

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 3, 1936
Exclusive to the Dallas Times-Herald

Submitted without charge

Two pictures enclosed

Austin, May -- If you find an "Austinaster mc-carteri," hold onto it tightly. There's only two in the world and every museum in the country would like to have one.

But the University of Texas has both the slabs of basalmost Austin chalk which contain starfish, and both slabs are going to be on display at the University Centennial Exposition beginning on June 1. The Exposition will be held in buildings of the University as a part of the statewide program.

Austinaster mc-carteri is a new type specimen of starfish. It was found in Bouldin creek in Travis county, in the southwest section of Austin in 1928 by two graduate student geologists. The slabs were given to the University, and for the Centennial Exposition they have been cleaned and trimmed until the five-pointed star fish shine brilliantly and stand out from the base stone so much that Frank Bell, the technician who prepared the exhibit, is accused by the uninitiated of having pasted them on.

But Dr. H. B. Stenzel, geologist in the University bureau of economic geology, knows the scientific value of the find. Apparently, he explained, the rock were washed into the creek from some source upstream. So far the source has not been found--the basalmost Austin chalk, distinguished from

other Austin chalks by its greater degree of hardness. The search for the source goes on periodically, for there are many other museums which would like a slab of Austinaster mc-carteri.

The valuable starfish deposit is only one of the many scientific and historical exhibits the University of Texas will offer visitors from all parts of Texas this summer. A legislative mandate authorizes an exposition in history and natural history. To house it properly, huge Gregory gymnasium, larger than any auditorium in Dallas, will become an exhibit hall for the natural sciences. Two reading rooms in the Library building will house exhibits in Texas history. Departmental museums, laboratories, workshops and all buildings of the University, so far as is possible without interfering with the teaching program, will be opened to visitors. The Union building will be the official house of hospitality.

Only the fact that water was running down Bouldin creek, which often is dry, gave W. B. McCarter and M. B. Arick the find in 1928 which put Mr. McCarter's name into the science lists. The starfish could be seen in the rock only when it was wet. They cut a v-shaped piece of rock from the 1200-pound slab and brought it dry to the bureau of economic geology. They asked those in charge if they saw anything unusual. They saw only a slab of Austin chalk. But McCarter threw some water over the slab, and the starfish immediately became visible. McCarter wrote his thesis on his discovery.

W. S. Adkins, in a University of Texas bulletin, wrote later of the starfish "... size small, disk depressed, very thin, nearly plane on

both surfaces. The outline is stellate-pentagonal; generally regular; rays terminally sharply rounded, interarcs of medium depth and broadly rounded at the middle."

The mouth of the starfish is small, and is bounded by ten prominent radial, cuneate plates. It is about one and one-half inches across.

The slab of rock discovered in 1928 had but 25 starfish on it. The second has 118. Some lie on the dorsal, some on the ventral side. The points turn up, indicating rigor mortis. All starfish turn their rays up when they die.

Difficulty was encountered in chipping off the chalk around the starfish. The outer surface was grayish. When this came off, the preparator found a layer of black matter. This was too dull for a background, and it was necessary to remove it. The starfish stand out from the rock as if they were glued on.

"They look so very much like live starfish," Mr. Bell commented. The fish are piled up. Some of them overlap, but others are completely distinct. They have been polished until their natural brown color shines.

J. Lewis Kellam, curator of invertebrate fossils at the University of Michigan, visited the campus last week. He was especially anxious to secure a specimen of *Austinaster mc-carteri*.

"If you ever start an exchange, we want a first option," he told Dr. Stenzel.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin

For release Wednesday morning, May 6, and morning and evening
papers thereafter.

Submitted without charge

Austin, May -- Many collections of historical and scientific importance have been received by The University of Texas for the University Centennial Exposition, and afterward the Texas Memorial Museum.

At the last meeting of the University Board of Regents, resolutions of thanks were adopted addressed to the following:

J. W. Tabor of Brownwood, for a gift of two thousand flint artifacts,

R. C. Wilson of Austin, for a gift of two hundred stone artifacts.



Walter Griog of Austin, for a cross-section of a large oak tree at the old Governor Hamilton place, 2400 Walter Street, known as the General Gordon Oak, dedicated to the confederacy, The gift was presented in behalf of his mother, Mrs. Bettie K, Griog.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin

For release Wednesday morning, May 6, and morning and evening
papers thereafter.

Submitted without charge

Austin, May -- A trail made 50 million years ago by a
dinosaur wading in the tidal flats of what was then a gulf cover-
ing half of Texas is being reconstructed this week at The Univer-
sity of Texas for display in the University Centennial Exposition
~~this~~ summer and afterward in the Memorial Museum.

The trail was found in Cowhouse creek on the farm of Mrs.
Fred Gromatzky in Hamilton county--the longest trail of dinosaur
tracks known. Judge Herbert Chesley and Herbert (Buster) Gordon
of Hamilton pointed out the footprints to Dr. H. B. Stenzel,
University geologist. They also showed him other dinosaur tracks

about Hamilton county, but none equalled, said Dr. Stenzel, the find of Cowhouse creek in scientific importance.

Here there were 17 separate footprints, extending 75 feet along the bed of the creek. The footprints had been made by the 25-foot prehistorical animal as it took steps five feet long while searching for seaweed and muscle shells for food. The muck the monster walked in was then turning to limestone, and the tracks left by its three-toed feet were thus preserved for scientists of the 20th century.

W. S. Strain, field man for the division of geology of the University Exposition, supervised the work of quarrying out the footprints. He numbered each stone, wrapped all carefully, and shipped them to his workshop in Austin. The stones now are being joined together again, and eleven of the seventeen footprints will be exhibited at the University this summer.

Dinosaur tracks are on exhibition in many museums. Some are even used in buildings. But nowhere is there now such a collection as the University will show as a part of the scientific and historical exposition planned on the campus. The legislature required the University to conduct such a show and so far as it will not interfere with the regular teaching program the entire plant will be thrown open to visitors. Libraries, museums, laboratories and workshops will reveal the stores of valuable collections.

Grogory gymnasium will become the main exposition hall. The historic "Texas" room in the Library building will house historical collections. The Texas Union building will be reception headquarters for the visitors.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release to papers of Friday afternoon, May 8, 1936,
and morning and evening papers thereafter.

Submitted without charge.

Austin, May -- An extensive collection of ammonites--a fossil which serves modern science as a guide through geologic time--has been prepared at The University of Texas for display during the University Centennial Exposition this summer. The ammonite was widely distributed over the earth in early times. It evolved with considerable speed through the ages, and the changes in shape, size, and markings is the key through which geologists have correlated the histories of Texas with Mexico, England, Germany, France, French North Africa and other regions. In particular, especially scientific progress has been made through study of ammonites in cretaceous beds in these countries--the formations which have yielded much oil in Texas.

The University collection contains fossils varying in size from a few inches in diameter to two feet. The fossils also vary in shape, but most are coiled in a flat spiral and are similar in appearance to the present-day chambered nautilus. The common snail, which preys so vigorously on Texas gardens and flowers, is a similar animal, though commonly elongated rather than flat.

The ammonites originally lived in a thin shell. After their deaths they became imbedded in lime mud. The inside of the shells were filled

with mud. The mud hardened, the outside shell deteriorated, and the ammonite fossil was preserved as an inside cast, usually composed of limestone or marl.

The display of ammonites will center about a diorama, which is a miniature reconstructed scene depicting marine life in the Cretaceous period in Texas. A large ammonite will be the central figure, while about it will be shown various other forms of life known 50 million years ago. This display will be but one of many geological items depicting the natural history of Texas. And the division of natural history is only one of five major divisions of the University Centennial Exposition showing the history and natural history of this state.

For the Exposition period, starting June 1, huge Gregory gymnasium will be converted into a science exposition hall. Two large reading rooms of the Library building will house historical exhibits. Other departments will open their museums, libraries, laboratories and workshops to visitors as far as possible without interfering with the teaching program. The Texas Union building will be the campus house of hospitality.

To emphasize the scientific facts about ammonite life, the division of geology has prepared the items in its exhibit so the average citizen, untrained in science, may understand. In the original shells of the ammonites were cross walls, called septa in scientific works. These are gone, of course, but their imprints are shown in the inside casts in the form of suture lines--complicated little markings. In the various species the suture lines are different, and this fact forms the key for scientific studies of ammonite life.

The division of geology of the University Centennial Exposition is having these suture lines made clear by painting spaces between them alternately black and white. This pattern will emphasize to the lay mind the usefulness to science of these fossils.

The ammonites to be exhibited here were collected from all parts of Texas and Mexico, chiefly by W. S. Adkins, formerly connected with the bureau of economic geology of the university.

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Austin, May -- The first shipment of display cases for the Texas Memorial Museum is now on its way to Austin, and will be set up immediately in Gregory gymnasium and the Library building to house exhibits for the University Centennial Exposition this summer.

A contract for approximately 140 cases was let recently by regents of the university, acting as a board of directors for the museum, to Remington-Rand, Inc. Its library division bureau factory at Ilion, N. Y., has manufactured the cases with walnut bases, bronze frames, and glass covers--the very finest type available for museums. The manufacturer is sending factory workmen to Austin to set up the cases, and their arrival, probably next week, will be the signal for actual assembly of University scientific and historical collections for display purposes. The University Centennial will open on June 1 and continue through November.

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From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 10 and thereafter
Exclusive to the San Antonio Express.

Submitted without charge.

Austin, May -- A monumental collection of Texas building stones, now owned by The University of Texas, will be displayed to visitors this summer as an exhibit at the University Centennial Exposition, which opens on June 1. The collection was made by research and field workers of the bureau of economic geology and bureau of engineering research. The two bureaus were seeking to locate unknown deposits of building stones in Texas large enough for commercial use.

The collection is so complete and attractive that the Central Exposition at Dallas sought to borrow it for display there. But the legislature had placed an obligation upon The University of Texas to participate in the Centennial program, and officials of the University were reluctant to let the collection be moved from Austin. Instead, they agreed that the collection will be displayed here, and undertook to supply another similar collection for the Dallas Exposition.

An unsurpassed variety of building, ornamental and monumental stones was found in the survey of the Central Texas region. Workers covered Llano, Burnet, Mason, San Saba and Travis counties thoroughly. C. L. Baker, then a geologist in the bureau of economic geology, and George A. Parkinson, assistant testing engineer in the bureau of engineering research, were in charge.

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The reports of the two departments indicate important commercial findings. For instance, in Mason county one deposit of pink granite five miles long and two miles wide was measured.

A granite of a rare shade of brown with opaline reflections was found in Blanco county.

The survey also confirmed what most Texans already claimed: that Texas granite possesses rare coloring seldom found in other granite producing areas. Some specimens are of a very delicate rose-pink; others are bright red or spotted with red and gray. Burnet, Llano and Mason counties hold vast stores of this stone.

Two grades of limestone were found over a wide area. One grade will take a polish, and commercially is considered as marble. It is in wide demand, Mr. Baker's report notes, for interior work in building.

The other grade of limestone is commonly used on the exterior of buildings. The stone does not polish, but saws smoothly and is of brilliant white coloring. Travis county has abundant deposits of this stone.

Serpentines ranging in color from light pistachio green to very dark green, with lighter colored streaks, veins and mottling working out curious designs were found widely in this five county area. Often the quantities were enough to justify commercial production, the bureau concluded. Serpentine is useful for interior finishing and for ornamental work on buildings.

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Samples of all these serpentines, of sandstones, talc, and travertines were brought to the University, tested, labelled, and put into the permanent display.

The fine display of building stones is only one item in the program at the University. The entire campus, so far as is possible without interfering with the teaching program, will be devoted to commemoration of Texas' one-hundredth year. Libraries will be opened to visitors; geological specimens from all parts of Texas have been collected, vast stores of botanical, historical, and anthropological materials are being arranged for public inspection.

Gregory gymnasium, one of the largest buildings in Texas, will become a vast exposition hall. Reading rooms in the Library building will be used for historical displays. Laboratories, workshops and departmental museums over the entire 200-acre campus will display valuable possessions of the University.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 10, 1936
Exclusive to the Fort Worth Star-Telegram

Submitted without charge.

Two pictures enclosed.

Austin, May -- Out of the wealth of historical materials owned by families of Weatherford, a large exhibit of furnishings and equipment of a typical pioneer Texas home has been assembled and loaned to The University of Texas for display during the University Centennial Exposition this summer. A loom, a spinning wheel, a Lone Star quilt, and several hide-bottom chairs have been collected by Mayor G. A. Holland. To this group J. Evetts Haley, supervisor of the Exposition historical division, plans to add other examples of home furnishings from the days of the Texas republic.

The University Exposition will open June 1 and continue through the official Centennial period. The campus will be thrown open to visitors, so far as is possible without interfering with teaching routine. Huge Gregory gymnasium will become an exposition building for science, The Weatherford material will be displayed in the Library building, where two large reading rooms will be given over to historical material. The Texas Union building will be the campus house of hospitality.

The loom, now the property of Miss Betty Woody of Weatherford, and the spinning wheel, now owned by Mrs. W. P. Wynn of Austin, will be shown in operation during the Centennial. The loom was made in Roane,

Tenn., in 1812 by Sam Woody. ~~Miss~~ Woody is his great-great-granddaughter. The loom was brought to Texas in an ox wagon in 1848 by the maker's son, and has been in Parker county since 1850. It is made of hand-shaped cedar.

The spinning wheel, more than 100 years old, is known as the Granny Taylor wheel. Mrs. Wynn is a granddaughter of Granny Taylor, but the whole history of the wheel has not been traced.

Mayor Holland sent from his own museum several hide-bottom chairs made in Parker county before the Civil War day by a man named Jackson. The bottoms fell out, but the mayor had them restored several years ago.

The display also contains a red, white, and blue Lone Star quilt which was designed and pieced by Mrs. Tom Hunter and her daughter, Mrs. Frank Dore, both of Weatherford. It was quilted by the Misses Willie and Laura Boyd of Garner, a small Parker county town, in 16 working days. In the center is a small five pointed star, and about it in outline 10 stars, in alternating red, white, and blue. In the four corners of the quilt are other star designs in color.

Mr. Holland also brought the Exposition a quilting frame which has been used by the Dale Miller family of Weatherford more than 60 years, and is made available by Mr. Henry Millor, of that city.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release, Sunday, May 10, 1936

Exclusive to the San Antonio Light/
Submitted without charge.

One picture enclosed

Austin, May -- Ten meteorites, six of which fell in Texas, will be displayed at the University Centennial Exposition, beginning June 1 as part of the state's Centennial celebration. The meteorites are owned by The University of Texas, whose vast plant will be open to visitors from all parts of Texas and the nation during the official Centennial period.

Considerable scientific curiosity attaches to these meteorites. Geologists throughout the world have been studying such specimens as they have been able to obtain, hoping to learn more about celestial bodies and, by inference, about the core of the earth.

Not one whit less curious about meteorites is Mr. Average Citizen, who sometimes sees a streak of light across the sky and concludes that "a star has fallen." His conclusion is not strictly scientific, for the streak most often is left by a falling meteor.

Infrequently a part of a meteor reaches the earth. Frequently it is completely destroyed in its blazing course. But 38 meteorites have been found in Texas, masses of iron and nickel which outlasted the heat of a spectacular plunge through the earth's atmosphere.

The most recently obtained meteorite came to the University from DeWitt county. It was found several years ago on the farm of Hugo

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Schlosser, near Nordheim. It weighs 34 pounds, and is among the larger meteorites owned by the University.

The University's largest, and the oldest so far as Texas' history goes, weighs considerably more than 200 pounds. The smallest weighs but a few grams.

The major stone in the University collection was found among the Comanche Indians. Historians believe it was an object of worship or veneration on the Indian Reservation on the east bank of the Brazos river. But in 1856, about the time the Comanches were being driven from the state, a Major Neighbors, then United States Indian Agent, had the stone hauled by wagon 60 miles to Fort Belknap, which was about three miles south of Newcastle in Young county. At that time the stone weighed 320 pounds.

Later the meteorite was brought to the Capitol in Austin. The old building burned down in 1881, but the flames were not hot enough to affect the stone. It was removed from the ruins uninjured, and a few years later was presented to The University of Texas.

During its travels pieces have been chipped off from time to time, and now its weight is down to about 200 pounds. It is being repolished and etched now in University laboratories, in preparation for the exhibition.

The meteorites are but one attraction the University will offer from June through December. The entire campus, without interfering with the teaching program, will be opened to visitors. Priceless library collections will be open for inspection, with curators on hand to explain about the books. Hugo Gregory gymnasium, a building comparable in size to Sam

Houston Hall in Houston, will house many of the exhibits. The fine Library building will lend two of its reading rooms for historical displays. All laboratories, workshops and departmental museums will be part of the show.

The University is doing its part toward the Centennial celebration under mandate from the legislature, which appropriated \$225,000 for furnishing the Memorial Museum to be constructed on the campus, for collecting materials and for exhibiting them. All the exhibits which the University owns ultimately will be placed in the Museum building.

The Comanche Indian meteorite, described above, is the second largest among those found in Texas. The largest was first mentioned in 1808. Capt. Anthony Glass saw a large meteorite in North-central Texas and was informed there were two others nearby. Capt. Glass was a trader. So he took the largest to New York and sold it to a Colonel Gibbs. Upon his death the meteorite, which now weighs 1,635 pounds, was presented to the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University, where it is now on display.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For Release Sunday, May 10, 1936

Submitted without charge.

Austin, Texas, May -- A museum in the making will be spread before visitors to the University Centennial Exposition this summer as a part of the exhibits in natural history.

As a part of a large display of geological material, Frank Bell, university exposition technician, will establish a workshop in Gregory gymnasium in which he and his assistants will spend the summer unwrapping dinosaur bones, hardening them with shellac, removing dirt, and glueing parts together. This work will be done in full view of visitors to the Exposition, which will open on June 1.

A gift from the American Museum of Natural History, made through Dr. Barnum Brown, its curator, to the Texas Memorial Museum, affords Mr. Bell the opportunity to show museum technique to Texans. A collection of dinosaur bones, weighing 4,416 pounds, has been sent to the University of Texas from Medicine Bow, Wyoming, in their original field wrappings. Explorers sent out by the American Museum found a large deposit there, a graveyard of dinosaurs which roamed the North American continent over 50 million years ago.

Mr. Bell and his force, working under the direction of Dr. H. B. Stenzel, geology supervisor for the University Exposition, will be busy until June making ready the extensive Texas geology collection.

But after it is in place in the science exposition in Gregory gymnasium, Mr. Bell will then begin unpacking the valuable gift to the Museum.

The geology display will be only one part of the University Centennial Exposition. The University, instructed by the legislature to conduct an exposition of natural history and history, has prepared extensive exhibits in botany, zoology, geology, anthropology and history. The science exhibits will be housed in Gregory gym, one of the largest buildings in Texas, and the history exhibits will occupy two large reading rooms in the University Library building.

Other departments of the University will open their museums, valuable libraries, laboratories and workshops to visitors, too. So far as is possible without upsetting the teaching program, the entire campus will become an exposition grounds. The Texas Union building, situated on the Main Walk at the west side of the campus, will be the house of hospitality.

"We hope to show Exposition visitors how museum preparators really go about the work of getting bones ready for display. I think it will be very interesting to the public to see the repairs one has to make on these bones, the strengthening we have to do with braces to prevent their falling apart, and the refinishing we must do to make them endure."

From: University Centennial Exposition
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Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 10, 1936

Submitted without charge.

Austin, May -- Among the larger specimens in the mineralogy display at the University Centennial Exposition this summer will be a single crystal of smoky quartz weighing 732 pounds. Quartz ordinarily occurs in small pieces, and this big block, found on Baringer Hill in Llano county, is so unique that it will merit a permanent place in the Texas Memorial Museum.

Dr. H. B. Stenzel, supervisor of the division of geology for the Exposition, said staff workers of the University Bureau of Economic Geology found the specimen three and one-half feet long, two feet wide, and 15 inches thick. Baringer Hill, which the party was exploring, soon will be covered completely by the waters of Lake Buchanan, being created by the building of Buchanan Dam. It is a mass of granite rock, but mixed in are deposits of rare-earth minerals, such as gadolinite, fergusonite, cyrtolite and yttrialite, all important because of their incandescence on being heated.

The piece of quartz has no commercial value, but does interest scientists because of its size. It will be part of a large natural history display in Gregory gymnasium on the University campus, open to the public from June 1 to December 1.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release to afternoon papers of Monday, May 11, 1936
and morning and afternoon papers thereafter.

Submitted without charge.

Austin, May -- The State Department of Education has joined hands with The University of Texas in planning the University Centennial Exposition, William L. McGill, director of the latter, announced today.

An agreement has been reached whereby a large display depicting the history of the state system of education and the history of schools in Texas will be exhibited on the University Campus this summer and fall. A complete series of Biennial Reports of the State Department of Education to the Legislature from the earliest records to the present time will be included. Another part of the exhibit will display the organization and work of the State system of public schools showing the 7081 administrative units or districts, the 10,000 and more school buildings, the 47,000 public school teachers, the 30,000 school trustees, the 1,558,855 children and the expenditure of \$60,000,000 of public school funds annually.

The University School of Education also is organizing an exhibition concerning the growth of education in Texas, and the two displays will supplement each other.

Priceless old school books, old papers relating to early education in Texas, unique diplomas, dioramas showing the Little Red School house as well as pictures of early log and stone schoolhouses of Texas, will be found in the education exhibit.

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From month to month between June first and December first the education exhibit will be changed, so that its content will be ever new. The summer school sessions of the University attract thousands of teachers and University officials expect they will head the lines of visitors inspecting this valuable exhibit of historical papers.

The Education show will be housed in one of the buildings on the campus. Gregory Gymnasium, the new Library, and other buildings will contain other displays in the fields of history and natural science. The Texas Union building will be the campus house of hospitality, and so far as is possible, without interfering with the teaching program, all departments of the University will open their libraries, museums, laboratories and workshops for inspection by visitors.

L. A. Woods, State Superintendent and Head of the State Department of Education has asked C. M. Elwell, Director of Division of Information and Statistics to act as head of the committee representing the state department of education in the preparation of their part of the display.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release to afternoon papers of Monday, May 11, 1936
and morning and afternoon papers thereafter.

Submitted without charge.

FEATURE

Austin, May -- A search for Texanic stories--well verified,
of course--has been launched by the University Centennial Exposition,
with Miss Billy Young of Corsicana as curator.

The first story came from a Rio Grande group--Dr. A. B. Cockrum,
Elmer Hall, and C. V. Yoder of McAllen and C. V. Hamilton of Brownsville.

They swear they went fishing 75 miles south of Brownsville on the
Mexico gulf coast and caught coyotes on their lines. They say they
baited hooks with catfish and cast them over the crest of a sand dune.
In a short time five coyotes were hooked, but not even a 75-pound test
fishing line would hold the animals. All their lines were broken and
the coyotes got away!

Write to Miss Young at the University Centennial Exposition, Austin,
Texas, if you know a tale so Texanic.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 17, 1936

Austin, May 16 -- A typical pioneer home, built as the early settlers of Texas had to build their homes, is now being erected in Gregory gymnasium on The University of Texas campus for the University Centennial Exposition which opens on June 1.

The building has been constructed entirely by hand through the cooperation of the National Park Service and the Texas State Parks Board. The rooms and furnishings are being built of native wood taken from Bastrop County by CCC workers under the supervision of J. R. Pfeiffer, senior construction foreman at the park.

This structure will be the central unit of the display in botanical history, one of the four branches of natural history to be emphasized, as prescribed by state law, in the University Centennial Exposition. Another large division will emphasize the political, social and economic history of Texas.

The hand-built house consists of an entry room, a living room and a bed-room, typical of the early days in Texas. It is 12 by 38 feet in size. The entry room is made of native black walnut, the living room of paneled pine, and the bedroom of red cedar. The house is constructed near the main entrance to Gregory gymnasium, which houses the scientific exhibits, and the aroma of the freshly-hewn woods spreads over a large portion of the huge building.

Furniture has been made also from red cedar cut and shaped by the workmen in the state park. It emphasizes early American design. There are

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cowhide bottom chairs made from old cedar limbs which closely resemble chairs made a hundred years ago by the pioneers. Another interesting piece is a double bed made of cedar. The exhibit was designed by Arthur Fehr, senior foreman architect at the Bastrop Buoscher Park.

The exhibit was prepared, he explained, to acquaint Centennial visitors to Texas with the types of building wood found within 35 miles of Austin. All the woods used, he explained, are available in commercial quantities, in and near the park area, which lies in what is known as the Lost Pine area. This section covers 70 square miles separated 120 miles from the westernmost East Texas pines. How the forest grew up here has always been a mystery.

The Bastrop park of 2000 acres is located within the Lost Pines area. Under the immediate supervision of A. R. Henry, park superintendent, the area has been developed for public use. There are two lakes, one covering 32 acres. A stone building erected by CCC workmen is the center of recreation activity. Picnic areas have been developed extensively, and a number of four-room cottages have been built for campers. A nine-hole golf course and a 75' x 160' swimming pool are among the recreational features now under construction.

About the typical pioneer home will be ranged a valuable collection of biological specimens, reflecting a portion of the natural history of Texas for Centennial visitors.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 17, 1936

Austin, May 16 -- An exposition of the art work of thousands of students in the elementary and secondary schools of Texas is being prepared by the State Department of Education for display this summer at the University Centennial Exposition on the campus of The University of Texas. This exposition will be a part of a large exhibit which the state department has prepared for Centennial visitors.

Miss Irm Deane Fowler, secretary of the board of examiners of the department, said that local exhibits are being held in many portions of the state to select the best works for the final gallery. This elimination is necessary, she explained, because nearly every student in the state taking art courses has worked on some project for the competition.

Only creative work will be exhibited, such as original drawings, paintings, designs, modeling, craftwork, or work in other art divisions. The exposition will seek to emphasize characteristic school work, Miss Fowler explained.

The exposition of school art is one of the current-life exhibits planned for the University Centennial Exposition which opens on June 1. Fundamentally the University program is directed, as required by the legislature, to history and natural history of Texas. Gregory gymnasium, one of the largest buildings in Texas, has been converted into a display hall for natural science. The Texas room of the University Library building will become an exposition hall for history. The Old Library will be

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devoted to the Exposition, and libraries, museums and laboratories in other buildings will be utilized as fully as possible without interfering with the teaching program.

The Department of Education exhibition will also cover the school history of Texas. Diornmas showing early schoolhouses of the state, beginning with the dugout in the side of a hill, walled in with logs. More than 10,000 textbooks, some of them very old and very precious, have been assembled for display. The State Department has planned a map showing the location of schools in various periods of Texas history, and charts showing the activities of the state in educating the youth of Texas.

The art exhibit competition and elimination has been conducted by a large committee. Its members are Sam E. Gideon of Austin, Mrs. Basdall Gardner of Austin, Clyde C. Clack of Dallas, Miss Etta Harlan of Dallas, Miss Pearl Rucker of Houston, Miss Flossie Kysar of Fort Worth, Miss Elsie Smothers of Tyler, Mrs. Floy Hooper of Lubbock, Miss Mary Locker of San Antonio, Miss Jennie Roberson of Wichita Falls, Miss Dorothy LaSalle of Denton, Miss Stolla LaMond of Commerce, Miss Maude Fletcher of Amarillo, Miss Emma Blanchard of San Angelo, Miss Nell Scott of El Paso, and Miss Bernice Burroughs of Beaumont.

UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
The University of Texas
Austin

May 21, 1936

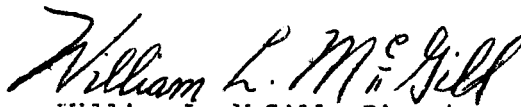
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY STAFF:

Several members of the staff have expressed their interest in receiving the press releases which are being issued daily from the offices of the University Centennial Exposition. These releases are going to the press of the state and nation and are receiving a most satisfactory reception. It is hoped that the University and its departments, bureaus, and auxiliary establishments will receive a significant amount of publicity as a result of this activity. The clippings from newspapers of the State and the United States are being received in large numbers each day.

We are not undertaking to send releases which have been issued during the past several months, but the news stories during the next few days will carry recapitulations of the information previously given.

We invite your suggestions and your cooperation and help in this University enterprise.

UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION


William L. McGill, Director

WLMc:by

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 24, 1936
and to morning and evening papers thereafter

Austin, May 23 --- Skilled workmen employed by the University Centennial Exposition apparently are winning a race against time in their effort to have exhibits in history and natural history ready for public display on June 1, eight days hence.

So rapid has been the construction progress during the last week that Exposition officials were confident Saturday all major displays will be in place by noon June 1, the hour set for declaring the University of Texas participation in the Texas Centennial Celebrations open to the public. In Gregory Gymnasium, one of the largest buildings in Texas, an extensive display in four branches of natural science has been set up.

In the Texas room of the University library, a truly Texanic display in history, featuring only early Texas materials, has been arranged.

In the Old Library building, two interesting displays are housed. At the north end of the large reading room Dr. W. J. Battle has arranged an exhibit of classical statuary long owned by The University of Texas. Much of the time this collection was housed on the top floor of the Old Main Building, where relatively few people saw it. Now it is brought to a place convenient to visitors.

At the south end of this large hall Dr. E. G. Keller, associate professor of applied mathematics and astronomy, has installed a planetarium which he

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designed and built by student and University labor. On this planetarium Dr. Keller has combined the stellar and solar systems, and throughout the University Exposition he will present a demonstration and lecture emphasizing astronomical events from 1836 to 1936, covering the first century of Texas' independence.

The Exposition's first fine arts exhibit has already begun, with 20 paintings by Wayman Adams, noted portrait painter, done during his recent stay in Mexico on display in the Texas Union, the first time these paintings have ever been shown publicly. In conjunction with this, Mrs. Adams is showing a collection of paintings also. This display will continue through the first official week of the Exposition, and will be followed by other art exhibits throughout the Exposition period. In this field the University will follow the rule governing all its Exposition--the art works will and must be directly connected with Texas and Texas people.

While the scientific and historical displays are being arranged, plans for lighting the University campus fully at night, through use of spotlights on the chief buildings, were going forward. The central unit in the lighting system will be focused on the New Library-Administration tower, which rises 300 feet above the campus. The building has not yet been delivered to the University by the contractors, but the exterior work is practically complete. The spotlights thrown on this tower will make it visible at night for miles around Austin.

The central unit in the Gregory Gymnasium science display is a composite picture of the natural history of Texas. A mound 25 feet high rises in the center of the room. On its surface is shown the chief geological structures of Texas from earliest times to the modern era. Arranged about this surface

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in true time perspective are examples of animal and plant life of the various periods. The design and arrangement is such that the structure brings an illusion of real life to the room, and more than one visitor has been surprised to find a life-sized Indian, armed with bow and arrow, stalking a deer standing on one slope of the structure.

At the east end of this exhibit a cave has been constructed, and inside it sits an Indian woman grinding grain while surrounded with the usual domestic implements of the Texas aborigines.

In the four corners of the gymnasium, displays tell the history of Texas in anthropological, biological, geological and zoological collections.

An early Texas house, built of hand-hewn wood cut from the Bastrop Lost Pines area, is the central exhibit in the biology display. About it is arranged a large collection of living plants, emphasizing the cacti of West and South Texas. Paintings and pictures depict other types of plant life known in Texas. A collection of Texas woods, long the property of the University, is arranged, indicating the resources of the state in building supplies. As a feature of this woods division is a cross-section of the General Gordon Oak, which recently died near Austin, and was given to the University for the Memorial Museum. The section measures six feet in diameter. Until the tree was cut down, it had been assigned an age of more than 300 years. Much to the surprise of scientists, it has been determined that they cut down not one tree, but five trees grown into one, and that the age of the trees was approximately 175 years.

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and Oyster Commission has been housed in cases mounted in the walls of this section. About this will be arranged dioramas depicting animal life in Texas in primitive times.

Anthropologists will exhibit large collections of primitive tools, vessels, pottery and weapons. These will center about seven miniature dioramas depicting the culture of Indian tribes about Texas, and in only one does the influence of the White Man appear. The Comanche group shows the Indians in possession of horses, which the Spaniards brought to Texas, and of a flintlock gun. Two murals copied from walls of canyons in Val Verde County, containing pictographs made by early Indians, form the background of this exhibition. These pictographs contain realistic pictures of a jack rabbit, wild turkey, a large catfish, men shooting bows and arrows, a fat woman, snakes, and sword-like objects.

In the geology section fossils and specimens collected from all parts of Texas are shown. Important among these is the display of a slab of basal Austin chalk containing beautifully colored star-fish, the only known fossils of these small animals in this geological period.

Three turtles of ancient age, one a sea turtle which died 50 million years ago, have been prepared for exhibition. The remains of this sea animal were found near Waco in a cretaceous deposit, and have been mounted in a slab for preservation.

Another turtle which crawled over Texas about two million years ago has been found in excellent state of preservation. This fossil, about 36 inches long, 24 inches wide and 18 inches thick, will be displayed. Then a terrapin of the Miocene age, estimated about 25,000 years old, also a fossil, has been prepared.

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In the geology exhibit, Frank Bell, technician for the Exposition, will be working throughout the showing period preparing materials for display in the Memorial Museum. A gift of 4400 pounds of dinosaur bones, made by the American Museum of Natural History, will get much of his attention. He will show visitors how these bones arrive from the field workers, and the steps necessary in strengthening and preserving them for museum purposes.

In the Library Texas room, J. Evetts Haley has arranged a large collection of Texanic history. Cases of early pistols and guns are exhibited. Household utensils used by early Texas settlers will be shown. A collection of old Texas newspapers has been put on display in one booth, while in another a primitive gunshop and blacksmith shop has been installed. In a third is a collection of cowboy saddles and equipment. For the background of the gunroom and cowboy room, the walls of an old West Texas blacksmith shop were obtained by the University, these reflecting the burns made by an early blacksmith in testing out branding irons he was making. A large collection of these early implements of ranch life will be included also.

In another room will be an early Texas bedroom, and across the corridor from it will be displayed spinning and weaving equipment of the early pioneers.

The Texas Union building, in which the Adams art exhibition now hangs, will be the campus house of hospitality. From it tours of the campus will start, under the leadership of trained student guides. Lecturers and curators

will be on hand at many of the exhibits to explain to visitors the whys and wherefores of the importance of the collection.

The University Centennial Exposition, which was organized under a mandate from the Texas Legislature, is the first large exposition of the Centennial to open. It will continue in operation until December 1. William L. McGill, its director, announced Saturday that proper exercises in celebration of the opening days are being arranged.

"We are very happy to get our show started right on schedule. More than once someone has thought we couldn't make ready by June 1," he said. "But the various University department leaders have cooperated fully, and we shall open our doors Monday week. The Exposition is only a step in the building of a great museum on the University campus--an important one to let Texans know what a museum is and can be."

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Thursday morning, May 21, 1936
and to evening and morning papers thereafter.

Austin, May -- A pictorial map which will depict the wealth of Texas' natural resources is being constructed for the University Centennial Exposition, which opens June 1.

The map will show the business growth of Texas, and weave in much historical background. It is being constructed under the supervision of E. G. Smith, professor of marketing, and E. H. Johnson, industrial geographer in the University Bureau of Business Research.

The map will not show county lines, cities, railroads, towns, highways, or the things ordinarily found on maps. Instead, pictures of oil wells, old missions, faces of Indians, sketches of sulphur mines, of lumber mills, of wide pastures over which cattle roam--all and more will be sketched in the map. Areas of the state which have been noted for certain industries will be represented by a drawing showing the particular industry.

Natural resources shown are oil, sulphur, gypsum, coal, salt, potash, asphalt, lignite, granite quarries, cement, iron, and natural gas.

Among the Indian tribes which will be represented by a sketch of one of their members are the Caddoes, the Apaches, Lipans, Comanches, Kiowas, Karankawas, Attakapas, Coahuilticans, Tonkawas, Trans-Pecos cave dwellers, and Alabamas.

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Among famous missions from which several will be chosen to illustrate the map are: Nuestra Señora del Carmen, 1681 or 1682, El Paso county; San Miguel del Socorro, 1682, El Paso county; San Elizario, date uncertain, El Paso county; San Clemente, 1683 or '84, on the Rio Grande in Presidio county; San Cristobal mission, 1683-84, on the Rio Grande in Presidio county; San Francisco de los Tejas, 1690, Houston county; Santisimo Nombre de Mario, 1690, western part of Cherokee county; San Francisco Solano, 1712, on the Rio Grande; San Antonio de Valero, 1712, San Antonio, which was the predecessor of the present Alamo; San Francisco de los Neches, 1716, near Alto in Cherokee county; La Purisma Concepcion, 1716, on the Angelina river at the Linwood crossing in Nacogdoches county; San Jose de los Nazones, 1716, on Shawnee creek in Nacogdoches county; Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, 1716, near San Augustine, and many others. Hundreds of missions were built in Texas; hence, their importance as historical pieces.

In Gregory Gymnasium where the map may be seen will also be other valuable relics gathered and prepared for the University Centennial Exposition and Texas Memorial Museum by skilled technicians. Geologists will show a rare collection of Texas fossil life; zoologists are preparing an extensive bird and animal exhibit. Mounted specimens valued at \$10,000 were recently loaned to the Exposition by the State Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. Zoologists have added many to this collection, and are arranging habitat groups of wild animals.

The engineering department of the University will have for exhibit

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a collection of replicas of famous oil wells that have introduced major fields in Texas. With this will be seen some of the original equipment, such as the complete rig of a well used at Spindletop and Sour Lake near Beaumont in the oil boom of 1901.

Anthropology experts are collecting Indian lore, historical relics, pottery, and shaping them into an exhibit. The University plant itself will be open to the visitors. With thirteen comparatively new buildings on the campus, and a \$3,000,000 library in the process of completion, visitors will find exhibits and displays housed in every building on the campus. The central display will be in Gregory Gymnasium, one of the largest structures in Texas.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release to afternoon papers Friday, May 22, 1936
and to morning and afternoon papers thereafter

Austin, May -- How the many tribes of Indians lived before the arrival of white man in Texas will be shown by small model groups of Indians and their villages at the University Centennial Exposition. This opens on June 1 on the campus of the University of Texas.

Not only will white man's reconstruction of the Indian mode of life be shown visitors by dioramas, or miniatures, but by copies of scenes painted by the cave-shelter dwellers of the Big Bend region of Texas. A diorama is a three-dimensional scene, and seven of these are now being prepared by skilled preparators in the division of anthropology for the Exposition. Two murals or pictographs, six by eighteen feet, reproduced from Indian drawings found on the walls of Painted Canyon and Rattlesnake Canyon in Val Verde County, have been copied by Ben Bailey, preparator for the division of anthropology.

Pictographs, it is believed, are records of past events, Mr. Bailey explained. The symbolism used by the various tribes differs so much that translation of various pictographs has been difficult. Since an alphabet was unknown among any of the Texas Indians, an agreement as to the meaning of a certain symbol may have existed. The meaning of some of these symbols never will be known, Mr. Bailey said.

The miniature habitat scenes of Texas Indians will represent the Karankawas of the coast, the Tonkawas of central Texas, the cave-shelter dwellers of the Rio Grande region, the Comanches of the Texas plains, and the Caddoes and the Asinai Indians of East Texas.

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With the exception of the Comanches, the life of the Indians will be shown before white man had brought his culture.

For example: In the Karankawa diorama, the bay is shown in the background with the white sand hills of Padre Island in the distance across the Laguna Madre. The cannibal Karankawas lived in the area from Corpus Christi to Matagorda Bay. They lived principally on sea food with a few prickly-pear apples, seeds, and small game. In the foreground of the diorama in which they are pictured, a young woman is cleaning a flounder while another is gouging food from a conch shell. A man is stringing a bow, while another is hollowing out a log and fashioning it into a rude boat. The men, usually six feet tall among the Karankawas, are made six inches high, the scale being one inch to one foot.

A second diorama will depict the life of the central Texas Indians, the Tonkawas, who were also cannibalistic. On a burnt-rock mound is a woman tending a fire while a man nearby is engaged in chipping arrowpoints of flint.

Big Bend cave-shelter dwellers will be shown in a third diorama group. In the background of the shelter stands an Indian painting pictographs in colors of black and red on the cave wall. In the foreground is a woman starting a fire by means of a friction drill while another woman is grinding seed in a mortar hole. A third woman is making a basket.

The department of anthropology has many such baskets, much cordage, and other perishable artifacts from these dry shelters of the Big Bend region. A string of beads in the collection is still on the original string as found.

A diorama of the Comanches will be exhibited because they were the

most typical plains Indians living in Texas. Bailey commented on this, "The Texas Indians people think of first are the Comanches. Certainly they were the most picturesque Texas Indians after they had obtained horses from the whites."

In the Comanche diorama will be two pinto ponies with their riders returning to camp after a buffalo chase. In the foreground is a model flintlock gun, evidence of contact with the white man. In the scene are women fleshing a hide, and a skin stretched on the drying frame. It represents a typical scene in the life of the buffalo-hunting and war-like Comanche.

In the process of preparation now are other dioramas showing a primitive flint quarry, a Caddo village and a group of Asinai Indians building a large thatched, wattle-work house.

The murals and the dioramas will become the property of the Texas Memorial Museum when the University Centennial Exposition closes. The Museum will be built immediately north of Texas Memorial Stadium, overlooking San Jacinto Boulevard.

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From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 24, 1936
Exclusive to the Houston Post

Austin, May -- The romantic history of oil development in Texas will be depicted in a petroleum exhibit at The University of Texas Centennial Exposition at Austin this summer, featuring replicas of oil rigs from famous wells in the state. The Exposition, featuring the history and natural history of Texas, will open June 1, one week from tomorrow, and continue until December 1.

Various oil companies over the state have contributed drilling equipment, replicas of famous wells, meters, tools, and derricks used on original wells. All will be a part of the University Exposition. Later they will become the permanent property of The University of Texas, and will constitute the nucleus of a permanent exhibit.

Representative of the oil boom along the Gulf coast is a rig which was used at Spindletop and Sour Lake. The original equipment of this rig, complete in every detail, has been given to the University, and now stands immediately east of the Engineering Building on the campus. It was presented by the Humble Company in 1935. It is the same type of derrick that was used in the Saratoga field.

Spindletop, a low ridge of land lying four miles south of Beaumont, although not the first oil discovery in Texas, is the one which did make Texas famous. Anthony F. Lucas, an engineer from Austria, and Patillo Higgins, now retired and living in San Antonio, were the principal fig-

ures in Gulf coast oil development. Higgins' son, Pat, was a University student last year. The elder Higgins, who was living in Beaumont in 1892, began his first drilling activities in the vicinity of Gladys City. Lucas, who had found seepage evidences of oil while he was looking for salt mines, figured that salt domes on the Gulf coast were a good indication of oil.

Lucas' first big well put Beaumont on the map January 10, 1901. Hamill Brothers of Corsicana were doing the drilling, and upon reaching a depth of between 1120 and 1139 feet, a mighty rumbling below heralded what was to be everlasting fame for Spindletop. With a rushing roar, oil spurted to a height of between 100 and 300 feet. The gusher blew out six tons of 4-inch pipe, carrying away the upper works, heavy tackle, and other equipment, followed by a shower of rocks.

For nine days the oil flowed at the estimated rate of 75,000 barrels a day. This discovery precipitated a rush of speculation along the coast, and for that matter, made oil men come to recognize the Lone Star State as a real factor in petroleum production. At once, plans were made for the construction of more oil refineries in the state. J. S. Cullinan, Washington, Penn., who was later to become the first president of the Texaco company, had built the first refinery in 1898 at Corsicana. But that early refinery only had a capacity of 1500 barrels of crude per day. The plant was valued at \$1,000,000.

The first oil shipment to leave Port Arthur was March 22. The Atlas, a steamer belonging to the Standard Oil company, shipped out for Philadelphia with a cargo of 3000 barrels of oil. Two months later she carried

32,000 barrels. Now, pipe-lines carry 1,200,000 barrels of oil out of the state daily, and that figure would be much larger were it not for proration.

An exact replica of the original discovery well drilled by Captain Lucas at Spindletop has been presented to the University by the Stanolind Oil and Gas Company.

Recently visiting in Austin was J. B. Guthrie, now a resident of Wichita Falls. In his younger days--he is now 65--he worked as a driller in oil fields where the rigs were similar to the one which will be exhibited at the University Exposition as representative of the type used at Spindletop. Mr. Guthrie is the father of Mrs. John McCurdy, whose husband is known to thousands of Texas Exes as secretary of the Ex-Students' Association at the University.

Guthrie, while riding about the city of Austin, noticed the derrick. He evinced a desire to see this rig, the same kind that he had once worked on. Without further ado, he marched over to the well, found a fence around it though, and the gate was locked. He then hurried up to the Engineering Building, explained that he had been an early-day driller, and forthwith was given a key. Besides having his picture taken beside the rig in driller's clothes, he spent more than a day discussing the operation of the famous equipment. He even noted that two of the gears were reversed and asked that they be installed properly.

The first discovery of oil in Texas was four miles northeast of Oil Spring on Caney Creek, fifteen miles southeast of Nacogdoches, in 1867.

The next discovery of oil in Texas in any commercial quantity was made on George Dullnig's ranch seven miles south of San Antonio. In 1889,

forty-eight barrels were produced. This was increased to fifty-four barrels in 1890. The first year the price was \$7.08 per barrel, the second it was \$4.20. To offer a contrast with present-day equipment--the capital involved amounted to \$1,650. Tanks cost \$100, oil stock represented was valued at \$340, engines, boilers, and rigs cost \$1,200, and pipe-lines cost \$10. Today, one pipe-line from Texas to Illinois is valued at \$60,000,000.

Also for the University Centennial Exposition the Texas and Pacific Coal and Oil Company has given a replica of the McCluskey No. 1, the well that brought fame to the North Central Texas field. The first deep well had been at Breckenridge, but the McCluskey rig at Ranger, which blew in a gusher of 40,000 barrels per day, assured North Texas development. The well started as a gasser in 1918, but soon turned to oil. It marked the second cycle of oil development in Texas. It caused the second big boom, Spindletop having caused the first. The replica which has been obtained will stand about ten or twelve feet in height.

Representative of the third cycle of development is the Abrams well, property of the Texas company, which was brought in at West Columbia. The original well head has been dismantled, and shipped to the University for the Exposition. The Abrams well, which blew in with a six-inch drill stem in the hole, produced within three years 3,000,000 barrels. Production was greater than it would have been had drillers been able to remove the drill stem and insert two and one-half inch tubing. The drill stem was about six inches in diameter, thus allowing a greater flow of oil. The well is still producing about sixty barrels daily.

The Balcones fault escarpment wells, which for the larger part, belong to Magnolia, represent the fourth cycle of Texas oil development. Prior to the fault-line discoveries, wells had been flow-wells. But oil had to be pumped in these Magnolia properties. Machinery used in the early pump-fields which Magnolia will send for the Exposition will include a circle-jack for pumping, (invented in Texas) and early boiler of the Donovan type, a drilling engine, and an Oklahoma type pumping jack.

In 1924, immediately following the opening of the Luling fields, the shallowest well in the state was at Del Rio. It was twenty-five feet deep. The deepest well, 4,500 feet, was at Jacksboro, north of Fort Worth. The Ranger field was producing 100,000 barrels of oil daily. The East Texas field, the world's greatest today, was undiscovered. The last big boom did not begin there until 1930.

The Lufkin company has contributed a 1936 unit pump to the Exhibit. It was invented by F. A. Trout of Lufkin, and is now in use all over the state. It represents the latest design of oil-field equipment, and contrasts sharply with the early Gulf coast models. Continental Supply company, branch of the Continental Oil company, will send a late model steam drilling engine. This type of engine, the very latest, is used in the deep wells. Its size is enormous, and it weighs more than thirty-five tons. The entire engine of the old Spindletop rig could be set on one of the piston heads of the late model.

The Sinclair Oil company will contribute a replica of its famous Moren No. 1 well. Discovered in 1922, it has yielded 1,750,000 barrels. It now produces sixty barrels each day. Twenty-four hundred feet deep, it is

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located on the Brazos River in Young County.

Negotiations are also being made to secure a replica of the rig used by the Texon oil company on the discovery well at Big Lake, the well which brought oil on the University lands, and opened up West Texas play.

Legends are told about the discovery of the Big Lake No. 1. It seems that drillers had been dispatched westward with a truckload of equipment. The truck broke down before their destination. As the legend goes, the drillers went to work right there, rather than repairing the truck and moving on westward. Oil was struck, which later led to the drilling of the Big Lake No. 1. From the location of that first well, University wells moved eastward. Nothing but dry holes was found west of that point. The legend implies that oil never would have been struck on University lands if the truck had not broken down when it did.

However, the truth of the matter is that Dr. J. A. Udden, a one-time director of the Bureau of Economic Geology at the University, who is dead now, made a survey of the area, and at his suggestion on favorable geological evidences, drilling was begun.

Included in the petroleum display will be a complete array of drilling tools from the most crude types to the ultra-modern. The Hughes Tool Company, the Baker company, the Reed Roller Bit company, and many others have sent screens, fishing tools, swabs, bits, boring devices, wrenches, lifts, core bits, and core barrels. The Halliburton Oil Well Cementing company of Duncan, Oklahoma, will send a display of tools for cementing wells.

The Lone Star Gas Company, the United Gas Company, and the Southeastern Gas company have sent an array of meters, gauges, regulators, and gas installations. One meter, sent from Amarillo, had been left open and was so filled with wind-blown sand that one person was led to remark, "I thought it had been sunk in a river."

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Thursday morning papers, May 28, 1936
and to morning and afternoon papers thereafter

Austin, May -- The finest collection of ivory grip six-shooters in the West, will be exhibited as part of the Texas Civic history display during the Centennial Exposition at The University of Texas from June to December. The collection which belongs to Frank R. Billingslea of Tulsa, Okla., also includes some of the finest examples of Confederate arms and Confederate manufactured arms. A number of guns made in Texas are also found in the collection.

The grips of many of the six-shooters are of hand-carved ivory or of silver inlaid with gold and silver coins and medals. Some are inlaid with diamonds and other precious stones.

A collection of plains rifles dating from the early nineteenth Century to the present will be exhibited to illustrate the evolution of this gun. This group includes a Jennings patent from which the famous Winchester developed through the two rifles known as the Henry and the King. The Jennings was preceded by the Smith and Wesson which was used prior to the Civil War and was the first magazine loading pistol.

The Henry which followed the Jennings took the place of the long rifle. It was a heavy percussion plains gun about which much has been written. Besides those mentioned the rifle exhibit includes a Volcanic rifle, a development of the magazine principle, which was used by the '49-ers.

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Several buffalo guns are included in the exhibit. One known as the Big 50 Sharps buffalo gun weighs 22 pounds. There is also a Spenser repeating buffalo gun.

Among the Confederate guns is a Dance Brothers and Park made in the year 1863-64 at Columbia, two Tucker Sherrod and Company Colt Dragoons made at Lancaster in the same year, and a Texas Rifle made at Tyler in 1864 at the Confederate armory under command of a Major Hill. This Texas Rifle is the only specimen known to collectors.

A Cofer revolver from Portsmouth, Va., made in 1861 is valued at \$250. Among the imported guns there is a LeMat "Grapeshot" revolver from Paris which was made between 1862 and 1865, a LaFaucheaux, and several English-made guns all imported by the Confederacy.

The collection includes a Dimick Metropolitan, predecessor of the first model Confederate piece, made in 1860 in St. Louis. There are some Butterfield patent revolvers which were bought in small quantities by the Confederacy from the North until cut off by the Federal army.

A Texas Colt made in 1836--the first of the Colts--is valued at \$400. A second model Colt known as the Whitneyville-Walker Colt was made in 1847. It was the heaviest of Colts and was used mainly in the Indian wars. Only 2000 of these Colts were made and the Billingslea collection contains a Colt from the first delivery.

There is a Colt "gamblers" forty-five, a short barrel without injector, which gamblers carried in their coat pocket. The exhibit includes George

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Kagley's six-shooter, Buck Garrett's ~~pearl~~ handled Colt forty-five, and Zack Miller's pearl handled gun.

An interesting item is a pair of presentation cased Colt six-shooters given by E. H. Durfee on May 15, 1867, to William Matthieson, original Buffalo Bill, for services in protecting a wagon train from an Indian attack the previous year.

The exhibit includes about 80 six-shooters and 20 rifles and will be placed in cases for display. The exhibit will be located in the West wing of the New Library of the University. This exhibit will be open to the public without charge.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release to Thursday morning papers, May 28, 1936
and to afternoon and morning papers thereafter

Austin, May -- In keeping with the principle that The University of Texas is a public institution, open to all the citizens of Texas, the University Centennial Exposition will open its doors June 1 to visitors without any tickets on sale. Instead ~~all exhibits will open free of charge.~~ ^{from 10 to 11}

This is unique in all the Texas Centennial Celebrations, but results from the fact that the Exposition is a preliminary step in establishment of the Texas Memorial Museum on the University campus. The Exposition is financed, under mandate from the legislature, out of a \$225,000 appropriation for furnishing the museum and acquiring materials for it. The act also provided that the University should display these materials during the Exposition period.

Gregory gymnasium, the largest building on the University campus, was converted into a science display hall. The Texas Room of the New Library Building became a civic history display room. The Old Library is used for a planetarium and art display room. The Littlefield Home, given to the University by Major George W. Littlefield, will house art exhibits and museums. The Texas Union will be the campus house of hospitality.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release to afternoon papers of Friday, May 29, 1936
and to morning and afternoon papers thereafter

Austin, May -- Rare specimens of certain types of artifacts, commonly called a "fish-knife", have been collected by Dr. J. T. Patterson, professor of zoology at The University of Texas, and will be exhibited at the University Centennial Exposition which opens Monday, June 1.

Dr. Patterson has made a hobby of collecting Indian artifacts. He has become an authority on corner-tang artifacts, a type of primitive implement which has a well-defined projection on one corner of the base end. The location of the tang, or projection, made the placing of a handle, usually wooden, on the implement a simple task.

Anthropologists believe that the Indians made handles for these tools and weapons, but only one corner-tang knife with the wood handle still preserved and intact is known. This one was picked up in Eastern Colorado in 1850, after an attack by Indians on a wagon train. It is now owned by Frank A. Runkles of Dublin, Texas. The four and one-half inch blade is inserted in a split oak handle, with the corner-tang forward. The knife is lashed to the handle with rawhide thongs and strips of sinew.

Some of the corner-tang specimens were shaped into awls or drills and then mounted in wood handles. Most of the handles have been lost through decay.

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Dr. Patterson's position of authority on corner-tang artifacts has led the University to publish recently a paper he prepared on this subject.

The term "fish-knife" came into use, Dr. Patterson explained, through the mention of a broken corner-tang specimen found in a collection in Colorado. Dr. Warren K. Moorehead wrote that it had a very weak tang, and this led him to suggest that the hafted knife must have been used for cutting soft meat, like that of a fish, or for scaling fish.

One of the prize specimens the University Centennial Exposition will display is a corner-tang knife eight inches long found in 1928 in Hickory Creek in Llano county by Obed Rode. Dr. Patterson has referred to this large knife as the finest in the state.

Most of the corner-tang pieces found in Texas have come from Bell county, archeologists getting 61 there. From Bastrop county has come 34; from Comanche 40; from Coryell 31; from Travis 20; from Milam 43; from Williamson 34; and from Lampasas 13. In all, 533 corner-tang pieces on which records are authentic have been found in Texas. Of these 383 have been seen and examined by Dr. Patterson, and 118 others are represented by outline tracings sent to the University. Only 85 of the 533 known pieces are broken.

The corner-tang pieces were found chiefly at former Indian campsites. The depths at which some of the specimens were found in burnt rock mounds indicates that corner-tang pieces were in use for many generations. But for the most part archeologists have been unable to estimate accurately the age of the artifacts because heavy rainfall over Texas has destroyed all perishable

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objects associated with artifacts. Decay of wood handles makes it especially hard to determine the age of the flint artifacts. The wear of time does not show on the flinty surfaces. But there does appear with age a patination, or change of color, in the outer surface.

J. E. Pearce, professor of anthropology at the University, wrote in an introduction to Dr. Patterson's paper: "The relative scarcity of these blades, together with the varied forms among them, would indicate two facts: one, that they belong to a relatively early period and had once been more numerous than their presence in the burnt rock mounds and on the surface would imply; and two, that they had been picked up by later peoples who did not make them but who retouched them, transformed them into drills and otherwise used them up to such an extent as to account for their relative scarcity."

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release to afternoon papers of Friday, May 29, 1936
and to morning and afternoon papers thereafter

Austin, May -- Frank N. Getzendenar of Uvalde, Humble Oil Company geologist, was "stumped," he said, when he heard about the University securing for the Texas Memorial Museum the longest train of dinosaur tracks known.

Mr. Getzendenar has become intensely interested in dinosaur tracks and is little short of an authority on them. This is the way he put it to an employee of the University Centennial Exposition, at which the dinosaur tracks will be displayed this summer: "I thought I knew about all the dinosaur tracks in the United States. Where on earth did Dr. Stenzel get such a long trail of them?"

He was speaking of Dr. H. B. Stenzel, geology supervisor for the Museum. The tracks were pointed out to him by Judge Herbert Chesley and Herbert (Buster) Gordon of Hamilton, on the Cowhouse Creek farm of Mrs. Fred Gromatzky in Hamilton county.

The trail, made more than 125 million years ago in tidal flats which covered more than half of Texas, was 67 feet long and shows 17 separate footprints. W. S. Strain, geology technician, quarried the limestone bearing the footprints, wrapped and shipped the blocks to Austin. Now they are being joined together again and will be exhibited in front of Gregory gymnasium, central exhibit hall for the University Centennial Exposition, which will open its doors on Monday, June 1.

EXHIBITS IN ANTHROPOLOGY DIVISION

UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

(Gregory Gymnasium)

The exhibits in this division include the works of the first occupants of the region now comprising the State of Texas and of early man in various other regions. Here the visitor gets a glimpse of the manner in which primitive man lived, the implements and utensils he used, and the foods he ate. The exhibits are as follows:

Exhibit No. 1 - Pedestal case containing a pottery effigy vessel made in the likeness of a human figure. Vessels of this type are very rare and evidently were used by the Indians for ceremonial purposes.

Exhibit No. 2 - Table case containing the loan collection of Dr. J. T. Patterson, of the University of Texas. This collection includes a number of unusual flint corner-tang knives and various other fine specimens illustrating the workmanship of the Indians in Central Texas.

Exhibit No. 3 - Table case containing representative flint implements and projectile points from Central Texas. This gives one at a glance an idea of the various types of flint specimens made and used by the Indians of this region.

Exhibit No. 4 - Table case featuring the various articles of food on which the Texas Indians subsisted. This exhibit strikingly illustrates the fact that the natives depended largely on the foods available in nature; i.e., they largely were hunters, fishers and food gatherers rather than agriculturists. The presence of corn, beans etc., proves, however, that some of the Indians did practice agriculture and were our first Texas farmers. Closely allied with food and its preparation is the making of fire by friction. The grease-incrusted earthenware vessels add another sidelight on the Indian's culinary art.

Exhibit No. 5 - Pedestal case featuring flint knives from the burnt-rock middens of Central Texas. The knife was one of the most important implements used by the Indians.

Exhibit No. 6 - Table case showing pipes and ornaments from Indian graves and campsites in various parts of the state. The presence of large numbers of pipes shows that the Indians smoked both for pleasure and for ceremonial purposes. The Indians in East Texas raised tobacco; those in various other parts of the state smoked certain leaves and barks. The ornaments strikingly illustrate the Indian's love for adornment. Although some of them are crude, they undoubtedly were beautiful in the eyes of the natives.

Exhibit No. 7 - Center case containing Indian pottery bearing unusual types of decoration. This display contains much of interest and value to the student of art. Here one sees the beginnings of art.

Exhibit No. 8 - Center case containing Indian pottery vessels of unusual shapes. Some of these are so delicate and of such shapes as to force the conclusion that they were not intended for utility purposes. Apparently they had religious and ceremonial significance.

Exhibit No. 9 - Table case featuring the shell industry of the Rio Grande delta region in the vicinity of Brownsville. Here one sees implements made of shell which in most parts of Texas were made of flint. The collection is of importance as illustrating the adaptability of primitive man to his surroundings.

Exhibit No. 10 - Pedestal case featuring primitive fishing tackle. One here gets a glimpse of the type of tackle used by the first fishermen and is caused to marvel that fish could be landed with such crude devices.

Exhibit No. 11 - Center case containing the loan collections of Messrs. George T. Wright, Howard Hampton and Gus T. Bogan, Sr. and Jr. These collections show representative specimens of Indian pottery and stone artifacts from Red River and Wood Counties, Texas. Materials loaned for the Centennial.

Exhibit No. 12 - Center case containing the Lemley collection of Hope, Arkansas. It reveals a highly developed culture along the various streams in the State of Arkansas and shows a marked similarity to the Indian culture found in Northeast Texas. A few of the types of effigy vessels are found nowhere outside of Arkansas.

Exhibit No. 13 - Center case showing earthenware vessels that strikingly illustrate the extremes in sizes of the various types of pots, bottles, bowls, etc. They range from a huge soot-covered cooking pot with a capacity of about eight gallons to tiny toy pots scarcely an inch in height.

Exhibit No. 14 - Center case containing materials from the caves and rock shelters of West Texas. Here are perishable specimens that could have been preserved nowhere except in extremely dry places such as exist in these caves and shelters. Due to their scarcity and the light that they throw on the arts and crafts of the cave dwellers, this collection is highly important.

Exhibit No. 15 - Wall case containing materials excavated from burial sites in Cherokee County, Texas. Here one sees what the sedentary Indians of East Texas buried with their dead.

Exhibit No. 16 - Wall case containing materials from a large burial site in Central East Texas. The case contains ample proof of the fact that the agricultural Indians of East Texas had developed the ceramic art to a high stage of development.

Exhibit No. 17 - Wall case containing the loan collection of Mrs. J. R. Banister and the donated collection of Mr. J. V. Taber. These collections give an interesting cross section of varied types of flint and stone implements manufactured and used by the Central West Texas Indians.

Exhibit No. 18 - Pedestal case featuring polished and grooved stone axes made by Texas Indians. Here one sees as efficient an ax as it was possible to make with the material available to the aborigines in that region.

Exhibit No. 19 - Wall case containing materials from prehistoric Indian campsites and burial grounds in South Texas; and specimens from sites that show European contacts. This display affords an opportunity to compare the types of implements, utensils and ornaments used by the prehistoric and historic Indians of Texas. It also shows that the Indians retained many of their old arts for considerable periods after the coming of the white man.

Exhibit No. 20 - Ethnological materials illustrating the types of implements, clothing, etc. used by present day natives of various regions. Included are the collections of Mrs. R. H. Montgomery of Eskimo materials from St. Michael's Island; the R. B. Harrison collection from the Shawnee Indians; the Hugh McMath collection of American Indian specimens from the Sioux and Hopi tribes; Miss Reba Banks collection of costumes and utensils from the Maya Indians of Guatemala, and specimens made by the Alabama Indians in Polk County, Texas. These collections are of interest and value as showing the cultural status of the various natives.

Exhibit No. 21 - Wall case containing Indian specimens from North Texas, Central Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. The materials from North Texas illustrate the culture found along the Red River and its tributaries. That from Central Texas gives a picture of the flint working Indians who lived on the burnt-rock middens in this section of the state. The pottery collection from the Gila Pueblo of Globe, Arizona, shows a chronological series ranging from 850 to 1400 A. D. These dates were determined by the so-called Tree Ring Calendar of the Southwest, arrived at by scientific study of the tree rings in the beams present in the Southwestern Pueblo ruins. This collection is of value as illustrating how science has been able to place fairly accurate dates on prehistoric sites. The Charles S. Davis collection contains pottery and stone specimens from New Mexico and reflects a marked resemblance to cultural traits present in extreme Western Texas.

Exhibit No. 22 - Diorama or miniature habitat group depicting a Karankawa Indian camp scene on the Texas gulf coast. Here we see the fierce and cannibalistic Karankawas engaged in the peaceful pursuits of preparing food and building dugout canoes. We get a glimpse of the tall men, long bows and tattooed faces common to this tribe.

Exhibit No. 23 - Diorama representing in miniature a Tonkawa camp scene in Central Texas. The burnt-rock mound, on which the campfire is located, represents an accumulation of camp refuse that required many hundreds of years to build up. It is made up of thousands of broken pieces of limestone from the Indian campfires. Here we have a picture of the home life of a tribe fairly low in the cultural scale.

Exhibit No. 24 - Diorama depicting a flint quarry in Central Texas. This shows one source from which Indians over a wide area secured the raw material for the making of flint implements. Flint was one of the most important materials available to the aborigines of this region; hence the importance of the quarry.

Exhibit No. 25 - Large diorama depicting a house-building scene among the Asinai Indians in East Texas. Such an occasion was a gala event similar to the pioneer "log-rolling." The entire village turned out for the occasion, which was accompanied by a feast. The diorama gives an interesting insight into the method of house construction in this region. The facts are verified by accounts of early Spanish writers and by archaeological excavations.

Exhibit No. 26 - Diorama representing a Caddo Indian village in East Texas. Here one gets a glimpse of everyday life of the industrious and cultured Caddos. The making of pottery and grinding of corn illustrate two of the cultural traits that set the Caddos apart from most of the Texas Indians.

Exhibit No. 27 - Diorama picturing life as it was lived by the Basket Maker Indians in West Texas in prehistoric times. Here the natives are seen engaged in making fire, weaving baskets, painting pictures on the wall of the shelter, and other routine jobs that fell to their lot. This exhibit is of value as showing the type of shelter in which many Indians of the Pecos, Big Bend and El Paso regions lived.

Exhibit No. 28 - Diorama representing a camp scene among the historic Comanche Indians. It faithfully depicts the life of these nomadic Indians of the open spaces in early historic times. There is illustrated one of their chief industries, namely, skin working. The buffalo, source of both food and clothing, is painted into the background. The presence of horses affords unmistakable evidence of European contacts; for the Texas Indians had no horses until the coming of the Spaniards. The presence of the flintlock gun speaks eloquently of the war-like spirit of the Comanches and illustrates the fact that they secured guns at the first opportunity.

Exhibit No. 29 - A stratigraphic column or cross section of Central Texas burnt-rock kitchen midden. One here sees at a glance the different occupation levels, ranging from that of primitive man up to the rubbish heap of the white man. This superimposing of occupational levels is age-old and is one of the archaeologists surest means of dating the cultures involved. It furnishes a chronology that cannot be disputed, since the material beneath must necessarily be older than that on top.

General Discussion of exhibits 30 to 34:

In order to get a clear insight into the significance of these exhibits it is well to give a brief discussion of their background. The Maya Indians (My-ah) of the lowlands of Guatemala and Honduras excelled in many ways the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru.

Dr. S. G. Morley, of Carnegie Institution, said: "With consideration for the limitations of their facilities, the Maya were the greatest race that ever lived on this earth." Today their cities are buried beneath dense tropical growth. They erected wonderful temples to their gods. These were built on earthen pyramids.

The Mayas perfected a calendar more accurate than the one their Spanish conquerors possessed. They had hieroglyphic writing by which dates and events of importance were recorded.

Their civilization lasted for more than a thousand years, and ended in the 7th century, A. D. Among important Maya cities were Copan in Honduras and Quirigua in Guatemala. Some of these towns were busy places during the time of Christ. They flourished for a time and then were deserted. No one knows just why.

Mayan art in Central America reached a high stage of development. Copan, Honduras, formerly was the seat of a powerful government, with a large population.

The stelae apparently were idols. An altar is found near each. Some of the altars were sacrificial; others were for burning incense. Originals were secured by Peabody Museum expedition. Casts were donated to the University of Texas by the University of Pennsylvania Museum. These casts are silent reminders of a wonderful past. They exemplify what archaeologists are striving to attain -- push back the veil of antiquity and read man's early history.

Exhibit No. 30 - This is a plaster cast of Altar Z, Main Structure, Copan, Honduras. The altar was used for burning incense by Maya Indians. It was discovered in 1893 by Peabody Museum Expedition. The cast was donated by the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Exhibit No. 31 - This is a plaster cast of altar to Stela J, Copan, Honduras, used for burning incense. It is decorated with symbolical designs. The cast was donated by the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Exhibit No. 32 - This is a plaster cast of Stela No. 11, a Monolithic monument, cut from trachyte rock, located in the jungles on Copan River, Copan, Honduras. It came from Maya ruins arranged around a courtyard. It was discovered in 1892 by Peabody Museum Expedition. The cast was donated by the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Exhibit No. 33 - This is a plaster cast of Altar G-2, Great Plaza, Copan, Honduras. It is classed as an altar, but its use is very doubtful. Body of animal forms an arch connecting two serpents' or dragons' heads. The niche below is for burning incense. The cast was donated by the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Exhibit No. 34 - This is a plaster cast of a small upright altar, from ruins in the jungle, Copan, Honduras. This sculpture shows the advanced stage of Maya art. The cast was donated by the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Exhibit No. 35 - Treaty stone commemorating the treaty entered into between the United States government and various Texas Indian tribes under date of December 10, 1850. The stone originally was set up on the treaty grounds at the headwaters of Wallace Creek, San Saba County, Texas. Loaned to the University Centennial Exposition by Mr. E. E. Risien of San Saba. On one side appear the names of the tribes that signed the treaty, and on the reverse are the names of the friendly Indians present.

Exhibit No. 36 - Mortar stone with a deep hole worn in the sandstone by continued pounding with a stone or wooden pestle. By this means the Indians ground mesquite beans, acorns, etc. into meal. It represents the forerunner of the pioneer Texas grist mill.

Exhibit No. 37 - Case containing a multiple burial of five Indians in the dirt in which originally interred. The skeletons are extended on their backs side by side and suggest a family group, there being adult males, females and a child. Of particular popular appeal are the mortuary offerings and their arrangement in the grave. These include bowls, bottles, jars, shell gorgets or breast ornaments, shell beads, a stone celt or hand ax and a flint arrow-point. Beneath the tripod bottle were found fish bones, indicating that food was buried with the dead to accompany them on the journey to another land -- the so-called "Happy Hunting Ground." The gorget that rests beneath the chin of the important personage of the group is delicately carved to represent five human heads and five equal-armed crosses.

Exhibit No. 38 - Mural showing, in three-quarters natural size, a group of Indian picture writings on the wall of Painted Canyon, Val Verde County, Texas. The drawings are naturalistic, easily interpreted, and laugh-provoking. It includes realistic pictures of a jack rabbit, wild turkey, large cat-fish, men shooting with bows and arrows, a fat woman, an animal eating from a man's hand, etc., etc. This mural illustrates in striking way the fact that the Indian artist could paint well.

Exhibit No. 39 - Mural reproducing, in three-quarters natural size, a group of pictographs or picture writings on the wall of a shelter in Rattlesnake Canyon, along the Rio Grande, Val Verde County, Texas. This mural provokes speculation as to the meanings of the various symbolical figures. Among the pictures that can be named are snakes, human figures, sword-like objects, etc. These paintings are representative of many others found in West Texas and adjacent regions.

Public Invited to Visit Anthropology Museum in Taggner Hall

In addition to the exhibits featured by the Anthropology Division in Gregory Gymnasium, there will be found large collections of archaeological and ethnological materials in the Anthropology Department Museum, 406 Taggner Hall, just across the street from the gymnasium. The museum is open daily and the public is invited to visit it.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

EXCLUSIVE TO the Fort Worth Star-Telegram,
For release Sunday, May 31, and thereafter

One picture enclosed

Austin, May -- O. E. Monnig, one of Fort Worth's amateur astronomers, spent a day last week on the University of Texas campus inspecting and helping clean the collection of meteorites the school owns. The university has only 12, but among them is the largest now known in Texas. Mr. Monnig has about 60 fragments of meteors in his private collection, which will be exhibited at the Central Centennial Exposition in Dallas.

Mr. Monnig is a graduate of The University of Texas. About six years ago he began collecting meteorites as a hobby, and now his private collection is unexcelled in the state.

While here he helped Dr. H. B. Stenzel, university geologist, prepare the largest meteorite in Texas for display at the University Centennial Exposition, which opens its doors Monday at noon. This meteor, now in a cement cast, was found in the 1850's by a Major Neighbors on an Indian reservation on the upper reaches of the Brazos. Apparently it had been an object of veneration among the Indians. Dr. Stenzel was engaged in cleaning this meteor, and Mr. Monnig spent the day helping him.

Mr. Monnig and a group of friends in Fort Worth have a small astronomical observatory about 15 miles from the city, far enough that the glare of electric lights in the city doesn't seriously impair their observations of the heavens. Particularly does this group keep watch for the flashes of falling meteors.

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Recently, said Mr. Monnig, they witnessed the fall of a meteor which they calculated landed somewhere in Hill County. Though they spread the word in that area that they wanted the remains if it could be found, the meteorite hasn't been brought in. Mr. Monnig said he expected it would turn up some day in a farmer's field. At least, such has been his experience. Most of his specimens were obtained from farmers who found them while plowing.

In 1930 a meteor landed in Arkansas, Mr. Monnig related. Geologists urged everyone to search for it. About two weeks later a farmer found it in one corner of a pasture. The piece weighed 800 pounds and had driven itself eight feet in the ground.

Dr. Stenzel said a great deal of scientific importance is attached to the recovery of a meteorite. "It is the only thing from space we can put our hands on. We can study the stars and the moon through a telescope and feel we know a lot about them. But a meteorite is tangible evidence. This fragment of a celestial body gives us also a clue as to what the interior of our earth is made of."

Texas has witnessed the fall of 41 meteors, Dr. Stenzel said. About 20 have been taken to out-of-state museums. The others are owned within the state.

The large meteorite on which Mr. Monnig worked at the university laboratory is composed chiefly of iron and nickel, with a few dark spots showing traces of chromium and iron sulphide. The task was to apply an acid solution

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to bring out structural lines ordinarily not visible to the naked eye. Difficulty was encountered in the application of the acid in that it brought brown stains out of the tiny crevices in the metal. So the scientists sought to seal these crevices with a lacquer.

Before this was done the meteorite was set in a cement cast, placed in a lathe and smoothed and polished.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 31, 1936

Austin, May -- A formal program, to which Gov. James V. Allred and many other state and federal officials who have contributed to the progress of the Texas Memorial Museum and the University Centennial Exposition have been invited, will mark the opening of the latter Monday at noon.

Gov. Allred has been asked to head a group of distinguished citizens attending a dinner tendered by Dr. H. Y. Benedict, president of the university. Afterward the group will be taken to the tower of the nearly-finished university library building, and the carillon bells hung at its top will play for the first time. Carrier pigeons carrying messages of greeting to Exposition officials at Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston and San Antonio will be released. A spectacular flag ceremony and musical program on the tower will be presented.

Then the party will go to the west reading room of the library, in which the civic history exhibits emphasizing the pioneer farm, ranch and domestic life of Texas are displayed. H. H. Weinort, chairman of the board of regents museum committee, has been invited to unlock the door to this exhibit room, and when this is done the official party will be conducted through the exhibit arranged by J. Evotts Haloy.

After this inspection, the party will be taken to Gregory gymnasium, where H. J. Lutchor Stark, chairman of the board of regents will turn the key admitting the official party. This group will inspect the exhibits in four natural science fields collected under the supervision of J. E. Pearce for anthropology,

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Dr. G. W. Goldsmith for botany, Dr. H. B. Stenzel for geology, and Dr. D. B. Castool for zoology.

Invited to the opening exercise are Mr. Allred, Cullen F. Thomas, who is commissioner for the federal Centennial board, and his three assistants, Paul Wakefield, J. Percy Rice and Ernest J. Altgelt, W. B. Yeager, Executive Secretary, United States Centennial Commission, and Karl A. Crowley, solicitor for the Post Office Department.

Invitations also went to all members of the Texas legislature, which appropriated \$225,000 for furnishing the Memorial Museum, for research and materials, and for displaying materials during the Exposition.

Members of the state Commission of Control, headed by Lieut. Gov. Walter Woodul were invited to attend. So were members of the Texas Memorial Museum Advisory committee, members of the State Board of Education, and Members of the State Board of Control.

The American Legion Texas Centennial Committee, which was responsible for the coinage and opening sales of Centennial Half Dollars, the profit from which goes to the Museum building fund, is also invited.

The board of regents of the University will act with Dr. Benedict as host for the dinner and opening.

When this brief exercise is done, the University Centennial Exposition will be open to the public.

A broadcast covering the entire South, presented through the facilities of the Texas Quality Network and given under the personal supervision of Merle Tucker, director of the radio division of the Texas Centennial Celebrations, will be a feature of the day's program.

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Plans originally were made for an extensive celebration Monday night in Memorial Stadium, and for breaking ground for the Museum building. But when President Roosevelt accepted an invitation to speak in Austin on the night of June 11, the night exercise was deferred, so it may be held at the time of his visit. Complete plans for the June 11 program have not yet been announced, but it is hoped that the President will be able to come to Memorial Stadium, which will seat more than 50,000 people and speak briefly, then punch the button which will set off the ground-breaking blast.

From: University Centennial Exposition
University Station
Austin, Texas

For release Sunday, May 31, 1936

Austin, May -- The Edgar B. Davis Texas Collection of paintings, which hangs regularly in the Witte Museum at San Antonio, will be placed on exhibit Monday in the exhibit room of the architecture building on the university campus as part of the University Centennial Exposition program.

The paintings are the prize-winners on Texas subjects in contests sponsored over several years by Mr. Davis, famous as the finder of the oil field at Luling. Artists in all parts of the United States competed for the prizes, but they had to paint on the subject chosen by the donor of the prizes.

The exhibit at the architecture building, scheduled for three weeks, is sponsored by the fine arts division of the Exposition. It overlaps a week on the exhibition of a collection of Wayman Adams portraits, which went on display two weeks ago in the Texas Union building. These portraits, painted in Mexico, are shown for the first time in the United States in this exhibit, which is a part of the University Centennial Exposition. The portraits will continue on exhibit through next Saturday.

From University Centennial Exposition
Austin, Texas

For release at will

Exclusive to the Houston Chronicle

Austin, May -- The efforts of Mrs. Carl W. Shirley, of 2209 Looscan Lane, Houston, was won for the University of Texas permanent possession of 14 dioramas depicting dramatic incidents in the history of Texas. These dioramas have been constructed by the Humble Oil company for display at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas. When this exposition is over, the dioramas, which are miniature scenes, will go into the Texas Memorial Museum on the campus of the University of Texas. Ground will be broken for this building on June 1.

Mrs. Shirley won approval of the board of directors of the Humble company for the gift to the University. She first sought a federal government grant for constructing similar dioramas for the museum, working with the assistance of Hines H. Baker, president of the University Ex-Students, and H. H. Weinert of Seguin and J. R. Parten of Houston, both members of the University Board of Regents. Failing here, she presented her petition to the Humble board.

Mrs. Shirley is a bachelor of arts graduate of the University of 1923, and in 1924 and 1925 did graduate work here.

Mr. Baker, a member of the board of directors of the Humble Company, in a letter to J. Evetts Haley, supervisor of the division of history of the

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University Centennial Exposition, wrote, "The final plan under which the present program was evolved is due entirely to the interest, enthusiasm, persistence, and aggressive efforts of Mrs. Shirley. She was exceedingly anxious for the dioramas to be made as a contribution to the history of the state, believing that the diorama was the most effective way both to preserve in a concrete way historical facts and to present these facts in a telling way to the public. As a loyal ex-student of the University of Texas, she was particularly anxious that such dioramas when built come into the possession of the University."

Mr. Halcy, in discussing the miniatures, commented, "This is the first attempt to thus portray the history of Texas in the most modern and artistic museum technique. The subjects chosen are designed to illustrate some of the most colorful episodes of Texas history as well as to perpetuate in exact likeness some of its most historic places."

The dioramas will not only accurately picture historical incidents, but the figurines will be dressed in the authentic costumes of the period. Historical research necessary to insure accuracy of treatment has been carried on under the direction of Mr. Haley. Actual modeling and preparation of the exhibits is being done by Edward Wilkinson, Houston artist-architect, and his staff.

Subjects for the series of miniatures are: the mission of San Jose, Moses Austin securing permission from Governor Martinez to colonize Texas, the mission of San Antonio de Valero or the Alamo, two incidents in the fall of the Alamo, the capture of Santa Anna, the drawing of the black beans by the Mier prisoners, the lowering of the Lone Star flag as the Republic of Texas joined the Union, the battle of Sabine Pass, the Peach Point plantation,

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a cattle trail herd scene, Fort Griffin, a Texas Ranger's camp, and the Goodnight ranch.

Items of interest to University Exposition visitors other than that concerning historical background and relics will be found in displays prepared by botanists, zoologists, anthropologists, and geologists.

The State Department of Education in collaboration with the School of Education in the University will set up an exhibit showing the development and progress of education in Texas. In this will be seen 10,000 elementary and secondary school textbooks, and a huge illuminated map showing location of schools in Texas through the various historical periods.

The geology division has been collecting fossils, and will have a large array of prehistoric animals that once roamed the marshy flats we now know as the Lone Star State.

Biologists will offer a bird and animal collection, showing many of them in natural habitat groups. To encourage this, the State Game, Fish and Oyster Commission has loaned a \$10,000 exhibit of Texas wild life. Most of the exhibits will be housed in Gregory Gymnasium, one of the largest buildings in Texas. Later, most of them will rest permanently in the Texas Memorial Museum.