Dr.	1379	Bergstrom, H. O.	1851	Brady, Colonel Jno. Thos.	740
Aves, Dr. F. W.	1375	Bering, Frank Conrad	321	Branard, Geo. A. Sr.	1542
Azar, Dr. James A.	1454	Berry, Hugh B.	657	Branch, W.	987
		Bertner, E. W., Dr.	1374	Bransford, Jas. G.	350
		Bertron, S. R., Jr.	269	Breaker, Frank J.	1313
		Best, Richard Wm.	1522	Breaux, Fred R.	221
				Breeden, Walter K.	1985
				Breeding, R. E.	697

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page
Breihan, E. A.	554	Butler, Preston P.	1049	Childress, Wm. Albert	250
Brenner, Dr. Milton L.	1443	Byrne, M.	1945	Childs, W. L.	946
Bretschneider, Wm.	2167	Byrnes, Frank W.	1685	Chipman, Lloyd L.	1001
Breyer, Albert	870			Choat, A. Morgan	465
Bringhurst, Geo. Ruthven	784			Christensen, Jno. N.	964
Brinkmann, Henry E.	1752			Christian, B. H.	350
Brinkmann, Louis H.	1753			Christian, Jas. Russell	791
Brison, Wm. R.	1610			Christian, W. G.	577
Britton, W. R.	345			Christie, Geo. R.	1166
Brockman, Jas. Buchanan	1521			Christie, Theo.	1841
Bromberg, Sol	945			Christy, R. H.	545
Brooking, H. C.	2153			Clancy, E. E.	529
Brooks, Judge R. E.	274			Clark, Alex	1217
Brooks, R. E., Jr.	453			Clark, Allen B., Jr.	2076
Broussard, Joseph E.	983			Clark, Gov. Edward	204
Broussard, Mrs. Laura F.	1277			Clark, Horace	1282
Broussard, Rhule	991			Clarke, Cyrus K.	717
Broussard, W. S.	265			Clayton, Henry Lawrence	1914
Brown, B. Frank	1126			Clemens, Major Frank C.	281
Brown, Cecil	2143			Cleveland, Geo. W., Jr.	1565
Brown, Clyde V.	341			Clinton, J. O.	1840
Brown, Geo. Pride	752			Coan, A. L.	670
Brown, Dr. H. H., Sr.	1424			Cobb, Dr. C. A.	1426
Brown, J. J.	1873			Cobb, Dr. G. A.	1448
Brown, S. A.	277			Cochran, Jerome B.	1497
Browne, Chas. L.	2031			Cochran, Jno. S.	574
Browne, Edmond	1905			Cochran, Sam P.	634
Browne, Guy E.	610			Cochran, W. S.	294
Browne, Jno. Thomas	2120			Cockrell, Abbott	266
Browne, Thos. W.	617			Cockrell, Ernest	557
Bruce, Ernest L.	1722			Coffey, Edw. R.	1222
Brunlin, Anthony E.	1775			Cohen, Ben	1799
Brumby, Dr. W. M.	1393			Cohen, Robert I.	658
Brunner, Anton	673			Cohn, H. J.	881
Bryan, D. F.	606			Cohn, Louie	577
Bryan, Jesse Averitt	812			Coke, Gov. Richard	204
Bryan, Dr. John Lewis	732			Colby, Wm. H.	725
Bryan, Lewis R.	1298			Cole, Robt. L.	1362
Buchtler, Walter	1630			Coleman, R. Buckner	775
Buckley, Wm. E.	437			Coles, Albert	784
Buckner, E. H.	378			Coles, Elijah	446
Buckner, Rawle	561			Colgin, E. B.	1330
Buford, Frank L.	1598			Collier, Geo. W., Dr.	662
Bujac, Mrs. Emma J.	1282			Collier, Hardee W.	489
Bukowski, B. C.	1254			Collin, Sydney C.	1751
Bulkley, W. P.	694			Collins, Geo. H.	2020
Bunch, M. R.	1265			Collins, J. A.	454
Bunge, E. Alexander	1121			Collins, J. B.	2024
Bunmeyer, Dr. Bernard	823			Collins, Theopolus Jas.	905
Buoy, Wm. C.	1506			Colquitt, Gov. Oscar Branch	205
Burchfield, R. O.	621			Colquitt, Rawlins M.	217
Burchfield, W. G.	601			Colvin, J. W.	654
Burdette, Marvin V.	1630			Combest, Ross	1662
Burge, Robt. A.	796			Cone, Dr. Robt. Earl	1448
Burgheim, Jacob	921			Conklin, W. T.	941
Burk, James S.	685			Conley, John Matthew	1122
Burkhart, Jno. E., Jr.	377			Conley, Julia Anne	1261
Burkhead, Frank M.	265			Connell, W. E.	638
Burnet, Gov. David G.	203			Connor, W. O.	637
Burnett, Silas Gary	1693			Cook, Chas.	1942
Burns, Jno. W., Dr.	1380			Cook, Geo. D.	1994
Burr, J. H.	549			Cook, Jesse J.	1752
Burr, Harry A.	1126			Cook, W. Lawrence	1335
Burruss, J. D.	2023			Cooke, Alan Theodore	2160
Burt, Joseph H.	449			Cooke, Dr. E. F.	1431
Burton, Fred M.	1800			Cooke, Dr. Willard R.	1409
Burttschell, Henry	1938			Cooley, Denton W.	1170
Bush, Dr. L. H.	1402			Coombs, E. H.	1022
Busch, Edward Stocking	2143			Cooper, Clarence B.	1237
Busch, Robt.	1929			Cooper, Paul E.	1856
Bute, Jas. H. Dr.	1650			Corbett, E. B.	377
Butera, G.	2165			Corbett, Horton	2173
Butler, C. D.	341			Corley, Robt.	1065
Butler, Henry G.	2126			Costello, Mrs. Belle M.	1259
Butler, M. B.	1933			Cottingham, Wesley P.	2019
Butler, Dr. J. D.	593			Cotton, Almon	888
Butler, Ogbourne D.	1030			Cotton, Mrs. Almon	891

INDEX

	Page
Cox, Barrell	1852
Cox, Dr. R. L.	1385
Cox, Mrs. R. L.	1290
Coyle, Benj. (Bud) ..	2135
Coyle, Dr. Wm. P.	1420
Craig, Geo. M.	1736
Craig, Geo. T.	407
Craig, Louis Wiles ..	925
Craig, R. D.	1257
Crain, E. L.	354
Crawford, C. M.	1541
Crawford, Harry S.	1201
Crawford, Henry C.	1771
Crawford, Reed F.	2020
Crawford, T. H.	1996
Crawford, Walter H.	517
Crawford, W. J.	1082
Creveston, Dr. C. D.	1435
Crook, Wm. McKissack ..	1102
Crosby, Sam'l H.	1795
Crosswell, H. Markley ..	1189
Crothers, W. H.	1848
Crotty, Capt. Chas.	329
Crotty, John Thos.	338
Crow, A. L.	2127
Crow, Emmet Polk.	1253
Crumpler, Dr. Walter E.	1443
Crutchfield, Dr. E. D.	1416
Culberson, Gov. Charles A.	205
Cullinan, J. S.	226
Culmore, Mrs. Lillian.	1286
Culver, Geo. B.	1975
Cummings, Chas. Redmond ..	864
Cummings, Mrs. C. R.	864
Cummins, Robt. J.	554
Cuny, E. S.	1598
Curtis, Dr. M. E.	1420
Curtis, W. S.	561
Cushing, Col. E. B.	876
Cushing, Mrs. E. B.	876

D

Daffan, Miss Katie	1259
Daley, James E.	1182
Daly, Walter J.	622
Dameron, Dr. James H.	1423
Daniel, Louise C.	1549
Daniels, V. B.	1681
Dannenbaum, Henry J.	1309
Dannenbaum, Jos. J.	2051
Darton, H. L.	330
Daugherty, J. S.	744
Davidson, Jno. Joseph.	1910
Davidson, Lynch.	250
Davis, Doug. R.	2139
Davis, Gov. Edmund J.	204
Davis, F. G.	354
Davis, J. E.	851
Davis, J. H. P.	1882
Davis, Jno. G., Jr.	1465
Davis, O. R.	1937
Davis, Pat L.	1213
Davis, Sydney W.	1891
Davis, T. W.	1882
Davis, Wm. B.	2124
Davison, Dr. Bruce H.	1425
Davison, F. B.	1866
Davison, Mrs. F. B.	1866
Dawson, J. Moody.	1546
Dealey, Geo. B.	634
Dealy, Jacob V.	2056
Dean, H. R.	470
Deas, L. M.	1892
DeBlieux, Emile Jas.	771
Decker, F. P.	1706
Decker, Harry R.	2004

Dedman, W. W.	705
Deering, Jno. A.	570
Deffebach, Harry.	582
DeGeorge, Gasper M.	1633
DeGeorge, Bernard J.	1469
Dehnert, Jno. W.	1190
Del Barto, P. C.	1358
Delcuze, L. E.	1629
Delisle, Adrien.	2039
Dellanera, Guglielmo.	1822
Denman, Dr. P. R.	1450
Denman, W. H.	445
Denney, James R.	1743
Dennis, Edw. Lockwood.	752
Dennis, Robt. R.	277
deSavoye, Louis.	1249
Desel, Chas. L.	237
DeTar, Dr. W. T., Jr.	1381
Detering, H. E.	2076
Detwiler, Jas. G.	1621
Deutser, Julius.	1760
Devoti, Dr. J. J.	1453
DeWalt, Dr. D. C.	1439
Dew, Dr. Hugh S.	506
Dexter, Wm. Wentworth.	1896
Dickens, Edgar N.	1728
Dickens, Dr. Jno. L.	1289
Dickerman, Ralph Weldon.	1996
Dickson, Henry H.	736
Dickson, Dr. T. Aubrey.	1375
Diehl, Antone.	2175
Dies, Martin, Jr.	625
Dillingham, Col. Charles.	1900
Dillingham, E. K.	653
Dillon, H. L.	1677
Dionne, F. E.	1238
Dionne, Jack C.	1177
Dismukes, Chas. M.	1771
Dittman, Leon.	1273
Dixon, Elbert S.	253
Dixon, S. F.	486
Dixon, Thos. Kenney.	381
Dobbins, C. L.	1625
Dodd, Thos G.	1856
Dodson, H. L.	1465
Doering, Chas. Wm.	845
Dollinger, John, Jr.	1106
Donaldson, Milton L.	1614
Donoghue, Thos. J.	314
Donovan, Jas. G.	1661
Doole, Dr. Thos. Paul.	1425
Dooley, Claude O.	694
Dooley, Fred M.	605
Dore, Jas. H.	457
Dorman, C. H.	477
Doty, P. B.	1034
Douglas, J. N.	1070
Douglas, Y. E.	485
Douglass, Clifford.	1029
Douglass, J. S.	1974
Dowdy, Wilkes A.	1253
Dowlen, Prince A.	1114
Downman, E. Cliett.	1650
Dozier, Richard.	682
Drake, Morris Stuart.	1585
Drescher, Clifford E.	1291
Drexel, Capt. Wm. R.	1897
Dreyling, Gus.	1897
Dreyling, Theodore.	2075
Drouet, Chas. S.	1206
Drunagel, Fred H.	1751
Duane, W. F.	2152
Duckett, John W.	1617
Duclos, O. M.	1999
Dudley, Jesse G.	1502
Duff, Judge Frederick J.	1145
Duke, Vivian Mortimer.	1606

Duller, David Mark.	333
Duncan, H. M.	1173
Dunn, James L.	1118
Dunnam, Dr. T. E.	1428
Dupree, Edmund M.	589
Duvernoy, Gustave.	1490
Dyer, Jno. D.	550
Dyess, A. D.	1298
Dycus, Judge Andrew W.	1754

E

Earthman, Jas. B.	1206
East, L. B.	626
Easter, Kent H.	2168
Eastham, Edw. E.	1706
Eastman, Edgar Frank.	2182
Eckhardt, W. R., Jr.	485
Eckholm, David G.	2149
Edmonds, J. R.	1693
Edson, Edw. G.	1662
Edwards, C. D.	1021
Edwards, Harry L.	702
Edwards, J. Shastie.	1665
Ehlen, M. C.	601
Ehrenwerth, S. B.	2130
Ehrhardt, C. D.	509
Eiband, Henry A.	972
Eicher, Wm. A.	1839
Eidelbach, Mark.	2087
Eikel, Chas.	1189
Eisemann, Jno. Edwin.	553
Elbert, Louis C.	1804
Elder, Will T.	1001
Elkins, Judge J. A.	213
Elliot, Card G.	1202
Elrod, L. C.	2027
Embry, Jno. A.	490
Ennis, Walter S.	913
Eppes, Ned A.	378
Epstein, Maurice.	2129
Erlewine, Clarence D.	614
Erwin, Chas. D.	714
Esperson, Niels P.	392
Estill, Dr. H. F.	1178
Evans, H. C.	1860
Evans, J. E.	1581
Ewing, O. F.	238
Ewing, Presley K.	1302
Eyres, Ernest J.	804

F

Fahle, Paul.	755
Fahrenthold, Chas.	1924
Falk, Henry.	2044
Fall, Mrs. Henry B.	1260
Farish, Robt. D.	522
Farish, Stephen P.	310
Farish, W. S.	310
Farish, Wm. Stamp.	1900
Farmer, John.	2072
Farnsworth, Capt. W. L.	1859
Farr, J. B.	1641
Farrar, R. M.	254
Farwell, Frederick H.	1026
Fatjo, Tom J.	2067
Fears, Dr. Thaddeus Alvin.	1411
Federal Land Bank.	2122
Feigelson, Sol.	2150
Feind, V. A.	1988
Felder, Jesse Judson.	2108
Felder, S. S.	2113
Fellows, C. W.	2068
Fenzl, R. A.	2040
Ferguson, Chas. Bruce.	633
Ferguson, Dr. Edw. C.	1450

INDEX

	Page
Ferguson, Harry	2179
Ferguson, Gov. James E.	205
Ferris, Royal A.	641
Fertitta, Sam	1767
Feulner, W. W.	1732
Fields, Howard G.	502
Finger, Joseph	1293
Finkelstein, M. B.	461
Finkenburg, Fred B.	621
Finlay, Lloyd C.	2171
Finley, J. L.	1657
Finn, Alfred C.	357
Fischer, Henry C.	1517
Fisher, Arthur F.	653
Fisher, Harry H.	2160
Fisher, J. E.	585
Fisher, Judge Lewis	1341
Fisher, Dr. W. C., Jr.	1426
Fisher, Dr. W. C., Sr.	1393
Fittger, Arthur J.	1218
Fitzgerald, Jas.	2019
Flack, T. K.	1570
Flanagan, Christie S.	1796
Flanagan, C. M.	1796
Fleming, Sam'l P.	1842
Fletcher, E. A.	992
Fletcher, Capt. Wm. A.	988
Flickwir, Dr. Arthur H.	1385
Flick, R. F.	1984
Flint, Oswald S.	412
Florence, Dr. John H.	1412
Fly, F. M.	1970
Flynn, W. B.	1050
Foley, James A.	598
Foley, Pat C.	820
Foley, Wm. L.	816
Fondren, Arthur L.	1586
Fondren, W. W.	538
Ford, A. C.	434
Ford, Henry Harrison	666
Ford, Ward	1222
Foreman, A. D.	2117
Foster, Marcellus Elliott	266
Foster, Geo. W.	602
Foster, Gen. J. C.	1226
Foster, Sam Weston	1069
Foster, Thos. Lewis	1364
Fourcade, Felix	1473
Fouts, R. A.	229
Fowle, Harry	706
Fox, Fred	2048
Fox, Henry S., Jr.	869
Fox, Henry S., Sr.	1908
Fraley, F. W.	697
Frankel, Jacob	1513
Fraser, Wilson	1549
Frederickson, J. H.	1550
Freed, Ike L.	1169
Freedman, Isaac	2166
Freeman, Harry W.	1363
Freeman, Paul	1589
Freund, Alex	1641
Fried, John L.	2140
Friedlander, I.	1463
Fritz, V. S.	1989
Frobese, H. R.	1924
Frobese, Dr. J. R.	1388
Frobese, Wm. Jr.	1981
Frobese, Wm., Sr.	1979
Frost, J. M.	357
Fry, Levi	1817
Fulbright, Dr. Carl White	1149
Fulbright, R. Clarence	1341
Fuller, F. O.	2099
Fulton, A. C.	2015
Funchess, H. Bascom	1763
Fuqua, W. Y.	1585

G

Gaido, San Jacinto	1851
Gaillard, John	714
Galloway, Hugh H.	681
Galveston Dry Goods Co.	945
Gambill, Robt. D.	305
Gantt, Dr. M. A.	1424
Gardien, W. L., Jr.	1927
Gardiner, Frank	1718
Gardner, Chas. E.	1541
Garner, Thos. H.	1690
Garrett, John E.	2129
Garrison, Jno. T.	1329
Garrott, Jno. C.	763
Garrott, Jno. Fletcher	768
Garth, Dr. J. W.	1368
Gartner, Fred W.	2032
Garwood, Calvin B.	1323
Garwood, Judge H. M.	246
Gary, J. B.	1961
Gasow, Paul W.	1062
Gaylor, Wm. C.	2024
Geiselman, Michael Pierce	921
Gemmer, Wilmer H.	1621
Gengler, Peter M.	1809
Gennusa, Chas. B.	1444
Gentry, Cyrus S.	1354
Gerlach, Chas. Frederick	767
Gerner, Chas. J.	521
Gibson, Dr. Joel A.	1410
Gieseke, Fred August	828
Giezendanner, Anne S.	1270
Gifford, Geo. Chester	1493
Gilbert, H. W.	1106
Gill, Chas. W.	1150
Gillen, Joseph P.	1614
Gillespie, J. W.	2145
Gilliam, Dr. Hiram R.	1436
Gilliland, Wm. H.	1748
Gilmore, Knox W.	1353
Giraud, Jas. Arthur	900
Giraud, Richard Angelo	1137
Giraud, R. T.	864
Giraud, Stuart A.	498
Girten, Chas. E.	2028
Glass, F. D., Jr.	1991
Glass, Geo. L.	824
Gleave, James	1803
Gliot, E. T.	2181
Glover, J. M.	1562
Glover, Louis A.	1265
Gober, Dr. J. M.	1454
Godwin, Herbert	650
Goforth, E. G.	381
Goggan, John	1138
Gohlman, S. L.	373
Goldberg, Abraham	995
Goldstein, Dr. Louis	1440
Gooch, A. L.	2039
Goodman, Adrian B.	1242
Goodman, Henry Brown	2128
Goodson, Tom C.	2116
Gordon, Morris	2151
Gordon, Sol E.	1702
Gorman, James F.	1529
Gosdin, W. E.	606
Gossett, M. H.	2122
Goudchaux, Julius J.	1371
Goudge, Capt. Edwin	1835
Gould, W. M.	2165
Governors of Texas	202
Graf, H. D.	333
Graham, Chas. F.	1130
Graham, Jno. W.	1162
Graham, Mrs. Jno. W.	1278
Graham, Malcolm	415

Page

Graham, Malcolm J.	1666
Graham, Will F.	1069
Grammier, Joseph E.	1118
Granberry, Prentiss M.	1637
Granbury, C. B.	562
Grant, D. L.	1855
Grant, Dr. Elmore E.	1505
Grant, J. H.	1982
Grauer, A.	799
Gray, Flavillus N.	894
Green, Dr. Chas. C.	1382
Green, D. J.	493
Green, Edward H., Jr.	1037
Green, Joe M.	621
Greenberg, Dr. Philip B.	1387
Greenblatt, Ed. A.	1291
Greenwood, Dr. James	1402
Greer, Dr. Alvis E.	1381
Greer, Judge D. Edw.	1307
Greeves, O. G.	1085
Gregory, Eugene A.	613
Griesesbeck, B. A.	681
Griesenbeck, B. A.	1198
Griffin, Geo. C.	1521
Griffin, Shirl M.	609
Griffin, T. G.	1930
Griffin, Dr. Wm. B.	1541
Griffing, W. A.	1993
Griffing, W. C.	1113
Griffith, Byron F.	780
Griffith, Dr. P. S.	1582
Grigg, Arthur	546
Grossmann, Julius	1161
Grunder, Chas. L.	1941
Grunder, Victor J.	1945
Gudger, H. V.	1726
Gulf Refining Co.	1784
Guseman, Frank J.	357
Gustafson, Charles	2132
Guthrie, Thos. H.	1919
Gutierrez, Patricio	2171

H

Haberlein, R. H.	2024
Hablizel, John	1229
Hackebell, A. E.	1682
Haddock, Frank	1823
Haden, C. R.	1577
Haden, Capt. Wm. D.	960
Hafner, Rudolph H.	1301
Hager, Dilworth Scott	1597
Hahl, C. W.	629
Hail, Ed. F.	469
Hail Egbert O.	906
Hailey, John H.	2048
Haizlip, Dr. J. H.	1418
Hall, Clifford G.	1795
Hall, Don	286
Hall, Duncan M.	1110
Hall, W. W.	2084
Haller, Louis F.	1901
Halliday, Herbert J.	1070
Hamaker, Rex G.	1626
Hamblen, Alfred Robert	900
Hamblen, Mrs. Alfred Robert	903
Hamblen, Judge E. P.	917
Hamblen, Otis K.	2131
Hamblett, Jas. G.	783
Hamburger, L. Albert	669
Hamilton, Gov. Andrew Jackson	204
Hamilton, Dr. Gavin	1373
Hamilton, G. R.	2148
Hamilton, Hugh	888
Hamilton, Thos. B.	1557
Hamm, Edmund F.	1670

INDEX

	Page
Hamman, Geo.	2125
Hammersmith, Wm. P.	674
Hammond, Clarence A.	2175
Hammond, M. Frank.	1605
Hammons, P. E.	1097
Hampil, Silas Oliver.	1772
Hancock, Wm. T.	1877
Hanicker, John.	1574
Hanna, Dr. L. C.	1417
Hanna, Richard Hall.	1526
Hanneman, Leonard W.	1745
Hanson, Harry, Sr.	1815
Hanson, P. E.	1834
Harbeck, Otto F.	1923
Hardcastle, Philip.	254
Hardin, Benj. R.	617
Hardin, Jack N.	2184
Harding, Robt. Ellison.	638
Hargrove, Dr. R. M.	1396
Harris, Dr. Dennis P.	1420
Harris, E. D.	677
Harris, Fred.	358
Harris, Geo. L.	2088
Harris, John W.	1537
Harris, Louis L.	1447
Harris, Page.	257
Harris, R. O.	241
Harris, T. J.	1105
Harris, T. T.	1101
Hart, Austin.	2149
Hart, Jno. W.	1033
Hartel, Fred.	1812
Harvey, Merrill.	2177
Harvin, Jno. A.	1242
Hastings, Wm.	1863
Hatcher, John E.	1117
Hautier, J. A.	1622
Hautier, Mrs. J. G.	1622
Haviland, J. E.	1810
Hawkins, C. C.	992
Hawkins, D. E.	637
Hawkins, Wallace.	1320
Hayes, C. P.	1569
Haynes, Thos. M.	1470
Hecker, Dr. Frank.	609
Hedges, Harry H.	245
Heidelberg, Frank.	674
Heitmann, F. W.	836
Heitmann, Mrs. F. W.	839
Helberg, David Christian.	1525
Hellberg, A.	2043
Heller, Wm. L.	717
Henderson, Gov. J. Pinckney.	203
Henderson, Robt. W.	301
Henniger, W. F.	1594
Henrich, Adolph G.	2147
Henry, Chas. Edgar.	2110
Hepworth, L. R.	763
Herder, George, Jr.	1990
Herder, George, Sr.	1957
Herod, A. Bernard.	1301
Herring, James H.	1965
Hervey, Clarence O.	1823
Hess, Chas. M.	1820
Hesse, E. C.	1942
Hewitt, Robert G.	510
Hey, Russell A.	1249
Heyck, Theo. F.	776
Heyer, Geo. Wm.	1474
Heyman, W. H.	681
Heyne, Fred J.	1170
Hicks, Dr. J. O.	1410
Hightower, Lewis B.	233
Higgs, Wm. S.	1093
Hill, Geo. Alfred.	1233
Hill, Geo. A. Jr.	1323
Hill, Ike L.	678

	Page
Hill, Dr. Jas. A.	1376
Hill, Jno. H.	1646
Hill, R. Jerome.	1546
Himstedt, Albert J.	1557
Hindman, Sam'l J.	602
Hines, J. B.	2123
Hobby, Wm. P.	361
Hobby, Gov. Wm. P.	205
Hodges, Dr. O. S.	1435
Hoecker, Dr. W. L.	1442
Hoffman, F. L.	1456
Hogan, Jas. M.	597
Hogg, Dr. Frank Baylor.	1906
Hogg, Miss Ima.	1258
Hogg, Gov. James Stephen.	205
Hogue, Wm. H.	1292
Holcomb, F. O.	1928
Holcombe, Homer L.	678
Holcombe, Oscar F.	306
Holland, Dr. B. P.	1426
Holland, R. H.	1999
Holland, Wm. E.	1705
Holland, W. M.	2121
Holmes, A. M.	984
Holmes, Harry.	1358
Holt, Harry H.	2159
Holton, Frank Louis.	1197
Hook, Henry C.	1214
Hooks, Chas. G.	1646
Hooks, Geo. Washington.	1697
Hooker, Wm. T.	1742
Hooper, Jeff E.	454
Hoover, John E.	257
Hopkins, J. M.	1818
Hopkins, Dr. Joseph V.	1442
Hopkins, John W.	1834
Horlock, R. A.	2119
Horlock, R. W.	665
Horn, J. Hardy.	501
Horne, Alvin A.	1845
Horton, Chas. K.	474
Horton, J. H.	605
Horton, W. E., Jr.	2011
House, Jas. H. B.	669
Houser, R. E.	2153
Houston Armature Works.	1246
Houston Construction Co.	529
Houston Press.	241
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	269
Houston, Gov. Sam.	203
Houx, Sam'l Bailey.	282
Howald, Geo. H.	1613
Howard, Dr. A. P.	1382
Howard, Geo. Francis.	302
Howell, T. E.	812
Hoyt, N. C.	234
Hubbard, Jno. C.	1970
Hubbard, Gov. Richard B.	204
Hubbell, Lester Thompson.	788
Huddleston, Dr. W. E.	1416
Hudgins, Alexander G.	1966
Hudgins, J. D.	1954
Hudgins, Joel.	1928
Hudson, E. A.	346
Hudson, Joseph A.	457
Huebner, Franz.	1946
Huebner, Jno. A.	353
Huff, W. C.	2120
Huffman, Ollie S.	2151
Huffmaster, Hu T.	1281
Hughes, Bert.	2137
Hughes, Howard R., Jr.	309
Hughes, Howard R.	404
Hughes, Joe D.	598
Hughes, Dave D.	1340
Hulen, Gen. Jno. A.	274

	Page
Hume, Francis Chas., Jr.	772
Humphrey, T. E.	1340
Humphrey, Wm. F.	2147
Hunken, J. C.	1887
Hunt, F. C.	702
Hunt, W. C.	685
Hunt, Wilmer Sperry.	1304
Hunter, Thos. H. Jr.	1728
Hurley, Chas. W.	2052
Hurley, Frank H.	1301
Hurlock, Chas. H.	309
Hussion, Edward J.	257
Huston, Sidney H.	1799
Hutcheson, Capt. J. C.	420
Hutcheson, Palmer.	420
Hutchinson, Fredk. McA.	462
Hutchison, John Wilkins.	1074
Hutton, J. H.	2012
Hyde, Geo.	590

I

Ideson, Miss Julia B.	1259
Ilfrey, Edward.	1686
Ikard, Floyd.	1185
Imhoff, Frank J.	1776
Ingold, Jas. W.	2016
Inman, Joseph H.	441
Inman, Philip H.	1787
Ireland, Gov. John.	205
Ivey, E. H.	1824
Ivey, Milton P.	2121

J

Jackson, Benj. D.	1670
Jackson, Dr. Jacob M.	1409
Jackson, O. W.	1577
Jacobs, Anton.	1125
Jakovich, K. D.	2127
Jakowicz, Justen F.	1109
James, J. W.	582
James, Meredith H.	573
Jameson, W. H.	2056
Janes, Brandon.	2183
Janke, Constantine.	2072
Japhet, Curtis B.	682
Japhet, I.	1510
Japhet, W. E.	618
Jarett, R. S.	1190
Jarratt, John M.	1745
Jarrell, L. O.	1460
Jeanes, Jno. W.	1573
Jenkins, Robt. E. Lee.	1493
Jennings, Fred.	391
Jinkins, Dr. Julius L.	1448
Jinkins, Dr. Wiley J.	1404
John, Judge Robt. A.	1304
Johnson, Alfred M.	1634
Johnson, Judge Bennett B.	1081
Johnson, F. C.	1846
Johnson, Gaylord.	1447
Johnson, Dr. Herman W.	1399
Johnson, Dr. J. C.	1888
Johnson, R. D.	1210
Johnson, Thos. Alfred.	1905
Johnson, W. A.	959
Johnston, Benj. H.	1217
Johnston, C. H.	610
Johnston, Edward M.	2180
Johnston, Rienzi M.	918
Johnston, Dr. Robt. A.	1399
Joiner, Terrell D.	1626
Jones, Gov. Anson.	203
Jones, Frank C.	1303
Jones, F. H.	2079

INDEX

	Page
Jones, Colonel James Warren	739
Jones, J. Edgar	1693
Jones, Jesse H.	222
Jones, J. L.	2059
Jones, W. C.	2000
Jordan, Robt. E.	361

K

Kahn, Henry Eli	1357
Kahn, Sylvan	2063
Kaiser, C. L.	1645
Kaiser, Ike	2162
Kalb, F. P.	1201
Kamm, E. Oscar	1824
Kaselitz, F.	1588
Kater, A. C.	1246
Kattmann, Miss Agnes F.	1269
Kattmann, Carl L.	909
Kaulbach, Andw. J.	1702
Kavanaugh, Claude	2096
Kavanaugh, Walter A.	1768
Keeland, J. W.	1174
Keenan, John W.	968
Keenan, N. Richard	1444
Kehoe, Thos.	298
Keith, J. Frank	1899
Keith, John L.	1018
Keith, Wm. Carroll	1034
Keith, Wm. F.	1041
Keithly, J. P.	518
Keller, Herman Theo.	905
Keller, Jacob	767
Kelley, Robt. H.	1307
Kelly, Geo. W.	1878
Kelly, J. P., Jr.	1954
Kelly, Robt. R.	526
Kelso, James C.	841
Kelso, Walter A.	956
Kemp, J. A.	645
Kendall, Harry Taylor	1162
Kendall, Wm. Escrage	811
Kennerly, Arthur H.	1590
Kennerly, T. M.	338
Kenworthy, E. W.	2100
Kenworthy, W. P.	594
Kenyon, Howard	473
Keough, Edward T.	510
Kerr, Andrew E.	1617
Kerr, C. L.	1590
Kerr, Robt. C.	2146
Kessler, John Franklin	845
Kessler, K. C.	2183
Ketterson, T. B.	2044
Key, Brewer W.	392
Kiam, Benj.	816
Kidd, Aldridge B.	2173
Kier, Lewis R.	2083
Kilgore, John M.	2143
Killson, B. A.	473
Kimbrough, L. G.	1455
Kincade, E. C.	498
King, Chas. H.	1759
King, Geo. S.	1804
King, H. A.	326
King, Jno. M.	1332
King, L. W.	1690
King, Wm. B.	930
Kirby Investment Company	361
Kirby, Jno. Henry	206
Kirk, Chas. J.	437
Kirk, Robt. E.	1827
Kirkham, H. L. D.	1374
Kirlicks, Judge Jno. A.	1485
Kirkpatrick, Wm. A.	1065

Kittrell, P. W.	1449
Kleas, Milam R.	1753
Kleine, W. D.	1985
Klepinger, O. T.	1852
Knight, Wm. Rozell	1474
Knox, Jonathan D.	1805
Knox, Dr. R. W.	1372
Koch, Edward	1466
Koelemay, K.	1718
Kofahl, C., Jr.	2059
Koontz, V. J.	1882
Kopperl, Moritz	1898
Kuebler, Dr. L. W.	1432
Kuehnle, Erich F.	1638
Kuhlmann, Chas. H.	2012
Kuhlmann, Henry H., Jr.	863
Kuntz, W. Nichols	2141
Kurth, M. E.	1303
Kutschbach, Dr. A. H.	2159

L

Ladin, S. P.	241
Laeveren, F. G.	1517
La Ferney, Lee	665
Laird, Chess.	2095
Lallier, Frank A.	967
Lamar, Gov. Mirabeau B.	203
Lamb, T. James	1717
Lambert, Travis	2133
Lanata, Benj.	1753
Lander, Dr. J. H.	1394
Lander, Oscar McVean	1989
Landers, J. A. (Jack)	482
Landes, Warwick Bell	1025
Lane, Chas. H.	1630
Lane, Wm. F.	1478
Lang, John H., Sr.	1908
Lang, Oscar C.	933
Lange, Hermann Carl	1141
Langford, P. P.	645
Langham, A. D.	537
Langham, Thos. H.	1074
Lanham, Gov. S. W. T.	205
Latimer, W. H.	1732
Lauraine, Wm. Vernon	1506
Law, Chas. F.	1101
Law, F. M.	294
Lawrence, A. B.	1920
Lawrence, Mrs. A. B.	1920
Lawrence, Jno. M.	558
Lawson, Jno. W.	1597
Lay, Wayne, L.	1117
Layne, Leslie A.	649
Leavell, Jas. G.	403
LeCand, Mary Eliz.	1281
Ledbetter, A. A.	2147
Ledbetter, Dr. L. H.	1410
Ledbetter, Dr. Roger D.	1441
Lee, Clayton	1273
Lee, Gabriel J.	469
Lee, John N.	1966
Lee, Thomas P.	306
Lee, W. A.	963
Lee, Wm. Ellsworth	1678
Lefevre, Arthur	290
Lemonius, Herbert	1873
Leon, Isadore	1574
Leonardt, Herbert E.	1949
Leopold, N. E.	1836
Levingston, Capt. Sam'l W.	1792
Levy, Abe M.	820
Levy, A. M.	2126
Levy, Adrian F.	2131

Levy, Leo. M.	2117
Levy, Leon R.	1669
Levy, Rene S.	2170
Lewis, Alfred N.	654
Lewis, Carroll A.	1992
Lewis, Geo. H.	649
Lewis, Henry LaFayette	2111
Lewis, John F.	1125
Lewis, Oliver	2116
Lewis, Richard R.	2133
Lewis, R. R.	482
Lewis, Sam	2164
L'Hommedieu, H. S.	1186
Lideen, A. H.	709
Lindsay, F. G.	525
Lindsey, Geo. E.	767
Lingo, Henry Waples	1007
Lipper, Arthur	1494
Litowich, J.	2164
Lively, Katherine A.	1286
Livesay, Wallace B.	1735
Livingston, C. D.	337
Lloyd, Wm. Henry	938
Lobit, Louis	2064
Lockett, J. W.	430
Lockhart, John W.	1102
Loew, E. J.	1701
Logan, Fred N.	2161
Logan, James P.	1741
Logue, Jno. G.	1335
Lohman, Edw. F.	1747
Long, John A.	1681
Long, W. N.	494
Longaker, Chas. K.	545
Longe, Jesse E.	1142
Longnecker, Oscar M.	242
Looscan, Major Michael	852
Looscan, Mrs. Michael	855
Lorehn, Edmond L.	537
Lorenzen, Ed.	836
Lorenzen, Mrs. Ed.	842
Lottman, Chas. F.	910
Louis, B. F.	290
Love, A. C.	1109
Love, Wm. G.	1345
Lovett, Dr. E. O.	214
Lovett, Mrs. E. O.	842
Lovett, Mrs. E. O. (Portrait)	1258
Lovejoy, S. O.	2134
Low, Frank Y.	841
Lubbock, Gov. Francis R.	204
Lucia, V.	1464
Lummis, Fred R.	1428
Lummis, Henry H.	857
Lundell, A. E.	2083
Lutcher, Henry J.	1008
Lyne, W. H.	831
Lyons, John L.	1685
Lyons, M. C.	1530
Lyons, Robt. A., Jr.	1828
Lyons, Dr. Sam'l B.	1433

M

McBride, Dan'l, Jr.	975
McCall, D. D.	2032
McCall, John D.	1772
McCarthy, Sam L.	661
McCarty, C. J.	2064
McClanahan, A. C.	1972
McClung, J. H.	1901
McCormick, W. W., Sr.	1983
McCrary, H. B.	1888
McCullough, John Calvin	869
McCullough, J. W.	2067

INDEX

	Page
McCurdy, Frank B.	1459
McDade, J. M.	2156
McDaniel, C. H.	1061
McDaniel, Wm. Rogers	1953
McDeed, Dr. Winfield G.	1436
McDonald, Chester A.	2139
McDonald, H. A.	1731
McDonough, J. P.	1812
McDougal, J. H.	2167
McDowell, Judge Edmond A.	1086
McElroy, W. A.	2125
McElroy, J. F.	1986
McEwan, Francis G.	1758
McFaddin, Perry	710
McFaddin, Wm. P. H.	980
McFarland, Chas. A.	1534
McFarland, Edw. E.	1725
McFarland, Ike B.	1250
McFarland, Robt.	1913
McFarland, Wm. P.	1788
McFarlane, Chas. W.	1098
McGarry, H. S.	1622
McGee, G. A.	1993
McGehee, Gordon O.	2011
McGranahan, Jno. Monroe	1234
McKallip, Jno. C.	412
McKallip, Jno. C., Jr.	701
McKenzie, Donald N.	1830
McKenzie, Philip A.	2019
McLean, Marrs	1110
McLelland, John	1245
McLelland, John D.	1145
McMahon, Winston	625
McMillian, Earl T.	2107
McMullen, Dr. O. S.	1401
McMullen, Rube T.	1780
McNabb, A. W.	1978
McNabb, W. E.	1971
McNeill, J. H.	1129
McNellie, F. J.	1622
McRaven, D. J.	1456
McVea, J. C.	1230
Mabry, Dr. Frank D.	1400
Mabry, Levi Homer	1713
Macatee, Geo. P.	541
MacBride, Henry Earl	1780
MacDonald, Arch	690
MacDonald, Wm. M.	2155
MacFadden, Wm. R.	657
MacGregor, Henry F.	736
Mackay, Henry	2136
Mackie, R. W.	1562
MacLaughlin, Guy	502
Mading, Webb	2146
Maier, Albert S.	1273
Mailot, J. Gordon	1257
Mallick, E. A.	1972
Malloy, Frank P.	968
Malone, C. J.	1625
Malone, C. M.	298
Manley, Fredk. Thomas	542
Manley, R. S.	1033
Mann, Dr. D. A.	1432
Manning, Margia	698
Mapes, J. Lytton	1673
Marini, Chas.	2071
Marks, Eli	1166
Marquart, Wm. Carl John	493
Marshall, J. S.	2060
Marshall, Dr. L. G.	2180
Marshall, Scott	1855
Martin, Dr. Felix S.	1395
Martin, Geo. A.	2119
Martin, M. D. L.	1907
Martin, T.	899

	Page
Martin, Walter A.	1779
Martin, William F.	2135
Maskell, C. S.	2140
Massey, Otis	589
Massey, W. H., Jr.	1570
Masterson, Judge Branch T.	740
Masterson, Rev. Harris	807
Masterson, Neill T.	689
Mathes, Yorick D.	1314
Mathis, John Manson	1350
Maxudian, Yervant	1909
May, Albert	2154
May, Eck	1991
May, Herbert C.	2117
Mayer, Henry W.	1941
Mayhall, J. L.	1649
Mayo, Frank	1645
Mayo, Marion Seymoure	2051
Meador, N. E.	222
Meeker, Wm.	1129
Mellingner, Geo. J.	1996
Men of Texas	201
Menke, Chas. A.	2144
Merchant, Ambrose	470
Meredith, Otis	1319
Merrill, Sam'l R.	1308
Meyer, H. A.	1618
Meyer, Jos. F., Jr.	570
Meyerhoff, Abe	1896
Michael, P. L.	261
Michelson Bros.	1983
Milby, Chas. H.	416
Milby, John	1214
Milheiser, Clarence Fred	1340
Millard, Geo. O'Brien	1078
Miller, Dr. A. L.	1454
Miller, Chris. J.	2028
Miller, E. G.	1958
Miller, F. E.	1869
Miller, Gaylord H.	2179
Miller, H. L.	1186
Miller, Horace G.	735
Miller, I. J.	819
Miller, Jeff N.	509
Miller, Lee R.	2047
Miller, L. Vernon	1230
Miller, Murray W.	2150
Miller, R. W.	2003
Miller, S. R.	581
Miller, Will F.	1178
Mills, Dr. E. D.	1440
Mills, E. N.	1653
Mills, Henry O.	1787
Mills, Hubert L.	1361
Mills, Col. N. L.	748
Minchen, S.	2169
Minchen, W. S. H.	2170
Ming, Chris.	2103
Minor, Frank J.	893
Minton, Joseph M.	2169
Mistrot, G. A.	403
Mitchell, Harvey Lee	870
Mitchell, Mrs. Harvey Lee	873
Mitchell, John P.	2182
Mitchell, W. A.	2055
Mobley, John A.	530
Moffat, C. G.	2107
Moffatt, R. H.	1566
Moncrief, J. Arthur	441
Monroe, Sam'l E.	960
Monroe, Thos. H.	345
Monrose, C. F.	1550
Montag, Joe	1993
Montagne, A. J.	2137

	Page
Montgomery, Shelley	2134
Moody, W. L., Jr.	942
Moon, A. E.	1907
Moore, Adrian T.	1594
Moore, Bartlett D.	1810
Moore, Chas. Henry	1134
Moore, Col. H. B.	946
Moore, H. C.	1161
Moore, Hiram	2004
Moore, James Boyd	1494
Moore, J. F. Dyer	1877
Moore, J. K.	693
Moore, Jno. M.	1874
Moore, Jno. M., Jr.	1878
Moore, Morris A.	1509
Moore, Perryman S.	1613
Moore, Wallace	637
Moore, W. C.	1578
Moore, Wm. A.	411
Moore, Judge Wm. W.	426
Moore, W. W.	1181
Moore & Goodman	1810
Moran, Daniel J.	1593
Morey, E. S.	1714
Morgan, W. L.	2080
Morin, Wm. Robt.	819
Morris, Robert B.	2184
Morrison, Dr. Jas. Hamilton	1510
Morrow, J. D.	2153
Morrow, Thornton C.	2104
Morrow, W. K.	270
Morse, H. D.	751
Morse, Lawrence A.	2115
Morse, R. Emmett	1553
Morton, Barney B.	578
Mosle, Heinrich	991
Moss, Vivian W.	2023
Mugge, Fred T.	1980
Murphy, W. W.	2055
Murrah, Gov. Pendleton	204
Murray, M. S.	1526
Murray, Thos. M.	293
Myers, Joe A.	706
Myers, Sidney	1892
Myers, Walter H.	1194
Mynatt, Dr. Arthur J.	1453

N

Narregang, S. W.	465
Nash, C. L.	922
Nathan, Max H.	325
Nawadny, A. F.	1828
Nazro, Underwood	2123
Neal, J. W.	366
Neblett, C. H.	573
Neeld, Hodge H.	1363
Neff, Gov. Pat Morris	205
Neibel, Chas. L.	505
Neill, Jno. W.	1978
Nelms, Albert L.	764
Nelms, Loyal L.	322
Nelson, Geo. B.	1246
Nelson, Lora H.	1269
Nelson Mfg. Co.	963
Nesmith, Fred S.	722
Nessler, Carl	1863
Neuhaus, Dr. Frank H.	1149
Nevelson, Harry	1810
Newby, Mrs. A. K.	1259
Newman, A. O.	1985
Newning, C. A.	1498
Newton, Alfred S.	1478
Newton, James Edwin	938
Nichols, Roy B.	597

INDEX

	Page
Nicolini, Clemente	1811
Noble, G. L.	318
Noble, G. L., Jr.	1225
Norman, F. A.	1995
Norsworthy, Dr. O. L.	1376
Northington, Geo. Heard	1962
Northrop, Joseph W., Jr.	1241
Northrup, P. G.	531
Northrup, Robt. Lewis	2145
Norton, Court.	1185
Norton, Dr. Elbert A.	1522
Norton, L. E.	2118
Norvell, B. R.	1089
Norwood, Ewing	1874
Nugent, C. W.	1146
Nussbaum, H. M.	2169
Nussbaum, Joseph	1815

O

Oberwetter, Geo. T.	2087
O'Connor, Jack	2181
O'Dell, Judge Henry	956
O'Farrell, Dr. J. Mark	1412
Ohlendorf, Ferdinand	1845
Ogden, Lem Putman	1082
Ogden, Weber	1727
Oldham, Forest R.	1605
Oldham, Morris C.	2055
O'Leary, Wallace C.	1566
Oliver, W. Joe	1254
Ollre, Cornelius J., Jr.	2115
Olson, A. E.	2015
Olson, Sam'l L.	1533
Orem, Herbert H.	305
Orr, Dan D.	578
Orrill, Dr. R. Ray	1435
Otto, Max C.	562
Overstreet, Campbell R.	2008
Oxford, Hubert B.	1054

P

Pabst, Fred C.	1806
Pace, Arthur V.	533
Pace, Perry	1737
Pack, S. J.	2043
Page, A. Leak	2177
Paggi, Chas.	1062
Paggi, Edw.	1065
Paine, H. A.	302
Paine, R. E.	846
Paine, Mrs. R. E.	846
Painter, Jas. A.	1554
Painton, Dr. Mark J.	1427
Palmer, C. A.	1197
Palmer, E. A.	1988
Paquin, Felix	1847
Park, Joe S.	1738
Parke, G. W., Jr.	2035
Parker, Chas. F.	497
Parker, J. L. (Jack)	2060
Parker, Jas. N.	1126
Parker, R. A.	1582
Parks, James R.	780
Parks, R. E.	2103
Parsons, James N.	1573
Pate, Dr. Sam'l J.	1401
Patrick, Geo. Sheperd	1915
Patterson, R. C.	1342
Pauls, P. G.	1821
Payne, Jno. H.	241
Pearce, Dr. Alanson G.	1407
Pearce, John E.	658
Pearce, Louis M.	565

Pearson, Raymond	1210
Pearson, W. L.	670
Pease, Gov. Elisha Marshall	203
Peckham, Albert N.	1741
Peden, E. A.	218
Pedigo, Dr. H. B.	1408
Peine, Wolly	1490
Pendarvis, Geo. H.	887
Penn, Jno. C., Sr.	2092
Pennington, Thos.	1545
Penny, Wm. L.	1153
Perkins, D. P.	494
Perry, Ed. Joseph	1482
Perry, E. Joseph	875
Perry, Norman H.	1593
Peter, Robt. J.	1209
Peters, F. A.	1154
Peters, Dr. O. K.	1408
Peterson, R. S.	582
Petkovsek, G. Hughes	1673
Pfeiffer, Peter C.	1752
Phelps, H. H.	1206
Phelps, Louis C.	625
Phillips, J. A.	1570
Phillips, Dr. John A.	353
Pidgeon, F. A.	2104
Pierson, A. L., Jr.	286
Pierce, Harold B.	2179
Pillot, Eugene	2172
Pintsch, Robt.	1950
Pipkin, Jno. Fletcher	1670
Pipkin, S. W.	1038
Pittman, D. D.	1642
Pittman, Grover O.	933
Pittman, James H.	481
Pivoto, M. E.	1110
Platt, Judge J. A.	1313
Platte, Wm. J.	450
Plautz, Paul	2182
Ploeger, L. H.	1975
Plummer, Ralph W.	1324
Pollard, Judge Claude	1316
Pollock, Dr. Aaron S.	1427
Pondrom, Walter L.	1041
Pool, H. H.	490
Poole, Walt	1969
Porch, W. Ralph	1367
Porter, Henry Lee	930
Potter, Harrison W.	1710
Potthoff, Fredk. H.	881
Powell, Dr. L. C.	1394
Powell, Raymond E.	1606
Powell, Sam Z.	1081
Power, J. H.	1078
Power, Leonard	1746
Poynor, Dr. I. P.	1386
Poynter, C. A.	565
Prather, Ed.	446
Pratt, Wallace E.	522
Prewett, H. H.	1821
Price, David S.	525
Price, Jno. E.	1339
Price, R. W.	2084
Priddie, T. P., Jr.	370
Pritchard, Hallie R.	1285
Pritchard, J. W.	1657
Pritchard, Paul F.	497
Proctor, F. C.	449
Proctor, Howard R.	529
Pruett, E. D.	1923
Pruter, Geo. H.	1618
Putnam, F. L.	941
Pyron, Roland Miller	1714

Q

Qualtrough, Richard G.	795
------------------------	-----

R

Rachford, James H.	1130
Railton, John	2136
Ralston, Joseph Courtenay	776
Ramsay, Dr. Wm. E.	1418
Randolph, Robt. D.	1241
Randolph, Tom, Jr.	800
Rankin, W. H.	289
Rapp, Raymond R.	1864
Rasmussen, A. Johan	1157
Rauch, Meyer	2071
Rawcliffe, J. Frederick B.	334
Rayburn, Eugene W.	1784
Raymond, R.	709
Rayzor, J. Newton	2133
Reed, Fredk. G.	2149
Reed, T. S., Jr.	1709
Rees, Grover	1314
Reese, J. H.	1045
Reeves, Judge Jim H.	1489
Reid, James R., Jr.	2124
Reid, Wm. M.	1722
Reiffert, Emil	1979
Reiffert, Walter	1982
Rein, Chas. M.	875
Rein, Harold	321
Renick, Robt. L.	2110
Renn, Walter B.	498
Repsdorph, B.	529
Reuss, Dr. G. T.	1434
Reynolds, J. W.	458
Rice, Benj. B.	325
Rice, Browne B.	526
Rice, David	1190
Rice, H. Baldwin	362
Rice, Col. J. S.	230
Rice, Wm. M.	358
Rich, James W.	1229
Rich, Dr. John	1887
Richard, Edwin V.	2181
Richards, S. L.	725
Richardson, Dr. Bruce	1417
Richardson, Wm. H.	1760
Riddick, Chas. Wyley	803
Rieber, T.	490
Ries, Carl H.	1466
Riesner, Ben A.	743
Riggs, Martin Buckley	1717
Riggs, T. C.	1694
Riley, C. A.	1537
Ring, Mrs. H. F.	1258
Rinn, Monroe E.	1934
Ritter, E. E.	1843
Roach, John H.	1297
Robbins, Dr. E. Freeman	1394
Roberts, J. S.	2156
Roberts, Gov. Oran M.	204
Roberts, Roy R.	365
Roberts, S. R.	2161
Robertson, C. E.	1817
Robertson, C. J.	649
Robertson, H. L.	321
Robertson, O. B.	1995
Robinson, Dr. G. J.	1408
Robischung, Geo. J.	2075
Rockwell, Jas. M.	366
Rockwell, Jas. W.	237
Rodgers, Richard	788
Roffall, Jno. B.	2155
Rogers, Dale C.	1202

INDEX

S

Sachtleben, Wm. Lewis.....	1291
Sage, Frederic H.....	419
Saint, Jos. Allen.....	442
Salter, R. B.....	2035
San Angelo, Sam'l J.....	2166
Sandall, Henry Naul.....	2112
Sanders, C. B.....	1455
Sanders, R. W.....	1117
Sands, Edw. E.....	796
Sangster, Arthur A.....	546
Sangster, Wm. N.....	314
Satterwhite, Walter Edgar.....	1245
Saunders, Edna W.....	1262
Saunders, J. K.....	666
Savage, M.....	1980
Savoy, J. L.....	1058
Sawtelle, Geo.....	518
Sawyer, O. B.....	1122
Sayers, Gov. Joseph D.....	205
Sayle, H. Walker.....	1050
Scardino, Dr. Peter H.....	1436
Scharck, Ludwig.....	1530
Schenberger, Sylvanus Peter.....	835
Scherer, C. L.....	1767
Schmink, S. E.....	1780
Schneider, C. F., Jr.....	1969
Schneider, Wm. H.....	1870
Schnitzer, Max.....	2162
Schoenmann, L.....	1466
Schoepl, C. B.....	1449
Scholl, Barney.....	2177
Schott, Frank.....	1464
Schuh, Russell L.....	1784
Schwarz, A. D.....	2137
Schwartz, Alexander.....	792

	Page
Smith, A. J.	317
Smith, Ben E.	2168
Smith, Benj. H.	2052
Smith, Claude W.	1916
Smith, Mrs. Claude W.	1916
Smith, David E.	2068
Smith, Fred T.	1225
Smith, Gov. Henry	203
Smith, Joseph M.	1818
Smith, Joseph S.	1182
Smith, J. P.	1992
Smith, Mrs. R. E.	126
Smith, Rufus E.	188
Smith, S. O.	721
Smith, Stafford	804
Smith, T. J.	1839
Smith, Travis L.	1150
Smith, Walter H.	2008
Smith, Walter T.	550
Smith, W. T.	1866
Smyth, Geo. W.	574
Snelling, H. F.	1553
Snider, C. W.	645
Soape, Frank	2128
Sokolski, Abe	1726
Sonfield, Robt. L.	1362
Sorelle, A. C.	513
Sorrells, W. E.	458
Southern Mut'l Fire Ins. Co.	1973
Spangenberg, J. W.	1847
Spence, Oscar F.	1776
Spencer, Rollin H.	317
Spencer, Thos. A.	566
Spooner, M. S.	1981
Sproule, Miss Ann Frances	1290
Sprouse, Wallace E.	1097
Stafford, Wm. Maner	1962
Staiti, H. T.	374
Standley, John F.	1933
Stanford, J. W.	1574
Stark, H. J. Lutchcr	1012
Stark, Wm. H.	1012
Staub, John F.	1177
Stavcnhagen, E., Jr.	1806
Stavcnhagen, E., Sr. (Por- trait)	1806
Stedman, Ed.	1054
Steele, J. H. W.	1805
Steigerwald, Walter H.	2012
Steinmann, Ernest	1953
Stephan, A. E.	1986
Stephen, E. M. F.	1388
Stephenson, Kemper W.	1314
Sterling, A. A.	1221
Sterling, B. Frank	1222
Sterling, Capt. Benj. F.	1090
Sterling, Benj. G.	1898
Sterling, Florence M.	1262
Sterling, F. P.	322
Sterling, J. B.	713
Sterling, John L.	964
Sterling, Oliver Bryan	1193
Sterling, Ross Shaw	210
Sterling, R. W.	1254
Sternenberg, G. A.	832
Stevens, G. L.	979
Stevens, Thos. H.	1455
Stewart, Carter	1174
Stewart, Maco, Jr.	686
Stewart, Minor	329
Stewart, Robt. H.	641
Stillman, Phil.	2123
Stimson, Arthur C.	1629
Stoddard, Gen. H. B.	408
Stolz, Mrs. Gustav	1288

INDEX

	Page
Stolz, Lorenz W.....	2139
Stone, Jesse R.....	1308
Stone, Raymond C.....	1186
Stone, R. W.....	1578
Stoneburner, Frank E.....	1121
Stoneham, Hal B.....	1346
Storter, Neal S.....	1701
Stout, N. E.....	1865
Stovall, Geo. E.....	1779
Stowe, Elwood E.....	613
Stowe, Geo. B.....	1860
Street, Gus. C.....	501
Streetman, Judge Sam.....	246
Stricker, Herman L.....	917
Strickland, R. T., Jr.....	1954
Strickland, W. S.....	1971
Stuart, L. R.....	2168
Stubee, Einar H.....	2027
Studdert, J. H.....	442
Stude, Alphonse.....	832
Suderman, Chas. T.....	1142
Suhm, Carl J.....	1538
Sullivan, A. P.....	2091
Suman, John R.....	514
Super, John G.....	779
Swann, Thos. E.....	273
Swanson, James Trotter.....	1346
Swearingen, Dr. Mercer.....	1440
Sweeney, Chas. J.....	972
Sweeney, Ed. M.....	1984
Sweeney, Thos. F.....	1915
Swenson, A. W.....	1927
Sweet, C. G.....	1842
Sweeton, Clyde A.....	1329
Swift, Thos. H.....	2157
Swingle, Leonard C.....	1481
Swisher, H. P.....	317
Sylvan Beach.....	553
Szabo, Adolf Alexander.....	759

T

Tackaberry, A. G.....	702
Taft, G. A.....	426
Tait, C. W.....	1961
Talbert, S. F.....	2163
Taliaferro, Dr. W. F.....	1434
Tallichet, Jules H.....	530
Tanner, James O.....	1965
Tarilton, Chas. L.....	297
Tarver, Wm. Fulton.....	1324
Taylor, Chas. W.....	808
Taylor, Frederick A.....	1473
Taylor, Dr. Judson L.....	1919
Taylor, W. H.....	534
Taylor, Wm. H.....	2161
Taylor, Wyllys.....	2036
Teas, Edward.....	626
Teel, W. P.....	1783
Tellepsen, Tom.....	482
Templeton, Ward.....	2109
Tenison, Wm. H.....	633
Tennison, H. B.....	630
Terrell, Everard H.....	1349
Terrell, Thos. Bryant.....	2113
Thames, Thompson M.....	1073
Thames, M. G.....	1698
Thanheiser, C. A.....	429
Tharp, Geo. Washington.....	1470
Thayer, H. G.....	1534
Theall, J. B.....	2167
Thoma, Dr. Earl W.....	1404
Thomas, Wm. L.....	1602
Thomason, Dr. J. W.....	1373
Thompson, Alex.....	756

Thompson, Clark W.....	945
Thompson, Hoxie H.....	1234
Thompson, Hugh A.....	2138
Thompson, Capt. J. Lewis.....	313
Thompson, Pat.....	1946
Thomson, F. O.....	2035
Thorn, Dr. Jno. Wm.....	1450
Thornhill, T. Clay.....	1949
Thorning, Dr. Wm. Burton.....	1372
Throckmorton, Gov. Jas. W.....	204
Tidemann, K.....	1804
Tidwell, F. F.....	1891
Tiemann, Alfred C.....	1165
Tillery, L. Jarvis.....	2140
Tillery, Manning.....	1713
Tilson, P. S.....	2036
Timlin, Ward.....	1173
Tod, Judge John Grant.....	934
Todd, Arthur P.....	346
Todd, Oliver J.....	1114
Touchy, Harry R.....	2047
Towler, Ovid K.....	1609
Towles, LeRoy C.....	662
Townes, Edgar E.....	382
Townes, Judge John C.....	382
Townes, John C., Jr.....	387
Townsend, Alfred F.....	1342
Townsend, Allen L.....	2178
Trammell, Mary Lee.....	1274
Traylor, Albert.....	373
Treadway, Frank D.....	2080
Treadwell, G. R.....	1469
Treschwig, Karl.....	910
Trible, Dr. Jno. M.....	1418
Trimble, Jas. W.....	1198
Triplett, Henry Frank.....	1710
Tryon, J. W.....	1784
Tschumy, Louis P.....	1864
Tschumy, Wm.....	976
Tucker, Ernest A.....	429
Tucker, John H.....	1594
Tuffly, Louis F.....	229
Tuffly, Louis John.....	824
Turnbow, Wm. C.....	2007
Turner, Dr. B. Weems.....	1396
Turner, E. W.....	1950
Twyman, Wm. Gaines.....	209
Tyler, Herman Rasch.....	2151
Tyler, Lee.....	2157
Tyrrell, Capt. W. C.....	731

U

Underwood, Jno. C.....	1602
Underwood, J. P.....	1910
Unice, Chas. J.....	253

V

Valenta, I. E.....	1958
Van De Mark, Jno. V.....	2122
Van De Mark, Otis S.....	1238
Vandervoort, Arthur S., Jr.....	685
Vandervoort, A. S., Sr.....	481
Van Dyke, E. S.....	1554
Van Hoose, Ellison.....	1278
Vann, Andral.....	914
Van Zandt, Major K. M.....	638
Vanzant, Dr. Birto T.....	1391
Vaughan, Dr. Benj. H.....	1386
Vaughan, Dr. Edw. W.....	1432
Vaughan, Dr. F. E.....	1586
Vautrin, Peter J.....	1829
Vick, A. T.....	478
Vinson, Wm. Ashton.....	278

Von Arx, L. P.....	2119
Von Muecke, Dr. Kurt.....	1586

W

Waddell, Chas. J.....	1486
Waddell, Hugh K.....	510
Waddell, M. R.....	342
Wade, L. G.....	1934
Wade, Louis T.....	1678
Wademan, Clarence E.....	1561
Waggaman, H. St. John.....	926
Wagner, Abe W.....	1331
Wagner, Meyer C.....	1331
Wagner, O. C.....	1977
Walden, Chas. E.....	1094
Waldo, J.....	827
Waldo, Mary.....	1270
Walker, A. B.....	586
Walker, Frank Miles.....	1501
Walker, I. P.....	349
Walker, Isaac W.....	1502
Walker, Johnnie.....	2155
Walker, T. L.....	1210
Wallace, D. J.....	693
Wallace, John J.....	2028
Wallace, Wm. W.....	293
Wallace, W. P.....	1089
Wallis, Walter W.....	2157
Wansley, Wm. A.....	1816
Ward, B. W.....	622
Ward, Jno. C.....	1090
Ward, J. C., Jr.....	1045
Ward, Judge Robt. Hamilton.....	1326
Ward, Wm. H.....	2133
Ware, Elbert.....	1165
Ware, Wm.....	894
Ware, Mrs. Wm.....	897
Warren, Alex J.....	1830
Warren, B. W.....	2023
Warren, Clifford L.....	513
Warren, J. K.....	689
Warren, John.....	718
Warren, Morris S.....	995
Warren, R. G.....	2084
Watkin, Wm. Ward.....	534
Watson, C. E.....	1859
Watson, Horace H.....	1098
Watson, Quintus U.....	1354
Watson, Roy G.....	1289
Watts, Edwin Eldrige.....	450
Waugh, T. L.....	445
Weadock, Leo H.....	2064
Weaver, S. H.....	2020
Webb, Chas. W.....	1565
Webb, Jno. E.....	1906
Weber, Herman.....	1714
Webster, Alfred T.....	1086
Webster, Fredk. Leon.....	2172
Webster, J. S.....	2163
Weed, James F.....	983
Weems, Major B. F.....	1902
Weems, Wharton E.....	1310
Weiner, Jno. E.....	1153
Weingarten, Joseph.....	2118
Weismann, G. F.....	553
Weissinger, Mrs. E. O.....	1709
Weitzel, Alonzo C. L.....	1129
Weller, Ernest E.....	1768
Wells, Damon.....	1562
Wells, Dr. James M.....	909
Werner, Carl W.....	1811
Werner, John Martin.....	2088
Wesson, Walter Blake.....	2108
West, James M.....	234

INDEX

	Page
Westbrook, M.	1061
Westheimer, Max	2163
Westheimer, Sid	249
Weslow, Julian A.	1236
Westmoreland, Chas. R.	1202
Whately, J. J.	2015
Wheat, Judge Daniel P.	1134
Whisenant, W. H.	863
White, Sol M.	1725
White, Thos. C.	1242
Whitehead, J. Earl.	1165
Whiting, R. Herschel	1101
Whitley, T. I.	1895
Wiedemann, Newell E.	1721
Wiel, Oscar N.	851
Wier, Robt. Withrow	438
Wier, Thos. P.	1177
Wiesenthal, Max	2158
Wiess, Harry C.	653
Wiess, Wm.	984
Wiggins, Chas.	1626
Wignall, Chas. L.	1795
Wiley, Lee Grandison	1154
Wilkins, Jno. Asa	370
Wilkins, Horace M.	533
Willard, Archie R.	1025
Willborg, Frank	2095
Williams, Byron F.	2096
Williams, J. W.	1757
Williams, Sam J.	1836
Williams, T. Walter	725
Williams, Wm. Alfred	566
Williams, Judge W. N.	2114
Williamson, Richard P.	1870
Williford, Frank	792
Willis, B. H.	1698
Willson, Hal	1246
Wilson, Bates F.	1315

	Page
Wilson, Judge Ben F.....	1326
Wilson, E. Clifton.....	1182
Wilson, Fred T.....	549
Wilson, J. C.....	2076
Wilson, J. Cooke.....	1046
Wilson, J. M.....	1978
Wilson, J. McGrew.....	433
Wilson, P. H.....	971
Wilson, Dr. Roy D.....	1428
Wilson, Judge Willett.....	768
Winborn, A. C.....	1350
Winfree, Judge Edwin.....	1226
Winfree, Guy H.....	2113
Winfree, Joseph E.....	1336
Winston, T. Blakely.....	1878
Winter, Dr. W. Stanton, Jr.....	1423
Wise, Paul E.....	629
Wistner, Vernon Jennings.....	1792
Withers, J. E.....	1775
Witt, Frederick W.....	718
Wohlt, Wm. F.....	1759
Wolfe, Lemuel P.....	2003
Wolfe, Oliver.....	2159
Wolfenstein, Jacob.....	1463
Wolford, Arthur F.....	1689
Wolters, Gen. Jacob F.....	258
Wolters, Russell F.....	1353
Womack, Frank J.....	1250
Womack, C. M.....	1237
Womack, Kenneth E.....	262
Wood, A. C.....	1330
Wood, F. E.....	2115
Wood, F. P.....	1738
Wood, Gov. George T.....	203
Wood, Dr. John H.....	1441
Wood, Mrs. Laura Slavens.....	1274
Wood, Wm. Alfred.....	1514
Wood, Wm. E.....	349

	Page
Woodruff, Wm. E.....	2016
Woods, David Flavel.....	747
Woods, James H.....	2158
Woods, Judge J. Will.....	1332
Woodward, Ed.....	1157
Woodward, E. F.....	330
Woodworth, Geo. R.....	1002
Woodworth, R. H.....	1002
Woolford, Jno. Dunnock.....	395
Wooten, James H.....	1938
Wortham, Col. Jno. L.....	787
Wright, Anna Allen.....	1266
Wright, Elva A.....	1386

Y

Yentzen, Geo. J.....	1685
York, John B.....	1325
York, Oliver S.....	1834
Young, C. A.....	305
Young, Dr. Carl B.....	1431
Young, C. C.....	1459
Young, Dr. I. T.....	1407
Young, John.....	1518
Young, John Alfred.....	1788
Young, John R.....	517
Young, R. L.....	521
Young, Dr. Tacitus W., Jr.....	1402
Yount, M. F.....	1042

Z

Zempter, J. W.....	971
Ziegelmeyer, A., Jr.....	1865
Ziegler, Ralph P.....	1824
Zuber, J. L.....	1642
Zumwalt, Frank E.....	1601



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