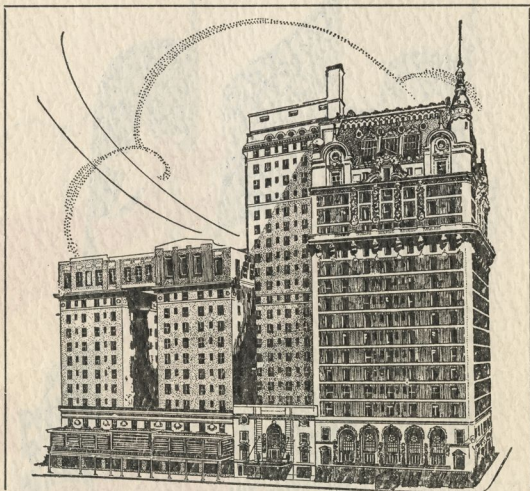


TEXAS UNDER SIX FLAGS

Compliments of
HOTEL ADOLPHUS
DALLAS, TEXAS



OTIS M. HARRISON, *Manager*

THE HISTORY OF TEXAS IS TOLD IN A GROUP
OF SIX FLAGS IN THE HOTEL ADOLPHUS

The Bourbon fleur-de-lis and the banner of Castile and Aragon, instead of the present Spanish and French flags, have been included in the "Six Flags of Texas" grouping which has been arranged in the main lobby of the Hotel Adolphus.

The flags are arranged in an artistic manner, surrounding a bronze shield of Texas, with the three foreign banners on the left and the three domestic flags on the right of the shield. The Bourbon flag is on the upper left. Under this, and in chronological order, come the Spanish and Mexican flags. At the lower right is the Confederate Stars and Bars, above it the Lone Star flag and on the top the United States flag.

History of the Six Flags



THE HISTORY OF TEXAS is not only glorious but is most unique. Few countries and no other state since the days when Nero ruled Rome have given allegiance to six flags.

1684

Texas' history begins in 1684 when La Salle was granted permission by Louis XIV, King of France, to establish a colony at the mouth of the great river—the Mississippi.

From the beginning, La Salle was unfortunate. His first mishap came when the Spanish captured the most important ship in his fleet of four vessels—his store ship.

High wind and waves carried his vessel—the pilot ship—past the mouth of the Mississippi to the low-lying shores of Matagorda Bay, where it went aground.

Undaunted when the captain of one of his ships became discouraged and returned to France, and his fourth vessel wrecked during a cruise in the rough waters, La Salle established two camps, one on the shores of Matagorda Bay, the other on the present site of Indianola, and then set to work to build a fort.

Frequent raids by Indians caused La Salle to construct another stronghold at Matagorda and the river near by was named "Les Vaches" (Cow River) because of the large herds of buffalo which came there for water.

Isolation from the rest of the world caused internal strife in the colony.

About the first of March, 1687, La Salle's nephew was murdered and when the valiant explorer and dreamer went out to seek his kinsman, he, too, was slain. This was March 16, 1687.

La Salle's dream of colonizing Louisiana was not realized, but he unknowingly became the discoverer of Texas. And above La Salle's fort at Matagorda flew the lilies of France.

Advised that France had, by force, taken some of her possessions, particularly this vast area now known as Texas, Spain sent Captain Alonzo De Leon to find and kill La Salle and wreck his colony.

Captain De Leon found the colony abandoned, and also learned, from the Indians, that La Salle had been dead two years.

De Leon named the country Texas, meaning in the Comanche Indian tongue "friends".

Soon Franciscan priests from the monastery of St. Francis at Zacatecas, Mexico, pledged to poverty and self-denial, undertook the work, under the direction of Spain, of converting the savages to the Catholic religion.

Gentle but firm, these priests exercised a strange fascination over the Indians, and as a result, between 1714 and 1718, missions were built at Victoria, St. Augustine, Nacogdoches and Goliad.

1703

The mission Alamo, built on the Rio Grande in 1703, was removed to San Antonio in 1718 and in 1744 was rebuilt on the site where it now stands—Alamo Plaza, San Antonio.

During the sixty-year period it took to complete Mission San Jose, the work on which was started in 1718, Missions Concepcion and St. Francis de la Espada and San Fernando Cathedral were built.

The Spanish were thrifty—home-builders—and because of their progressiveness, San Antonio became well known and almost every one who had business in Texas or Mexico traveled the old San Antonio highway.

1816

Nearly every one has read of Jean Lafitte, pirate bold, who sailed the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and who fought gallantly under General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. He was granted a full pardon by the United States Government because of his patriotism and bravery. He had been convicted of smuggling in Louisiana and up and down the Texas coast.

Hungry for romance, and more adventure, this picturesque pirate fitted out a schooner in 1816 and sailed for Galveston Island, where he established a miniature kingdom, which became the rendezvous for adventurers from all lands.

Lafitte was adored by every one and lived in great style in a richly furnished home known as the "Red House." Here loot was divided among his freebooters and councils of war held.

Thousands of stories have been written about this handsome, black-haired, broad-shouldered bejewelled roamer of the seas.

1824

Mexico became an independent nation in 1824, but in the meantime Moses Austin, hailing from Missouri, began the establishment of a colony in Texas. He was aided by a friend, Baron de Bastrop, formerly a Prussian army officer, but then in the service of Mexico. Moses Austin died before his colony was founded, however. He left to Stephen, his 28-year-old son, the duty of carrying out this project.

Stephen chose the rich lands lying between the Colorado and Brazos Rivers and allotted 640 acres to each married colonist, 140 acres to each child, and 80 acres to the owner of each slave. They were to be free from taxation for six years.

High courage and hospitality abounded and the colony thrived. The town, San Felipe de Austin, became known far and near as a place of prosperity.

The Government then decreed that Texas become united with Coahuila and that Saltillo be fixed as the capital. Mexico saw Americans daily drawing nearer the Rio Grande—saw this alien people settling upon productive lands and paying no taxes. Think now of the friendly spirit prevailing on each side of the Rio Grande!

1830

Then Santa Anna came upon the scene. He professed great love for the Texans, and was elected President of Mexico. He seemed quite friendly—so friendly, in fact, that it was deemed a good time to appeal to him for a separation of Texas from Coahuila.

A convention was held at San Felipe de Austin in April, 1833. Among the delegates were Sam Houston, David G. Burnet, who later became the first President of the Republic of Texas; Erasmo Seguin, Milam H. Wharton and Branch T. Archer.

A constitution was framed and a memorial written. Stephen Austin carried these to the Mexican Congress. But Santa Anna was shut up in his country home, where he was making plans to become dictator.

A letter which Austin had written to Texas while in Mexico was seized as a treasonable document and he was jailed for two years, after which he was allowed to return to Texas.

The situation was gloomy, indeed, as Mexico had forbidden Americans to either locate in Texas or trade there. Criminals and disabled and diseased soldiers from the Mexican army were sent to Texas to settle. A strict military rule was enforced at the point of a bayonet.

1835

In September, Texans sounded the call for the war of independence and men poured in from every quarter to rally around the banner of Austin, Houston, Bowie, Travis, Crockett, Fannin, Milam, Burleson, "Deaf" Smith, Rusk, Wharton and others whose names live in Texas history.

Sam Houston was made commander-in-chief of the Texas army to be raised.

On March 6th, 2,500 Mexicans, led by the colorful General Santa Anna, stormed the Alamo and after a terrific struggle, now celebrated in song and story, the Alamo fell—the valiant Texans were butchered. Not a man was left to tell the tale.

"Thermopola had its messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none."

1836

The General Convention met at Washington on the Brazos River, and David G. Burnet was elected President of Texas; Lorenzo de Zavala, Vice-

President; Thomas J. Rusk, Secretary of State; and General Sam Houston, Commander-in-Chief of the Texas Army.

* * * * *

Believing that Houston was in his power when he learned that he and other near the banks of the Buffalo Bayou, Santa Anna left his main army at the Brazos, and with more than 1,000 men marched to Harrisburg, which he looted and burned and planned to continue the pursuit of the government to Galveston.

This was Houston's big moment.

The first that Santa Anna knew of the nearness of the Americans was when fire belched from the twin cannon, the gift of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the Republic, and when he heard the battle cry, "*Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!*"

Escape for the Mexicans was impossible. "Deaf" Smith had burned Vince's bridge, cutting off the only avenue of escape.

The Mexicans lost 632 killed and 208 wounded. More than 700 were captured, and among these was Santa Anna, who was captured by Captain Karnes.

Sam Houston was lying under a tree, badly wounded, when the Mexican General was brought before him.

By way of parenthesis, it might be well to add at this juncture that a gavel carved from this old tree was recently presented the Scottish Rite Bodies of Texas in semi-annual reunion at Dallas and was placed in the archives of the Scottish Rite Cathedral at Dallas.

Santa Anna's sword is now in the possession of Margaret Bell Houston, a grand-daughter of Sam Houston.

Santa Anna was released after a treaty was made between President Burnet, Sam Houston and himself.

The independence of Texas was achieved.

The choice of the State seal makes an interesting story.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed at San Felipe, Governor Smith used one of the brass buttons which he cut from his military coat. It was a five point star encircled by oak leaves and became the official signet of the Republic.

As a result of the general election in September, 1836, General Houston was elected President; Mirabeau B. Lamar, Vice-President; Stephen F. Austin, Secretary of State; and Albert Sidney Johnson, brilliant young West Pointer, Secretary of War.

1837

Congress met at Houston in May on the site now occupied by the Rice Hotel.

The Texas Republic was recognized in England, France, Holland and Belgium.

The trials and tribulations of Texas and Texans were many and serious, but nevertheless the Republic grew.

1839

After much juggling around, the capital was finally located at Austin in 1839 and Lamar succeeded Houston as President in 1841.

Santa Anna, in the meantime, had returned to power in Mexico and immediately declared war against Texas.

An armistice was signed in 1843.

1843

Immigrants from France and Germany poured in and Texas again prospered.

In 1844, Anson Jones was elected President and Dr Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State. Smith later represented Texas at the courts of England and France.

1845

The Lone Star State flag was furled in 1845, when Texas was admitted to the Union. J. Pinckney Henderson was elected Governor, Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk were elected to the United States Senate.

Following a dispute over the Texas boundary, came the Mexican War.

The Americans were successful at Brownsville, Palo Alto and Resaca de La Palma. General Taylor outwitted Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Army, at Monterrey and the war ended when the City of Mexico was taken by General Winfield Scott.

Mexico's claim on Texas was abandoned when a treaty with the United States was signed in 1848.

And then came the rift between the North and the South. Two sections of the States differed on the question of state's rights.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860, Texas with the other Southern States withdrew from the Union, and in January, 1861, Texas voted herself out of the Union.

General Sam Houston was opposed to secession. Although opposed to a split with the Federal Government, his sympathies were with Texas. He stated: "If we must fight for our rights, let us fight in the Union and not out of it." He died July 26, 1863, with the knowledge that one of his sons had entered the Confederate Army and had fought valiantly with nearly 90,000 Texas soldiers who fought under the Stars and Bars for Lee and the Confederacy.

1865

Texas again changed flags April 9, 1865, when General Robert E. Lee, beloved Southland warrior, surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia to General U. S. Grant.

Over the State House at Austin now flies the Stars and Stripes.

FINIS

1936 • The Texas Centennial • 1936

The glorious and romantic history of Texas; the tremendous basic resources of the biggest state in the Union; its incalculable business opportunities and the progressive alertness of its citizenship will be vividly portrayed at the Texas Centennial Central Exposition to be held in Dallas June 6th to November 27th, 1936.

The occasion will celebrate the one hundredth birthday of Texas independence. The Centennial will be the first exposition of international scope and interest ever to be staged in the Southwest. Every Texas town, city and hamlet will be in gala array for the occasion. Millions of visitors are expected to visit Texas and the Dallas exposition during the year.

The colorful locales of Texas historical achievement, the sacred shrines of the State and the Lone Star Republic will have celebrations. In San Antonio observance will center around the Alamo where Travis, Crockett, Bowie and their gallant little band were extirpated by the Mexican army under President Santa Anna. At Goliad, death scene of Fannin and his troops, the event will be memorialized. Huntsville, where Sam Houston lived and was buried, old Washington on the Brazos, the Jacinto battle ground near Houston, and other localities dear to the hearts of Texans will have special observances.

Adequate financial provision has been made for holding the Texas Centennial Central Exposition in Dallas. Out of the legislative allotment of \$3,000,000 for Centennial purposes the state will erect a magnificent \$1,000,000 Hall of State on the exposition grounds and will furnish it at a cost of \$200,000 additional. This great Hall of State will serve as a museum and shrine for the revered relics of historic Texas. Here will be displayed the tattered battle flags of the Confederacy, once proudly borne by Hood's Texans in their fight for a lost cause. Here will be enshrined mementoes of Austin, Houston, Lamar, Travis, Bowie, Crockett Deaf Smith, old Ben Milam and other beloved heroes of the revolutions which tore the Lone Star State from the throes of Mexican peonage. Here will be memorials of heroic Texas deeds in more recent wars.

There will be other spacious, splendid and ornate buildings on the exposition grounds. These will include the Petroleum and Gas Building, which will house an all embracing oil show; an Electrical Building, filled with modern wonders; a Transportation Building, reviewing transportation from the ox cart of the days of the Texas Republic to the stream lined passenger train and the modern airplane of today. A Pan-American Building and a Mexican Building will typify Texas' friendly relations with Latin America and the tropics. A building will be devoted to the Medical Arts.

The Texas Centennial Central Exposition will be located in a \$4,000,000 city park, a short distance from downtown Dallas. Within a radius of many miles from Dallas roads are being put in excellent condition for tourists. The locations of Dallas is central to the most densely populated sections of the Southwest.

Those in charge of the Texas Centennial Central Exposition plan a \$15,000,000 show for 20,000,000 people. Every visitor to Dallas is assured of proverbial Texas hospitality.

HOTEL ADOLPHUS

OTIS M. HARRISON, *Manager*

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