

SOUVENIR
of Austin, TEXAS
1911

Austin's Greeting

FOR the citizen of whatever state, country or clime in search of an environment with all the accessories to health, to culture and to education and all the conditions that make for civic greatness and moral purity in which to build a permanent home wherein his children may be reared under ennobling influences, this booklet has been compiled under the auspices of the *Austin Business League*, and all the statements and figures herein contained are approved by this organization. Any information other than that contained herein, will be gladly furnished by the secretary or any other of the membership or officers of the League. To attempt to magnify the splendid gifts which Nature has so bounteously bestowed on our section would but prove that we failed to appreciate them at their true value. Truth is truth and nothing but the simple truth is recorded in this booklet which we present to you.

Austin Today

Austin is important as the center of the State's government, but more important as a virile business center and a city of beautiful homes and cultured environments, and, with profitable industries that are augmenting their growth annually and a progressive territory all about it.

In addition to several private and denominational schools and colleges, Austin is the seat of the University of Texas—an institution of high rank, and of most exceptional growth, the present enrollment being over 3,000 students. All various departments of the University are at Austin, save the Medical department at Galveston, and the various buildings are beautifully situated on a forty acre tract, the site commanding an extensive view of the city and hills beyond. The State schools for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind and several preparatory schools affiliated with the University, are also located in Austin.

The business interests of the city are many and varied; it is the distributing point for quite an extensive section and within a radius of 100 miles of Austin, the city's wholesale trade is considerable. The railroad facilities are good and afford the city access to and from all parts of the State. The city has grown materially in the past five years. The Government census gives it approximately 30,000 and the city directory 36,000.

Austin is reaching out and the past year has witnessed many improvements in and about the city. Two modern steel office buildings, costing, one \$700,000 and the other \$400,000, are among the additions that have been made to the city in a business development way during the past year. At the University a new library building, costing \$250,000, a Y. M. C. A. building and a heating plant have been constructed. The Swedish College to cost \$50,000, is another structure which will be built this year.

With the completion of the new bridge the street car system has been extended to South Austin, opening up a new section of the city. The new bridge is a splendid structure nearly a thousand feet long, and cost \$210,000 to complete.

Probably the biggest undertaking and the one that will most benefit the city, is the high dam across the Colorado river, which, when completed will furnish upwards of 3000 horse power for manufacturing purposes. The power equipment to be installed will consist of three 1000 horse-power turbines, and two of 500 horse-power each, two pumps each of 6,000,000 gallons capacity, situated at a point west of the dam, 315 feet above low water.

The lake formed by the dam will be a magnificent body of water over 27 miles long. It will easily be one of the most beautiful pleasure resorts in the South, especially so if the plans now being considered are carried out and a resort hotel built on one of the many hills bordering the lake. Water craft of every description will be put into commission as soon as the dam is completed; Austin alone expects to furnish not less than 100 sail, motor and steamboats as its quota and annual regattas will again be one of the features of the place.

Besides being the seat of the State government, Austin is the county seat of Travis County, one of the finest agricultural sections of Texas. The county is on the dividing line which separates the hills from the prairie, where the rich alluvial lands of the Colorado bottoms begin. To these beautiful blue hills, to the west of the city, is ascribed its poetic appellation—"City of the Violet Crown."

Travis County was formerly heavily timbered, but about Austin the land has been cleared and put into cultivation. The hills are still covered with a dense growth of cedar and oak, and along the river there is still found in abundance a variety of timber opening possibilities for extensive lumber mill industries.

The farm lands are rich and productive; cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, alfalfa, sorghum and sugar cane are the principal crops. Both Irish and sweet potatoes are profitable crops. All kinds of vegetables are raised; peaches, plums, grapes, many varieties of berries and figs, give ample scope to the horticulturist.

For a period of over fifty years the average rainfall has been thirty-five inches. Some large truck farms are located near Austin and are irrigated, water being pumped from the Colorado river whose waters are rich with upland silt deposits, but the rainfall as a rule obviates any necessity for irrigation.

The live stock interests of the county are considerable, and a great deal of progress has been made in grading up the herds. Dairying is a steadily growing industry, and one up-to-date modern creamery in the city, and several large creameries in the suburbs are shipping considerable butter to the larger cities of Texas. Poultry raising is a newer industry, with bright future prospects.

Travis County is not rich in minerals; liquid asphalt is found in abundance in the northern part, and some traces of oil have been discovered, but not of sufficient importance to warrant much exploitation.

Few places are so well equipped as Austin is in material advertisement. Its growth in population, taxable-wealth and industries in the past decade have been such as to blaze the way for greater progress and prosperity in the years ahead. Wonderful as the growth and development of Texas has been, the State has, in reality, but started on its triumphal career—ten years from now its present greatness will be dwarfed into comparative insignificance. As the State grows so of a certainty must its cities and towns grow, but the growth and development will be greatest in such cities as possess, as does Austin, the material requisites for such expansion—an abundance of raw material close at hand, and, above all, an energetic, progressive citizenship, looking and laboring for its future prosperity and development.

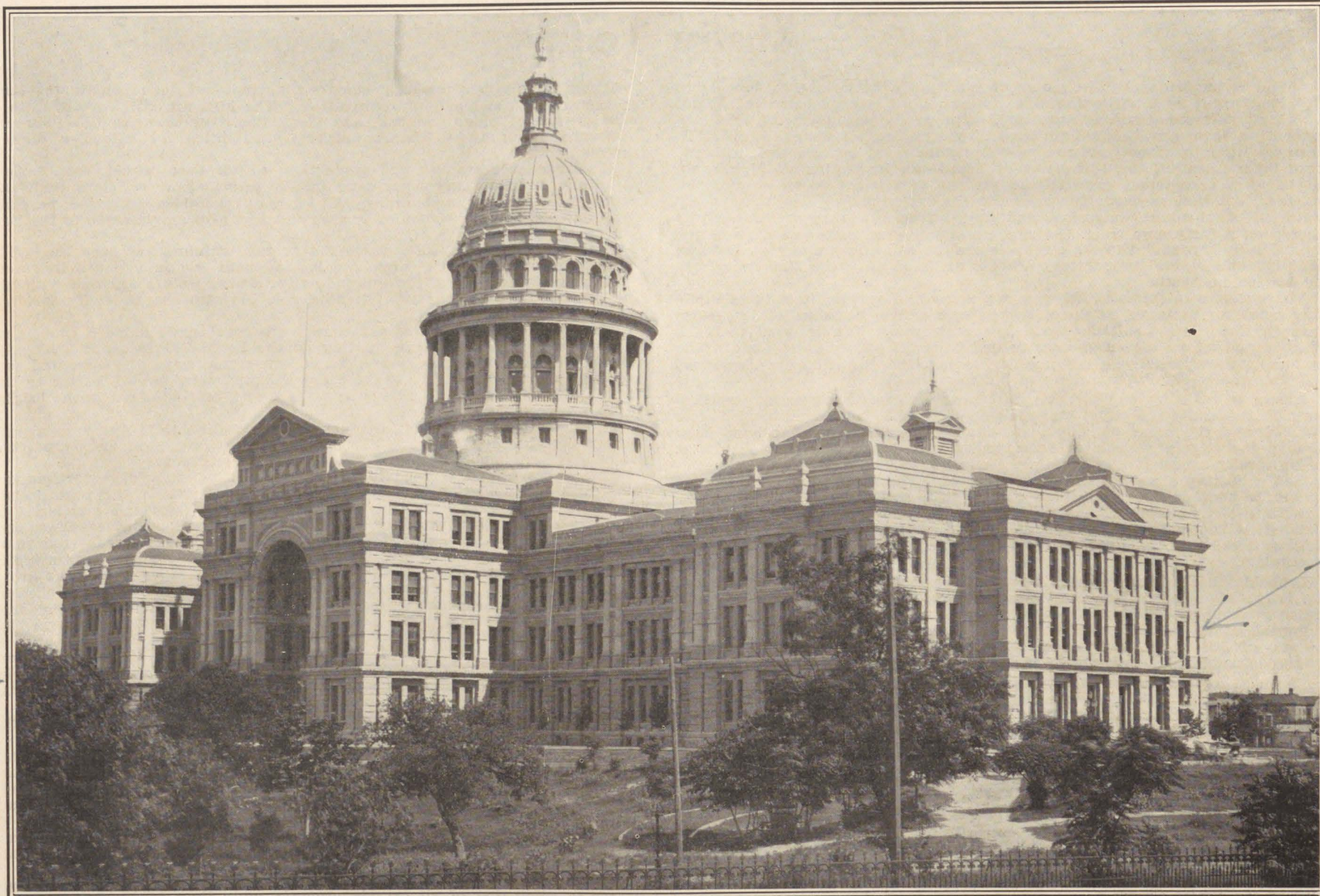
During the last eight years, or since the census of 1900 was taken, Austin has grown in population from 22,000 to 36,000. The commercial growth of the city has kept pace with the growth of its educational institutions, and its population.

The volume of business done in all lines has shown a steady increase, the percentage ranging from 25 to more than 100 per cent.

The city tax rate \$1.59 1-3 compares favorably with that of other Texas cities while the county rate is from 12 to 11 cents on the \$100 less than that of more populous counties. Austin is surrounded by as fine farming lands as can be found in the State, ranging in price from \$20 to \$60 per acre, according to the value of improvements.

With a single exception the bonded indebtedness of the city is lower than that of any other Texas city. Taxable values of Austin real estate \$14,522,503.00; personal values, \$4,187,580.00; total \$18,709,683.00.

The non-taxable property such as schools, churches and public buildings, exceeds in value that of all taxable property more than \$1,000,000.



South
or Main
Entrance

East
Wing

The Capitol at Austin, Texas

The Granite Capitol and Grounds

This building is located on a commanding elevation near the center of the city of Austin in the square originally selected for the capitol of the Republic of Texas.

It is shaped like a Greek cross with projecting center and flanks, having a rotunda and dome at the intersection of the main corridors.

From east to west it is 600 feet long; from north to south, 287 feet deep, and the height of the apex of the dome is 313 feet, being six feet higher than the National capitol.

The exterior walls are built of Texas red granite from the inexhaustible quarries of Burnet County. This granite is pronounced by experts to be equal to any in the world, both in beauty and imperishability. The stately ideas of the ancient builders have been blended with the useful of the modern, and the whole conception and aim seems to have been to meet the practical demands of a progressive and cultured people.

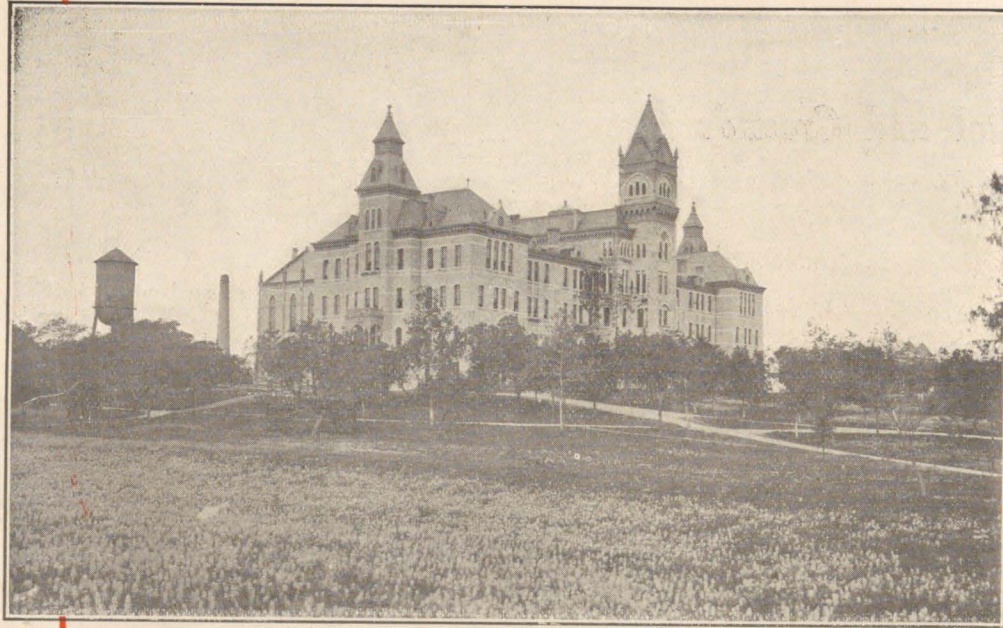
Wherever it was practicable, Texas material has been used in the building, and the fact that nearly all the material used is native is an illustration of the wonderful and varied resources of Texas.

There are 258 rooms, 900 windows, and 500 doors. The wainscoting is made of oak, pine, cherry, cedar, walnut, ash, and mahogany, the aggregate length of which is about seven miles. The building proper covers three acres of ground and has about 18 acres of floor space. This building was erected by a Chicago syndicate for a consideration of three million acres of Texas pub-

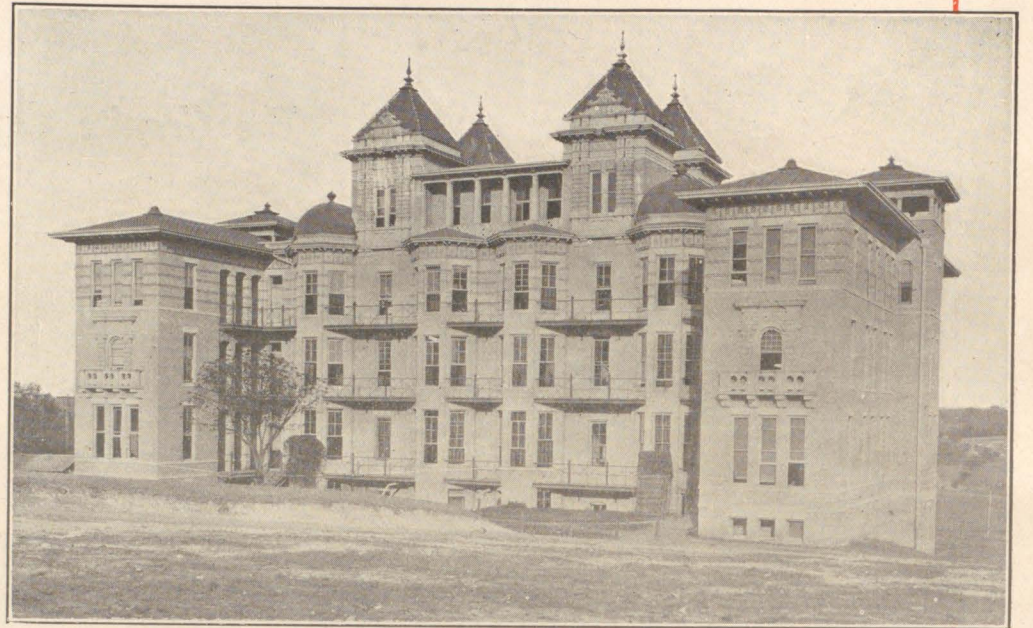
lic land. The work of construction was begun in 1882, and completed in 1888. This Texas Capitol is the largest public building in the United States except the capitol at Washington, and is the seventh largest building in the world.

The grounds surrounding the capitol embrace about 20 acres and have several miles of gravel and cement walks crossing the grounds in all directions. Broad drives have been constructed around the capitol on each side from north to south intersecting drives leading into the grounds from the east and west entrances. There are a number of artificial lakes, pools and fountains where aquatic plants are grown in tropical luxuriance and where innumerable gold fish disport themselves.

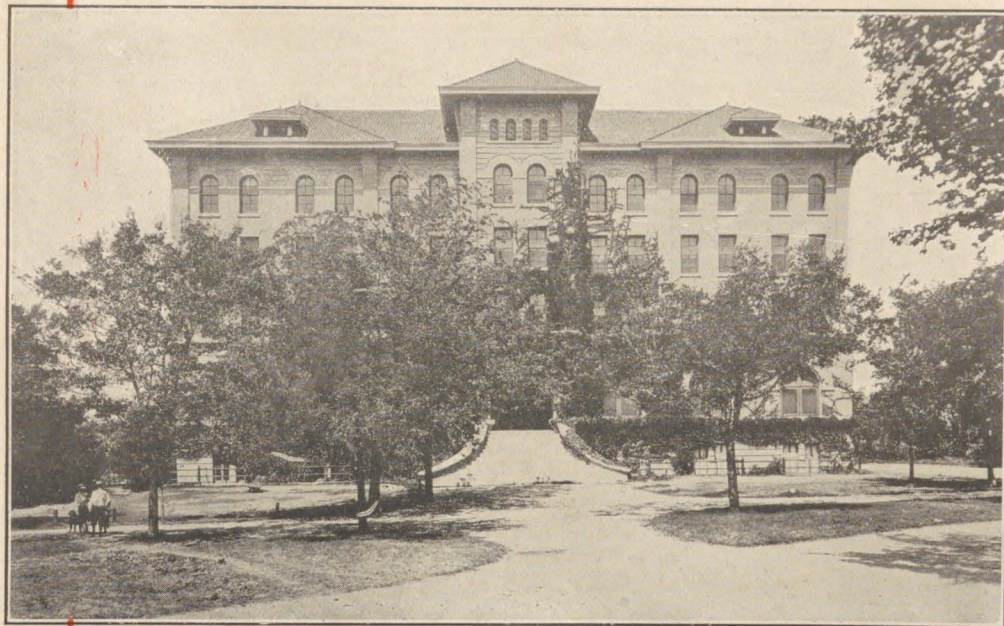
A great number and variety of flowers both annual and perennial are grown upon the grounds as well as shrubs and trees of almost every known variety embracing the magnolia, oleander, cape jessamine and banana of the tropics, as well as the hardy lilac, syringa and other shrubs of the North; these, together with the acres of Bermuda grass lawns, miles of terraces and grassy slopes give a pleasing variety to the landscape. On the right side of the broad pavement leading to the main entrance to the capitol have been erected the Confederate and the Alamo monuments, and on the left are the Firemen's and the Terry Rangers' monument, and Jno. B. Hood monument on the east side of capitol. These monuments are not only works of art from an artistic viewpoint, but the historic inscriptions give information to visitors and the general public.



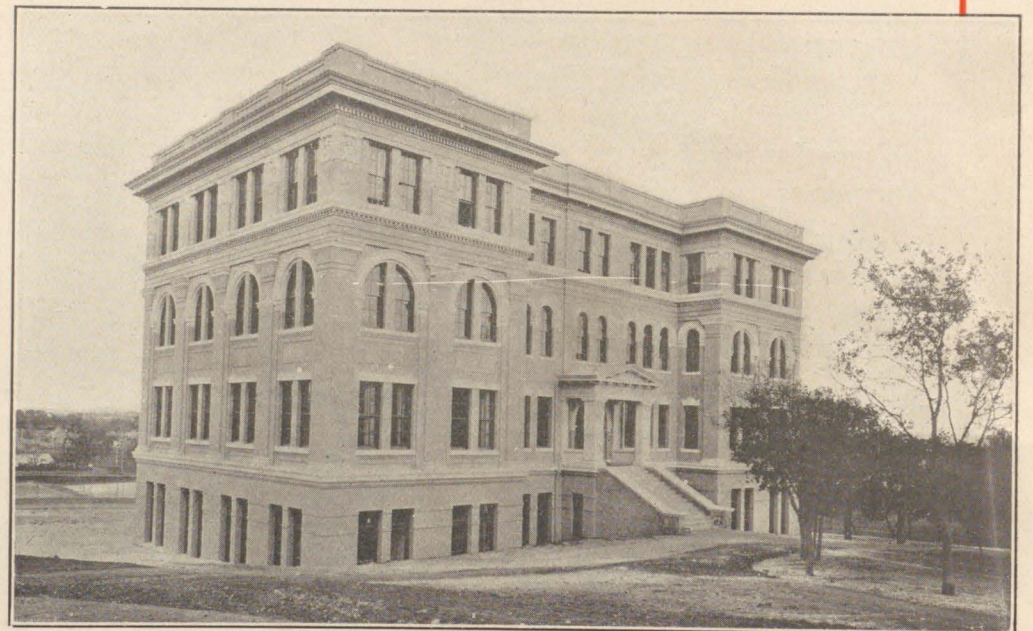
Main Building, University of Texas



Brackenridge Hall, University of Texas



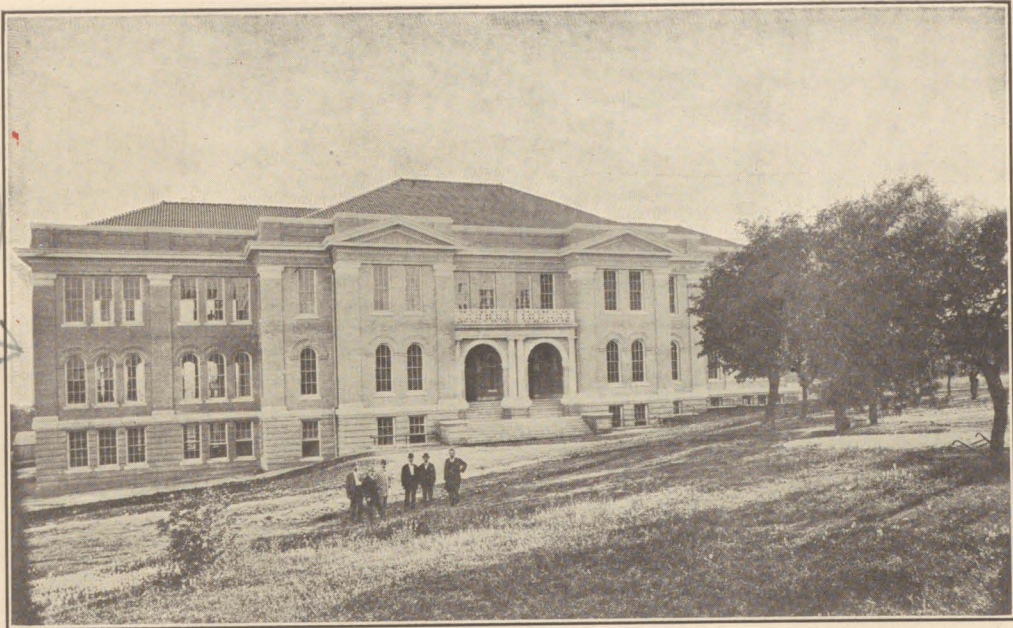
Womans' Building, University of Texas



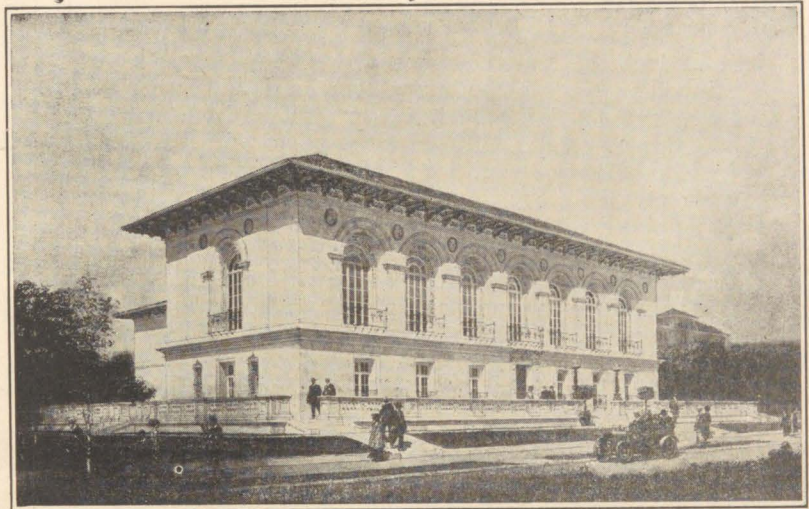
Engineering Building, University of Texas

Photos by Jordan

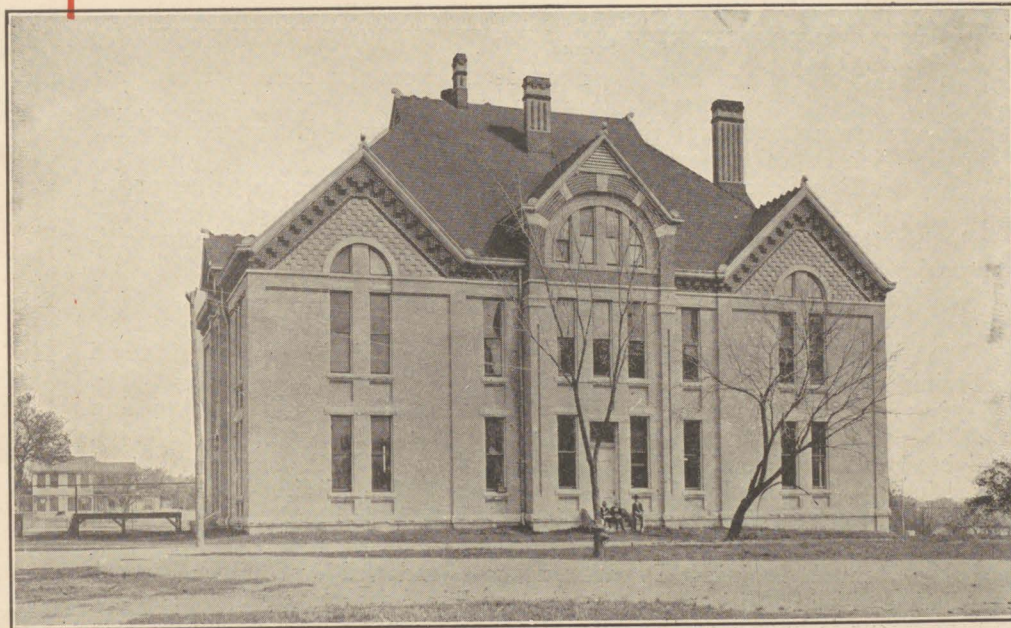
Our Home is one
Block South from
this Building



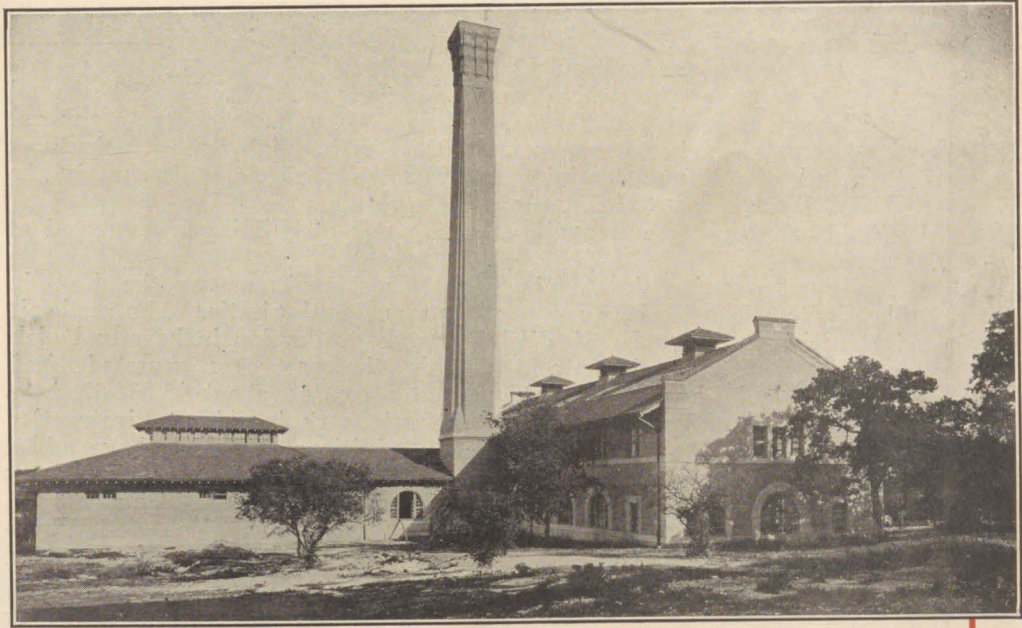
Law Building, University of Texas



New Library Building, University of Texas



Chemistry Building, University of Texas



Heating and Power Plant, University of Texas

Photos by Jordan

Austin's Schools

The public schools of the city of Austin were organized in 1881. From the organization the schools have continued to grow in popular favor, and they are now more firmly fixed in the hearts of the citizenship of the city than ever in their history. Their progress has been along lines of sanity and the people feel that the schools are their own, and in all crises they rally to their support with commendable pride and spirit. On the 18th of March, 1910, a bond issue for \$75,000 was carried by a majority of four and a half to one. With this money it is the purpose of the School Board to erect two new school buildings, one in Hyde Park and another in South Austin, modern in every respect.

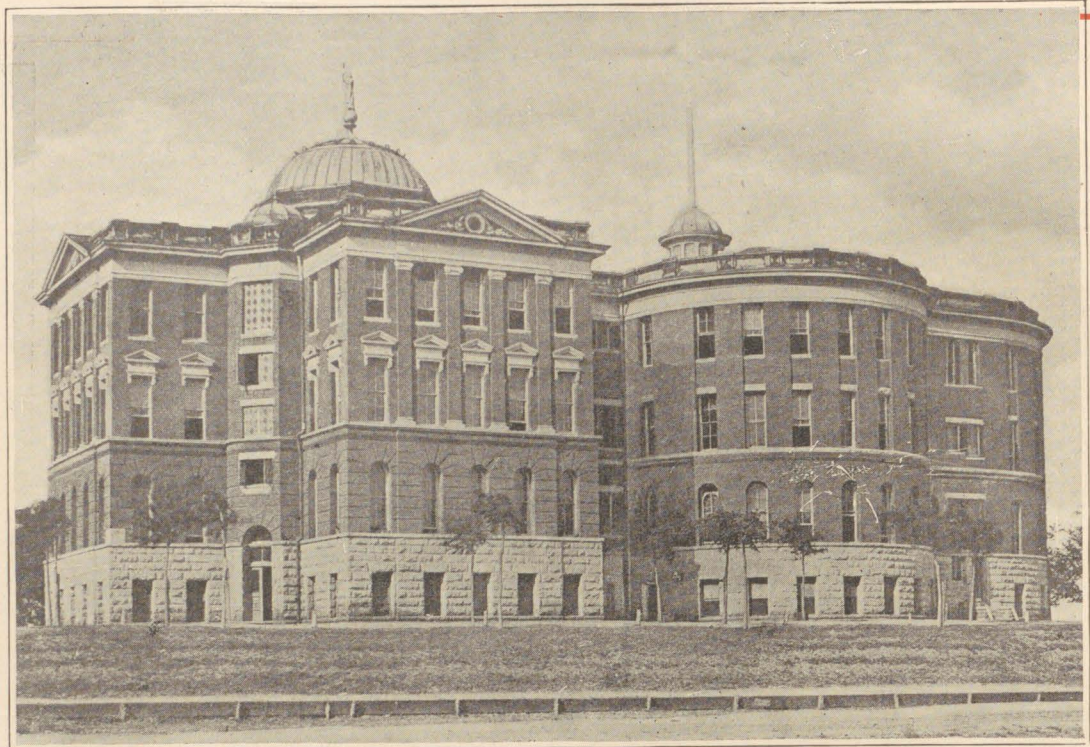
In the efficiency of the corps of instruction the schools rank among the foremost in this State or in the South, and it is a noteworthy fact that they are being made more efficient each year. From the beginning it has been the policy of the Board to retain efficient teachers, and probably therefore fewer changes occur in the corps of teachers in this city from year to year than in many cities of equal population.

The school property now owned amounts to over \$300,000, represented in round numbers as follows: Buildings and sites for white children, \$270,000; buildings and sites for colored children, \$30,000. This does not include the endowment bequeathed by Judge Jno. T. Allan for the establishment of the Manual Training School, and which now amounts to \$50,000, the income from which goes to support the Manual Training Department in the Austin High School. Nor does it include the Manual Training and Domestic Science equipment in the High School, worth \$11,500.

In 1900 the present magnificent High School building was erected at a cost of \$45,000.

Without question the Austin High School ranks among the best in the South. The teachers are specialists and enthusiastic. The academic instruction is thorough; the discipline seeks to develop in boys and girls self-direction and self-control. Within the past few years physical, chemical, and biological laboratories, at a cost of about \$5,000.00, have taken the place largely of mere text-book work in science; instruction in Spanish has been provided for; an additional year has been added to the curriculum and affiliation secured with the University of Texas in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Spanish, Civics, Manual Training, Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Physiography, Hygiene and Physiology, in addition to former affiliations in English, History, Mathematics, Latin, and German.

One hundred and seventeen teachers are employed in the city schools—faithful, competent, devoted men and women.



Austin High School

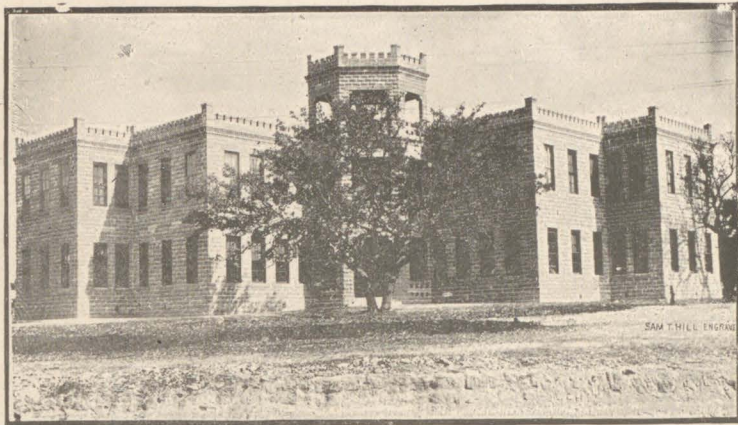
In the system there are eleven grades. From the first to third, inclusive, the primary department; from fourth to seventh, inclusive, the intermediate department; the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh grades in the High School department.

In the High School the courses of study are elective, and so arranged that pupils can take the course best adapted to the needs of after life—whether it be to enter at once after graduation the duties of active citizenship or to pursue their studies further in the University.

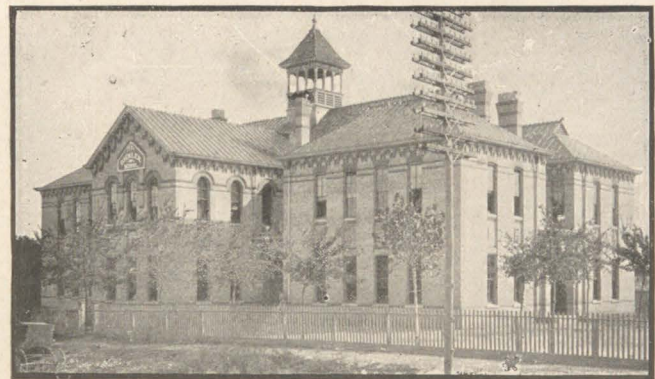
The New Manual Training Building

The School Board has just completed a new building for the Manual Training Department of the Austin High School, at a cost of \$20,000. It is probably the most carefully planned and best equipped building of its kind in the State, possibly in the Southwest. The large, well lighted and well ventilated shops promise ample room for growth. It is joined to the main building by a large hall. The building is rectangular in shape, 52 by 115 feet outside dimensions, and built of ashler and red brick.

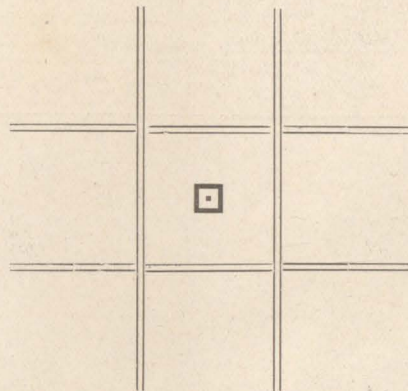
The Manual Training Department was endowed by Judge Jno. T. Allan, a former citizen of Austin, and in honor of Judge Allan the department is known as the Allan Manual Training Department.



Winn School



Bickler School

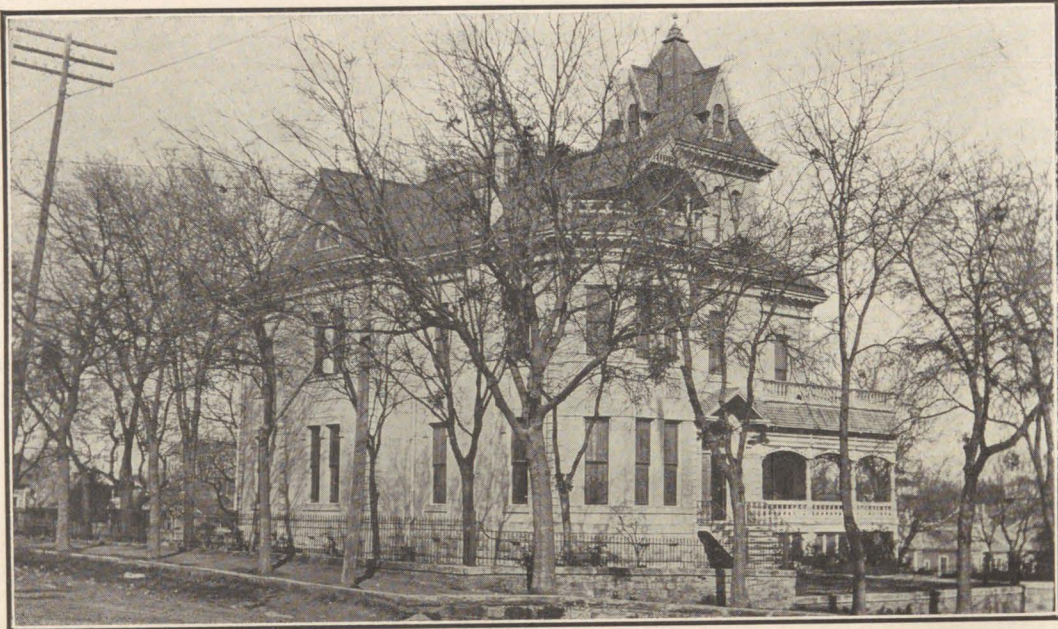


Pease School



Rain School

Some of Austin's Public Schools



KENILWORTH



WHITIS



AUSTIN ACADEMY
SOME OF AUSTIN'S PRIVATE SCHOOLS



Nixon's Business College,
Enrollment 260



Draughon's Business College
Enrollment 250





St. Edward's College

ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE, which occupies a commanding position south of the City of Austin, was founded in the year 1881, and four years later, 1885, obtained a charter to confer the usual degrees of Arts, Science and Letters. Her growth in spite of set backs has been steady. In 1888 a new structure of white limestone was erected to replace the old frame building of 1881. This was destroyed by the memorable fire of April 9, 1903, which practically left St. Edward's where she began. With the courage begot of enthusiasm, those in charge of the school made a fresh start, and the following October saw the massive Administration Building and Holy Cross Hall, the Dormitory Building, completed.

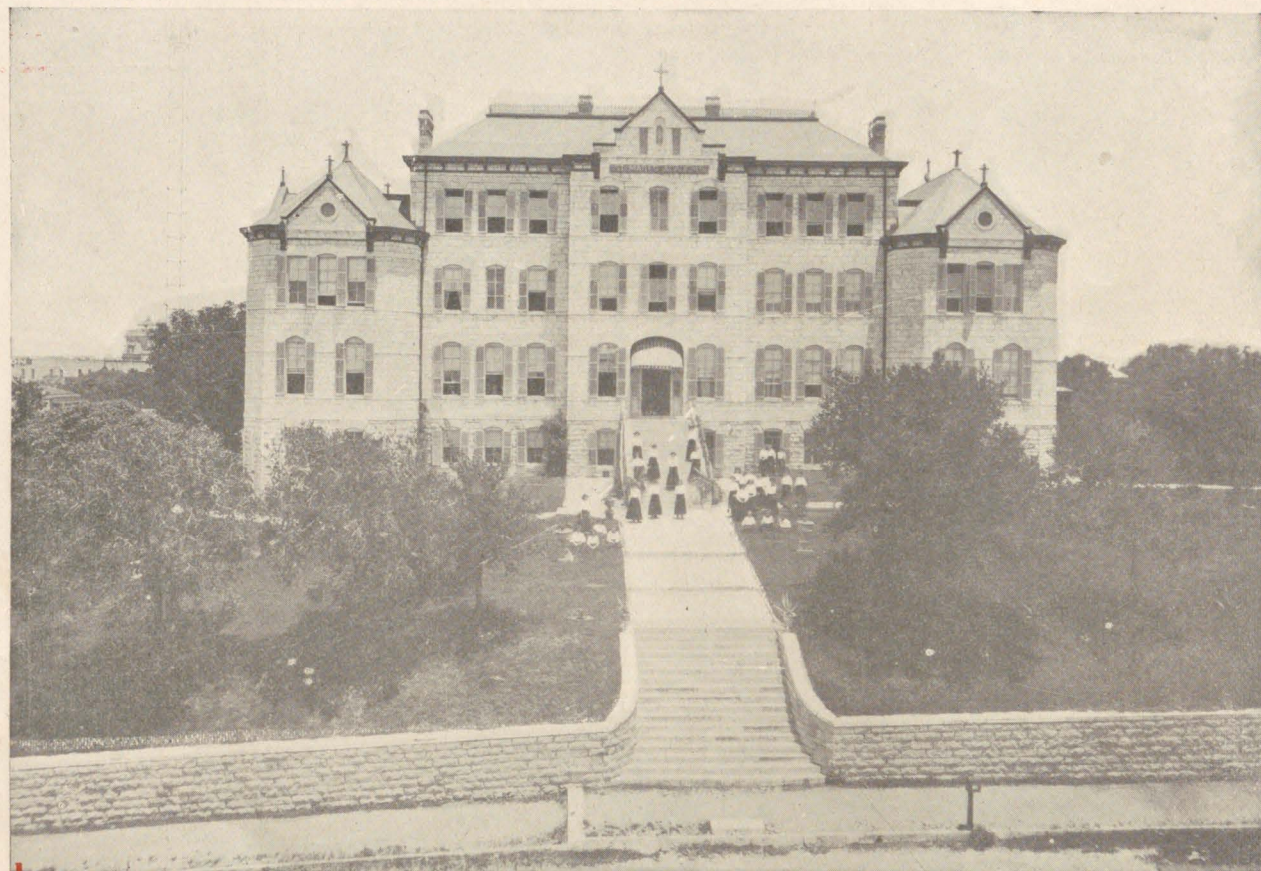
St. Edward's is a branch of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and is directed and controlled by the Congregation of Holy Cross, an order of men devoted to the work of Catholic education in the United States. Probably no boarding school in all Texas is better known or more popular than St. Edward's. Her graduates are found in every city. Houston, Galveston, Dallas and Fort Worth have a large number of enthusiastic 'old boys.' Although a Catholic school, St. Edward's has every year a numerous following

of non-Catholic students. This is doubtless due to the fact that it is one of her principles never to interfere with the religious convictions of those not professing the Catholic faith.

In her educational work, St. Edward's is thorough and, without going to the extreme of the modern fad, tries to keep pace with well-balanced progress. She offers courses in ancient and modern languages, sciences and business. In addition, for those not far advanced enough for collegiate work, there are preparatory and high school courses.

In athletics she holds her own. Wm. Disch, the well-known gymnast and athletic director, each year turns out winning teams. Gymnastic exhibitions are also given at stated times during the school term.

St. Edward's stands high with the people of Austin. She is one of the many noble institutions that have made their home in the Capitol City of the Lone Star. And even as Austin gathers strength from day to day, till she assumes the proportions of a great, busy city throbbing with life and teeming with population, so, too, will St. Edward's keep pace with the general progress, and strive steadily toward a higher standard of efficiency. Enrollment 1910, 128.

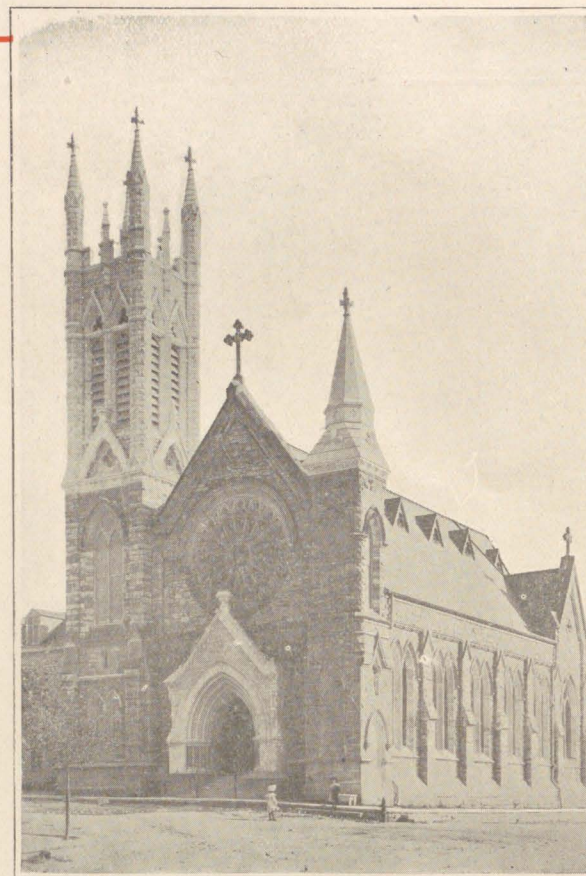


St. Mary's Academy--Front View

The object of the Academy is to prepare young ladies for any sphere of life to which they may be called—to give a thorough knowledge of letters, science and art, based upon a solid moral and Christian education. As a true education consists in the harmonious development of the moral, intellectual and physical qualities, a system that ignores or neglects any of these elements of the triple culture of the heart, of the mind, and of the body must be radically defective. Hence the care taken at St. Mary's to strengthen the heart as well as the mind, the soul as well as the body—to prepare young ladies to take their place in society with honor to themselves and benefit to their fellow creatures.

Beautiful and Healthful Location

The Academy buildings and grounds occupy one of the finest and most elevated sites in the city of Austin, near the State Capitol, com-



Catholic Church

manding an extensive view of the city and surrounding country, including the beautiful valley of the Colorado.

The grounds are extensive, occupying an entire block. In the survey of the city in 1838 this block, owing to its central and prominent position, was reserved for the mansion of the President of the Republic of Texas. The main building—a handsome and massive structure of white limestone—is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. The spacious halls and corridors, and the well-ventilated rooms, were designed especially to promote the happiness and comfort of the pupils.

The health of the institution corresponds with the salubrity of the climate—which is exceptional, and attracts many invalids to this section of the country. The high and airy location of the Academy, far above its surroundings, permits the full enjoyment of the delightful Gulf breeze, which prevails here throughout the year, greatly enhancing the advantages for health and comfort. Enrollment, 250.

Presbyterian College

The Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary is one of the younger institutions of the city, of which it is justly proud.

Established only a few years ago, with Dr. T. R. Sampson as its first president, it has had a remarkable and rapid development, and is destined to fill a conspicuous position in the great Southwest. It is the only institution of its kind south of Omaha and west of the Mississippi.

It has already an endowment of over \$150,000, with buildings and grounds worth more than \$50,000, and a full corps of five professors. It is located on a prominent eminence three blocks north of the University, with which it is affiliated, affording special advantages to the students of both institutions. Tuition is free in all departments to all properly accredited students of all denominations.

Arrangements have been made by which there will be conducted in this institution, by professors of the University, the Seminary, and others, "The Southwest Bible and Mission School" for the training of young men and women as secretaries for the associations of the State. Thus supplying a long-felt want.

This is the first fully equipped Theological Seminary, estab-



Presbyterian College

lished in the United States, by the side of a State University, a realization of the ideal of Thomas Jefferson.

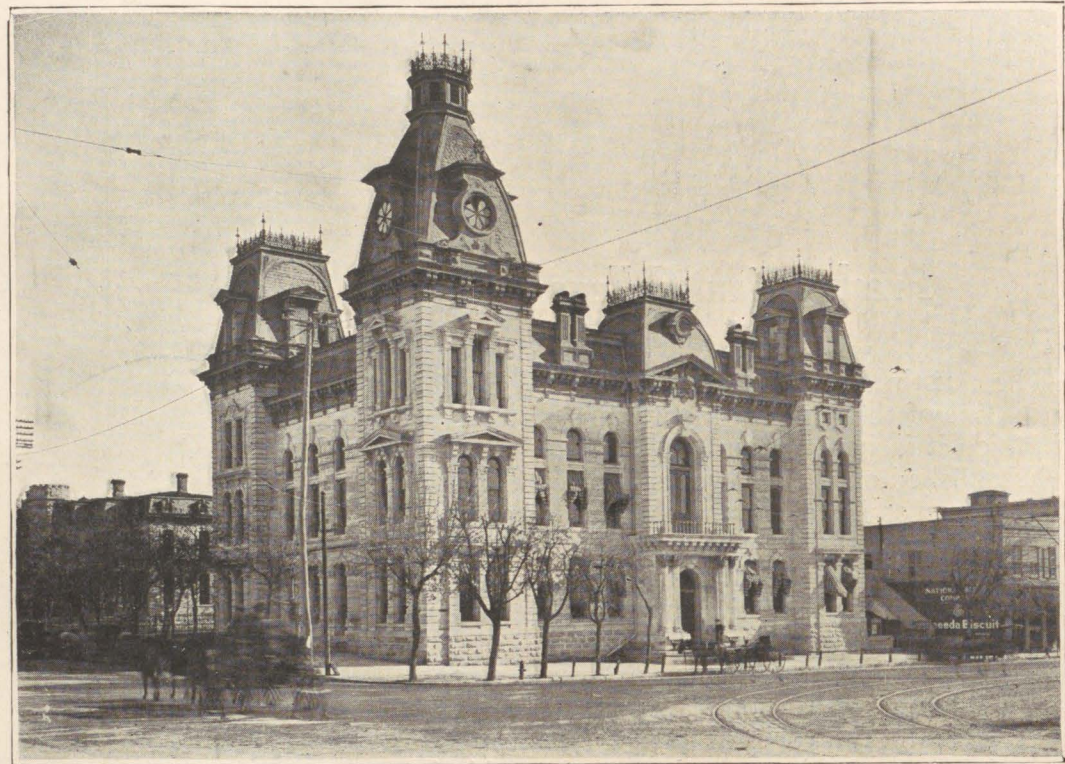
This institution is under the joint maintenance and control of the Synods of Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

The funds have all been the gift of *Texans*.

Travis County

Travis County, whose principal city is Austin, the Capital of the State, contains 1019 square miles. The average temperature is about 68 degrees, and the average annual precipitation about 30 inches. According to a soil survey made in 1904 under the Department of Agriculture at Washington, there are nine types of soil. All these soils are more or less rich in organic matter and adapted to a large variety of crops, comprising corn, cotton, oats, wheat, Kaffir corn, potatoes, and vegetables. In some sections of the county grapes and orchards have been found to do exceedingly well. Figs, in all the agricultural portions of the county, grow to perfection. Alfalfa grows well on all black lands and on the river and creek bottoms. Cotton is the leading crop, the yield ranging from one-fourth to a bale per acre, owing to the character of the soil. A very large area of the county is adapted to corn, and frequently yields as high as sixty bushels per acre, the average yield in 1899 being 25 bushels. The topography of the county is peculiar, the elevation reaching from 600 feet in the southeastern part to 1000 feet in the northwestern part. Thus it will be observed that the surface is broken and hilly, giving to the country a picturesque appearance and rendering it all the more desirable for the habitation of man. The lands vary in fertility and price to a remarkable degree. That area, named by the soil survey, "The Houston Black Clay," is a gently rolling prairie containing nearly 200,000 acres, and is noted for its productiveness. This land is only surpassed in fertility by the river valley. The cheapest farm land in the county is found in the northeastern portion. This area is termed by the survey "The Lufkin Fine Sandy Loam," because of its great similarity to the soil around Lufkin in Angelina County. It is admirably adapted to fruit, vegetables and potatoes, while cotton, corn, sorghum, and oats produce fairly well. Tobacco for home use has been grown successfully on this land.

The Colorado River runs almost through the center of the county. The river is distinguished from many other rivers in Texas by the fact that it rarely overflows. The rich bottoms of this river are called "The Yazoo Sandy Loam," and are the most valuable in the county. Here cotton produces from one-half to three-fourths of a bale per acre, ordinarily, and frequently one bale per acre; from forty to sixty bushels of corn, and from three to five tons of sorghum. This fertile valley covers an area of about 38,000 acres, extending along the Colorado from the



Travis County Court House

city of Austin several miles below, the width of which is from three to four miles.

In the rough section west and northwest of Austin, where the hills in some instances rise to an elevation of more than 1000 feet, there is but little arable land. This section, however, abounding as it does in rocky hills and deep canons, covered with scrubby cedar and dwarf oak, serves as a protection to the agricultural area below, acting as a barrier against the northerly and cold winds that are so disastrous to livestock and vegetation in other sections of the State during the winter months. Sixty-five per cent, or three-fourths of the county, is agricultural land, and is capable of the highest state of cultivation, owing to the clay subsoil that prevails throughout most of the area.

The staple crop being cotton, the number of bales produced each year during the last five will be interesting, and is herewith published: 1903, 30,073 bales; 1904, 45,898 bales; 1905, 48,748 bales; 1906, 72,636 bales; 1907, 37,847 bales; 1909, 66,212 bales; 1909, 50,465 bales; 1910, 36,903 bales to December 10, 1910. Only about one-half of the land adapted to agriculture is in cultivation.

Postoffice Statistics

The business barometer of a city is in no way better gauged than by the postoffice returns.

The following receipts, furnished by the postmaster, speak for themselves:

Year ending June 30, 1905.....	\$ 75,712.52
Year ending June 30, 1906.....	83,491.30
Year ending June 30, 1907.....	92,285.23
Year ending June 30, 1908.....	94,083.19
Year ending June 30, 1909.....	108,599.11
Year ending June 30, 1910.....	111,328.65
Last two years do not include money order business.	



Austin Postoffice

Austin Banks and Data Concerning Same

The city is well supplied with banks, all of which stand high with the community, as also with the Commissioner of Banking having these matters in charge.

The following figures, supplied by the bank officials, speak for themselves:

STATEMENT OF AUSTIN BANKS DECEMBER 31, 1910.

	Capital and Surplus.	Deposits.
Citizens Bank and Trust Company.....	\$ 119,614 59	\$ 895,432 82
Central Bank and Trust Company.....	122,479 15	436,957 87
State National Bank.....	151,091 28	823,138 89
Austin National Bank.....	639,922 13	2,923,325 73
American National Bank.....	555,436 14	1,794,235 93

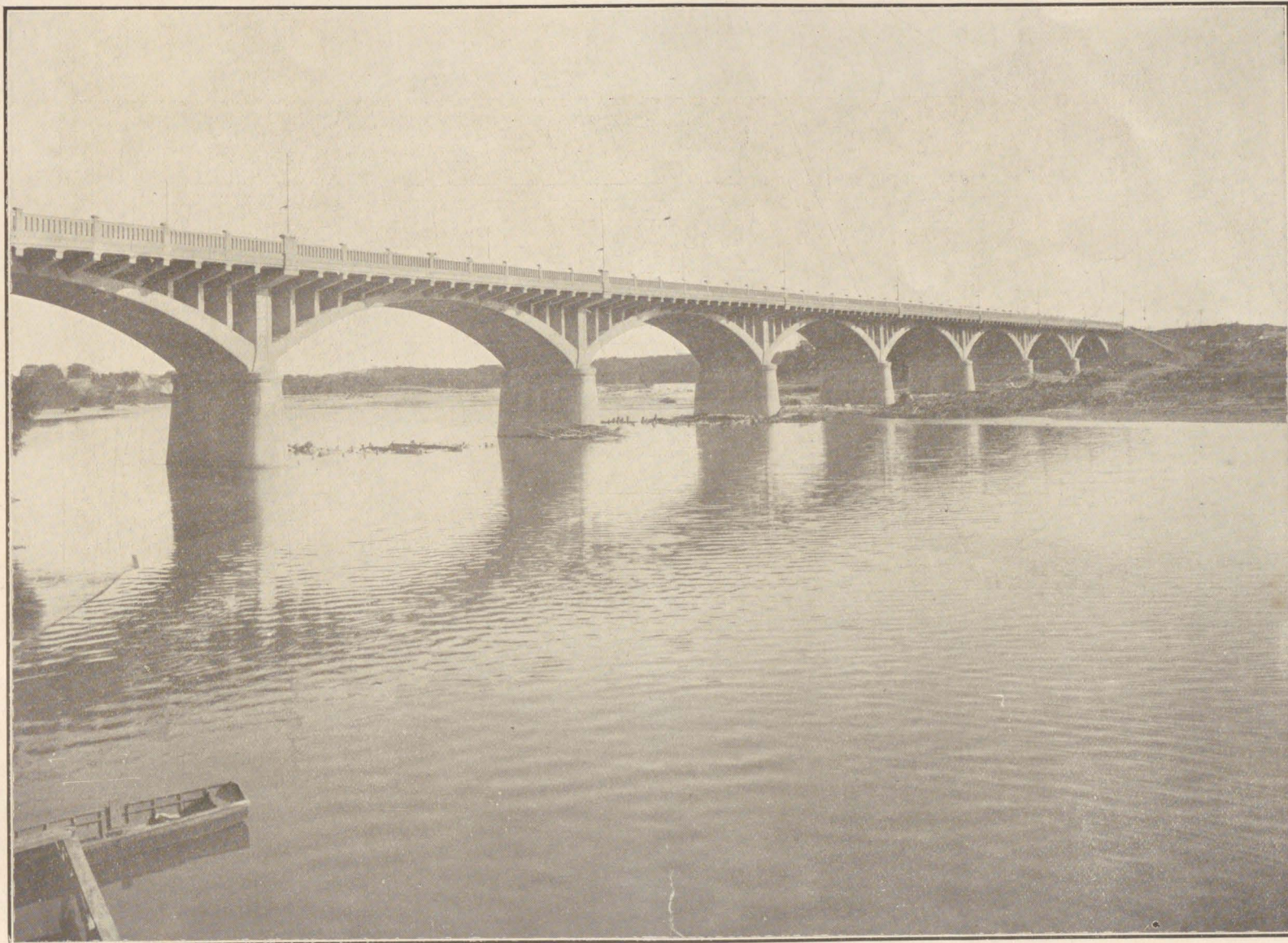
Bank clearances, October 1, 1908 to September 30, 1909, \$35,257,782.96; October 1, 1909, to October 30, 1910, \$81,601,550.57.



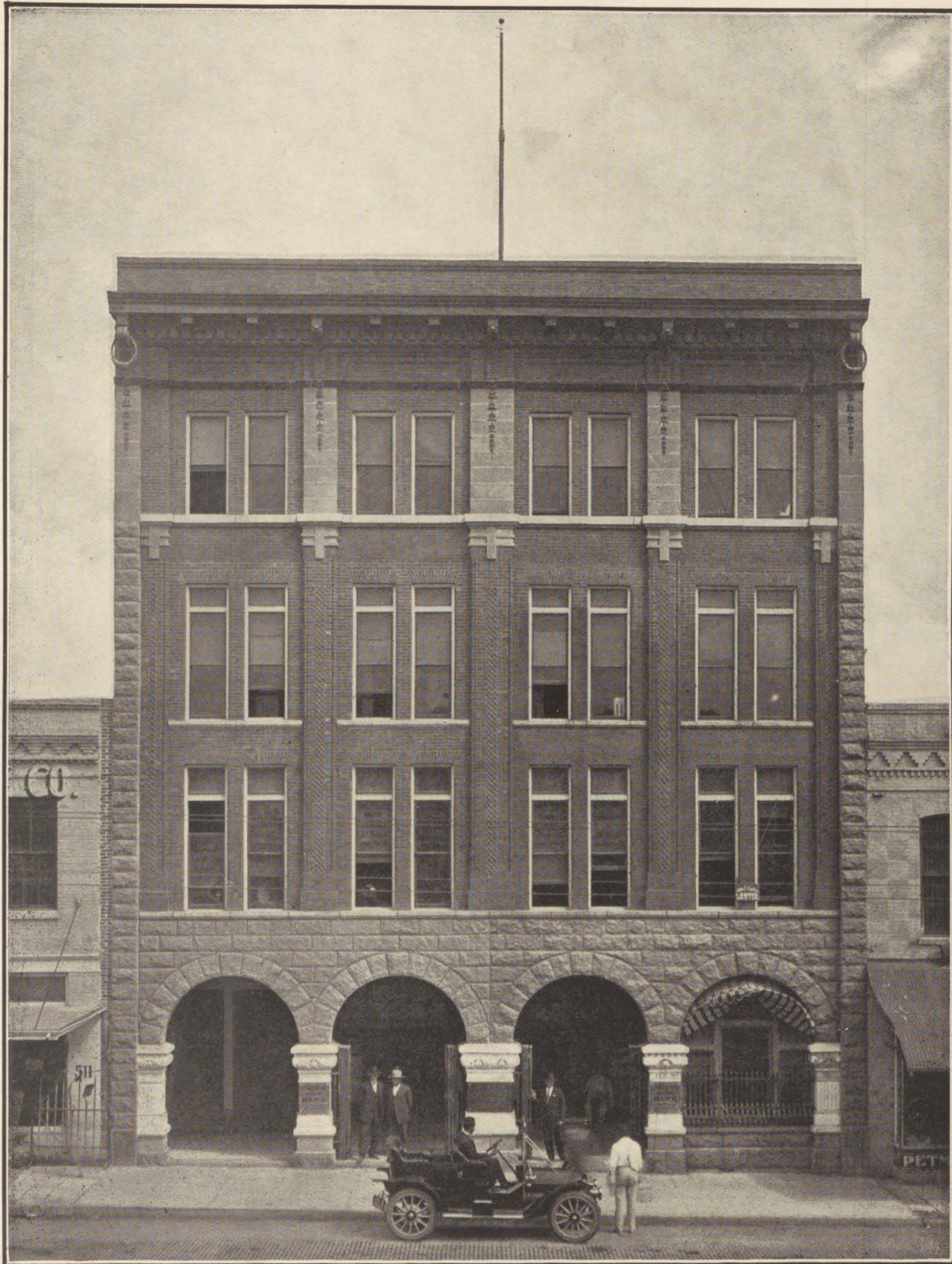
Littlefield Building



Scarbrough Building

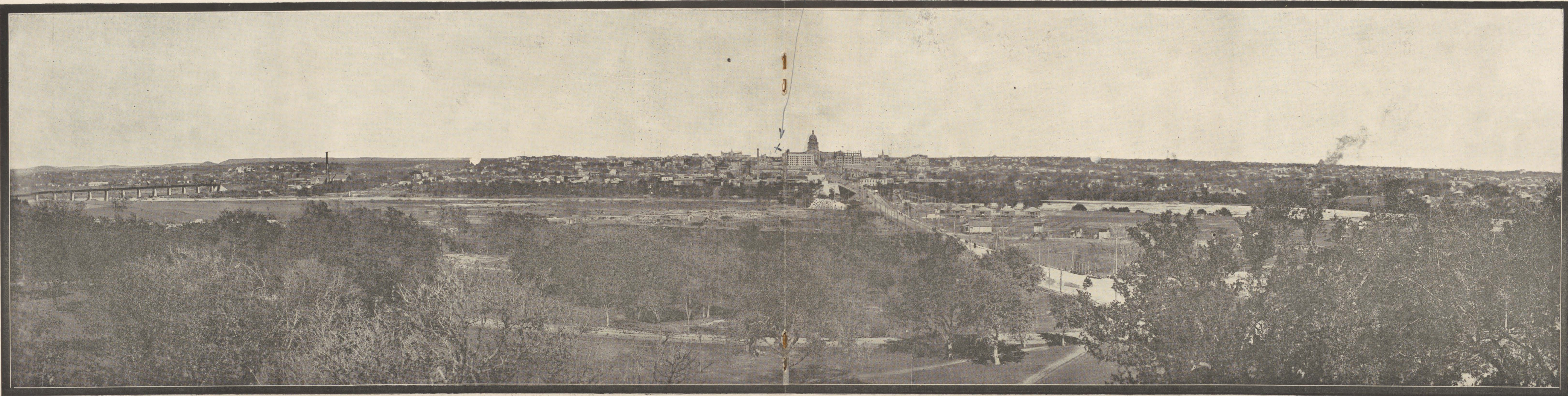


New Bridge Over Colorado River at Austin. It is Constructed of Reinforced Concrete and Steel

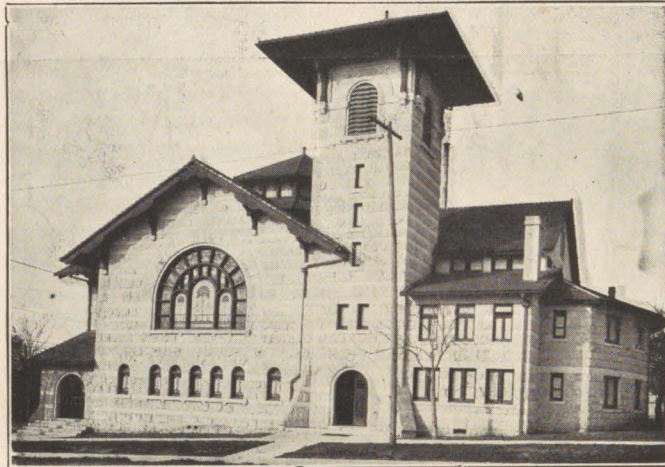


Austin National Bank

Where we live



Birdseye View of Austin

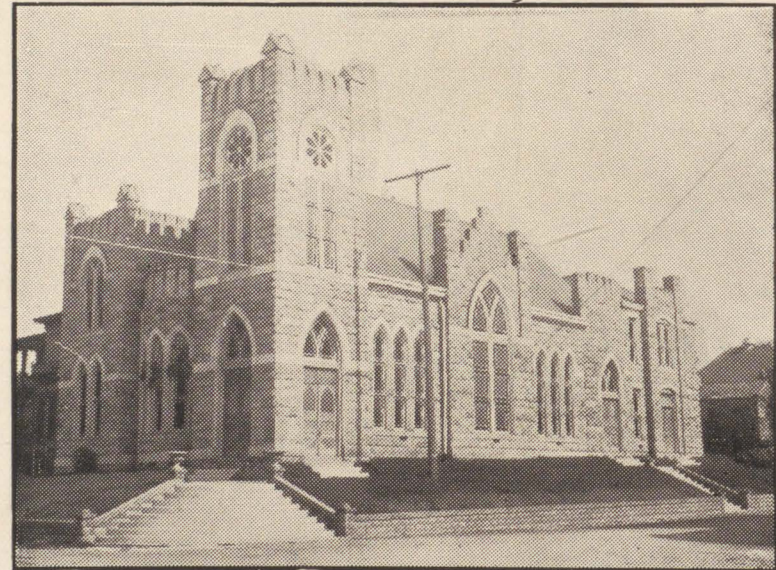


SOME OF AUSTIN'S CHURCHES

Austin has been appropriately called a "City of Churches." The moral tone of the city is equal to that of other cities anywhere in the United States.

There are thirty-five organized churches for white people in the city; with a total membership of about nine thousand five hundred. There are nine Methodist, six Presbyterian, three Episcopal, four Christian, five Baptist, one Congregational, three Lutheran, two Catholic and one Christian Science Church, one Jewish Synagogue; also one Bible Chair, owned by the Christian Church, with property worth \$35,000.00, which is located adjoining the State University campus, and the Presbyterian Seminary. There is also nearly completed a University Y. M. C. A. building, costing \$75,000.00. The total value of church property belonging to above named churches is some seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There are sixteen churches for negroes in the city with a total membership of thirty-two hundred. Also Sunday schools in which some two thousand children receive instruction. The white people extend friendly aid to the efforts of the colored people in all of their religious work. The negroes are unusually fortunate in church and school facilities, and they are, for the most part, orderly and inoffensive.

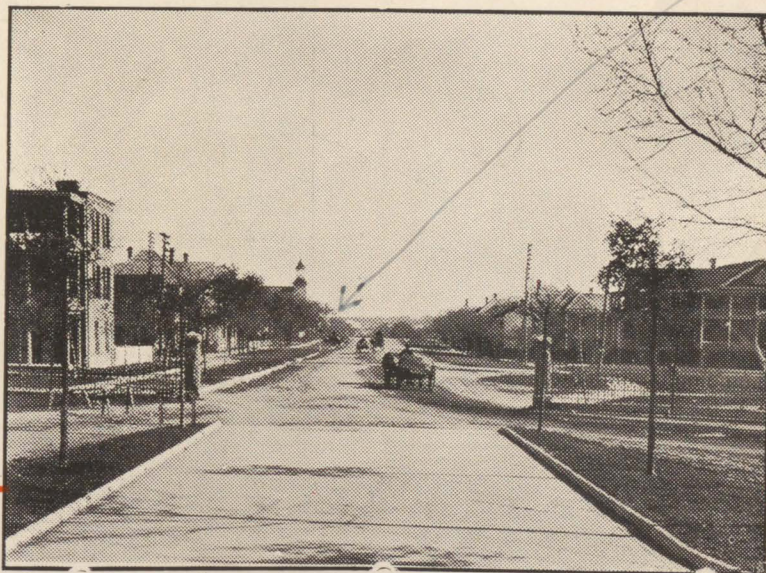


Our Shop

Driskill Hotel



East Sixth Street, Austin Texas



Speedway, Austin, Texas

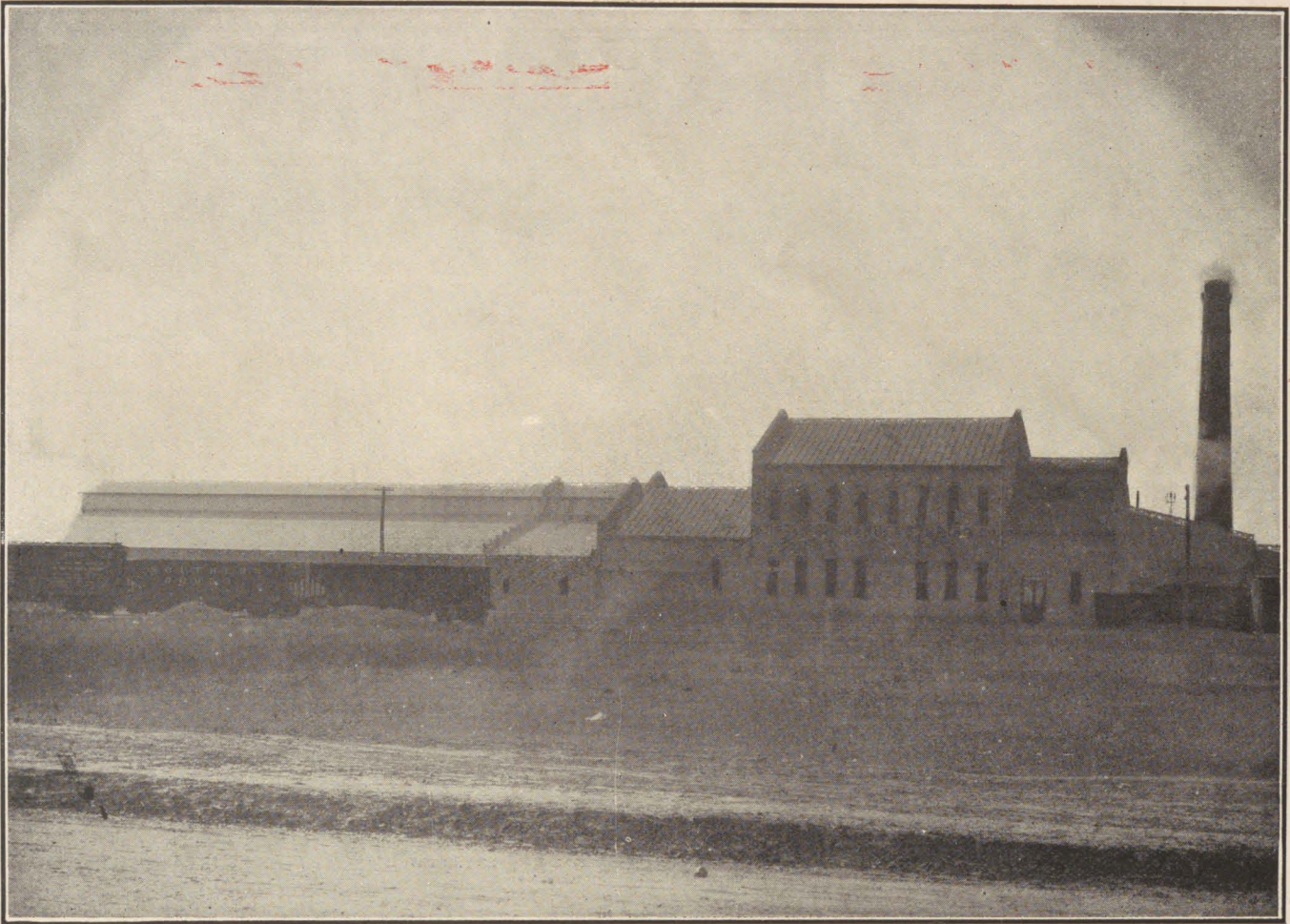
This was taken from the North Entrance to the Capital; our House is just 7 blocks North looking with this picture on the left side, the best drive in Texas.



Quality Flour Mills



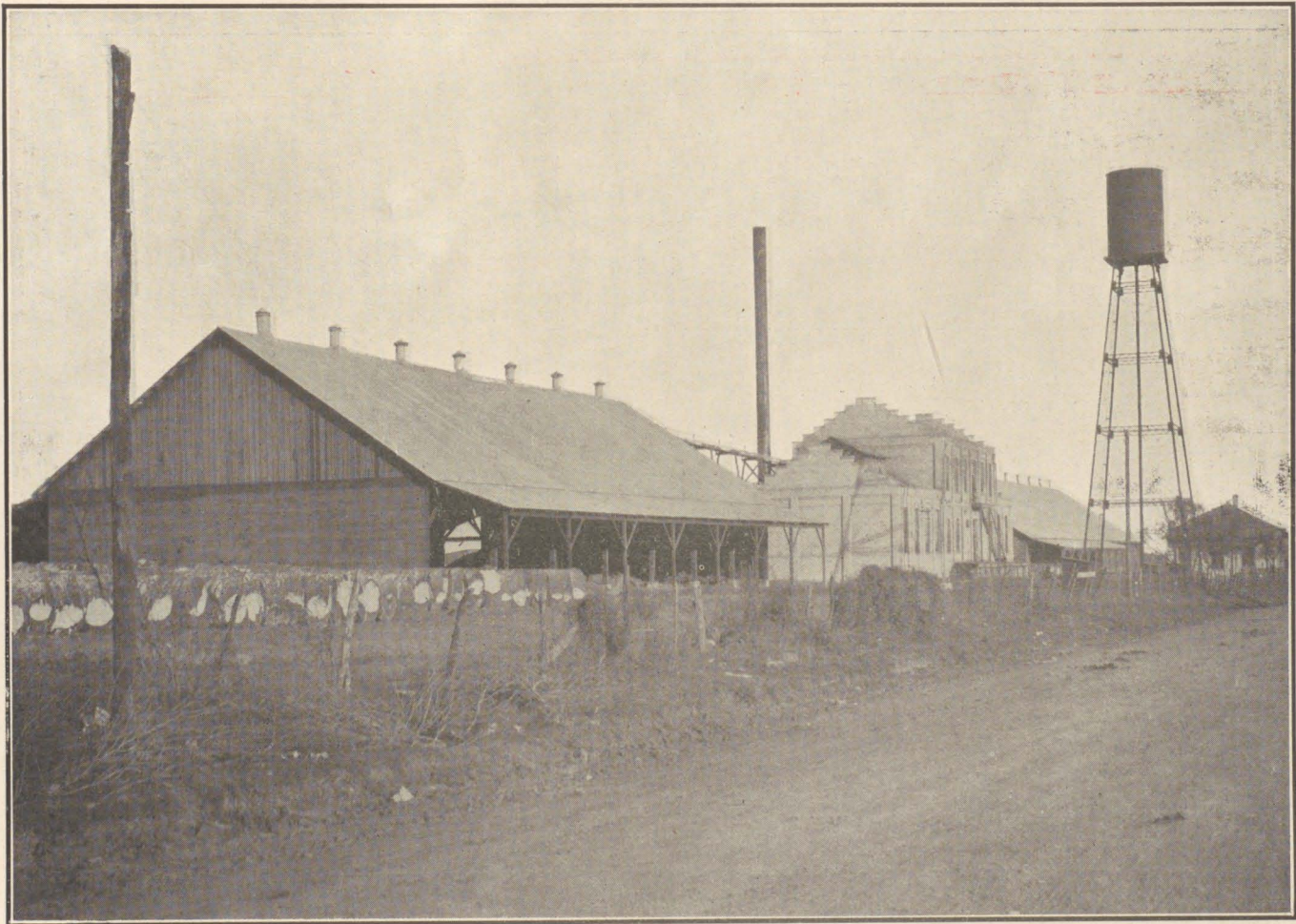
Tip's Foundry



Austin Oil Mill.



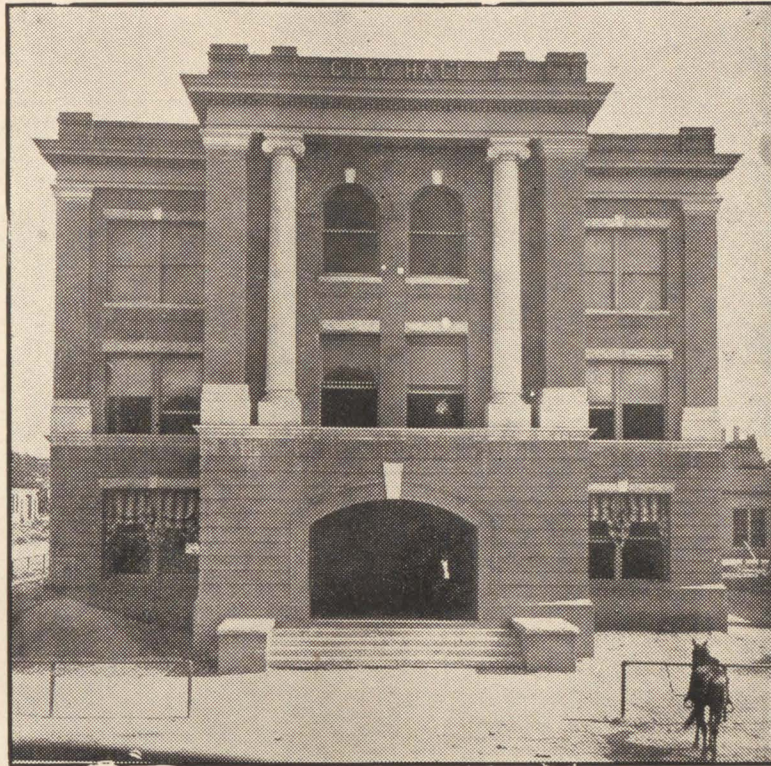
Cotton Compress, Austin, Texas



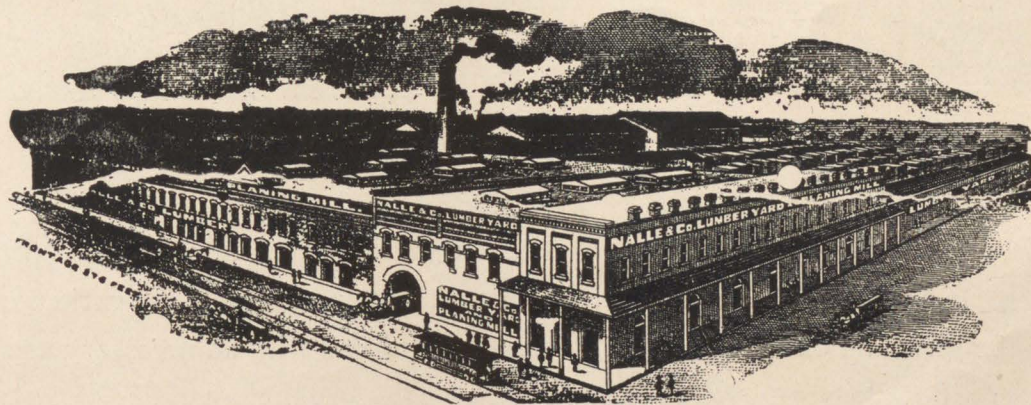
Farmers' and Ginners' Oil Mill, Austin, Texas



Cotton Buying Scene



Austin's New City Hall



Nalle's Lumber and Planing Mill



State School for the Blind

This institution was established in 1856, and has accommodation for 300 students. It is well equipped with both school and household furniture. The music department is supplied with twenty-seven pianos, and also with the various orchestral instruments. There are two gymnasiums, one for the girls and one for the boys, which are equipped with all necessary apparatus. Enrollment, 236.



State Deaf and Dumb Institute

The Trustees' report of this institution, dated August 31, 1910, states that there were at that time 454 pupils in the school. The school work proper is under the direct control of the principal, who is assisted by thirty-four other teachers.