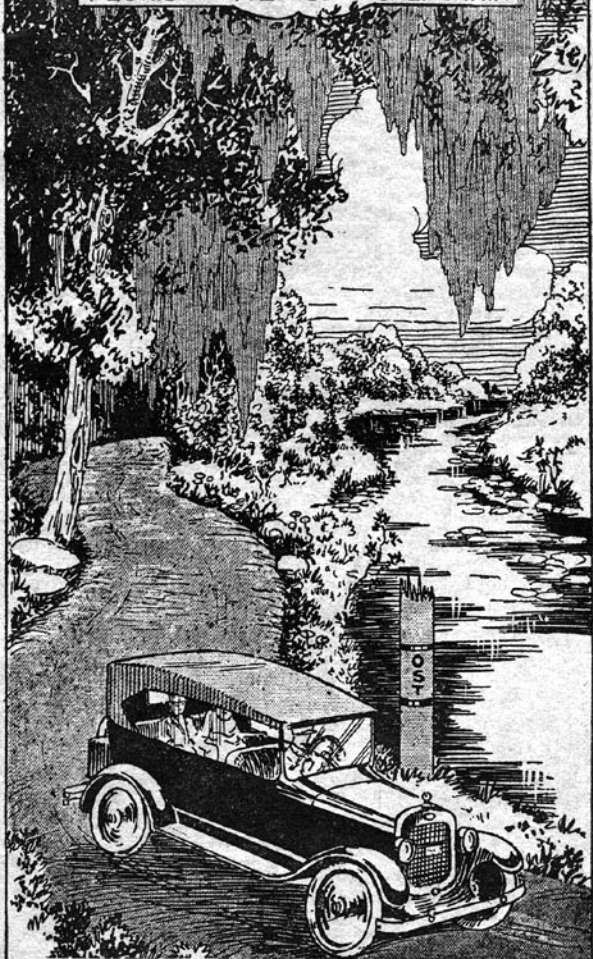


OLD SPANISH TRAIL TRAVELOG

March 1929

*The National Trunk Line thru
the Southern Borderlands*

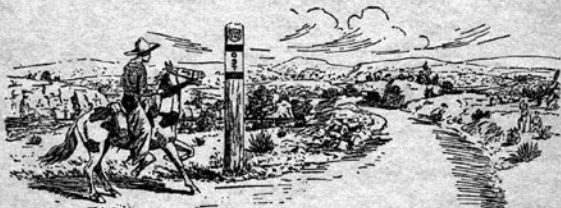
FLORIDA - MEXICO - CALIFORNIA



OLD SPANISH TRAIL HEADQUARTERS
GUNTER HOTEL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Summer In The Hills

The West Texas Hill Country is the most invigorating summer land in the South. Many inviting conditions combine for relaxation and health—elevations from 2,000 to 4,000 ft., rugged hills and rock canyons, a clear sunshine and gulf breezes, spring-fed brooks and rivers, good drinking water, fishing and camping, cow ponies and hiking. Sheep, goat and cattle ranches spread out in all directions. All outdoors welcomes with its wild, primitive beauty.



When the route of the Old Spanish Trail across West Texas was planned this Hill Country, then wild and remote, was selected because of its unparalleled attraction for health, relaxation and sheer joy. Today this country offers the most delightful driving in Texas. Hotels, camps, vacation ranches and boarding houses now are numerous. The rugged hospitality of the West prevails. It is a country that paints roses on the cheeks of children and reddens the blood of men and women.

The Old Spanish Trail route across West Texas is the shortest, the most interesting and best. It is 33 mi. shorter than the railroad and shorter than the southern route. Good driving conditions prevail. There are no bumper gates on the Spanish Trail to damage cars or distress inexperienced travelers.

These facts are emphasized because of travel complaint about misinformation. Texans themselves in large numbers seek the Old Spanish Trail Hill Country for relaxation and health. This alone will always assure good accommodations and service.



HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The Old History

The old Spanish history of the American occupation is not easily gathered together for brief statement. Many old records are in Spanish and in foreign archives. In developing these historical statements nice cooperation is enjoyed from the OST State universities and from historians of authority. Many communities carelessly publish matter for which no basis can be found in history. Cooperation is asked that Old Spanish Trail material may always be correct in statement and in spirit.

Old Spanish Trail Travelog

Issued from National Headquarters

Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas

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MEMORANDA

Federal Standard means standard provisions for safety and comfort—width, curves, grades, drainage and general alignment.

For General Information or old Spanish history write to Old Spanish Trail Headquarters.

For Strip-Map Book of Old Spanish Trail write Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. Mileage is changing as the extensive construction program substitutes new roads for old or a bridge for the ferry. The Automobile Club keeps specially equipped cars on this highway and the changes are quickly recorded. The Old Spanish Trail adopts their mileage as standard.

Inquire at Chambers of Commerce and auto clubs along the highway for special information.

Auto Camps are improving in the East. They are more numerous in the West, many with individual buildings and conveniences. Natural camping spots are numerous all along the highway and camp space is available in most of the towns and hamlets.

The Old Spanish Mission Fields



The Spanish missions were numerous thruout the Spanish possessions in the Americas. Five Spanish mission centers are in the present United States along the Old Spanish Trail; four of these were extensively developed outposts of the mission chains that reached from the administrative centers in Mexico. New Orleans was a French mission center. During the Spanish occupation of Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley Spain established missions and settlements but later French influence was re-established.

ST. AUGUSTINE. NORTH FLORIDA—SOUTH GEORGIA

First, was St. Augustine, Fla., settled in 1565. There are records of 38 missions in the Florida district. Old Fort San Luis, Tallahassee country, was an important section. The Florida missions were probably of wooden construction. The only standing ruin known is of oyster shell cement in a forest north of Brunswick, Ga.

EL PASO—SANTA FE. THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY

Second, the Santa Fe—El Paso district. Don Juan Oñate colonized near Santa Fe beginning 1598. The El Paso mission settlement began in 1659 and the Spanish colonized from El Paso to Santa Fe. In 1680 the Indian rebellion and massacre occurred around Albuquerque and Santa Fe; the survivors fell back to the mission at El Paso, and a new group of missions in the El Paso Valley was established.

SAN ANTONIO. EAST AND SOUTH TEXAS

Third, the San Antonio district. The beginning, however, was in northeastern Texas (Nacogdoches section) in 1690 with intermittent attempts to establish missions there. In 1716-17 four new missions were established there. In 1718 the mission now known as the Alamo was transferred to the present San Antonio and the remarkable Texas mission works were definitely founded. Five mission groups and ranches were developed along the San Antonio River; great stone churches still remain and two of the irrigating aqueducts still function. Four other mission fields were occupied in southern Texas.

NOGALES—TUCSON. SANTA CRUZ VALLEY

Fourth, the Nogales—Tucson district, Arizona and Mexico. Contemporaneous with northeast Texas and San Antonio. Beginning in 1691, the mission efforts spread far and wide and remarkable churches were built.

THE CALIFORNIA COAST

Fifth, the California group. They were built a day's journey apart, 21 missions in all beginning in 1769 with the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, now San Diego, and extending north of San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS. FRENCH, WITH ITS SPANISH PERIOD

The French mission center was at New Orleans, embracing Mobile to the east and Lafayette, La., to the west, and thruout Old Louisiana. During the Spanish control of Louisiana Spanish settlements and influence were spread over that country. A Camino Real (King's Highway) is recorded from St. Louis to the Spanish Fort San Fernando (Caruthersville), then to the Spanish Campo de la Esperanza in Arkansas below Memphis. In South Louisiana, on the OST, is New Iberia, an Acadian—French city. Near by is a lake known as Spanish Lake. Iberia is an ancient Spanish tribe name.

Present Conditions

Eastern Section—St. Augustine to San Antonio

The eastern section, San Antonio to St. Augustine, is 65% paved; the remainder is good gravel, sand-clay or other improved surface and well maintained except in Baldwin County, Ala., east of Mobile Bay, where distress is possible in wet weather. New gravel road is under construction. Ft. Bend County, Texas, between Rosenberg and East Bernard, has a paved and gravel detour to the north, adding 8 mi. Construction on the main line will be completed during 1929.

Only two ferries remain between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the Mississippi River at New Orleans and Berwick Bay at Morgan City, La. The Mississippi River bridge is financed and it is believed construction will soon begin; it will cost \$10,000,000.

The East has 50 to 60 inches rainfall. The highway crosses the rivers and bays near the Gulf of Mexico; two-thirds of the drainage waters of the continent are crossed in this eastern section. Long and expensive bridges, numerous drainage structures and paved or gravel roads have been necessary to create an unbroken and all-weather highway. \$64,000,000 have now been spent on this section or appropriated for construction in progress.

Western Section—San Antonio to San Diego

The western section, San Antonio to San Diego, is 31% paved; the remainder is good gravel or other improved surface, well maintained. This is a dry area with sunshine, hills, mountains and deserts, natural drainage and natural gravels. There are some short sections west not up to good standard for wet weather but distress rarely occurs for dry weather prevails and those sections then are fine, fast driving. When a storm does occur in the West it is apt to be heavy, caution then should be observed in all sections. \$16,000,000 have been spent in the western section.

FERRIES AND TOLLS

St. Johns River, Jacksonville, Fla., toll bridge. 15c and 20c for automobile and driver. Round trip 25c and 35c. Additional passengers 3c.

Cochrane Bridge, Mobile Bay, \$1.00 for automobile and driver. Additional passengers 10c each. 10½ mi.

Pascagoula River, Miss. Bridge. toll 50c.

Lake Pontchartrain Bridge, east of New Orleans, \$1.35 for automobile and driver. Additional passenger 10c. A 15 mi. project. Alternate route by free ferries across the Chef Menteur and the Rigolets. The ferries run continuously day and night. The ferry route is longer but 40 to 60 minutes time is saved by the bridge. Free bridges are being built over Chef Menteur and the Rigolets.

Mississippi River, New Orleans, 20c to 40c. Continuous day and night. Five ferry crossings.

Berwick Bay at Morgan City, La., 25c to 35c. Continuous day and night.

Mileage Table

Road and bridge construction totaling \$70,000,000 now completed. An all-weather, all-year road now exists across the continent except one county in Alabama east of Mobile Bay, and that will be standard built summer of 1929, and several natural dirt sections in West Texas, good in dry weather and dry weather prevails. One-half the mileage is paved with additional paving being continually laid. The Old Spanish Trail is a United States Highway for its whole mileage. State maintainance forces are in service on all sections.

The mileage is logged by specially equipped cars of the Automobile Club of Southern California working in cooperation with Old Spanish Trail to correctly fix and standardize the mileage records.

Elevations shown are at railroad stations; where no railroads, then at the city center.

Elevation	Population	Distance between Cities	Miles from St. Augustine	Miles from San Diego
FLORIDA				
7	18,000	St. Augustine	0.0	2,743.0
		40.5		
8	150,000	Jacksonville	40.5	2,702.5
		59.5		
200	4,200	Lake City	100.0	2,643.0
		24.0		
108	3,400	Live Oak	124.0	2,619.0
		29.0		
133	2,200	Madison	153.0	2,590.0
		30.0		
210	2,000	Monticello	183.0	2,560.0
		26.0		
215	13,000	Tallahassee	209.0	2,534.0
		15.0		
282	600	Havana	224.0	2,519.0
		11.0		
251	4,000	Quincy	235.0	2,508.0
		20.0		
240	400	Chattahoochee	255.0	2,488.0
		24.0		
120	4,000	Marianna	279.0	2,464.0
		19.0		
109	2,000	Chipley	298.0	2,445.0
		8.5		
127	1,400	Bonifay	306.5	2,436.5
		30.0		
262	2,400	De Funiak Springs	336.5	2,406.5
		27.5		
229	800	Crestview	364.0	2,379.0
		30.5		
11	2,000	Milton	394.5	2,348.5
		23.0		
27	35,000	Pensacola	417.5	2,325.5
		40.0		
ALABAMA				
172	200	Loxley	457.5	2,285.5
		24.5		
8	70,000	Mobile	482.0	2,261.0
		39.0		
		Moss Point		

MISSISSIPPI

Eleva- tion	Popula- tion	Distance between Cities	Miles from St. Au- gustine	Miles from San Diego
17	3,400	Moss Point 4.0	521.0	2,222.0
17	6,000	Pascagoula 17.0	525.0	2,218.0
24	2,000	Ocean Springs 8.5	542.0	2,201.0
23	15,000	Biloxi 13.0	550.5	2,192.5
25	15,000	Gulfport 9.5	563.5	2,179.5
12	3,000	Pass Christian 6.0	573.0	2,170.0
26	4,500	Bay St. Louis 40.0	579.0	2,164.0

LOUISIANA

11	3,000	Slidell 33.0 by Bridge—39.5 by Ferries	619.0	2,124.0
7	430,000	New Orleans 22.0	652.0	2,091.0
20	400	Luling 22.5	674.0	2,069.0
11	700	Raceland 13.5	696.5	2,046.5
13	5,500	Houma 37.0	710.0	2,033.0
15	5,600	Morgan City 9.0	747.0	1,996.0
10	2,600	Patterson 17.0	756.0	1,987.0
11	3,600	Franklin 18.5	773.0	1,970.0
20	2,600	Jeanerette 11.0	791.5	1,951.5
21	6,500	New Iberia 7.5	802.5	1,940.5
32	200	Cade (St. Martinville) 12.5	810.0	1,933.0
40	12,000	Lafayette 16.5	822.5	1,920.5
36	3,000	Rayne 7.5	839.0	1,904.0
25	9,000	Crowley 18.5	846.5	1,896.5
31	5,000	Jennings 10.0	865.0	1,878.0
25	1,600	Welsh 26.0	875.0	1,868.0
17	17,000	Lake Charles 12.5	901.0	1,842.0
30	1,700	Sulphur 14.0	913.5	1,829.5
17	2,000	Vinton 13.5	927.5	1,815.5

TEXAS

10	10,000	Orange 25.5	941.0	1,802.0
22	60,000	Beaumont 43.0	966.5	1,776.5
41	2,000	Liberty 5.5	1,009.5	1,733.5
81	3,000	Dayton 14.0	1,015.0	1,728.0
		Crosby		

TEXAS—(Continued)

Eleva- tion	Popula- tion	Distance between Cities	Miles from St. Au- gustine	Miles from San Diego
46	300	Crosby	1,029.0	1,714.0
		23.0		
64	210,000	Houston	1,052.0	1,691.0
		21.5		
82	2,000	Sugarland	1,073.5	1,669.5
		8.0		
84	1,400	Richmond	1,081.5	1,661.5
		4.0		
90	1,400	Rosenberg	1,085.5	1,657.5
		16.5		
120	500	East Bernard	1,102.0	1,641.0
		16.5		
156	2,100	Eagle Lake	1,118.5	1,624.5
		16.0		
188	2,000	Columbus	1,134.5	1,608.5
		15.0		
310	1,200	Weimar	1,149.5	1,593.5
		8.5		
410	1,400	Schulenburg	1,158.0	1,585.0
		12.5		
367	1,100	Flatonia	1,170.5	1,572.5
		11.5		
390	900	Waelder	1,182.0	1,561.0
		17.5		
292	3,500	Gonzales	1,199.5	1,543.5
		33.5		
538	3,800	Seguin	1,233.0	1,510.0
		37.5		
716	220,000	San Antonio	1,270.5	1,472.5
		30.0		
1,405	1,400	Boerne	1,300.5	1,442.5
		18.0		
1,429	1,000	Comfort	1,318.5	1,424.5
		9.5		
1,573	700	Center Point	1,328.0	1,415.0
		10.5		
1,645	4,400	Kerrville	1,338.5	1,404.5
		18.5		
2,000	50	Mountain Home	1,357.0	1,386.0
		37.0		
1,708	1,500	Junction	1,394.0	1,349.0
		19.0		
2,000	60	Roosevelt	1,413.0	1,330.0
		42.5		
2,140	1,200	Sonora	1,455.5	1,287.5
		37.5		
2,250	1,200	Ozona	1,493.0	1,250.0
		44.0		
2,229	200	Sheffield	1,537.0	1,206.0
		71.5		
2,948	1,500	Ft. Stockton	1,608.5	1,134.5
		53.5		
3,200	250	Balmorea	1,662.0	1,081.0
		25.0		
3,950	10	McElroy Jr.	1,687.0	1,056.0
		10.5		
4,202	30	Kent	1,697.5	1,045.5
		36.5		
4,010	700	Van Horn	1,734.0	1,009.0
		32.5		
4,512	800	Sierra Blanca	1,766.5	976.5
		33.5		
3,519	100	Ft. Hancock	1,800.0	943.0
		24.0		
		Fabens		
		8		

TEXAS—(Continued)

Eleva- tion	Popula- tion	Distance between Cities	Miles from St. Au- gustine	Miles from San Diego
3,612	1,500	Fabens 16.0	1,824.0	919.0
3,827	2,500	Ysleta 12.5	1,840.0	903.0
3,762	120,000	El Paso 19.5	1,852.5	890.5

NEW MEXICO

3,793	1,000	Anthony 20.5	1,872.0	871.0
3,878	1,000	Mesilla Park 2.5	1,892.5	850.5
3,900	6,000	Las Cruces 31.5	1,895.0	848.0
4,225	50	Cambray 28.5	1,926.5	816.5
4,215	3,500	Deming 60.0	1,955.0	788.0
4,244	1,500	Lordsburg 48.0	2,015.0	728.0
4,118	300	Rodeo 50.5	2,063.0	680.0

ARIZONA

3,966	13,000	Douglas 24.0	2,113.5	629.5
5,294	10,000	Bisbee 25.0	2,137.5	605.5
4,504	1,200	Tombstone 25.0	2,162.5	580.5
3,578	900	Benson 51.5	2,187.5	555.5
2,386	43,000	Tucson 66.5	2,239.0	504.0
1,490	1,400	Florence 65.5	2,305.5	437.5
1,082	50,000	Phoenix 34.0	2,371.0	372.0
980	800	Buckeye 43.0	2,405.0	338.0
736	300	Gila Bend 29.0	2,448.0	295.0
687	50	Sentinel 32.0	2,477.0	266.0
541	20	Mohawk 22.5	2,509.0	234.0
225	85	Wellton 33.5	2,531.5	211.5
139	4,500	Yuma 48.0	2,565.0	178.0

CALIFORNIA

— 19*	1,500	Holtville 9.5	2,613.0	130.0
— 51*	11,000	El Centro 50.0	2,622.5	120.5
3,250	25	Boulevard 70.5	2,672.5	70.5
46	120,000	San Diego	2,743.0	0.0

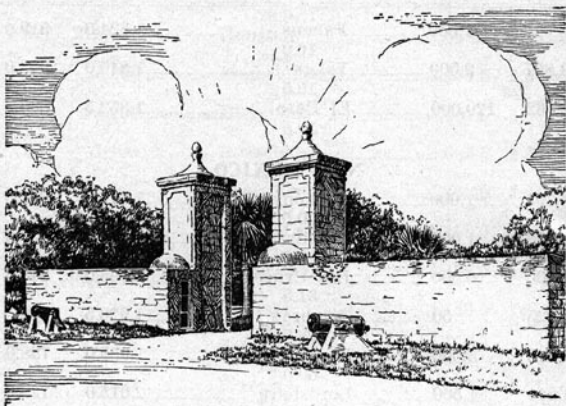
*—Below sea level.



Interesting Cities Along The Way

Saint Augustine, 1565

Anciently Spanish



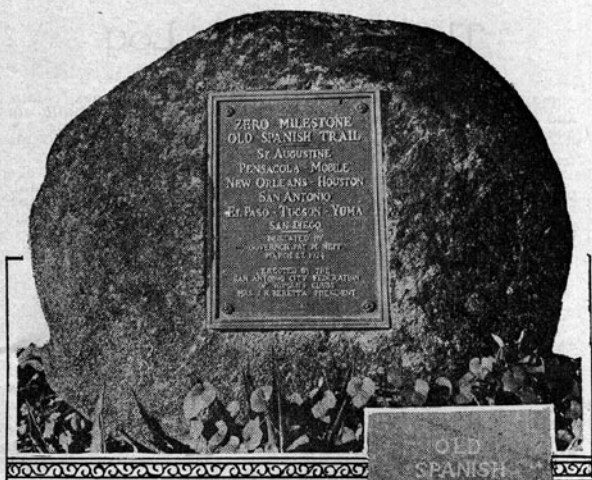
ANCIENT SPANISH GATES AT ST. AUGUSTINE

The Old Spanish Gates at St. Augustine. Around the walls was a moat filled with water and a hedge of Spanish bayonet plants. A description in 1783 says entrance was by a draw-bridge over the moat and thru the gate. The sentry boxes are visible at the gate. Near by is old Fort San Marco (Ft. Marion now) an interesting example of medieval castle and fort, living quarters, barracks and dungeons.



OLDEST HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES, ST. AUGUSTINE

The Oldest House in the United States from a picture in a booklet of 1888. This is now a part of the property of the St. Augustine Historical Society and houses many ancient relics. The Society library of old Spanish history is housed in a new structure on the property. The Oldest House apparently dates from 1571. The Society's historical collection is a rare pleasure to the traveler seeking information of that ancient, perilous and romantic period. In the garden is the "Wishing Well" and there love, the oldest story in the world, still finds romance at the oldest setting in this new country. And when you finish your journey over the Old Spanish Trail you will find the "Wishing Well" at the Old Spanish settlement at San Diego, the mother colony of California, and there again love's renewals may be mirrored in the waters of the well.



Zero Monuments

TOP, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
BOTTOM, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

The zero stone at San Diego was dedicated 1923, by an address of President Coolidge read by Col. Ed Fletcher of San Diego.

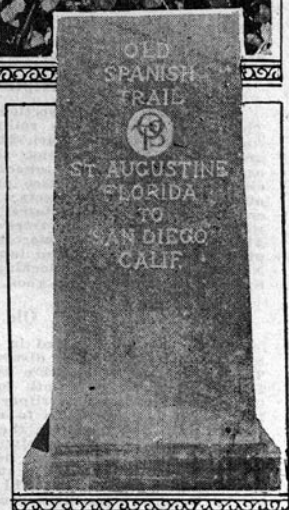
The zero stone at San Antonio was dedicated 1924, by Gov. Pat Neff, city, state, federal and army officials, women's clubs and the Old Freighters Association.

A monument will be dedicated at St. Augustine, Florida, April 3, 1929, in connection with three days of old Spanish pageantry. A cut of the monument is shown on page 13; it is globe of coquina, a material typical of the "Ancient City." It will stand with the Ponce de Leon monument, the Bridge of Lions and other symbols of Saint Augustine's romantic history and characteristic of her present-day charm.

It was erected by the Exchange Club. City, state, and national officials, and representatives of the Spanish government will participate in the ceremonies. A motorcade will start from San Diego, Cal., others will join along the way.

The dedication will be a celebration of victory by the men and women whose labors, after thirteen years of work, have opened a new world to the American people in those lands that were a wonderful world to the Spanish conquistadores and the faithful padres centuries ago.

At the celebration there will be a business session for the election of new officers of the national Old Spanish Trail organization and to decide upon future policies now that the highway construction is so well advanced.



The Descriptive Log

This information is carefully prepared. Hotels, garages, camps and service stations are selected with the purpose to build up good service. Houses that pay their rated subscriptions are printed in black face type; they and the membership make this travelog service possible for you.

Villages and hamlets are not included, as a rule. They are numerous along the way, so also garages, service stations and camping places. Many hotels fill early. New hotels are being continually built or old ones remodeled. Service improves all the time, for this is an important travelway.

*Indicates county seats. Inf., Information Headquarters.

FLORIDA—435 MILES

Road Conditions

All State and Federal standard road and all will be paved by the summer of 1929. At present most of the pavement is laid.

No ferries. Maintenance is good, detours during paving construction well maintained. The Florida sector is one of the best examples of highway construction on the Old Spanish Trail.

Description of Country

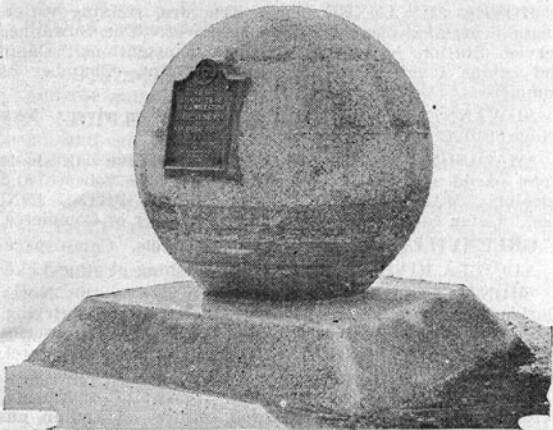
The eastern coastal section, palmetto plains and pinelands. This soon gives way to rolling hills, with live oak and other fine trees. Elevations reach 262 ft. at De Funiak Springs. There are rich farming sections, truck raising, pecan and satsuma orange orchards, shade tobacco, dairying and poultry. The little cities are paved, have nice public buildings, homes and parks, old trees shade the streets. Around Tallahassee many north-erners maintain large estates. The gulf shores, bays and waterways are shaded with trees and are very attractive. Across Florida the drinking water is very good. In the western part pinelands again occur and lumbering has been a basic industry. Now homeseekers are flocking in and finding the Florida Old Spanish Trail territory good.

Old History

San Agustin was settled in 1565, the oldest city in the United States. Ponce de Leon discovered and named Florida in 1512. The De Narvaez expedition landed at Tampa Bay in 1528 and De Soto in 1539, and both fought their way around westward in Old Spanish Trail territory to the Tallahassee country where De Narvaez turned south to escape by sea and De Soto turned north and wandered thru the south and west. De Soto's body was buried in the Mississippi River, De Narvaez was lost in the Gulf of Mexico. Cabeza de Vaca, De Narvaez' treasurer and three others, were the only survivors to reach Mexico and their story is told under "The El Paso Valley." Ragged survivors of the De Soto expedition years later escaped down the Mississippi River and to Mexico.

There are records of 38 missions established out of St. Augustine, westward to Tallahassee and up into Georgia. They were probably of wood for no ruins are known except some of oyster shell cement north of Brunswick, Ga. De Luna landed at Pensacola Bay in 1559 with the largest expedition of them all, but Indian enmity soon drove him back to Vera Cruz. While the Spaniards were exploring the Floridas other remarkable expeditions were moving northward from Mexico into Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Santa Fe became the second oldest city in the U. S., while others lay claim to existence back in the dim past. When the thirteen states were fighting for independence Spain controlled an empire south and west, and was building the California missions. Florida was Spanish until 1821, except for an English period 1763-1783; Spain sold Old Louisiana back to France in 1800; France sold to the U. S. in 1803; Texas independence was won in 1836 and that territory was annexed by the U. S. in 1845. The Mexican War was 1846-47. The New Mexico-Arizona-Southern California territory was ceded to the U. S. by Mexico in 1848. The Gadsden Purchase of part of southern New Mexico and Arizona was in 1853.

The five great centers of mission and colonization effort of the Spaniards are along the Old Spanish Trail—St. Augustine, Fla., San Antonio, Tex., El Paso—Santa Fe, Tucson—Nogales, Ariz., San Diego and the California coast. The Old Spanish Trail of today is a thread binding together for all time the old Spanish history and legend of three and four centuries past. In these lands the padres sought riches to lay up in heaven and the conquistadores sought riches for personal glory and often found disaster for their vain but romantic search. Now a new race is finding riches in the crucibles of industry.



OLD SPANISH TRAIL MONUMENT AT ST. AUGUSTINE

***ST. AUGUSTINE.** A charmingly attractive city of ancient buildings, streets and types characteristic of old Spain. The tropical growths have aged with the years and fine old homes and hotels add to the distinction of the city.

HOTELS—Open all year; **ALHAMBRA**, 70 rms. A.P., \$4 up; E.P. \$2 up. **KENWOOD**, 30 rms., E.P. \$1.50 up. Also **BENNETT**, **MARION**, **MONSON**, **OCEAN VIEW**. Open in winter; **ALCAZAR**, **BARCELONA**, **PONCE DE LEON**, **ST. GEORGE**, and others. Two private cabin camps, good. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

ST. JOHNS RIVER. Toll bridge at Jacksonville. Toll rate on page 5.

***JACKSONVILLE.** Gateway to South Florida; tourist and industrial city. Large lumber and naval stores market, railroad center and seaport.

HOTELS—**ALBERT**, moderate rates. **ARAGON**, medium rates. **CARLING**, new and high class. **MASON**, first-class commercial and tourist. **SEMINOLE**, first-class commercial and tourist. **WINDSOR**, first-class, comfortable lounges, faces park. **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, new and high class.

CAMPS—Phoenix Park camp on river in a grove, 40 cabins, good.

INF.—Jacksonville Motor Club. (AAA).

MARINE GARAGE—Foot of Hogan St., largest storage garage in South. Mechanics expert on all cars. Open day and night. Wrecker, washing, all attentions. Phones 5-7243 and 5-4958. Member Jacksonville Motor Club, AAA and OST.

***MACCLENNY.** Village. **HOTEL ANNIE** over store. Camp space. Glen St. Mary nurseries, 3 mi. west, noted nurseries, open to visitors.

OLUSTEE. Lodging. Camp space in live oak grove. Olustee Battlefield, Civil War, east 2.5 mi., marked by monument.

***LAKE CITY.** Jct. highway from northern states to South Florida. Important gateway city. Numerous lakes. **BLANCHE HOTEL** leads. Also **POWELL HOTEL**. Two cabin camps, 25c to \$1.50, good.

INF.—West Coast Inf. Bureau or Chamber of Commerce.

***LIVE OAK.** An attractive home city, paved streets, old live oak shade trees. Hogs, dairying, farming, tobacco.

HOTEL SUWANNEE, brick structure, running water, steam-heat, nice meals; a good stop-over. The Suwannee Service Station is dependable for car attentions. Camp and cabins 1 mi. west, 25c to \$1.00. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

SUWANNEE RIVER. Camp in grove on river. New bridge, 910 ft.

***MADISON**. A city of nice homes, old live oak shade trees, paved streets. Sumatra and cigarette tobacco and farming. **MADISON HOTEL** and **SIS HOPKINS INN**, good. Cabin camp 1 mi. east. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

GREENVILLE. Two clean country hotels. Camp space.

AUCILLA RIVER. Camp space. Fishing at Blue Lake.

***MONTICELLO**. Nice old southern city — this North Florida section is all good country. Farm and dairying. Leads world in melon seed production. Pecan nurseries and orchards. **MONTICELLO HOTEL** and a country hotel. Camp north of town, 25c. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

***TALLAHASSEE**. An attractive city, capital of Florida, picturesque hill country. Favored country of Indian nations and noted in Spanish history; today favored by noted northern people for winter estates. A natural travel distributing point north, east, west and south; highways radiate all directions. Nice stop-over city.

HOTELS—THE FLORIDAN, modern, community-owned, \$2.50 to \$4.00 sgl., \$4.50 to \$6.00 dbl. **CHEROKEE**, modern, same rates. Both pleasantly located. **TORON HOTEL**, small. Cabin camp south of Capitol, 40c to \$1.00.

Inf.—Chamber of Commerce. (See adv.)

OCKLOCKNEE RIVER. New bridge, 1,950 ft.

HAVANA. Shade tobacco center. This tobacco is grown in fields shaded with cheese-cloth arbors and cured in large barns. Boarding houses. Municipal camp in town; private cabin camp 4½ mi. west attractively located.

LITTLE RIVER. New bridge, 478 ft.

***QUINCY**. A nice city of homes and civic improvements. Producing and marketing center for shade tobacco and cigar wrappers. Fuller's earth mining; used in oil refining. Interesting hill country. **HOTEL QUINCY**, remodeled brick building. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

CHATTAHOOCHEE. Florida State Hospital. River Junction, a railroad town down the hill. **EDWARDS HOTEL**. Camp space on river. Time changes here; reset your watch.

APALACHICOLA RIVER. Victory Bridge across this river one of the great Old Spanish Trail structures; cost \$800,000; length 5,942 ft. Flood waters reach the floor of this high structure. Two-thirds of the flood waters of the continent flow into the Gulf of Mexico and Old Spanish Trail engineering and financing have had to conquer these water way and flood problems.

SNEADS. Lumber and turpentine village. Country hotel.

Note—East of Marianna good road to Port St. Joe and Apalachicola on the bay and the gulf. Splendid fishing, hunting and bathing and Gulf of Mexico scenes.

CHIPOLA RIVER at Marianna. New bridge, 456 ft.

***MARIANNA**. Commercial center of a rich farming county. An attractive city, nice homes, paved streets, good business houses. Heart of America's largest satsuma orange producing area. Large lime rock quarries. Population has increased fifty per cent last two years.

HOTELS—CHIPOLA, built 1927. Five stories, fire-proof; 76 rms., all with priv. bath. Noted for dining ser-

vice. Rms. \$2.50 up; meals 75c. A fine hotel. **CALEDONIA**, remodeled and newly furnished. Rms. \$1.50.

INF.—Chamber of Commerce.

COTTONDALE. Jet., improved road to Panama City and the gulf. Country hotel. Camp space in grove.

CHIPLEY. Farm and dairy center. **CHIPLEY HOTEL**, hot and cold water all rooms, nice grill in connection. Also Mrs. Richardson's boarding house. Private camp west of town, fair. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

***BONIFAY**. General farming section. **EUREKA HOTEL**.

CARYVILLE. Choctawhatchee River lumber town. Lodging.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER. Long bridge and causeway, 5,500 ft.

PONCE DE LEON. Country hotel. Beautiful springs, bathing and refreshments. Camp space.

***DE FUNIAK SPRINGS**. The highlands of West Florida. Truck farming. Lumber center.

HOTELS—WALTON, modern and attractive, faces lake. **FLORIDA HOTEL**, clean, E.P. Cabin camp, well equipped, 50c to \$2.00. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

SHOAL RIVER. New bridge, 1,363 ft.

***CRESTVIEW**. A new community. They have discovered their wild blueberry can be cultivated, producing a large delicious table berry. Many orchards are now planted. **CRESCENT HOTEL**, fair.

WEST FLORIDA GULF RESORTS

At Crestview turn south for an interesting visit at Valparaiso, a very inviting gulf resort. The bays and the gulf shores there are among the finest in the gulf country. Whatever you like best—golf, hunting, fishing, bathing, swimming, boating, or just resting—ample choice is there. Fishing in the bays, in Santa Rosa Sound, or out on the Gulf of Mexico. The country is wild and inviting for hunting or for rambles. The Choctawhatchee National Forest is a part of this region.

THE INN AT VALPARAISO is new and has every modern refinement. 75 rms. A. P. \$5 to \$9. Nearly all with bath; all but two face the water. A private golf course that cost \$135,000 spreads over the hills overlooking the bay; permits for guests or OST travelers.

YELLOW RIVER at Milligan. New bridge, 1,568 ft.

HOLT. 55,000 A. of cut over pinelands being transformed into small improved farms by Ringling & White and sold on time payments. Nurseries, demonstration farm, agricultural and horticultural experts provided. Growing satsuma oranges, grapes, blueberries, other fruits, truck and farm products.

BLACKWATER RIVER at Milton.

***MILTON**. A busy little city. Country hotel. Near by, at Bagdad, are the lumber interests of the Blackwater River. The **BAGDAD INN** and meals very good.

ESCAMBIA BAY. Long bridge and causeway; cost \$1,000,000; length 18,470 ft. Another of the hard construction and financing works of the Old Spanish Trail.

***PENSACOLA**. Naval and aviation stations. A great deep-water port. De Luna landed on the Pensacola mainland in 1559 with the largest expedition that attempted the conquest of Florida. Disaster and Indian enmity soon forced his return to Vera Cruz.

HOTELS — SAN CARLOS, doubled in size, refined Spanish type; all rooms with bath. **MANHATTAN**, moderate. Municipal camp on Bayou Texas, northeast; free, caretaker, well-equipped.

INF.—Chamber of Commerce.

FLORIDA-ALABAMA STATE LINE

Perdido River

ALABAMA—77 MILES

Road Conditions

From the Florida line to Loxley, 22 mi., the road is under construction. Should be a completed gravel road summer 1929. From Loxley to Mobile, 24.5 mi., new sand-clay and paving. Mobile Bay is crossed by bridge and causeways. 10½ mi. From Mobile to Mississippi line is paved. No ferries.

Description of Country

South Alabama is high and rolling. Early Irish potatoes, cucumbers and cabbages are shipped in large quantity. There are extensive orchards of pecans and satsuma oranges. Fishing and hunting fine among the waterways and coastal sections. The drinking water thru the country is soft and pure.

Old History

Mobile was founded by the French in 1711 when Fort Louis de la Mobile was located at the site of the present city hall and armory. It takes its name from "Mauvila," Spanish form of the name of the Indian tribe whose valliant attack upon De Soto so nearly destroyed his expedition. Later Mobile was under the rule of the Spaniards. While the French were at Mobile and the Spanish at Pensacola a Spanish outpost was on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay where the bridge now lands—that spot is still called Spanish Fort.

LOXLEY. Early Irish potatoes, cucumbers, satsuma orange and pecan orchards. **STAPLETON HOTEL**, good meals. Community camp in pine grove. Inf.—**R. M. Mahler**, at the post office. (See adv.)

MOBILE BAY. Cochrane Bridge opened June, 1927. Toll \$1.00; extra passengers 10c. Another great Old Spanish Trail structure. Cost \$2,500,000. Length 10½ mi. Three bays and five rivers compose Mobile Bay.

***MOBILE.** The Port of Alabama. The State is building the most modern port facilities in the U.S. costing \$10,000,000. This and the bridging of Mobile Bay opens Mobile as the southern focal point of highways, waterways, railroads and ocean lanes. An unusual port, ample facilities, 40 steamship lines, six railroads, and miles of convenient frontage for expansion. Center of fertile agricultural district; early cabbage, potatoes, cucumbers, satsuma orange and pecan nut orchards. Fishing, hunting, water sports, bay and gulf resorts. Founded by the French in 1711.

HOTELS—BATTLE HOUSE, fine modern hotel. **CAWTHON HOTEL**, good accommodations. **BIENVILLE**, semi-modern. **ST. ANDREW**, moderate rates.

CAMP—Municipal, operated by lessee on Mobile Bay 3½ mi. south, cottage accommodations \$1.75 per night; camp space 50c. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

GRAND BAY. Satsuma orange and pecan orchards; truck raising. Country hotel. Camp space.

ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI STATE LINE

MISSISSIPPI—96 MILES

Road Conditions

Paved from the Alabama line to Bay St. Louis; then 28 mi. of gravel to the Louisiana line.

Description of Country

The eastern part is cut-over coastal plain pineland. From Ocean Springs to Bay St. Louis is the Gulf Boulevard section where the shore is lined with fine homes and hotels, and realty-resort development of a high order. A sea-wall and boulevard for 30 mi. along the coast. The gulf cities are all-year resorts.

Old History

Biloxi was the first French settlement in Old Louisiana, 1699, and the first seat of government. Then they founded Mobile in 1711 and New Orleans in 1718. Later Spain ruled the territory.

MOSS POINT. Lumber town. Wrapping paper mills. Fresh and salt water fishing. Clean country hotel. Free camp on OST.

***PASCAGOULA.** On the Gulf of Mexico and the Pascagoula River

HOTELS—POL HOTEL, fair commercial. **GULF COVE INN**, near the beach in a rustic setting, nice home-like place. Hot water heat; running water in rms. Single, \$1.50; double \$2.00. Meals extra.

Camp space near beach. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

PASCAGOULA RIVER. New bridge, toll 50c.

GAUTIER. West side of river. Camp space.

OCEAN SPRINGS. On the gulf and Biloxi Bay. Resort city. Shrimp and oyster fisheries. Pecans and satsuma oranges. Gulf Hills, fine realty and resort development.

HOTELS—PINES HOTEL, near the beach. **ELGIN HOUSE**, rms. only, in business district. **BAYOU INN**, on the bayou, OST west. **FRENCH**, on the beach.

BILOXI BAY.

BILOXI. Resort capital of the "Emerald Coast." First capital of Old Louisiana, settled in 1699. Fisheries harbor in Back Bay; oyster and shrimp packing houses on the gulf.

HOTELS—On the beach, **TIVOLI**, **BUENA VISTA**, **NEW BILOXI**, **WHITE HOUSE**, **RIVIERA**. Commercial, **AVELEZ AND KENNEDY**.

Private camp, near city, west, 50c up. Free camp in fine grove on Back Bay, northwest. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

EDGEWATER GULF HOTEL, 400 rms., A.P., most of them overlook the gulf. 6 mi. west of Biloxi.

***GULFPORT.** Seaport. Resort and commercial city, center of the Gulf Boulevard development, growing rapidly. **HOTELS**—**GREAT SOUTHERN**, spacious, comfortable, overlooking the gulf. **MARKHAM**, modern, down-town.

Inf.—Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Motorists Association.

LONG BEACH. Radish and truck growing inland.

PASS CHRISTIAN. Resort city, facing the gulf and the Bay of St. Louis. Fine homes, live oak trees and pines line the shore.

HOTELS — Facing the gulf, **MIRAMAR** and **GREY CASTLE**. **THE NELSON**, good commercial. **INN-BY-THE-SEA**, on the Bay of St. Louis.

BAY OF ST. LOUIS. Bridge completed February, 1928.

***BAY ST. LOUIS.** A resort city on the Bay of St. Louis and the gulf, developing rapidly. Fishing, sailing, bathing. **HOTEL WESTON**, new, modern, overlooking the bay. Camp space. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

MISSISSIPPI-LOUISIANA STATE LINE

East Pearl River.

LOUISIANA—333 MILES

Road Conditions

The road across Louisiana well maintained, gravel. 30 mi. are paved. No dirt sections. A toll bridge is completed across Lake Pontchartrain, 15 mi. including approaches, cost \$5,500,000. Toll, see page 5. Ferry at Mississippi River, New Orleans and at Berwick Bay, Morgan City—the only ferries left on the Old Spanish Trail. Their service is constant and good. Louisiana now has good roads serving the whole State.

Description of Country

Louisiana east of Morgan City is the ancient delta of the Mississippi River. The country is threaded with bayous and the Old Spanish Trail rambles by them and across them. Soils are rich delta deposits. This is the old sugar plantation district and the Old South of legend and story. Old plantation homes, negro colonies and the French speaking classes thickly dot the bayou shores. Corn growing, fishing and fur industries are also important. Thousands of acres near the gulf are dyked—this is "Raceland's Little Holland."

From Morgan City to New Iberia the Old Spanish Trail runs along the Bayou Teche past old sugar plantations with the colonies of negroes still living in the cabins of slave days. Old live oaks, cypress and pecan shade the roads, homes and bayous. Some cotton, corn and rice thru here. At Lafayette all products mingle, then westward rice fields spread over the country. Southwest Louisiana is one of the greatest rice areas in the U.S. Water is pumped thru its network of canals to flood the lands. Lumber, salt and sulphur mines, and oil, are other sources of wealth.

In the eastern part are French and Acadian types and the French language, religion, cooking and habits are prominent. Public improvements, schools and roads are good. In the western part people have settled from every state drawn by the rice industry. Their cities and homes are distinctively American.

There are thousands of miles of rivers, bayous, lakes, bays and inlets in South Louisiana. Roads among them are good. There are thousands of acres of wild life sanctuaries including the Sage and the Rockefeller preserves and private club preserves. Conservation has improved the sport for everyone.

Old History

The French took command of the vast territory of Old Louisiana by establishing sovereignty over the Mississippi River in 1699. This move by the French divided the Spanish territory in two and became one of the decisive events in North American history. The first settlement was at Biloxi in 1699. In 1711 the French settled Mobile. 1718 they founded Nouvelle Orleans; the same year the Spanish settled San Antonio as an outpost to protect their western possessions. In the struggle of empires Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1762. Spain took possession in 1769. Spain ceded Louisiana back to France in 1800. France sold to the United States in 1803. New Orleans as the frontier post on the mighty river that drains a half of the continent became the melting pot as all classes of people struggled for life, power or development on the North American continent.

Along the Bayou Teche is the Evangeline country immortalized by Longfellow's poem. The Acadians were exiled from Nova Scotia in 1755. Along this bayou today are Acadian homes, towns and cities. Under St. Martinville the story is more fully told.

WEST PEARL RIVER. New bridge. Another of the difficult flood-water crossings of the Old Spanish Trail.

SLIDELL. Large brick and shipbuilding plants. Edge of the winter strawberry district that sends out a \$5,000,000 crop. Country hotel. Free camp in pines just north of town. Inf.—T. J. Eddins, Slidell Garage.

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BRIDGE. A 15 mi. project. Saves 40 to 60 minutes time. Toll \$1.35—see p. 5 for details. The Louisiana Highway Department maintains free ferries on the Rigolets—Chef Menteur route. Free bridges will be completed during 1929.

***NEW ORLEANS.** The Port of the Mississippi Valley; strong industrially and financially. One of the most interesting cities in the U.S. Founded 1718 by the French; was under Spanish rule; transferred to the U.S. in 1803. The old French Quarter is a charming ramble and close to the palatial hotels, fine theatres and inviting stores. Many days can be spent in this fascinating city that has grown from the mingling of the races and types that have battled with and built up the Mississippi Valley.

HOTELS—BIENVILLE, at Lee Circle; **DE SOTO,** near business center; **JUNG,** new, moderate; **LAFAYETTE,** faces Lafayette Square; **LA SALLE,** new, moderate; **MONTELEONE,** in the French Quarter; **ROOSEVELT,** leads, center of activities; **ST. CHARLES,** a famous hotel, remodeled.

No camp. Inf.—Motor League of La. (AAA) at Bienville Hotel; Automobile Club of La., 514 St. Charles St.:

the Association of Commerce; the N. O. Convention and Publicity Bureau, Inc.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Ferry at Walnut St., continuous, 20c to 40c. Several other ferries at intervals up the river, all serve OST travel. Oak Street ferry offers short cut across the city. New bridge, \$10,000,000, financed and construction apparently assured.

WESTWEGO. Industrial settlement west side of river.

LULING. The Old Spanish Trail leaves the Mississippi River here and turns into southern Louisiana.

PARADIS. Village. Country hotel.

DES ALLEMANDS. On the bayou; fishing. Country hotel. Camp space.

RACELAND. On Bayou La Fourche. Center for some 32,000 acres of delta lands, dyked, drained and intensively farmed. "Raceland's Little Holland" is an unusual and interesting country. Like Holland itself men have conquered and driven back the waters and the rich silt deposited by the Mississippi River thru past ages now serves mankind by growing all manner of products the year around. The Delta Farms and the Grant Smith & Co. projects are worth a visit. **RACELAND HOTEL** has clean rooms and good meals. Inf.—See Dr. J. J. Ayo at drug store.

AYO'S SERVICE STA., west side of bayou is best. Drug store serves refreshments, has rest rms. and other comforts.

***HOUMA.** On Bayou Black. Fish, oysters, shrimp and fur industries. Centered among the bayous of the lower Mississippi River delta; fishing, hunting and water sports are fine. The drive westward along the Bayou Black is past old sugar plantations. Negro colonies and quaint scenes of the old South. **RHODES HOTEL (E.P.)** and restaurant. **CITY HOTEL (A.P.)** Free camp in Suthon Park. Inf.—Dupont's store. Good sea food restaurants.

***MORGAN CITY.** On Berwick Bay, the gulf outlet of the numerous waterways that constitute the Atchafalaya Basin. It is said you can cruise, fish and hunt for many days out from Morgan City over lakes, bays and bayous noted in song and commerce, and seldom repeat on your course. Of some 2,000 mi. of navigable waters in southern Louisiana, a half are in this basin. This was the ancient outlet of the Mississippi River. The lumber and fur industries, and the oyster shell chick feed industry, are extensive. Morgan City ships 30,000,000 early cabbage plants. On Lake Palourde is the Morgan City bathing and camping beach.

COSTELLO HOTEL, (A.P.) Good sea food restaurants. Camp space. Inf.—Association of Commerce.

BERWICK BAY. Day and night ferry, 25c to 35c.

BERWICK. West side of Bay. Camp space along river. Good restaurant, sea food specialties, at the ferry. Service stations at ferry.

PATTERSON. Old sugar plantations again, sugar mills, plantation homes, clusters of negro cabins, shaded drives, the Atchafalaya River and then the Bayou Teche by the roadside. This is the beginning of the Teche country, the land of the Acadian exiles. Patterson lies near the junction of the Atchafalaya River and the Bayou Teche, with Grand Lake just above. Here the largest cypress mill in the world—the F. B. Williams Co. All thru this country are graveled roads, bayous, lakes and salt-water bays; fishing, hunting, boating, bathing; well-farmed lands, old live oaks and pecans—southern Louisiana is an interesting country. The **BERNEAUR** is a clean country hotel, good meals.

***FRANKLIN.** Sugar cane section; large refinery. The highway still follows the Bayou Teche and the interesting old southern scenes. **COMMERCIAL HOTEL**, fills early.

McKERALL MOTOR CAR CO., opp. Court House, has complete automobile service and tourist information. Ph. 2.

CHARENTON. Village. Grand Lake, bathing and fishing near.

JEANERETTE. Sugar, rice and corn. Table salt is mined near here at 650 ft. depths. Fresh and salt-water fishing and bathing. The Bayou Teche is one of the most interesting waterways in America; all South Louisiana is filled with pleasant and unexpected scenes. Camp near Moresi's foundry.

BEAULLIEU MOTOR CO. Est. 1921, well equipped shop, filling station, open until midnight.

***NEW IBERIA.** The Evangeline country. The highway leaves the Bayou Teche here. Sugar, rice, cotton, tobasco peppers and salt mines. Wild life sanctuaries southward toward the gulf. **HOTEL FREDERIC**, modern, good restaurant. Inf.—at Hotel Frederic.

Westward travelers may branch at New Iberia for St. Martinville.

CADE. Leave Old Spanish Trail here for St. Martinville, 6 mi. north.

ST. MARTINVILLE

The old Acadian town where Evangeline lived is the quaint center for many little journeys. On the bank of the Teche is the spreading live oak where Evangeline and her people landed; near by are the Evangeline home, church and other sacred landmarks. The surrounding towns and country are interesting. Bayou Teche is on a southerly course here, and these are the western highlands of the Atchafalaya Basin, the ancient outlet of the Mississippi River. The Acadians were exiled from Nova Scotia in 1755. Herded in old ships, families and friends torn asunder, some were landed in Maryland, some in Louisiana, most of them to become wanderers searching for one another. After three years the Maryland group worked south seeking their lost ones. The French had established Ft. Attakapas in 1756 at the present St. Martinville. The Evangeline party reached Attakapas about 1760. Numerous graveled roads.

VOORHIES HOTEL is a comfortable, home-like place.

BROUSSARD. The three largest sugar mills in Louisiana are on the Old Spanish Trail; Raceland, Franklin and Broussard. The bagasse, the stalk after the cane juice has been pressed out, was formerly used as fuel, now is made into celotex for insulating material. Visitors are welcomed.

***LAFAYETTE.** A commercial and transportation center and growing fast. Cotton, corn and rice production meet in this Parish and westward the interesting rice fields prevail, flooded in growing time.

HOTELS—THE GORDON, remodeled and modernized. **HOTEL EVANGELINE**, new. **TERRACE**, country type, clean, comfortable; parking sheds.

Camp space in grove on Vermilion Bayou. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

BILLEAUD GARAGE and Filling Station, very complete, day and night shop and road service.

RAYNE. Rice and cotton. The plains of southwestern Louisiana are now a vast rice growing area. Wells 300 to 400 ft. deep pump three to four million gallons of water daily. **The COMMERCIAL**, good country hotel, remodeled.

***CROWLEY.** The "Rice City of America." As much rice is grown in Acadia Parish as in all California. A county is called a parish in Louisiana. The largest rice area in the United States in this Crowley district. When it was found in 1885 these prairies could be flooded artificially, then drained and harvested with wheat-harvesting

machinery, men came from all states and large commercial development followed. Streams a foot in diameter are ceaselessly pumped from shallow wells but the main supply comes from the bayous and rivers. The network of canals, ditches and fields is best viewed from the top of the First National Bank building. One mile west on the Old Spanish Trail is the rice experiment station that has done so much to develop the rice industry of America. Visitors can learn many interesting things from Superintendent J. M. Jenkins.

HOTELS—**EGAN HOTEL**, brick building, steam heat. **THE INN** is comfortable and well kept. Camp, in town, 50c.

INF.—Association of Commerce.

MERMENTAU. Village, gen'l. store, service stations, country hotel, camp space, fishing and hunting.

MERMENTAU RIVER. A beautiful river. Fishing and hunting.

***JENNINGS**. Another real American city developed by the rice industry; also fine staple cotton. Evangeline oil field 6 mi. east where one well made nearly 4,000,000 bbls. South 14 mi. is Lake Arthur and the village and the hunting club with its nation-wide membership, for south thru the Mermentau River are Grand Lake, Mallard Bay, a myriad of inlets, wild lands and marshes, and the Gulf of Mexico. The Lake Arthur Club has a preserve of 11,000 A. Eastward are the Rockefeller and Sage wild life preserves facing the gulf for 75 mi. Here lie the natural winter refuges of birds and their feeding grounds, and now the rice fields add to the joys. Ducks and geese in their season blacken the skies, these preserves are their protection. The Jennings Chamber of Commerce will gladly help Old Spanish Trail hunters or fishermen.

HOTELS — The **ARDENNES** at Jennings is modern, nicely furnished and liked. The **LAKE ARTHUR HOTEL**, at the lake, rms. only. Free camp space available.

MORE MILEAGE STATION—**C. E. Stackhouse**. Center of city. Every kind of service and supplies. Very complete equipment; all night service. Camp space 25c. Screened cabins, good beds, stoves, showers, electric lights, car sheds; \$1.00 and \$1.25.

WELSH. Rice, cotton, cattle and a nice little city. **HOTEL ABBOTT**, new, many rms. with bath, well furnished; good dining service. Nice free camp in park, south; shady, swimming pool.

***LAKE CHARLES**. A deep-water port; metropolis of Southwest Louisiana. On Calcasieu River and Lake Charles. Fine residence city. Cotton, rice, cattle and general farming; important oil fields near.

HOTELS—**MAJESTIC**, 100 rms., popular old southern type. **CHARLESTON**, new, modern. **CHEROKEE** and **RIGMAIDEN**, moderate. **THE OAKS**, pleasant family type. Camp space near lake.

INF.—Chamber of Commerce.

CALCASIEU RIVER.

SULPHUR. Exhausted sulphur mines near; superheated steam forced to the sulphur beds far underground melted the sulphur and compressed air forced it to the surface. Large mines now south of Houston. Country hotel. Camp on OST at Ellenders Service Station.

VINTON. 18,000 A. of rice around Vinton—a million dollar crop. A center for four oil fields—Ged, 4 mi. south; Edgerly 5½ mi. east; Vinton Stark, 7 mi. north; Roxana, 12 mi. south. The oil fields are an interesting study. **SHAW HOTEL**, 32 rms.; free car storage. Cabin camp 50c and \$1.00, good. **Inf.**—J. N. Wetherill, at Calcasieu Bank.

LOUISIANA-TEXAS STATE LINE

Sabine River.

The new bridge 3 mi. long was completed November, 1927. The cost, \$1,000,000, was shared by the Orange and the Lake Charles districts, the states of Louisiana and Texas, and Federal Aid funds. Many years spent struggling with the financial difficulties; then when the contractors began, floods and marshes, alligators and pests, sink holes and discouragements, had to be conquered. But this is the story of most of the Old Spanish Trail construction, costs that were an acid test of faith, engineering that knew no defeat, builders equal to every demand.

TEXAS—931 MILES

EAST TEXAS

Orange to San Antonio, 329 miles

Road Conditions

East Texas will be nearly all paved by summer of 1929.

Description of Country

East Texas is one of the richest sections on the Old Spanish Trail. Beaumont and Houston are developing industrial and financial leadership and growing fast. Houston's ship channel, with Galveston at the entrance, carries exports of 17 railroads.

In the Sabine District are the Ports of Beaumont and Orange, Port Arthur and Port Neches, serving southeast Texas and contiguous states and themselves harboring big industrial plants and expanding rapidly.

This Sabine District is one of the big oil producing, refining, manufacturing, distributing and exporting centers of the U. S. Beaumont is also the commercial center of a rich agricultural and lumber region. Farm products of large acreage are sugar cane, figs, corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, satsuma oranges, truck, goats, sheep, cattle and poultry.

Texas is large. One-third of the Old Spanish Trail is in Texas. Travelers, seeing so much unsettled country, get mistaken ideas. Texas has proven its agricultural fertility, yet its vast area is developed only in spots. In South and East Texas these areas offer unusual opportunities to the homeseeker and homeseekers are coming in large numbers. Hydro-electric power lines, oil pipe lines and natural gas lines total tens of thousands of miles and new lines being continually constructed. New hotels along the Old Spanish Trail just built or now building total over \$36,000,000 in Texas alone.

West of Houston, to San Antonio, the rolling hills begin. This country is closely farmed, fertile, prosperous and pretty. The drinking water generally is good.

Old History

The battlefield of San Jacinto is east of Houston. There Gen. Sam Houston and his band of Texas patriots destroyed the army of Santa Ana and won Texas freedom from Mexico, April 21, 1836. The first attempt to disarm the patriots was at Gonzales, now known as the "Lexington of Texas," October 2, 1835. Then came the fall of the Alamo, March 6, 1836, and the pursuit of Sam Houston's little army by Santa Ana across Texas to the banks of the San Jacinto River where the rugged Texans swept thru the Mexicans and won this land for Americans.

***ORANGE.** Deep-water port and municipal docks. Large lumber interests of the Sabine River. Creosoting, pine paper pulp, and iron works. Important oil fields near. **NEW HOLLAND HOTEL**, good. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

NECHES RIVER. Long bridge and approaches involved many construction problems.

***BEAUMONT.** Deep-water port and industrial city, center of a dozen oil fields, big refineries, shipyards, steel and tank car and other manufacturing; commercial center of the vast East Texas truck, fruit and farming areas and of the Louisiana-Texas rice growing region, the largest in the world. Living conditions are reflected by the fact Beaumont shows the lowest death rate of any city in Texas.

Beaumont and the Sabine district have grown with the

automobile; the cars and people of a million roads are moving by the mysterious power generated here. Spindle Top, in sight of Beaumont's skyscrapers, was the first and most famous gusher field in America; it produced 50,000,000 bbls. and was thought exhausted. Then the Yount-Lee Company in 1925 brought in a 5,000 bbl. well on lower levels and Beaumont lived anew the excitement of the pioneer days. 100,000,000 bbls. are claimed as Spindle Top's record. Networks of pipes lie under this land. Thousands of producing wells feed the refineries—from Spindle Top's prodigal flow and from the countless fields of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana. At Beaumont is the Magnolia refinery and near are other Magnolia plants. At Port Arthur, 22 mi. southeast of Beaumont is the Gulf refinery embracing 3,600 A.—largest in Texas, and also the chief refinery of the Texas Company, and at Texas Island is the big plant where the cans are made and the Texaco products manufactured and shipped; at Port Neches their asphalt plant. The Pure Oil Co., Humble, Atlantic, Yount-Lee, Prairie and others add to the net work of oil industries in this district. An annual payroll of \$50,000,000 is claimed from the oil companies. The automobile was a toy when oil was discovered. Gasoline had no market and was dumped into the sea. Today the products from this district go out to the world over the seven seas. Today the automobile is king and the Sabine district is the king's market place.

HOTELS—**HOTEL BEAUMONT** is modern, well equipped and popular with all classes. **LA SALLE HOTEL** is new, well equipped and well liked. **CROSBY HOTEL (J. A. Sparkman)** is one of the older houses but well kept; 75 rms. have private bath; running water in others, fans, phones, cafe, storage yard. \$1.00 up without bath; \$2.00 up with bath.

CAMPS—**BEAUMONT TOURIST PARK**, 3038 Magnolia Ave., nice locality, well equipped, city natatorium near. Cabins \$1.25 daily; \$6.00 weekly. Camp space 50c.

McDONALD'S and **BURGE'S** storage and service garages near the hotels; both well liked.

INF.—Automobile Association (AAA) at Hotel Beaumont.

***LIBERTY.** One of the old settlements of Texas and center of fertile farming country. Several big oil fields. Rice, cotton and cattle. **The CENTRAL**, a clean country hotel, fills early Inf. and service Jackson's Filling Sta. opp. the railroad station; also his tourist camp one-half mile east, both on the **OST**. Camp grounds are free. Cabins are 75c. New and clean.

TRINITY RIVER. Another of the big flood rivers draining into the gulf.

DAYTON. Cotton, rice, cattle and oil fields. Developing into a busy little town. Lodging. Camp space.

CROSBY. Cotton and general farming. Lodging. Free camp, good shade.

SAN JACINTO RIVER. Private camps. Camp sites by the river.

***HOUSTON.** Deep-water sea channel; greatest port and one of the important railroad centers of the Southwest; oil and cotton exporting and products manufacturing; one of the rich and fast growing cities of Texas. East 25 mi. is San Jacinto Battlefield where Gen. Sam Houston and the Texas patriots defeated Santa Ana and won Texas freedom in 1836. Big sulphur mines to the south. Galveston at the gulf. Rice Institute is passed on South Main St., a fine and distinctive college; a drive about the spacious campus will repay.

HOTELS—**RICE** leads, 1,000 rms., well liked. **SAM HOUSTON**, new, popular, moderate rates. **WARWICK**, apartment and transient, quiet, refined, near Rice Institute. **BEN MILAM**, new, complete, moderate prices. **PLAZA**, apartment and transient, quiet, attractive, near Rice Institute. **LAMAR**, new, in business center, a distinctive hotel.

CAMPS—**LIBERTY ROAD CAMP**, on OST east, cabins and efficiency apmts., fully equipped, \$1.25. Camp space 50c. **OST CAMP**, end of S. Main St., blk. from OST. Cabins, fully equipped, \$1.00-\$1.25. Camp space 25c. **CAMP DIXIE**, 6722 Harrisburg Blvd. Large colony of cabins. Community house, showers, laundry and sitting room. \$1.00-\$3.00. Camp space 50c. **SAN JACINTO CAMP**, O. L. Miller, P. O. Box 111, Houston. New camp, well equipped, numerous cabins. \$2.00. Camp space 25c. East end of Houston on road to bay shore and gulf.

INF.—Motor League of South Texas (AAA) and also Chamber of Commerce.

SUGAR LAND. This entire community is owned and maintained by the Imperial Sugar Company and allied interests; it is an interesting study of community development. Over 1,500,000 pounds of IMPERIAL SUGAR refined daily.

IMPERIAL INN—Open all hours; rms. with and without bath; dining room.

IMPERIAL RESTAURANT and also **IMPERIAL COFFEE SHOP.**

IMPERIAL GARAGE—Service Sta., garage, all-around service; tow car, Ph. 39, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BRAZOS RIVER. Note height of bridge above normal water. All OST bridges contend with high floods.

***RICHMOND.** The first Anglo-American settlement in Texas. Other early settlements were Spanish or Mexican. Center of a rich farming country. **NATIONAL HOTEL**, partly modern.

INF.—Chamber of Commerce.

EDGEWOOD CAMP—On OST east. 16 cabins, well equipped. Community house with showers and laundry. \$1.00. Camp space 50c. Nice location.

ROSENBERG. Cotton and corn. **PLAZA**, a country hotel, good meals. Free camp, east side, shady. **Jurica's OST Garage** has good mechanics. Calloway Motor Co., Ford dealer, good all-around service.

NOTE—The Rosenberg—East Bernard sector, about 16 mi., is being paved, to be completed summer 1929. A gravel and paved detour adding 8 mi., northward by Wallis, is provided.

SAN BERNARD RIVER.

EAST BERNARD. Rice, cattle and cotton. See dirt road memo. under Rosenberg. Inf. Highway Garage.

***EAGLE LAKE.** About 40,000 A. of rice lands in this district. 40% developed. Water from Colorado River and from wells 27 to 40 ft. which flood 35 to 50 A.

HOTELS — **DALLAS**, running water, steam heat. **WHITE HOUSE**, popular restaurant attached. **DRUMMERS HOTEL** also. Free camp on OST east.

Numerous service stations and garages.

COLORADO RIVER at Columbus.

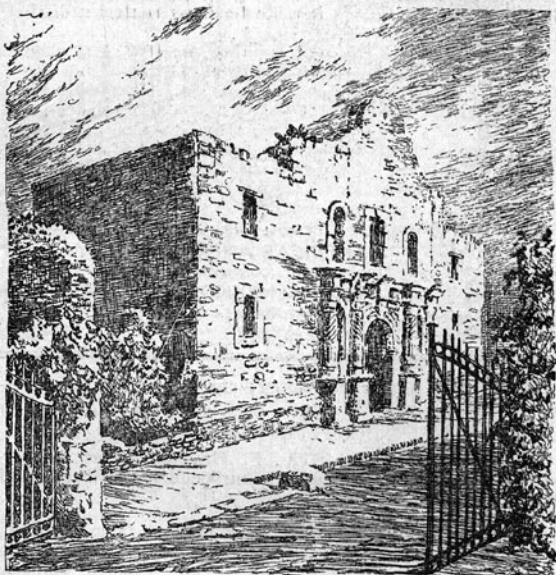
***COLUMBUS.** Numerous fine old live oaks about the town. Under the oak near the Court House the first district court of the Republic of Texas was held. Columbus was in the path of Santa Ana during the Texas revolution and was burned by Gen. Sam Houston. **HOTEL LIVE OAK** and several lodging houses. Auto camp five blocks off OST with shade and conveniences; and several cabins. Camp 2 mi. east on OST under construction.



Interesting Cities Along The Way



San Antonio, 1718. Seat of old Missions



THE ALAMO, SAN ANTONIO

Mission San Antonio de Valero now known as the Alamo. Transferred from the Rio Grande in 1718 it is recognized as the beginning of San Antonio. The corner stone of this building was laid May 8, 1744. In 1762 a report stated the tower and sacristy had fallen and a quarried stone church of harmonious architecture was being built.*

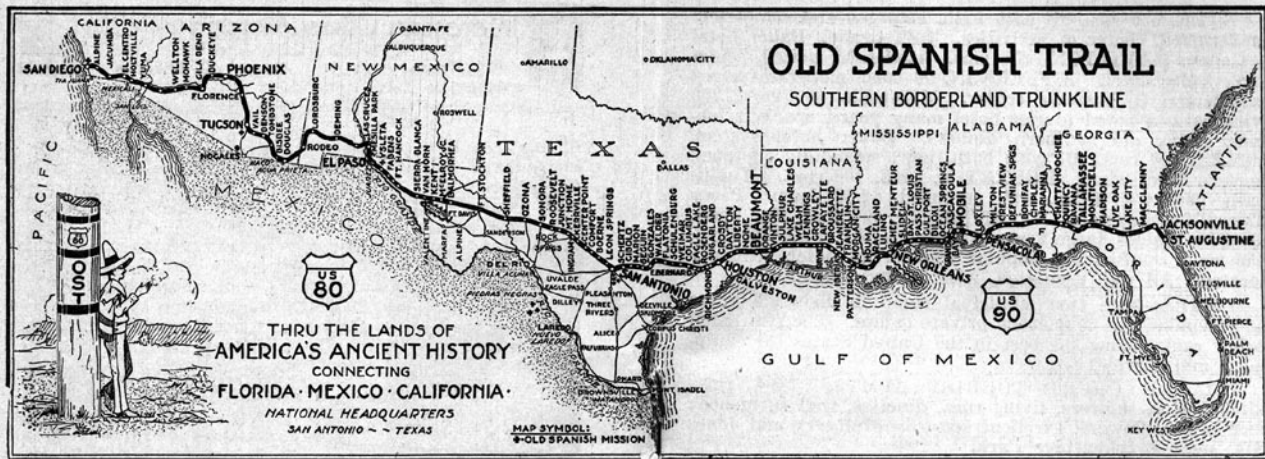
It was occupied by the Texas patriots in defense of San Antonio and for the independence of Texas against Santa Ana and the Mexican army. The Alamo fell March 6, 1836. All the patriots were killed. The defense of the Alamo is one of the epic stories of the ages.



MISSION SAN JOSE, SAN ANTONIO

Mission San José y de San Miguel Aguayo, founded 1720. This building was begun apparently in 1768.* A record of 1778 says "it was the finest mission in all New Spain." This church approached the majesty of a cathedral; its village had the strength of a castle. Its architectural and sculptural detail is the joy of artists and etchers and the wonder of all travelers.

*Many careless statements are given out concerning the construction of the missions. The founding of a mission, the beginning of the present church building, and when completed, are very different and often obscure dates.



WEIMAR. General farming; chicken and turkey raising. Rolling country and pretty farms. **JACKSON HOTEL**, small country style place.

WEIMAR FILLING STA., F. Thumann, tires, tire repairs, grease rack, accessories, barbecue sandwiches, cold drinks.

SCHULENBURG. Cotton and pretty farm section; nice views over the hills. Only cotton-seed flour mill in world; shipped everywhere for bread used in diabetic cases. This part of Texas German and Bohemian. The Carnation Milk condensing plant, the first south of Tennessee, is now being built at Schulenburg. Capacity 200,000 lbs. raw milk daily. This location selected after thorough investigation over the South.

New hotel with motion picture house, steam heat, baths, running water. Clean rooms at the station hotel. Nice camp on OST, west. Inf.—J. C. Baumgarten, OST Director.

FLATONIA. Important turkey, chicken and egg production; cotton and pretty farms and rolling hills. Country hotel. Free camp in town. Inf.—Lee's Garage, Chevrolet dealer—service and filling station. Competent and good.

WAELEDER. Lodging. Camp space.

***GONZALES.** Noted in the history of Texas liberation as the "Lexington of Texas." Thirty-two of her men died in the Alamo. The Texans mobilized there and fired the first shot for Texas independence. Santa Ana invested the town. State Park reservation in the town on the OST. Civic improvements progressing, asphalt streets, golf, nice residences. Rich wooded and farming country, rolling hills and valleys, cotton, corn, a leading poultry shipping center, natural pecan growing country. **PLAZA and ALCADE** hotels. Auto camp on OST, north of P. O.

SAN MARCOS RIVER, west of Gonzales $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. Nice camp in riverside grove.

***SEGUIN.** Prosperous farming country. **AUMONT HOTEL**, only modern fireproof hotel between Houston and San Antonio; coffee shop good. Free camp on river, south.

GUADALUPE RIVER at McQueeney. Other villages westward Marion. Cibolo and Schertz. Nice farms.

***SAN ANTONIO.** One of the most colorful and interesting cities in America. Settled in 1718 by the Spanish (same year as New Orleans by the French) San Antonio became a Spanish capital and a mission center. Five missions were located along the San Antonio river in 1718, 1720 and 1731, later to develop into extensive properties with fine church and other structures. Buildings and ruins remain as relics of an heroic and romantic past.

Five mission establishments were built at San Antonio and reports made in 1745 and in 1762 give data respecting them.

Mission San Antonio de Valero. (The Alamo).

Mission San José y de San Miguel Aguayo.

Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña. In 1745 the church was half completed; in 1762, completed. A record says the corner stone was laid May 5, 1731.

Mission San Juan de Capistrano. In 1745 the buildings were of thatch; in 1762 a temporary apartment 25 varas (69.4 ft.) long was used.

Mission San Francisco de la Espada. In 1745 the stone church was in progress; in 1762 the church was still in progress.

The missions were officially abandoned in 1794. The irrigating aqueducts of San Juan and of Espada still irrigate the old mission lands. The other mission aqueducts have given way to the growing city. By 1730-1740 these aqueducts and canals were extensively developed. The engineering skill carrying the waters around the hills and over valleys testifies again to the intelligence that guided all these works; this may be observed today at the San Juan and the Espada aqueducts.

San Antonio is among the hills, scenic drives are in all directions; its river starts from springs within the city; the climate is dry, the sunshine constant, it is an all-year outdoor country with all outdoor sports pleasantly provided for in the parks, public places and reservations. San Antonio became the crossroads and market place of the Southwest during the turbulent Spanish, Mexican and later pioneer period of Texas, Mexico and California; it was the capital of the cattle kings of Texas and here too the United States has its greatest military reservations with all arms of the service maintaining big properties—the stable climate and the varied types of country permit all kinds of training and maneuvers all the year round. Southward are farming and citrus fruit areas; northward and westward big cattle and goat ranches and rugged hills. Good drinking water in this country.

HOTELS—BLUE BONNET, 220 rms., all with bath, new, finely equipped, well located, unchanging rates \$2.50 and \$3.00. **CROCKETT**, 150 rms., near Alamo, moderate, large sun parlor-lounge, AAA headq., free parking.

GUNTER, 550 rms. all with bath, enlarged and completely modernized, center of activities. **OST** headq., Baker hotel system. **HAMILTON**, 65 rms., moderate priced, quiet street, nice hotel. **JEFFERSON**, 70 rms., moderate priced commercial in business center. **MENGER**, 300 rms., 200 with bath, a noted tourist hotel many years, spacious lobbies, patio, old southern dinners. Baker hotel system. **PLAZA**, 500 rms., all with bath, new, splendidly equipped modern hotel home. **ROBERT E. LEE**, 200 rms., all with bath, new, well liked, well equipped, \$2.50 down. Percy Tyrrell hotel system. **ST. ANTHONY**, 450 rms., fine hotel, spacious lobbies, large veranda facing park. **TRAVELERS**, 150 rms., comfortable, popular commercial hotel, centrally located. All well regulated, well located hotels.

CAMPS—Nice free municipal camp in riverside grove at Josephine St. Numerous private camps. The two listed below rank among the best in the United States for equipment and service.

GRANDE COURT TOURIST APMTS. 2-3-4 rms., kitchenettes, showers, living rms., dinettes, well furnished; nice lawns, flowers, excellent service. Mulberry and Jones Sts., near Brackenridge Park.

ANGELES COURT. Attached bungalows of most modern character, on OST west. Equal to hotel Apmts. See display adv.

For pleasant auto service—Jamison's at 3rd and Broadway and Lowry's at 1227 Navarro. Jamison has filling sta., washes, greases, carries accessories and Hood tires. Lowry has filling st., quick tire service, accessories and Kelly tires. The men are efficient and attentive.

INF.—Old Spanish Trail headquarters at Gunter Hotel. S. A. Automobile League, (AAA) Crockett Hotel; Chamber of Commerce, Aztec Bldg.

THRU THE HILLS

San Antonio to El Paso—582 miles

Road Conditions

This section is usually driven without hardship in two and three days. Well graded, well maintained gravel prevails; 200 mi. are paved. The roadbed is broad, grades and curves are comfortable. At Roosevelt for 12 mi. the Llano River is forded a dozen times on under-water concrete bridges; between the fords the old trail is maintained. A new road is to be built. This river trail with its spring water and shady groves is enjoyed by most people. Dry weather prevails in West Texas.

Description of Country

The Old Spanish Trail westward from San Antonio cuts directly thru the Texas Hill Country to El Paso. The mileage is shortened and the traveler enjoys the rugged hills and sparkling waters that have made the Hill Country noted for its cattle and goat ranches and popular for recreation. The elevation and the dry sunshine make the climate enjoyable and allow all-year outdoor sports and pleasures. Fourteen clear-water rivers are in West Texas. Bexar, Kendall, Kerr and Kimble counties have a thousand miles of spring-fed rivers and creeks. Very good drinking water prevails. Hotels serve generous country meals. Three new, fine hotels have just been built and others enlarged. Camps of all kinds are settling in the Hill Country—church encampments, auto, ranch and recreation camps, boys' and girls' character camps, boy and girl scouts and numerous other institutional camps. In the Davis Mts. the Madera Springs mountain club is developing with every convenience for all-year service and all kinds of pleasures and for Old Spanish Trail travel.

Old History

In 1684 La Salle with a colonizing expedition from France sought the Mississippi River to take possession of the vast Mississippi Valley in the name of his king. He failed in this and landed in 1685 on the Texas coast. Spain learned of this colony on territory it claimed and in 1689 sent an expedition from Mexico; they reached the La Salle site and found La Salle had been murdered by his men and the French were dead or gone away. A second expedition in 1690 continued northward and founded missions in the Nacogdoches district in East Texas. In 1699-1700 a group of missions was established south

of the Rio Grande between the present Eagle Pass and Laredo. In 1716-17 four new missions were established near Nacogdoches but Spain found Nacogdoches too remote an outpost so in 1718 the mission, now the historic Alamo, was transferred from the Rio Grande and a fort (presidio) was established near it—and San Antonio dates from this. In 1720 the Mission San Jose was established. In 1731 the Villa of San Fernando de Bexar (townsite) was started and the missions Concepcion, San Juan and San Francisco were transferred from the Nacogdoches district to the San Antonio River.

From San Antonio other missions were established over a wide area. Gradually the outlying missions were abandoned or Indians destroyed them. The San Antonio missions grew into great establishments. Fine stone churches and other buildings and irrigating systems were built. Today the ruins bear mute testimony to great achievement. These enterprises, so deep in a savage land, were remarkable achievements even in that brilliant age.

LEON SPRINGS. Jct. to Camp Stanley, one of the large U.S. military reservations. **R. Aue Service Station,** good.

***BOERNE.** Beginning of West Texas Hill Country; sheep, goat and cattle ranches. **KENDALL INN, PHILIPS** and **HILLTOP** hotels. Free and cabin camps.

LIVE OAK SERVICE STA. (at sign, "North Boerne") **Goodyear, Firestone** tires; rest rms., iced drinks.

GUADALUPE RIVER at Comfort; this river now followed for 25 mi.

COMFORT. On the Guadalupe river. These hills and valleys between Comfort and Boerne offer some of the prettiest driving scenery in America. Rustic drives among the hills. Pretty farms in the valleys, goat ranches back in the hills and canyons. Elevations and dry sunshine provide a stimulating climate. Hermann Sons Home on a hill crest westward.

MEYER HOTEL—Mrs. and Mrs. Ellenberger. Pleasant country place, good meals. \$2.50 to \$3.00 A.P. Open day and night.

COMFORT AUTO CO. Ford dealers. Well equipped garage and service.

COMFORT DRIVE-IN FILLING STA. Tires, repairs, accessories, general service, rest rms. 6:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

HIGHWAY SERVICE STA. Grease rack, tires; iced drinks; general service. 6:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

ARMADILLO FARM. 3.6 mi. west. (Chas. Appelt). You have seen the odd looking armadillo baskets on sale. See these queer animals alive at the world's only armadillo farm.

Free camp on river, east.

CENTER POINT. On a river bluff; a hill town resort. Church encampment near. Several small hotels, **BRUFF HOUSE** leads. Camp space along the river. Cabin camp in a riverside grove on OST west.

BURNEY'S GARAGE and service sta. Grease rack, tires, gen. repairs, Ford and Chev. parts, storage, labor \$1, tow car. Ph. 3, 5:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

COX & EDENS GARAGE, service sta., Ford dealers, parts, repairs on all cars, labor \$1, tow car. 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

***KERRVILLE.** A resort capital of the hills. Largest primary wool and mohair market in Texas. Numerous camps along the river; cabin and free auto camps, boys' and girls' character camps, church encampments. East 3 mi. on the OST, the American Legion \$2,000,000 hospital now conducted by the U.S. Government; adjoining are the Schreiner Institute and the Presbyterian Encampment. **BLUE BONNET HOTEL,** new, modern, 140 rms., overlooks Guadalupe River. **ST. CHARLES** and other hotels.

INF.—Chamber of Commerce.

INGRAM. Jct. of two branches of the river. Cabin camp on OST east .

STATE FISH HATCHERY. East of Mt. Home, 2 mi. Large black bass hatchery; built by the State, the Kerrville and Junction people aiding. The numberless spring-water streams of the Hill Country are kept stocked with game fish. Visitors welcome. You should not hurry thru this Hill Country.

MOUNTAIN HOME. Last settlement before crossing the divide. Nice free camp by mountain springs. Store and garage, careful service. Inf.—N. B. Estes.

LLANO RIVER. Junction city is at the junction of the two llano rivers.

***JUNCTION.** Heart of the Hill Country. 500 mi. of spring-fed streams in Kimble county shaded with cypress, pecan and other tree groves. Wild, rugged sheep and goat country. Wild pecan nut market. South 20 mi. the Seven-Hundred Springs. North at Menard old Spanish mission works dating from 1757.

HOTELS—FRITZ. A.P., modern, fireproof, every convenience. HODGES and BECKER hotels, rms. and meals. **JUNCTION HOTEL,** rms. only.

CAMPS—GRANDE COURTS, tourist Apmts. completely furnished, ultra-comfortable and picturesque. **PRICE'S CAMP** and **McWRIGHT'S CAMP,** complete conveniences. **V BAR H RANCH, 9 mi. up river;** delightful recreation camp open all year; saddle horses, shetland ponies and donkeys for children. Fine meals at club house.

INF.—Chamber of Commerce.

LOEFFLER MOTOR CO., Ford dealer, good garage and equipment.

WAHL BROTHERS & SCHRAUB, service station.

JUNCTION HARDWARE CO. Tourist supplies and information.

LLANO RIVER, north branch, east and west of Roosevelt.

NOTE. The river is forded many times; concreted low bridges are built. The river is spring-fed, sparkling, shaded and pretty. These are the only river fords remaining on the Old Spanish Trall. If the water appears deep, change to second gear and go thru slowly and steadily; this avoids splashing the water and assures easy crossing. The new road is to be built along the ridge.

ROOSEVELT. On North Llano River; boating, bathing, hunting, fishing; a vacation camp center.

CAMP WAGNER, on OST, space 25c, tent cabins 75c, furnished bungalow cabins \$1.00-\$2.00; elec. lights; good accommodations for money.

GENERAL STORE, W. O. Dickerson, P. O., telephone exchange; ice, fresh produce.

ROOSEVELT GARAGE, all night service, road service, labor \$1.00.

MA'S CAFE, good country style; short order lunch counter.

CAMP ALLISON, 7 mi. west of Roosevelt, in pecan grove on river; spring water, swimming, fishing, hunting, riding; P.O. and phone; grocery, service station; nice place.

***SONORA.** These West Texas towns are essentially the county; outlying are the fine cattle, goat and sheep ranches. Houses are seldom seen but nestled in the hills are the ranch homes with many comforts. The Hill Country climate is dry, invigorating; elevations 2,000 to 2,500 ft.

HOTEL McDONALD, 44 rms., modern conveniences, good meals. Camp space abundant in West Texas.

SONORA MOTOR CO., S. R. Hull, 17,500 sq. ft. floor space; Ford dealer; large stock of tires, modern repair

equipment, garage, gas, oil, tow car, all night service; Ph. 135; labor \$1.25.

STITES MOTOR CO., garage and service; Chevrolet dealers, parts, tires, repairs, labor \$1.25; Lone Star road service; Ph. 77. 5:30 A.M. to 10 P.M.

VAN DER STUCKEN'S STORE, all sorts of west country mdse.

CITY GARAGE, C. S. Keene, well equipped, good mechanics, all night service.

*OZONA. High rock-bound hills and plateaus; sheep, goats and cattle. Oil north and west. Live Oak Hill with its alpine road 25 mi. west; Live Oak Creek, good spring water and a nice camp site, 34 mi. west. Ruins of old Fort Lancaster visible to the south from the OST along Live Oak Creek; entrance at gate just east of Live Oak Creek crossing. This was one of the army posts that guarded the frontier from San Antonio to San Diego. Ozona is another mid-west community with schools and civic improvements that reflect credit on the citizenship.

HOTEL OZONA, modern, fireproof, steam heat, hot and cold water, private baths, elec. fans, cafe, dining rm. \$2.00 to \$4.00. Open all night. A fine hotel.

CAMP OZONA, on OST. Space 25c. Bungalow cabins with bed, mattress, springs, oil stove, elect. light, \$1.25.

INF.—Scott Peters, Ozona National Bank.

GRIMMER MOTOR CO., garage and service; Ford dealers, parts; gen. repairs at flat rate; tires, storage. Ph. 39 for tow car day or night.

WILSON MOTOR CO., Lee Wilson, Buick dealers; parts, tires, repairs on all cars, flat rate; storage, oil, gas, tow car. Ph. 54.

PECOS RIVER. Rises in New Mexico.

SHEFFIELD. The famed country "West of the Pecos" is entered now, a land strange and interesting and filled with history reaching back to Spanish and pioneer days. The arid country of the west is at hand. Waters underlie the land and where springs gush forth they are oases of life. Old Fort Lancaster on Live Oak Creek was the last good water until Tunas Creek was reached 47.5 mi. west of Sheffield and 55 mi. from Fort Lancaster. West of the creek crossing 3.5 mi. are the Tunas Springs under the rock hill the highway crosses. By the cliff is the old stone corral of the San Antonio-San Diego stagecoach days. In the mesquite, slightly visible, are the remains of the old stone coach station. The next water is at the great Comanche Springs, now Ft. Stockton. On the fast driving Old Spanish Trail of today these "water holes" are minor matters but men fought for and around them thru the past ages.

North of Sheffield gusher oil wells are flowing. At Sheffield, a small country hotel, good meals. Also a good restaurant. Good drinking water. Hale's Garage is good for so small a settlement; Hale is a good mechanic. Has a good free camp.

*FT. STOCKTON. "The Spring City of Texas," is country made fertile by irrigation from the Comanche Springs with an average flow of **40,000,000 gals. daily. Comanche Springs, now in the center of Ft. Stockton, irrigate 6,200 acres of alfalfa, oats, barley, wheat, fruits and vegetables. About 20,000 tons of alfalfa are shipped annually. West 7 mi. are Leon Springs with 3,000 acres under cultivation and Leon Lake covering 700 acres and with excellent fishing.

In 1684 a company of Spaniards, priests and Indians

**The U. S. Geological Survey has numerous measurements of the big West Texas springs. OST figures are from these records.

under Mendoza and from below El Paso killed their first buffalo at Comanche Springs. The treaty following the Mexican War of 1846-47 required the United States to prevent the northern Indians from invading Mexico. Forts and garrisons were planted at these watering places from San Antonio to San Diego. Seventy years previously the Spaniards planted a string of presidios (forts) and missions near the Rio Grande and westward to California as their northern fortifications against the Indians. This was the stage coach and the mule freight train route between San Antonio and San Diego after the Mexican War. The Old Spanish Trail traverses this historic and remarkable territory along essentially the same route except for minor changes due to modern day needs. The old trails to Chihuahua, Mexico, crossed the Pecos River above Fort Lancaster and turned southward at Leon Springs, Ft. Stockton and thru the Paisano Pass to the mouth of the Conchos River on the Rio Grande. From this Ft. Stockton country northward the old Connelly trail of 1839 led to Arkansas. The Indian raids into Mexico ran from 1820 to 1890 led chiefly by Comanches, Apaches and Kiowas. Watering places on the raiding trails were the Tunas, Comanche and Leon Springs.

HOTEL STOCKTON is a commanding stone building and popular. Two smaller hotels. Tree camp at Comanche Springs. OST Filling Sta. camp and apartments. Many conveniences, well managed. **The George Pace garage for every auto service. Old established garage.**

BALMORHEA. A green valley of irrigated farms along the painted Davis Mts. with 12 mi. of the OST thru the valley. The water is from the San Solomon Springs 4.4 mi. west from the hotel and from Phantom Springs 8 mi. west and from flood waters from the mountains. The springs flow 25,000,000 gals. daily. The reservoir covers 529 A. and cost \$125,000. There are 20 mi. of main canals, 32 mi. of service canals, three diversion dams, and many miles of local roads among the intensively cultivated farms. 25,000 tons of alfalfa are produced. 13,000 A. under cultivation. Balmorhea people have fought the battles all pioneers fight. The figures reveal their achievements. Good fishing at the reservoir, bathing there and at the springs. Fine road here to Davis Mts.

The BALMORHEA, a small country hotel, clean, good meals. The OST Garage, John B. Coffey, has a modern building and good service; also maintains a good camp.

PHANTOM LAKE CAMP. West of Balmorhea, 8 mi. at junction of road to Madera Springs; shade trees, spring water, swimming pool. Cabin camp and a pleasant place to stop. \$1.00-\$1.50. Chas. Splittgarber, owner.

MADERA SPRINGS. Road branches from OST at Phantom Lake Camp. An all-year resort, 6,000 ft. high in the mountains; stone lodge; brick, adobe and log cabins; golf, riding horses and burros. The Davis Mts. have the finest all-year climate in the U.S.

McELROY JUNCTION. Here the Bankhead Highway thru North Texas joins the OST. Small store. Camp 25c.

KENT. Railroad station. A cottage hotel, 10 rms., meals.

***VAN HORN.** Western entrance to Davis Mts. Jct. road thru Alpine and Del Rio, also to Carlsbad caverns, 117 mi. north in New Mexico—caverns of marvelous interest. Mica mines near and numerous mineral outcroppings. Three country hotels; **CLARK'S HOTEL** best. Cabin camps.

SUMMIT. High point 8.5 mi. west of Van Horn. Four Old Spanish Trail summits. This, 4,630 ft. The Continental Divide between Deming and Lordsburg, N. M., 4,584 ft. Bisbee, Ariz., 6,030 ft. West of Boulevard, Cal., 7 mi., 4,103 ft.

***SIERRA BLANCA.** Spanish name for White Mountain. Jct. point of the S.P. and the T.&P. railroads. Cattle ranch country. An arid land set with mountain peaks. **PALACE HOTEL,** Mrs. A. B. Pascal, has family style meals. **LOVE HOTEL,** rms. only over store. Camp 25c. Good railroad lunch room.

FT. HANCOCK. New settlement at crossroads. The highway now follows the course of the Rio Grande into and beyond El Paso. The old town and the remains of the fort (abandoned 1883) are a mile north of the highway. Travelers should stop over and see the irrigated farming development along the river for many miles. Irrigation, old and new, is along the Rio Grande here and there all the way to Brownsville and the gulf. From Ft. Hancock westward to El Paso and northward into New Mexico greater irrigation works will be seen.

The mountains to the south are in Mexico. Mexican settlements and types now frequently seen. Clean lodging and good store at the old town.

FABENS. Well developed irrigation; cotton, alfalfa, truck. Port of entry to Mexico; the border 3 mi. south. New small hotel. Good cabin camp. At Clint a road leads to the old Spanish settlements, founded 1683, of San Elizario and Socorro and back to the OST at Ysleta.

THE EL PASO VALLEY

The El Paso—Santa Fe district is one of the five great centers of mission and colonization effort of the Spaniards and the second they started within the present U.S. In 1598 at El Paso del Norte (The Pass of the North) Don Juan de Oñate with his followers took possession of this northern land for "himself, King Phillip II of Spain, and God," then proceeded northward to colonize in the Santa Fe district. Santa Fe dates from 1605. For several generations the Spaniards developed their interests around Albuquerque and Santa Fe. In 1659 the Mission of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe was established at El Paso del Norte, now the church of Juarez. In 1680 the Indians rose in the Great Rebellion around Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The Spanish and Christian Indian survivors of the massacre fled to the mission at Paso del Norte nearly 400 mi. away. With this the real history of El Paso and that interesting valley begins. The valley towns of Ysleta, Socorro and San Elizario below El Paso were slowly established, mothered by the Mission Guadalupe. They date about 1683. The industry always fostered by the padres, the irrigation and the productiveness of the Valley led to extensive development. The drive around this old district today is an interesting education to Old Spanish Trail travelers. The towns lie on the American side near Ysleta. The El Paso Chamber of Commerce women's department issues an interesting booklet with map.

Slowly after the rebellion New Mexico was reclaimed and Santa Fe today enjoys historical distinction as the second oldest city in the U.S. El Paso on the American side came into existence after the Mexican War of 1846-47 and Texas Annexation and the old Paso del Norte became Juarez. The old trail from Mexico City to Santa Fe (the Camino Real or King's Highway) is in this section a part of the Old Spanish Trail of today. It is believed Cabeza de Vaca and his three companions traveled thru the Pass in 1536. These were the only survivors of the ill-fated De Narvaez expedition that landed in proud array at Tampa Bay to take possession of the Floridas. They fought their way around to the Tallahassee country. At St. Mark's Bay, south of Tallahassee, they gladly escaped the country in crudely constructed boats and tried to reach Mexico. Storms and the great current in the gulf of the Mississippi River beset them; De Narvaez was drowned, the survivors were wrecked on the Texas shore and soon only De Vaca and three others survived Indian pursuit and hardship. For six years they were slaves to improvident Indians, then escaped across Texas. Central Texas Indians thought De Vaca a god and swarms followed him. In western Mexico he reached his Spanish compatriots. This strange pilgrimage is believed to have gone thru this pass in the mountains. De Vaca's story is one of the epics of history.

YSLETA. The name is Spanish for little island. Settled by the Spaniards after the great Indian Rebellion in New Mexico in 1680. Its people are mostly of Spanish or Mexican descent. The old mission, narrow streets and

adobe homes are distinctly foreign. The old valley, old towns and old irrigation lie around here; the Rio Grande is close. The Old Spanish Trail here is the "Valley Road" of El Paso; its old shade trees, irrigating canals, truck gardens and country homes are a refreshing picture.

***EL PASO.** El Paso del Norte, the Pass of the North, Gateway to Mexico and the Southwest, keypoint to an empire. Manufacturing and distributing center. In heart of rich irrigated, farming, cattle and mining districts. Ft. Bliss, one of the most important military and air bases in the United States, is located at El Paso.

The pass thru the mountains extends from the city some three miles north to the big smelter. The Old Spanish Trail from El Paso follows the Rio Grande northward to Las Cruces, 42 mi.

The approach to El Paso for 60 mi. from the east is thru an irrigated section, some of it established in Spanish times, where cotton, alfalfa, winter vegetables, dairing and fruits are produced. Canals carry the water from Elephant Butte reservoir of the U.S. Reclamation Service located up the Rio Grande in New Mexico 110 mi. north of El Paso—largest artificial lake in North America. This reservoir covers 40,000 A. and impounds water to irrigate 200,000 A. in the Palomas, Rincon, upper and lower Mesilla. El Paso and Juarez valleys. Elephant Butte dam is 306 ft. high. 1,674 long. Lake is 45 mi. long with 206 mi. of shore line. (See adv.)

HOTELS—PASO DEL NORTE, refined, well-liked, El Paso largest hotel; auto club headquarters in lobby. **SHELDON**, moderate, well located, cafeteria, tourist bureau. **HUSSMANN**, new, fine hotel.

CAMP GRANDE is one of the best auto camps in the U. S., all kinds of accommodations, attentions and comforts.

CIUDAD JUAREZ across the Rio Grande, pop. 15,000, is the largest Mexican city on the border in population, exports and imports. Characteristically Mexican, it is visited and enjoyed by more travelers than any border city. The Chamber of Commerce or your hotel will give tourist passport or information.

INF.—El Paso Automobile Club (AAA) at Paso del Norte Hotel. Also Camp Grande. Time changes here; reset your watch.

TEXAS-NEW MEXICO STATE LINE

Anthony, N. M.

NEW MEXICO—192 MILES

Road Conditions

Pavement El Paso to Las Cruces, then Federal Aid gravel across the State. Old trail west from Mesilla Park now replaced with new road thru Las Cruces to Deming. Maintenance across New Mexico is good.

Description of Country

Up the Rio Grande Valley to Las Cruces are irrigated districts of the Elephant Butte reservoir; Las Cruces is a commercial center for these sections and a nice little city. Most of the section westward from La Cruces is sandy desert relieved at times by mountain peaks. Some irrigation, not much. Some stock raising. Silver and copper are mined. Deming and Lordsburg are busy little cities. Travel conveniences are along the way. The drinking water is soft and good.

Old History

The Spanish trail of ancient days and the overland trail of pioneer and stage coach days crossed about as the highway of today runs. Spanish works were confined to the Rio Grande Valley, El Paso to Santa Fe. Their next important seat of effort was the Santa Cruz Valley in northern Mexico and thru Nogales to Tucson.

ANTHONY. The business section in Texas; the P. O. and many residences in New Mexico. This is a section of the Camino Real (King's Highway) from Mexico City to Santa Fe and one of the oldest roads in the U.S. groups of the crude adobe and peasant houses of the Mexican laborers are seen along the way. Everything is characteristic of simple outdoor life. Numerous garages and service stations along the way.

MESILLA PARK. Supported by the A. & M. College. Two country hotels. Free camp space.

***LAS CRUCES.** The highway turns westward thru Las Cruces by new gravel road to Cambray to Deming. Las Cruces means "The Crosses;" it is the commercial center of the Elephant Butte irrigation in New Mexico. Three miles west is Old Mesilla; La Mesilla of the San Antonio—San Diego stage coach days and of the overland trail of the California gold rush and subsequent settlement of California; it was the capital of the Southwest Territory when that was a vast empire of legend and mystery and the county seat of Doña Ana County when that county was a thousand miles wide. The Spanish conquistadores and the frocked padres traveled up this Rio Grande Valley to Santa Fe and that interesting New Mexico country, made their settlements and planted their missions before Plymouth and the Atlantic coast settlements were thought of.

CAMPBELL HOTEL is good; leads. Also **AMADOR** and **DON BERNARDO**, frequently full early. Cottage camp \$1.00 and \$3.00, very complete. Free camp space. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

RIO GRANDE RIVER, crossed westward.

THE DESERT NOT DESERTED

In far West Texas and across New Mexico and parts of Arizona and California are arid areas crossed by the Old Spanish Trail often referred to as deserts. They are not deserted. Cities of refinement reach hands across these lands for many love the mystery and life and sunshine of the Southwest while the soils need only the magic touch of water to spring into life as fruitful as the oases of Biskra or the garden spots of Arabia. Mountains rear their crests with friendly greeting and nature plays her undefinable colors on their rugged sides. The sands are redeemed by the graceful mesquite, the tangled visnaga, the bayonet shaped yucca and its bouquet of white bloom in spring, the cacti of a hundred mystic types and their delicate flowering, the ironwood blossoms, the flaming flower of the cactillas that grew mysteriously and proudly among the rocks. Strangeness, mystery and vastness; it is the dwelling place of the Great Spirit!

Irrigation is spreading its broad mantle, joining with sunshine and fertility, and the sands leap to life and send products of incredible variety to the tables of the frozen north. Ft. Stockton and Balmorhea, Texas, are gardens in the desert watered by great springs. The Rio Grande Valley thru Ft. Hancock, Fabens, Ysleta, Juarez, El Paso, Mesilla and Las Cruces is redeemed and enriched by the big Elephant Butte reservoir in New Mexico, 110 mi. north of El Paso, Southern New Mexico is still unredeemed but underground reservoirs reached by shallow wells underlie great areas. On westward Mormons are irrigating along the San Pedro River. Irrigation is around Tucson. Westward at Florence the great Coolidge Dam is building to transform more areas of hot sands into semi-tropical gardens of wealth. The Salt River Valley around Phoenix and its green fields and colorful life breaks on the desert traveler like a benediction; the Roosevelt reservoir that mothers it all seems a distant sacrament. Over in California the sandy bed of the old Salton Sea is now the Imperial Valley growing green gold. The desert is not deserted. A great highway gives comfortable travel thru it and travel service is plentiful along the way. Soft, fine drinking water prevails in this sandy country with but a few places not so fortunate.

***DEMING.** An interesting city in the midst of an apparent desert but those plains are underlaid with abundant water for irrigation and the sands are fertile. Mines, forests and cattle ranches are around. Three railroads. Pure, soft drinking water is characteristic of this country—and of most of the Old Spanish Trail territory.

PARK HOTEL leads. **HOTEL BAKER**, lower priced, good. Five cabin and apmt. camps. Free camp space, also cabins, 20 mi. west at Gage; camp space at Wilna. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE. 32.5 mi. west of Deming; 27.5 mi. east of Lordsburg. Elevation 4,584 ft. East, the water goes to the Atlantic; west, to the Pacific.

***LORDSBURG**. A railroad division point. Lead, copper and silver mines in the surrounding country. **HOTEL HIDALGO**, new, all rms. with bath. **HOLLEN**, moderate prices. Three cabin camps.

GRANITE GAP. Elevation 4,400 ft. West of Lordsburg 28 mi., east of Rodeo 20 mi. Cut thru granite mountains that rise in beauty out of the desert. The ocatilla, the spindling cactus of the arid, rocky places, is seen in this section; its flowers in spring a scarlet flame and one of the mystic beauties of the desert.

RODEO. A railroad station village. Mining and ranch interests around. Country hotel. Camp space. Cabin camp, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

NEW MEXICO-ARIZONA STATE LINE

2 mi. West of Rodeo

ARIZONA—501 MILES

Road Conditions

The road across Arizona is well built and well maintained; gravel prevails. Paving is being extended.

Description of Country

The scenery thru the eastern part is varied and interesting—majestic mountains and rich mining districts; deserts that attract by their varied cacti growths and deserts turned to green fields by irrigation. West of Buckeye dry sands and a drab country are traveled to Yuma but small hotels, auto service, camp sites and cabin camps have developed along the way. The people are hospitable. The drive is an interesting experience.

Arizona is but 16 yrs. old as a state. Its industry, mining, agriculture, education, road and city building are examples of American enterprise. Numerous ranch resorts are in the mountains and valleys. In summer the elevation cools the temperature. In winter southern sunshine instead of snow and ice.

Old History

The Santa Cruz Valley—Tucson, Nogales, and into Mexico—was one of the great seats of mission and colonizing effort by the Spaniards. Numerous missions were in that territory. Some still remain in Mexico south of Nogales. The beginning in Arizona was in 1692. The Mission San Xavier del Bac, 9 mi. south of Tucson, was apparently founded in 1700. The building, which still stands and functions as a church, restored after years of disaster and neglect, was one of the finest structures erected by the padres in the New World. From the Santa Cruz Valley mission works were extended across Arizona to Yuma, down the Gila Valley of the Old Spanish Trail of today. From this base also the expedition started that founded San Francisco in 1776. The great mission chain along the California coast had been started in 1769 at San Diego.

In this Arizona, New Mexico and Northwest Texas country Coronado and his princely expedition spent three years, 1540—42, searching for the Cities of Gold and the land of the Gran Quivira.

DOUGLAS. A thoroly modern city, the smelting center for the copper mines of the Phelps-Dodge and the Calumet & Arizona companies at Bisbee. The monthly production 21,000,000 lbs. Near is the Chiricahua National Monument in the Coronado National Forest where Nature and her genii have fashioned fantastic figures in the rocks. Ranch camps and resorts in the mountains. Across the Mexican border fence is Agua Prieta with a pleasant welcome to the traveler. **HOTEL GADSDEN**, opens spring 1929; all rms. with bath. Hotels **PALOMAR** and **WINTON**, lower priced, good. Good cabin camps. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

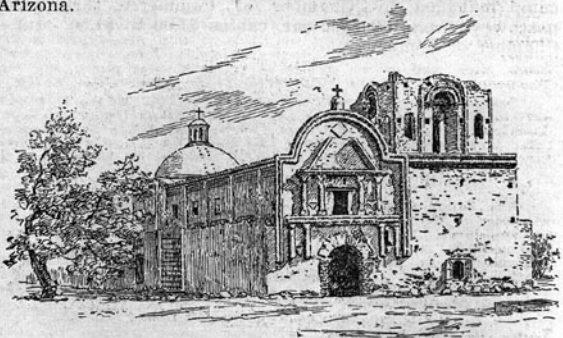
BISBEE. Phelps-Dodge and the Calumet & Arizona copper mines; three of the greatest in the country. Production reaches \$57,000,000 monthly. Bisbee is built in a canyon with the houses over one another, clinging to the canyon walls; a never-to-be-forgotten picture. The Warren District around these mines including Bisbee embraces over 15,000 people. The crowded highway thru the crooked canyon is essentially the city of Bisbee. Mountain spring water at Bisbee. Cattle and goat ranches in the mountains and valleys, mountain and ranch resorts for a stop-over. **COPPER QUEEN HOTEL** leads. **GOLDEN HOTEL** upstairs, good rms. Cabin camps. Free camp at Lowell, 1 mi. east. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

BISBEE SUMMIT 3 mi. west of Bisbee. 6,030 ft. highest point on the Old Spanish Trail. The highway here is a beautiful piece of engineering, easily driven, while the mountain peaks and canyons are impressive pictures.

Three other OST summits are: 8.5 mi. west of Van Horn, Texas. 4,630 ft.—the Continental Divide between Deming and Lordsburg, N. M. 4,584 ft.—7 mi. west of Boulevard, California 4,103 ft.

***TOMBSTONE.** Once a turbulent city as men sought the riches in silver buried in the mountains; \$40,000,000 were taken from the mines. One pocket produced about \$840,000, known today as the Million Dollar Stope. Tombstone now is a mine of interest to men of literature for it was one of the last stands of the Wild West where men fought and schemed and left behind tales now told by gray-bearded men to enrich the history of the Anglo-Saxon conquest of the West.

Mountain spring water at Tombstone. Several country hotels, **ARCADE** leads. Cabin camp, good. See A. H. Gardner, OST Vice-President for any information about Arizona.



TUMACACORI MISSION RUIN, ARIZONA

South on the Nogales Loop from Tombstone or Tucson

Mission San José de Tumacacori, Arizona, 18 mi. north of Nogales. Now preserved as a National Monument. Father Kino, a Jesuit Missionary, began his visitations in this Santa Cruz Valley in 1691. When this building was erected is not known.

A group of 16 missions was built below and above Nogales, a group that ranks with the San Antonio, Texas, and the California group in majestic construction and courageous work. Five of these missions were in the present Arizona. The missions Tumacacori; San Xavier del Bac; San Gabriel de Guavavi; San Cayetano de Calabasas; and St. Gertrude de Tubac. Other missions are believed to have been at Tucson. Many of the churches in Mexico are still in service, visited from Nogales.

NOGALES—ASTRIDE THE MEXICAN BORDER

Nogales is a modern city of 15,000 people, the border line fence separating the U.S. and Mexico runs thru a main street. It is the gateway to the rich west coast of Mexico. The road from Tombstone to Nogales is good, the scenery splendid. From Tucson to Nogales the road is thru the Santa Cruz Valley, passing Tubac and Tumacacori. The chambers of commerce at Tombstone, Tucson and Nogales have interesting leaflets.

ST. DAVID. Beginning 12 mi. west of Tombstone the irrigated valley of San Pedro River is reached, settled by Mormons and set with numerous artificial lakes shaded with big trees. Their village of St. David is 19 mi. west.

SAN PEDRO RIVER. Rises in Mexico; returns to Mexico thru the Gila and the Colorado Rivers.

BENSON. In the San Pedro Valley, settled by Mormons. Artesian well irrigation. Two country hotels. **MANSION HOTEL** leads. * Two cabin camps.

VAIL. 30 mi. west of Benson, a settlement. Colossal Cave 5 mi. north has been explored for 40 mi. Admission and guide \$1.00. Open camp sites are plentiful in the south and western country.

***TUCSON.** A city of refinement and retaining the charm of the old Spanish atmosphere. It is set in a desert rich in the mystery of the fantastic cacti growths, mountains rear their peaks thru the sands and Nature lavishes her colorings. Irrigated districts are developing extensively. The University of Arizona is at Tucson, chaste and refined in its structural development. The padres two centuries ago built one of their greatest missions, San Xavier del Bac, 9 mi. south, founded about 1700. The present building, erected later, is well preserved despite its struggles and disasters. South toward Nogales is the old Tumacacori Mission, now a National Monument, and around Nogales are others. The Santa Cruz Valley was the fourth great mission center, following St. Augustine, El Paso-Santa Fe, and San Antonio, Texas. Irrigation for 10 mi. westward, then desert.

HOTELS—SANTA RITA HOTEL leads. **CORONADO**, new and moderate. **ARIZONA HOTEL**, new and moderate. Other good hotels **CONGRESS** and **TUCSONIA**. Cabin camp managed by Chamber of Commerce, thru lessee, northwest 1 mi., 50c per car, cabins \$1.00 to \$1.50. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.



MISSION SAN XAVIER DEL BAC NEAR TUCSON

Mission San Xavier del Bac, 9 mi. south of Tucson, apparently founded 1692 or 1700. The structure is one of the greatest of the missions; the date of erection is not known. It laid in ruins for 60 years, now restored. An impressive picture out of the desert.

***FLORENCE.** A center of the Gile River irrigation enterprise. Coolidge resevoir is under construction and another desert land is to blossom into richness. A half of these waters are for the Pima Indian Reservation, a part of the Nation's care for these people. Florence is old, many Spanish-Americans. Copper and silver mining near. Farming and stock raising. 10 mi. southwest over a good road is the prehistoric ruin. Casa Grande, (Great House) of unknown history. **HOTEL FLORENCE.** Free camp space and a cabin camp.

GILA RIVER, 2 mi. west.

SUPERSTITION MT. 33 mi. west and to the north Indian legend that it is the abode of evil spirits.

APACHE TRAIL JUNCTION. 34 mi. west. 46 mi. to Roosevelt Dam.

DESERT WELLS. 42 mi. west, settlement and supplies.

SALT RIVER VALLEY. Suddenly the irrigation district of the Roosevelt reservoirs is entered. The desert changes to life. Cotton, figs, oranges, olives, dates and other products grow in richness and the eucalyptus and pepper trees add their beauty.

MESA. A pretty valley town of 3,500 people. **EL PORTAL HOTEL**, new and complete; cottages now being planned. **METS HOTEL**, modern. Cabin camp.

TEMPE. East from Phoenix, 9 mi. State Teachers' College. Condensed milk factories. South 3 mi. Government Date Farm, fruit Oct. to Dec. **CASA LOMA HOTEL**, fair. Free city camp on Salt River, fair. Cabin camp.

SALT RIVER. West side of Tempe.

***PHOENIX.** Capital of Arizona, a winter health resort, commercial center of the noted Salt River irrigation district. Phoenix is growing fast. Americans are there from every state and are building a fine American city. There are 440 mi. of paved roads and streets in the valley. The fields grow all kinds of produce. The drives are a refreshing experience. Roosevelt Dam is 90 mi. east.

HOTELS — WESTWARD HO, new. **ADAMS**, long a leading hotel. **SAN CARLOS**, new. **LUHRS**, refurnished, moderate rates. **ARIZONA-BILTMORE**, 6 mi. out in a beautiful setting.

CAMPS—Many cabin camps with every convenience.

INF.—Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club of Arizona.

THE GILA TRAIL

The general course of the Gila River is now followed to Yuma, where the Colorado and the Gila join and the Colorado was crossed to California. The bleak sands and their drab surroundings are a monotonous journey, but they are soils that only await irrigation to transform this desert as others have been. Down the Gila the barefoot padres plodded carrying their story to the Indians. Many missions were established; 48,000 Indians were reported converted. The Santa Cruz Valley missions below Tucson were their seat of effort; from and thru that section the conquistadores marched to conquer and settle California and the padres to plant the missions along the Pacific Coast. A Spanish expedition over this trail in 1776 settled San Francisco. Later the restless Americans flowed along this river trail in the gold rush and the pioneer days, and it was the route of the stage coach and mule trains and Yuma a stage station. The Gila River was a thread of life across the desert. Gen. Kearny marched this way in 1846. John C. Fremont and Kit Carson traveled it. The amazing Mormon battalion passed this way from Missouri to San Diego. The Apaches fought with desperation and courage, but the West was conquered.

BUCKEYE. A valley settlement. The Buckeye and the Arlington irrigation districts are passed, watered from a brush diversion dam up the Gila River. **CAMPBELL HOTEL**, fair. Free camp. Cabins \$1.00 and \$1.50.

HASSAYAMPA RIVER. 9 mi. west of Buckeye. Beginning of desert country.

GILA RIVER. Crossed at Gillespie Dam 20 mi. west of Buckeye; new bridge opened July, 1927.

GILA BEND. Irrigation from Gillespie Dam now waters about 10,000 A. below Gila Bend; there is capacity for 80,000 A. **STOUT'S HOTEL**, new, modern wing just added. Cabin camp \$1.00-\$2.50.

SENTINEL. A desert country. **THE SENTINEL**, small country hotel. Camp 50c.

AZTEC. Store, garage, meals, camp, \$1.25 and \$2.00.

MOHAWK. Two stores, two garages, lunch. Free camp space; also cabins. Water is hauled.

WELLTON. Sandy mesa. Irrigation from wells a future possibility. **WELLTON HOTEL;** restaurant all night. Camp and showers. Cabins and cottages \$1.00 and \$1.50.

***YUMA.** Jct. of Gila and Colorado rivers. Gateway to Southern California. Ancient Spanish river crossing in the conquest and development of the Southwest. Today Yuma is a busy, growing city. Yuma Indians and their wares add a picturesque touch. Irrigation from Laguna Dam on the Colorado River; the cultivated areas 12 mi. south of Yuma. Time changes; reset your watch.

HOTELS—The **DEL MING** leads. **HOTEL ARIZONA**, old—cool porch rms. **HOTEL LEE**, new, good values. Several cabin camps with numerous cabins. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

ARIZONA-CALIFORNIA STATE LINE

Colorado River

SOUTH CALIFORNIA—178 MILES

Road Conditions

Pavement and oiled gravel, with a short section of decomposed granite—all good driving. The Sand Hills, one of the real deserts and long a terror to travelers, now good pavement. The Mountain Springs grade with its steep climbs now concrete.

Description of Country

The Old Spanish Trail in California is close to the Mexican Border for many miles. West from Yuma 7 mi. and 1½ mi. south on the border are the head gates of the Imperial Valley irrigation; the water comes thru Mexico. Across the line is Algodones, Mexico, with seven saloons, one it is claimed costing \$47,000. South of Holtville and El Centro are the Mexican border towns of Calexico and Mexicali. In the Imperial Valley the traveler is 50 ft. below sea level in the bed of the old Salton Sea; shortly the mountains are crossed at 4,103 ft. elevation; thru the mountains are resorts and camps a-top the world; at San Diego and the sea are hills and valleys.

Old History

San Diego is the end of the Old Spanish Trail and the beginning of the last works of the Spanish in the U.S. In 1769 the San Diego mission was founded—204 yrs. after St. Augustine. During the American Revolution the Spanish were building that great chain of missions up the California coast.

FT. YUMA. A settlement at the Yuma Indian Reservation. Officials here search your car and baggage to prevent entry of plant or fruit diseases. Cabin camp, 25c to \$1.25.

GRAYS WELL. West from Yuma 21 mi., in the sand hill section. Good water from a deep well, phone, store. All night lunch, gas and other service at Peg's Place. Peg Hunt is said to know the highway situation in the southwest and he appreciates travelers stopping for any service.

HOLTVILLE. One of the Imperial Valley centers. **ALAMO HOTEL**, fair. Two cabin camps, good. A road south to Mexicali, Mexico. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce.

***EL CENTRO.** Commercial center of the Imperial Valley, one of the great irrigation districts of the world. A busy, prosperous city. **HOTEL BARBARA WORTH** leads, a fine hotel. **OREGON HOTEL**, remodeled, refurnished. City camp, 25c. Calexico and Mexicali, border towns, south. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce. Also Auto Club of Southern California branch.

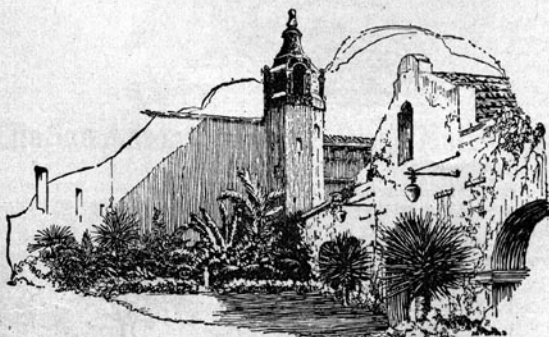
MOUNTAIN SPRINGS. 35 mi. west. Store, garage, water. Established by Government in 1846. Devil's Canyon near. Splendid scenery thru these mountains. 7% grade, concrete pavement.

JACUMBA HOT SPRINGS. 14 mi. west Mountain resort for Imperial Valley people. Elevation 2,800 ft. Hot sulphur baths. Cold spring. Concrete pool, dance hall, etc. **HOTEL VAUGHN**, 65 rms., new, fine. Cabin camp, 25c to 75c. Inf.—Bert L. Vaughn. Also old Jacumba (Hacumba) with modern hotel. Mistletoe Lodge 1 mi. west and cottages.

BOULEVARD. Store and supplies. Summer resort. Camp.

West to San Diego 70.5 mi. are settlements, mountain, valley and spring camping places, cabin auto camps, furnished cabins, small hotels, meals, etc. The mountain summit is passed at 4,103 ft. In Arizona, New Mexico and Texas higher elevations are reached. These are listed under Bisbee, Ariz., summit.

***SAN DIEGO.** This is the Pacific Terminus of the Old Spanish Trail. It was the beginning of the Spanish occupation of California. The first mission, San Diego de Alcala, was started in 1769, then followed those other sanctuaries "a day's journey apart" northward on and beyond San Francisco, twenty-one in all. While the patriots on the Atlantic slope were fighting England for freedom, Spain was peacefully building the missions along the Pacific slope. Earlier than this her missions at Tucson and Nogales, at Santa Fe, at El Paso and Ysleta, at San Antonio, St. Augustine and elsewhere, and her works all thru these Southern Borderlands, were crowning her name with an interest that will live thru the ages. The legends



IN THE VALLEY OF THE PADRES
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

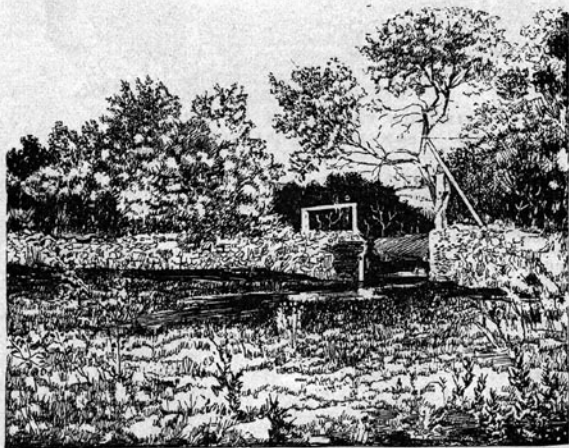
Poets sing of the padres and their missions along this Golden Coast. San Diego has a monument to Father Junipero Serra who administrated the mission building enterprises. Helen Jackson's "Ramona" is a romantic story of the mission period and its fall. Here at San Diego also you may look down into the "Wishing Well" as you did at St. Augustine and let your spirit for the moment dwell with those of that bygone and romantic age.

and landmarks of a romantic past lie along the pathways and out among the byways of the Old Spanish Trail.

HOTELS—U. S. GRANT, a leading hotel. EL CORTEZ, new, distinguished in type and character. CHURCHILL, moderate and good. SAN DIEGO, popular and well liked. PICKWICK, new, good; the Pickwick bus station headquarters. DEL CORONADO is located on the beach. San Diego has many and varied hotels.

CAMPS—Twelve cabin camps. Inf.—Chamber of Commerce. Also Auto Club of Southern California branch.

FOR MEMORANDA



**DAM OF THE MISSION IRRIGATION SYSTEM, SAN DIEGO,
THE MOTHER MISSION OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN DIEGO DE ALCALA.**



Sketch by
Floyd Crews

Mission Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe founded 1659 at El Paso del Norte, now Juarez. The Mother Mission of the El Paso group. Constructed without a nail or screw of any kind. The belfry tower is separate half way up from the auditorium.

(Reproduced by the Old Spanish Trail from the Texas Almanac of 1859)

TEXAS ADVERTISEMENTS

OVERLAND TO THE PACIFIC



The San Antonio and San Diego Mail-Line

THIS LINE which has been in successful operation since July, 1857, is ticketing PASSENGERS, through to San Diego, and also to all intermediate stations. Passengers and Express matter forwarded in NEW COACHES drawn by six mules over the entire length of our Line, excepting the Colorado Desert, of 100 miles, which we cross on mule back. Passengers guaranteed in their tickets to ride in Coaches, excepting the 100 miles, above stated.

PASSENGERS TICKETED TO AND FROM SAN ANTONIO AND

Fort Clark,	Fort Bliss,	Tucson,
Fort Hudson,	El Paso,	Arizona,
Fort Lancaster,	Fort Fillmore,	Fort Yuma,
Fort Davis,	La Mesilla,	San Diego

The Coaches of our Line leave semi-monthly from each end, on the 9th and 24th of each month, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

An armed escort travels through the Indian country with each mail train, for the protection of the mails and passengers.

Passengers are provided with provisions during the trip except where the Coach stops at Public Houses along the Line, at which each Passenger will pay for his own meal.

Each Passenger is allowed thirty pounds of personal baggage, exclusive of blankets and arms.

Passengers coming to San Antonio can take the line of mail steamers from New Orleans twice a week to Indianola, from the latter place there is a daily line of four horse mail coaches direct to this place.

On the Pacific side the California Steam Navigation Company are running a first class steamer, semi-monthly, to and from San Francisco and San Diego

FARE ON THIS LINE AS FOLLOWS, INCLUDING RATIO'S

San Antonio to San Diego, \$200	San Antonio to El Paso, \$100
" Tucson, 150	Intermediate stations 15c per mile

Extra baggage, when carried, 40 cents per pound to El Paso, and \$1 per pound to San Diego.

Passengers can obtain all necessary outfits in San Antonio.

For further information, and for the purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company in this city, or address I. C. WOODS, Superintendent of the line, care of American Coal Company, 50 Exchange Place, New York.

**G. H. GIDDINGS
R. E. DOYLE,**

Proprietors.

Beautification Department

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGERS

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139 E. Huisache St., San Antonio, Texas
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Mrs. L. W. Evans, Secretary Mrs. J. L. Browne, Treasurer
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Miss Esther Banning,
Robertsdale, Alabama. Mrs. Herbert Yeo,
Las Cruces, N. M.
Mrs. E. Clinton Murray,
2001 McGregor St.,
Houston, Texas.

Developing the Plans

The beautification work along the Old Spanish Trail was organized by southern women at New Orleans in 1923, at the Old Spanish Trail convention. This was the first organized movement in a national way for roadside protection and beautification. At this gathering the women emphasized the principle that while the men would build the roads the women should lead in developing their beauties and attractions. Since then long trips over the Old Spanish Trail have been made by groups of these women. Individual members of the Board have made trips thru many states and thru Europe studying conditions in the interest of this work.

The Headquarters Section

Mrs. A. C. Seiser, Chairman.

One of the first practical steps was to adopt the 30-mi. road from San Antonio to Boerne, Texas, as a special Headquarters Section. The women recognized this would give them practical experience and qualify them better for leadership to the other localities. The Headquarters Section is scenically capable of beautiful development but it had the usual collection of advertising signs and crude roadside buildings; in places the road was too narrow, some curves were sharp and other conditions were unfavorable to nice development. The first necessary step was a wider right-of-way. All agreed one hundred feet was the minimum to be secured and experience sustains this conclusion.

Widening the right-of-way to 100 ft. has now been in progress for three years and has cost the combined effort of the women and the San Antonio civic organizations. Fences are being put back and the State is following along with improvements. Property owners are slow giving the needed right-of-way and this emphasizes the importance of getting a proper right-of-way before property improvements become too settled.

The Bexar-Kendall county gateway, costing \$1000, has been constructed of native stone columns and buttresses according to an architect's design. The road clearance between the columns is 40 ft. Where possible the State Highway Department prefers 50 ft. to 60 ft. The other counties thru West Texas are planning similar stone gateways at their county lines.

A rugged, shaded tract on the Balcones Creek was donated for a wayside park; this is being improved with

stone fences and entrances, stone tables and seats, fire places, resting places and a stone caretaker's house. The Kiwanis Club, the Bexar County Medical Auxilliary and numerous San Antonio and Boerne citizens have cooperated to provide funds and materials for this work. Other beautiful spots along the Old Spanish Trail are offered for wayside parks. The experience with this park work will aid the planning of other parks.

The Beautification Program

Bulletins, architects' drawings, photos of completed works, and other helps are now available.

1—The most attractive and efficient route marking in the United States is being installed by the route marking department; the beautification department coordinates with this. Blue prints and bulletins are ready and the work is in progress. Localities may now go ahead with some of this work.

2—Signing of the historical, interesting and scenic places. A design of old Spanish types with the rich Spanish colors has been adopted.

3—County Line gateways. Architect's plans for stone or concrete columns and gateways will be mailed on request. A stone gateway has been erected at the Bexar-Kendall County line on the Headquarters Section. West Texas counties will place columns or gateways of native stone.

4—State Line gateways.

5—Wayside parks. On the headquarters section such a park has been donated, a stone caretaker's house is being erected, also stone tables, benches and fences. This is not an auto camp but a wayside park with a caretaker. Other donations have been offered along the Old Spanish Trail. It is somewhat expensive preparing such a park but cooperation on this park has been cordial. The caretaker will have a home and should sell enough for his living, therefore be no expense.

6—Improved city and town entrances. This will be much finer than the billboards and crude advertising signs along the highway to advertise the town or city.

7—Improved property entrances and fences. Individual property owners are responding to this suggestion nicely. Photos of improved entrances will be mailed.

8—Removal of advertising signs. The highway departments are proceeding with this splendidly. New laws are needed. This department has laws for submission to legislatures.

9—Planting of trees and shrubs where desirable, and preserving scenery where no planting is needed. Providing consulting landscape artists and horticulturists to help outline this phase of the work. Where cattle are allowed on the road stock laws must be passed; localities should take this matter up at once.

10—Establishing cooperation with the State highway departments for attentions by the engineers and the maintenance forces to improve conditions. This cooperation is being delightfully extended by the highway officials.

11—Ultimately it is hoped some sort of an award sign can be given the localities showing the best sector during the year. This perhaps to be erected on the highway in the localities receiving the award.



PLAN TO STAY AWHILE IN

JUNCTION

TEXAS

ON THE LLANOS

A vacation wonderland in "The Oasis of the Western Hills," where hunting, fishing, riding and other sports or just rest and recreation are at their best. Altitude 1700 ft.

500 miles of undefiled streams fed by thousands of springs; authoritative analyses attest their purity. Tuberculars, typhoid and malaria practically unknown. Forest and shade abundant. Giant pecans, elm, sycamore, black walnut and live oak invite the traveler to pause and stay awhile.

Average winter temperature, 54°; summer, 88°. Annual rainfall 26 in. A land where tourists and vacationists may while away days and months with interest and delight.

Deer, turkey, quail, squirrel and other small game still abound in the hills.

Junction, as its name implies, is at the confluence of the north and south Llanos rivers, populated by 1500 energetic, hospitable people. Five highways, one of which is the OST, lead in all directions. Kimble county, of which Junction is the geographical center, produces more native pecans than any other county in the world. About a half million goats, sheep and cattle range its forests and plateaux.

Good accommodations—fine, modern camps, comfortable, modern hotels—a community imbued with the spirit of service to visitors. Complete, authentic information gladly furnished by the Chamber of Commerce.

**YOUR VISIT WILL LINGER IN MEMORY
UNTIL IT CALLS YOU BACK AGAIN**



The Creed of the Trail

THE BEAUTY of Nature lures us out on the old highways. Where Nature is undisturbed there we find pleasure; where destruction rules we find regret.

Along the Old Spanish Trail are the riches of history, legend, sentiment, and natural beauty. Many are working to preserve these for all time. Out of the goodwill of the friends of the Trail will come a great highway, with pleasure and profit accruing to everyone.

Love nature and all living things—that is the soul of sportsmanship.

Don't destroy. It's finer to build and beautify.

Don't cut or break trees or shrubs, unless obviously useless ones.

Don't gather wild flowers and blossoms carelessly. Their growth and reproduction give beauty to the Trail.

Don't kill without real need. The birds, trees, shrubs and animals are a part of the pleasure of the traveler.

Help foster wayside beautification and the planting of trees and shrubs, and others in years to come will bless you.

Respect the courtesies of the road and obey traffic rules.

Give kindly thought to the rights of property along the way and the owners will repay out of the gratification they enjoy.

Select a safe spot for the campfire. Never leave it unwatched, and when breaking camp use water or dirt to put it out. Be careful of sparks, of matches or tobacco ashes. A dying spark and one breath of wind can start a destructive fire.

Always leave the camp a little better than you found it. Burn or bury the trash and observe sanitation. It's a pleasure then to cooperate to make campsites enjoyable.

The Fellowship of the Trail is one of its joys. All along the way are members who will find pleasure in making your acquaintance.

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Written by Harral B. Ayres

ANGELES COURT

Tourist Apartments

New, modern, garden-court apartments, 2-3 rms., completely and tastefully furnished; light, gas, linen, silver included; locked garages adjoining. \$2.00 — \$2.50 — \$3.00. Weekly, monthly rates. A place you will thoroly enjoy. Northwest edge of town, **ON OLD SPANISH TRAIL, 2424 Fredericksburg Road, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**

Tallahassee

"SUN TOWN"

CAPITAL OF FLORIDA

Favored Travel Distributing Point

Most direct route and the distributing point between the northwest and western states, and the eastern and southern section of Florida. State Highways Nos. 1, 10, 19 and 66 radiate from Tallahassee and carry travel over hard-surfaced highways, surpassing in variety of scene, beauty of prospect, history and romance, any route that may be suggested into the Sunshine State.

Tallahassee's Attractions

Capital of Florida, noted State College for Women, wonderful climate, splendid hotels, pure water, well lighted paved streets, excellent homes and churches, and everything to make a perfect city of 13,245 people.

Make Tallahassee a stop-over point and you will enjoy the visit.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

TALLAHASSEE

Loxley in Baldwin County

THE EMPIRE COUNTY IN ALABAMA

1,000,000 Acres of Good Land

300 Miles of Navigable Waters, 120 Miles of Seashore

Baldwin is the most attractive county along the Southern Borderlands. Between Mobile and Pensacola it adjoins two great seaports and has direct railroad connections north. It is a proven area for general farming, stock and dairying, winter truck, satsuma oranges and pecan orchards. It is surrounded by Mobile Bay, the Gulf of Mexico and its bays and inlets, and the Perdido River. These waters offer sports and relaxation of unmatched variety. Resorts are developing on the bay and gulf shores. The country is high and rolling; natural drainage prevails. The drinking water is soft and pure. These are the reasons people come from everywhere to Baldwin County.

Trunk Line Highways and Loxley

In the past the big waterways kept the county isolated and undeveloped. Now a 10½ mi. bridge crosses Mobile Bay. Perdido River and Perdido Bay are bridged. The Old Spanish Trail is being built across the county thru Loxley. The great highways from the North, the Northeast and the Northwest are converging at the big Mobile Bridge. The county is building tributary trunk lines. An era of unusual development is at hand with unexampled attractions and opportunities for the homeseeker.

LOXLEY COMMERCIAL CLUB

Loxley, Alabama.

The Crossroads of Baldwin County.

Visit Tucson, Arizona

"The Sunshine Center of America"

—and—

"The Hub of Scenic and Romantic Southern Arizona"

SEE and ENJOY THE UNUSUAL
On all your trip you will see only one Tucson.

Old Spanish Missions founded in 17th Century.

Indian Villages.

Indian Ruins.

Giant Cactus Forests.

Cattle Ranches.

Mining Camps. Spaniards mined here in 1582.

Picturesque and gorgeously colored mountain canyons.

The King of Spain granted a Charter to El Pueblo del Tucson in 1552. Much of the Old Pueblo still remains.

Tucson today is a modern, progressive and beautiful Spanish bungalow-home city of 47,000. The University of Arizona is located in the city.

Tucson has sunny, mild, dry and invigorating certified climate making it a mecca for HEALTH, REST and OUT-OF-DOOR RECREATION. Here you can enjoy golf, tennis, motoring, polo, horseback riding, and hiking, in any month. HERE you find excellent hotels and the finest guest ranches. Special entertainment programs are featured each month from September to May such as Polo Matches, mid-winter Rodeo, Indian Dances, Fiestas, etc.

Our Motorists' Service is at your command as representative of AAA and OST.

Tucson Chamber of Commerce

THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL ASSOCIATION, Inc.

A Membership Organization

The membership is a voluntary band of men and women interested in building a great highway from Florida to Mexico and California and developing its travel comforts, and in the preservation of the old landmarks and the old history of those ancient and romantic periods in the Southern Borderlands where men and empires struggled for mastery long before the American Revolution.

All funds are controlled by an Executive Board of business men.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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Harral Ayres, Managing Director, San Antonio, Texas

Executive Board, National Headquarters, San Antonio

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Harral Ayres, Managing Director. Percy Tyrrell, Secretary.
Werner N. Beckmann, Attorney.
Attorneys, Birkhead, Lang & Beckmann, San Antonio
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Headquarters Beautification Section

SAN ANTONIO TO BOERNE

Mrs. A. C. Seiser, Chairman, San Antonio.

El Paso—Last Frontier of the Old West



Plan your trip to allow several days in El Paso

See this wonder city of the desert—these fertile valleys—and Juarez, largest, cleanest, most colorful and most delightful city on our southern border. Five minutes from downtown El Paso and you are in quaint, romantic, historic Old Mexico!

El Paso is a good place to break your trip for a few days. It is halfway between the Gulf and the Pacific.



El Paso is the largest city between San Antonio and San Diego—a big, metropolitan city with every conceivable comfort and attraction. It is worth several days of your time, with the added fascination of its sister city, Juarez. If you want to stay longer, there are delightful side excursions — to the famous White Sands, to Cloudcroft, to the pines and mountains of the Ruidoso, to Elephant Butte dam and lake, to Hueco tanks, to ancient missions and Old Mexico.

El Paso Club

★ Gateway Club

TEXAS

The Gateway Club invites you and will welcome you. Write for interesting booklet on El Paso and environs. Address Gateway Club, 110 Chamber of Commerce Building, El Paso, Texas.

OLD SPANISH TRAIL TRAVELOG

March 1929

*The National Trunk Line thru
the Southern Borderlands*

FLORIDA - MEXICO - CALIFORNIA



THE ALAMO

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GUNTER HOTEL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.