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APPLICATION AND BRIEF
FOR LOCATION
OF
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
AT
CROSBYTON TEXAS

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TO THE LOCATING BOARD, TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE:

Application is hereby made to Your Honorable Body to locate the Texas Technological College, created by Senate Bill No. 103, Acts of the Regular Session of the 38th Legislature at Crosbyton, in Crosby County, Texas, and in support of our sincere belief and earnest conviction that Crosbyton is the logical location for this Great Institution of Learning, we very respectfully submit the following:

As a premise, we desire to say that this brief is submitted solely for the purpose of better acquainting you with facts pertaining to the many natural advantages Crosbyton has to offer for the location of this college. We appreciate that your board will not select a site without making personal investigation and we want you to find conditions when you visit us more attractive rather than less attractive than you had been led to suppose. In considering this brief we ask that you kindly bear this point of view in mind. When you come to compare our site natural advantages and inducements with others, we ask no reservations whatever.

GENERAL LOCATION

Crosbyton is the County Seat of Crosby County, one of the first organized counties in Northwest Texas. The county is bounded on the north by Floyd County, on the south by Garza, on the east by Dickens, and on the west by Lubbock. Crosbyton is the eastern terminus of a branch line of the Panhandle & Santa Fe railway extending from Lubbock through the thriving towns of Idalou, in Lubbock County, and Lorenzo and Ralls, in Crosby County. It lies about sixty miles south of the Panhandle, and on the lower edge and extreme southeastern corner of the great south plains. The latitude and longitude is 33 Deg. 38' North and 101 Deg. 11' West. It will be noticed that Crosbyton is located

farther south and east than any other town in the Panhandle or on the South Plains seeking the location of the Texas Technological College.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

It goes without saying that any college, and especially one of the magnitude of this great institution, should be located where the prevailing climate and health conditions are such that the students will reach and maintain the highest possible degree of personal efficiency. One of the leading reasons why we are contenders for its location is because of the ideal climatic and health conditions prevailing in and around Crosbyton.

The air is clear and the altitude of three thousand feet makes it keen and invigorating. No sultry heat, humidity, sunstrokes or malaria, and the nights are uniformly cool and pleasant. We are blessed with probably more reasonably cool sunshiny days than any other section of the state. Our winters are short, with enough cold weather to insure good spirits, but never extremely cold and disagreeable. Outdoor exercises and work are very seldom interrupted by unfavorable weather, and live stock never suffer and are seldom uncomfortable without shelter.

Realizing the importance you will attach to favorable climatic conditions, in considering a location for this college, and in order that you may judge for yourselves, we have endeavored to compile for your information full climatological data relating to the climate prevailing in and around Crosbyton, such as annual rainfall, thermometer readings, snowfall, length of growing season, duration of winter period, sunshine, cloudy period, etc.

- Rainfall -

On the second succeeding page is given the annual rainfall, expressed in averages for each month, for period 1886

to 1922, both inclusive; also mean monthly and annual rainfall covering same period. These data were secured from records kept at Crosbyton, Mt. Blanco, twelve miles north, and Silver Falls, five miles east from Crosbyton.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1886	---	---	---	1.87	0.01	1.07	3.06	3.43	5.58	3.44	0.03	---	18.49
1887	Tr	2.07	Tr	1.93	4.25	0.98	1.89	2.37	1.19	2.10	0.31	0.14	17.23
1888	0.44	1.59	0.93	4.45	1.21	1.25	Tr	4.29	0.27	1.88	4.68	0.86	21.85
1889	1.25	0.60	0.00	1.25	0.82	3.47	1.39	0.00	1.50	2.98	1.11	0.00	14.37
1890	0.79	0.50	0.40	4.34	2.75	3.84	2.46	1.07	0.34	1.96	1.34	Tr	19.79
1891	1.28	Tr	0.37	4.58	1.47	3.22	1.45	0.82	3.42	1.01	0.04	2.03	19.69
1892	0.60	0.10	1.03	0.00	0.70	2.06	1.43	2.72	1.73	3.63	0.45	0.92	15.37
1893	0.76	1.29	0.93	0.03	1.60	1.39	1.01	3.63	3.80	0.05	0.10	1.00	15.59
1894	0.05	0.12	Tr	Tr	2.90	2.80	2.00	6.10	0.60	2.00	0.00	Tr	16.57
1895	0.50	3.80	Tr	1.20	3.20	7.20	7.90	2.00	0.00	3.30	1.40	Tr	30.50
1896	1.80	0.60	0.10	2.30	0.40	1.90	5.00	1.10	1.40	6.40	0.80	1.50	23.30
1897	1.20	1.00	1.60	0.50	1.60	3.60	3.30	5.10	1.00	1.10	0.40	0.20	20.60
1898	0.80	0.60	Tr	0.90	2.20	2.50	3.80	3.30	0.50	0.30	0.20	2.10	17.20
1899	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.40	3.20	9.50	6.20	0.00	2.20	0.90	2.30	1.70	26.70
1900	0.50	Tr	0.90	4.90	3.00	4.00	8.40	2.70	4.90	3.50	1.20	0.00	34.00
1901	0.00	1.00	Tr	2.50	1.80	Tr	1.50	1.50	4.00	Tr	2.50	0.60	15.40
1902	Tr	Tr	0.20	0.30	3.20	0.10	5.60	0.20	1.00	2.70	2.60	0.20	16.10
1903	0.60	2.60	Tr	1.50	0.10	5.30	0.70	4.30	1.20	Tr	0.00	0.00	16.30
1904	0.00	0.20	0.20	4.60	2.40	0.90	3.80	4.10	1.60	0.20	0.60	0.30	18.90
1905	1.00	1.60	4.90	5.30	3.90	4.20	6.90	3.00	4.20	2.45	2.39	0.62	40.46
1906	0.33	0.90	0.51	3.37	1.29	2.04	2.27	4.21	6.27	0.75	1.94	0.36	24.23
1907	1.63	Tr	0.22	0.17	2.18	4.15	5.49	1.37	0.17	5.18	1.10	0.79	23.08
1908	0.49	0.24	0.00	2.98	5.32	1.60	2.29	1.98	1.18	0.28	1.25	0.00	17.61
1909	0.10	0.00	1.10	0.00	1.23	1.94	1.69	2.25	0.55	2.45	5.89	0.78	17.98
1910	0.08	Tr	0.45	2.85	2.39	2.53	1.93	3.91	0.00	1.13	0.27	0.26	15.80
1911	0.16	4.61	0.15	2.10	0.77	1.58	3.52	0.52	1.93	1.72	0.24	1.81	19.11
1912	Tr	1.35	0.60	1.21	2.15	3.58	1.96	4.05	3.27	1.85	0.05	0.00	20.07
1913	0.05	0.30	1.75	1.00	5.99	8.79	1.05	0.00	3.66	2.37	4.16	1.35	30.47
1914	0.05	Tr	0.05	1.80	3.95	0.49	4.27	5.88	0.00	2.04	0.00	1.41	19.94
1915	0.15	3.00	0.80	4.05	2.53	3.00	0.25	1.85	5.90	2.25	0.00	0.76	24.59
1916	0.30	Tr	0.40	1.10	0.02	0.15	0.40	1.77	2.84	2.50	0.84	0.06	10.38
1917	0.45	0.30	0.08	1.45	1.47	0.35	1.04	4.62	2.53	0.15	0.06	Tr	12.50
1918	1.01	0.81	0.13	0.45	1.62	2.76	0.76	1.96	1.78	2.39	0.59	2.33	16.59
1919	0.16	0.07	3.45	3.28	2.78	3.11	2.87	0.19	3.52	7.96	0.39	0.12	27.90
1920	1.69	0.16	0.66	0.25	5.53	3.73	2.13	8.37	2.26	2.39	2.12	0.24	29.53
1921	0.41	0.79	0.61	0.71	0.64	4.63	1.10	0.88	2.97	0.01	0.00	Tr	12.75
1922	0.49	0.31	0.83	4.83	4.48	1.91	0.77	0.39	0.28	0.93	1.79	0.04	17.05
Mean	0.52	0.82	0.63	1.89	2.36	2.89	2.66	2.58	2.22	2.12	1.17	0.62	20.48

While our annual rainfall is less than the annual rainfall of the State of Texas, which is 30.95 inches, and many other sections of the United States, we here wish to call your attention to the following: (1) That our rainfall comes at the time it is most needed. (2) That there is practically no loss by drainage, on account of the lay of the surface. (3) That the character of the soil retains for the use of the plants all the moisture that falls. (4) That by harrowing after a rain the fine dust mulch so formed prevents evaporation.

- Thermometer Readings and Snowfall -

We furnish on the next succeeding page data from records kept at Crosbyton as follows:

Monthly and annual mean temperatures for period 1886 to 1922, both inclusive.

Number of inches of snow for each month during period 1917 to 1922, both inclusive.

Monthly thermometer readings, extremes and averages, for period 1917 to 1922 both inclusive.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1917	Mean Temperature	42	45	52	60	64	77	82	79	72	60	53	38
	Maximum	75	86	88	89	94	106	102	100	94	93	80	77
	Minimum	-12	8	2	25	31	42	60	54	40	19	28	3
	Inches of Snow	5	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1918	Mean Temperature	33	48	55.5	62.5	71	78.5	77.7	81	68.8	62.9	46.4	38.2
	Maximum	77	86	87	90	95	104	102	101	97	93	79	75
	Minimum	10	5	21	25	39	53	60	60	45	32	15	5
	Inches of Snow	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	7	4
1919	Mean Temperature	35.5	43.1	49.75	58.88	66.1	71.05	76.65	79.5	72.5	63	46.9	41.6
	Maximum	65	76	80	85	90	95	94	102	99	86	76	73
	Minimum	1	18	19	30	42	39	58	59	49	33	13	7
	Inches of Snow	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-
1920	Mean Temperature	38	46	50.5	57	67.5	73.4	79.6	72.8	72.1	61.9	46.5	42.25
	Maximum	75	77	80	85	93	92	101	95	90	89	77	72
	Minimum	4	18	10	18	44	50	62	53	41	35	19	12
	Inches of Snow	9.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-
1921	Mean Temperature	45.1	45.8	57.1	58.5	63	73.8	79.6	80.6	75.5	63.8	53.5	47.3
	Maximum	75	80	87	88	95	94	97	102	96	93	82	82
	Minimum	14	20	25	21	41	50	59	59	38	31	15	9
	Inches of Snow	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	Mean Temperature	37.7	44.9	51.1	60	67.75	74.3	81.1	72	74.6	62.7	50.9	46.05
	Maximum	70	80	82	85	91	96	102	103	99	93	78	75
	Minimum	9	7	2	32	46	53	53	63	49	33	23	16
	Inches of Snow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature: Monthly Maximum		77	86	88	90	95	106	102	103	99	93	82	82
Six year : " Minimum		10	5	2	18	31	39	53	53	38	19	13	3
Period. :													

- Growing Season -

From Crosbyton records we find that the earliest killing frost in Crosby County, from 1886, to the present time, was October 8th, and the latest May 1st. Killing frost averages 1886 to 1922, both inclusive, as follows: Latest in spring, April 9th, earliest in fall, October 31st. This makes the length of the growing season in Crosby County approximately seven months in the year.

- Winter Period -

Some who are not familiar with climatic conditions in this section have acquired the erroneous impression that the winters are long and very cold. This is a mistake, as the average duration of the winter period in this locality is from December 15th to March 15th, covering a period of only ninety days. Nor are the winters extremely cold, Crosbyton being located on the extreme southern end of the plains and a portion of the county lying under the cap rock. There is no locality on the plains and few, if any, off of the plains, within the territory in which the college shall be located, that can boast of a more desirable winter climate than Crosbyton. The winter season of 1922 and 1923, has been especially agreeable, no snow having fallen, and a great majority of the days having been clear, comparatively warm and sunshiny.

- Sunshine and Cloudy Period -

On the next page is given the number of days in each month for period 1917 to 1922, both inclusive, that were clear part cloudy and cloudy; also number of days having .01, or more precipitation, during same period. This information was obtained from records kept at Crosbyton.

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1917	No. of days Clear	18	22	24	22	16	24	26	21	15	26	18	25
	No. of days part Cloudy	6	4	3	8	10	15	5	7	11	3	10	6
	No. of days Cloudy	7	2	4	-	5	1	-	3	4	2	2	-
	No. of days .01 or more Precipitation	2	-	1	1	1	3	3	6	7	1	1	-
1918	No. of days Clear	18	18	22	21	21	16	25	24	17	17	17	20
	No. of days part Cloudy	8	8	6	5	3	11	6	6	10	8	6	3
	No. of days Cloudy	5	2	3	4	7	3	-	1	3	6	7	8
	No. of days .01 or more Precipitation	6	1	1	3	6	10	6	6	6	8	4	5
1919	No. of days Clear	26	21	17	23	21	18	19	21	18	13	20	24
	No. of days part Cloudy	4	2	5	3	5	8	7	10	7	5	5	3
	No. of days Cloudy	1	5	9	4	5	4	5	-	5	13	5	4
	No. of days .01 or more Precipitation	2	3	5	7	8	8	6	2	10	13	3	3
1920	No. of days Clear	19	14	24	25	17	21	24	15	23	21	17	27
	No. of days part Cloudy	5	9	5	4	10	7	7	12	6	5	6	3
	No. of days Cloudy	7	6	2	1	4	2	-	4	1	5	7	1
	No. of days .01 or more Precipitation	7	3	3	4	11	5	6	15	5	10	6	1
1921	No. of days Clear	20	17	22	25	13	10	14	16	14	25	25	18
	No. of days part Cloudy	5	7	6	5	17	16	15	14	11	5	5	9
	No. of days Cloudy	6	4	3	-	1	4	2	1	5	1	-	4
	No. of days .01 or more Precipitation	4	5	5	2	5	9	4	4	7	1	-	-
1922	No. of days Clear	13	10	21	17	17	23	24	16	19	22	13	18
	No. of days part Cloudy	10	13	8	6	8	7	7	12	10	4	11	10
	No. of days Cloudy	8	5	2	7	6	-	-	3	1	5	6	3
	No. of days .01 or more Precipitation	8	1	4	8	12	5	1	3	3	3	9	2

You will find from these records that for a period of five years, from 1918 to 1922 both inclusive, the average number of clear days per year was 235, part cloudy 87 and cloudy 43; also covering same period, that sixty was the average number of days per year in which there was .01 or more, precipitation.

- Climate in General -

Generally speaking, the climate in this locality throughout the year is comfortable, healthful, wholesome and invigorating, the summers are ideal, a cool breeze blowing almost continuously, and none of the discomfort is experienced that is found in lower altitudes, The mosquito is practically unknown, and none of the semi-tropical conditions, such as heat and malaria exist here, as in some portions of the state.

Crosbyton is a town that might be termed a health resort as those who have come here within the last few years, having malaria, tuberculosis, asthma, rheumatism, and other diseases, have greatly improved and some entirely recovered, due to the healthful climatic conditions prevailing, and the pure water available. It is not surprising that within the last five years from 1918 to 1922 there were only two hundred and three deaths in Crosby County, and but seven of these in the town of Crosbyton, in spite of the fact that the fatal "Flu" epidemic swept the country during this period. We believe this record will compare favorably with that of any locality.

Allow us to urge that our climatic conditions be given special consideration, as we believe that because of same, the student in this locality will attain a very high degree of personal efficiency, bringing out to the fullest extent his vital forces and energy.

WATER SUPPLY

There now exist upon the land offered for this college four wells, equipped with windmills and in good state of repair, insuring adequate water supply for such preliminary operations as may be necessary.

- Quality -

The quality is unsurpassed, it being produced from deep stratum sand, cannot be contaminated by surface seepage; and the following analysis, given us by the University of Texas, shows the purity of the water as it comes from the well, and its entire freedom from hurtful minerals or substances.

Analysis

Turbidity	None
Acidity	None
Total dissolved solids, dried at 180 C one hour	480 parts per Million
	No. combining units P M
Calcium	2.28
Magnesium	3.35
Sodium	2.275
Sum of Cation combining units	7.905
Bicarbonate	6.44
Chloride	.58
Sulphate	.85
Nitrate	.035
Sum of Anion Combining units	7.905
	Grains per Gallon
Calcium Bicarbonate	4.90
Magnesium Bicarbonate	5.66
Sodium Carbonate (Na NO ₃)	.17
Sodium Carbonate	2.50
Sodium Chloride	1.98
Sodium sulphate	3.52

Chemicals required to soften 1,000 gallons of this water, unslacked lime 2.28 lbs.

Soda ash None

It is quite unnecessary to state that our water for drinking and domestic purposes is ideal, being perfectly clear, free from any flavor and produced from the well at a temperature of sixty five degrees Fahrenheit.

- Quantity -

We have not been able to ascertain the quantity of water available, as the only high powered pumping plant in the county after a sixty hour continuous run has shown no appreciable diminution in the quantity delivered by the pump, running at an average production of five hundred gallons per minute.

This water is produced at a depth of two hundred and twenty feet, from an eleven foot stratum of water sand, the water rising in the well to a depth below surface of 185 feet, where it stands normally,

The wells on and around the site offered for the college vary from five to fifteen feet in depth to the sand, but at no place has there been a failure to pick up the water in this stratum.

A resident of Crosbyton, engaged in the business of drilling wells, recently stated to this committee that during the last five years he had drilled in and around Crosbyton approximately seventy five wells, and in no instance had he failed to find water, and in so far as he knew, in inexhaustible quantities.

- Permanency -

The permanency of the supply is unquestioned, both the Cap Rock Jersey Farm, operating the high powered plant referred to above and the city water works of Crosbyton having given the sands exhaustive pumping tests, without reducing the supply; and during the dry years of 1917-18, when the demands upon the city supply were abnormal, the water levels still remained the same as during the years of normal rainfall.

- Cost of Making Available -

Cost of making the supply available is most uncertain and depends solely upon the type of pumps desired, and the

quantity of storage to be installed. The cost of drilling the well itself depends upon the size of the hole and type of casing used, and may run as low as two hundred and fifty (\$250.00) Dollars for completed well, and as much higher as the owner's judgment and needs sanction.

The Gap Rock Jersey Farm has installed a five stage vertical centrifugal pump, driven by a seventy five horse power electric motor, lifting the water to a concrete reservoir, thence to a one hundred and forty foot steel stand pipe. This pump is overpowered, as it requires but fifty five horse power to handle the pump; but the above is mentioned to show the variable features of cost of installation; suffice to say that the water is there in practically inexhaustible quantities, and can be brought to the surface uncontaminated by a two hundred foot lift, of such design and cost as suits conditions.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

By a reading of the bill creating the college it will be noticed that it was designated particularly, among other things, to give instruction in agricultural pursuits, and domestic husbandry. It further provides that the board of directors "shall offer four year courses, two year courses, or short term courses in farm and ranch husbandry and economics, and the chemistry of soils and the adaption of farm crops to the peculiar soil, climate and conditions of that portion of the state in which the college is located", etc. From this it is evident that the intention of the Legislature was that agricultural development and animal husbandry should be important curricula in the college, With this in mind we deem it pertinent to show something of the agricultural resources and development, and live stock industry in this locality.

- Surface -

We shall first give you some idea of the surface of the county. With the exception of Blanco Canyon, which is from one to five miles wide, and a small area in the southwest corner, the surface of Crosby County is slightly rolling, and where uncultivated is covered with a heavy sod of clean mesquite grass, free from weeds or other vegetation. The land is just sandy enough to permit it to shed properly and yet not sufficient to permit it to blow or otherwise inconvenience the farmer or traveler.

Crosby County has a total area of 984 square miles, or 629,760 acres of land, and of this area approximately 500,000 acres are arable, the remainder, or 129,760 acres being located in Blanco Canyon and under the cap rock and not subject to cultivation. The greater part of the tillable land is located on the plains, but a portion lies in the canyon and below the cap rock. Of the arable land approximately 300,000 acres are now in a high state of cultivation.

- Soil -

Crosby County soil is a dark, chocolate colored sandy loam of wonderful fertility, varying in depth from two to four feet, and is perfectly adapted to the climatic conditions in this locality. On account of its flatness there is no loss either of soil or of moisture from drainage, and it rapidly absorbs all the rain which falls, the water penetrating to a great depth, the earth remaining cool and moist below even after a long dry spell, and the moisture is long retained for the use of crops.

Our soil is strong enough in its crop growing qualities that no fertilization is needed to insure ample production. It has been successfully farmed for decades without fertilization of any sort.

- Crops -

Crosby County is the home of diversified farming. It is generally conceded by those in a position to know that a greater variety of crops can be successfully raised on a commercial basis in Crosby County than in any other county in the State of Texas. This is because of the character of the soil, altitude, rainfall and climatic conditions in general.

We believe that we are safe in saying that Crosby County at this time ranks first in the state in agricultural development. Our agricultural exhibits took first prize at the South Plains Fair held at Lubbock in 1922; and this same exhibit won third prize at the State Fair held in Dallas the same year.

Cotton

Cotton is conceded to be the foremost money crop produced in Crosby County. Local conditions are in every way excellently adapted to the raising of this crop, especially in view of the fact that it is entirely exempt from the weevil in this locality. Neither the boll weevil nor the pink boll worm has invaded Crosby County.

The yield here is of a particularly fine quality having an unusually long staple. Our cotton has many times taken first price for quality at various exhibitions and fairs.

The average yield in the county covering a period of ten years has been from one-third to three-fourths of a bale to the acre, however, instances are known where the actual production has amounted to more than a bale per acre; nor was this accomplished by fertilizing, as not a pound of fertilizer has ever been placed upon the cotton lands within the bounds of Crosby County.

In the year 1920 this county produced approximately 12,000 bales of cotton; in the year 1921, approximately 15,000 bales; and in the year 1922, approximately 20,000 bales.

Last year there were about 60,000 acres in the county planted in cotton, while this year reliable estimates indicate there will be between 125,000 and 150,000 acres planted to this crop.

Inasmuch as under the terms of the bill the teaching of the textiles of the cotton industry is to be made a primal function of the institution, it is eminently important that it be located where a good quality of this product is extensively grown.

Wheat

Wheat is another good commercial crop raised in this locality to almost the same extent as cotton, and can be as successfully produced. This section is well adapted to wheat of both spring and fall planting, and is wonderfully suited to modern farming methods, making cultivating and harvesting not difficult, as in some localities.

The wheat grown here is of a very high grade, testing on an average of sixty pounds to the bushel, and graded as number one.

Crosby County's average yield of this crop is from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, and under very favorable conditions will produce as high as thirty five bushels per acre, however, this would be quite unusual.

There were approximately 30,000 acres in this county sown in wheat in the year 1920; about 35,000 acres in 1921; near 40,000 acres in 1922; and now about 45,000 acres out of the ground and growing rapidly. During these three years between 1,500 and 2,000 cars of this grain were shipped to southern and eastern points from Crosbyton, Ralls and Lorenzo, the three principal cities of Crosby County.

Kaffir and Maize

Kaffir corn and milo maize are feed crops grown here and are recognized as the standard feed crops in this locality, and can also be raised for the market at an enormous profit. The uncertainty of the corn crop in this, as well as in every other section, has caused our progressive farmers to find a substitute that survives conditions disastrous to Indian corn, although the latter is raised to some extent. In these two crops, which are so similar they are considered as one, is found the substitute. Without cultivation this makes a heavy sod crop, and in this locality thrives under any conditions that weeds will grow, and no where else in the United States does this crop grow to such perfection.

Stock prefer kaffir and maize to Indian corn, and tests demonstrate that it puts on more flesh and makes better meat, and also makes better ensilage and fodder and far superior poultry feed. The grain is in large heads, that are fed on or off the stalk, or gathered and threshed similar to wheat.

The average yield in Crosby County is from thirty five to forty bushels per acre, but under very favorable conditions this yield reaches from forty to fifty bushels per acre.

For the last ten years about one-fifth of the cultivated land in the county has been planted annually in this crop. A conservative estimate of the acreage that will be used for this purpose in 1923, is 70,000 acres. We might mention that more than 900 cars of this grain were shipped from Crosby County during the last three years.

Other Crops

While the foregoing are the principal crops raised in this locality, a great variety of others, although perhaps not so extensively, can be and are successfully grown, Some of these

are Indian corn, broom-corn, oats, millet, barley, rye, speltz, sudan grass, alfalfa, feterita, and all kinds of sorghum; also a great variety of truck garden products, such as melons, peanuts white and sweet potatoes, beets, onions, cabbage, celery, pumpkins squash, cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, turnips, peas, beans and in fact, most every product that is raised in any locality can be successfully grown in Crosby County.

Many of these crops are raised here on a commercial basis, including Indian corn, oats, sudan grass, peanuts, melons and others.

Below the cap rock, in the southeastern part of the county are grown some of the worlds finest peanuts, According to reliable information buying agents travel many miles and pay more per bushel for these peanuts than any others in the United States.

A variety of melons are grown in abundance. As evidence of this the Cap Rock Jersey Farm sold more than one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars worth of watermelons and canteloupes during 1922.

Fruit and Berries

The fruit industry is still in its infancy in Crosby County, although the soil and climate are remarkably well adapted to it. However, a large number of orchards and vineyards are to be found in this locality. Thickets of wild plums, mulberries grapes and currants are found in Blanco Canyon, and we have thriving orchards of apples, peaches, plums and cherries, and for the most of these, this is an excellent country. Apricots and pears are also raised to some extent.

Grapes and berries of all varieties, as well as all vine products flourish and acquire abundant size. One of the largest vineyards in this part of the state is located on the Cap Rock Jersey Farm. Between 5,000 and 10,000 pounds of large delicious grapes were marketed from this vineyard in 1922.

We do not claim that this is an ideal fruit region, but do assert that apples, plums, grapes and cherries do exceptionally well in this locality, considering the altitude and length of growing season.

Generally speaking, our agricultural resources are almost unlimited, and year by year, in every way, in agricultural development, we are growing better and better.

- Live Stock -

This section has been so widely known for so many years as an unexcelled stock country that it is superfluous to dwell upon that feature, and we will refrain from doing so at any great length.

It will be interesting to know that this locality is almost exempt from hog cholera and totally exempt from the cattle tick. All kinds of stock thrive wonderfully on these prairies, without shelter, and all stock diseases are practically unknown. Due to the fact that small grain is raised in such abundance, this section is destined to become one of the greatest feeding grounds in the world.

Cattle

Cattle are raised more extensively in Crosby County than any other stock. Within the bounds of the county are located three large, widely known cattle ranches, namely, The Bar-X-Bar, Half Circle S, and Z-Bar-L, comprising more than 150,000 acres of land. Many thousand head of stock cattle, mostly of the Hereford breed, roam the pastures of these ranches. Wolves, with which the cattle men of an earlier days were troubled, have almost disappeared, and the cattle industry thrives and prospers in this locality.

Approximately 750 cars of cattle were shipped to market from Crosby County during the three years, 1920, 1921-1922.

Not only stock cattle, are raised in this county, but also a variety of highly bred dairy stock, The Cap Rock Jersey Farm alone has located upon it a herd of one hundred and twenty five head of pure bred jerseys, three-fourths of which were selected from the finest and highest bred individuals of Jersey Island, off the coast of England, and this farm has produced calves within the last two years that have sold for as high as fifteen hundred (\$1500.00) dollars each at only nine months of age. This farm and its herd will be elsewhere treated of more fully.

Sheep and Goats

Our soil is of such a high quality, climatic conditions so ideal, and vegetation so abundant, that the large sheep and goat ranches have south localities where land is of little value for purposes other than this industry. However, we have in Crosby County many large flocks of sheep and goats, and we readily say that they can be raised as successfully in this locality as in other sections of the State.

In the last three years there have been shipped from Crosby County to other points between seventy five and one hundred cars of sheep and goats; also many thousand pounds of wool.

Horses and Mules

As the tractor has to a large extent superseded the slower methods of farming in this section, and with the coming of the automobile, the raising of horses and mules is not given special attention as in days gone by. However, high grade horses and mules are raised here on a comparatively large and profitable scale.

In the course of the last three years approximately sixty cars of these animals have been shipped to other sections from Crosby County.

Hogs

Crosby County rightfully boasts of being able to raise and of raising the best hogs in the state. Climatic conditions are probably unequalled in any locality for this industry. Hog cholera is practically unknown, and what few cases have been reported were found to be hogs which were shipped from other points to this county with the disease already contracted, or the cases were contracted from these hogs.

Most all of the hogs in this county are registered and highly bred, and a good variety exists, such as Hampshire, Poland China, Duroc, Berkshire, and Sapphire or the blue hog. They have taken many prizes every time exhibited, winning every prize but one at the South Plains Fair held at Lubbock in 1922. They have never been exhibited at the State Fair. A Hampshire, popularly called the "bacon hog", was fed by a resident of Crosbyton on chopped kaffir and maize alone, and in three months grew from 175 pounds to 426 pounds.

We will not undertake to estimate the number of hogs in Crosby County, nor the number raised annually; suffice to say that at least 200,000 head were shipped to market from this county during the years 1920-21-22, about 75,000 of this number being shipped in 1922.

- Dairying -

One having knowledge of our soil, climatic conditions and water supply readily knows that Crosby County is well adapted to dairying, and seeks information only as to what extent this industry is carried on. Our county is rapidly becoming stocked with the best grades of dairy cattle, and this avocation is growing in popularity among our farmers. Considerable impetus was given this industry with the location here of the Gap Rock Jersey Farm, one of the largest, and best equipped jersey cattle farms and dairies in the United States.

In the fall of 1920 a man of unlimited means, broad vision and conservative judgment, then a resident of Louisiana, after looking over his state, and the entire State of Texas, in search for the most desirable location for this great dairy farm, and at the same time searching for the most healthful and wholesome climate for himself and family, selected some four hundred acres of beautiful, grassy tableland, adjoining the city limites of Crosbyton. Such was his confidence in the possibilities of this locality that in a period of less than two years he expended more than a half million (\$500,000.00) dollars improving and developing this farm.

As heretofore stated, there are now located on this farm one hundred and twenty five of the highest bred jerseys in the world, more than seventy five of which were imported from the Island of Jersey. The foundation of this wonderful herd is Masterman of Oakland, imported, for which the owner paid the sum of twenty five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars. This animal was the acknowledged champion of Jersey Island and has won first prize every time exhibited in the United States. The cows were purchased at prices ranging from two hundred and fifty (\$250.00) dollars to ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars. This herd is now under State and Federal supervision for the prevention of tuberculosis, and accredited herd plan.

Upon this farm is located an electric light and power plant, consisting of two 100 horse-power Fairbanks-Morse, Type "Y" Oil engines, directly connected to two 75 KVA alternators, exciters, etc.; also complete switch board, with voltage regulators, etc. Electricity is here generated and distributed for various uses throughout the farm. Ice in ample quantities is also manufactured.

The following is a list of some of the improvements on this farm:

Steel water tower, 170 feet in height, with 50,000 gallon capacity reservoir, having 70 pound pressure in fire hydrant mains, located over the place.

Substantial derrick, over 22 inch well, heretofore mentioned.

Feed barn with capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain.

Hay barn with 100 ton capacity.

Dairy barn, 100 feet in length, cement floors and stanchions for 48 cows.

Another dairy barn, 240 feet long, 52 box stalls with cork brick floors, individual drinking fountains, mangers, etc. This barn alone cost twenty five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars.

Brick bull barn, one of the finest to be found anywhere.

Horse barn, sheds, and various other outbuildings.

Brick office building of suitable size,

Employees boarding house of sixteen rooms.

Six modern dwellings, occupied by owners and employees.

The land of this farm is used for grazing and feed raising purposes principally, but there will be twenty acres this year in truck garden products.

This institution is a dairy, speaking from the standpoint that the products must have a market, but we understand the foremost purpose is to breed better and higher producing jersey cattle.

Great quantities of cream, milk, and butter are shipped from this farm every month.

It is needless to say that Crosbyton and this entire section is proud of the Cap Rock Jersey Farm, and point to it as a model and as an example of what can be accomplished in this locality in the dairying industry.

As it is located only about one-half mile from the college site, the students attending the college will have access to this great institution, and no one can conceive of a better place to teach dairying, and animal husbandry in general.

- Poultry -

The poultry industry in Crosby County, although neglected up to several years ago, has during the last three years made amazing strides, and is now one of the leading industries of the county. With an abundance of feed produced here, clear cool water, and an excellent climate, this industry has an unlimited field in this county. All of the high grade strains of fowl are bred and raised in this locality.

Although many of the records are not available, we have been furnished with data showing that more than one hundred thousand (\$100,000.00) dollars worth of poultry, including chickens, turkeys and eggs, were shipped from Crosby County, during the year 1922.

The foregoing observations on the agricultural resources and development and live stock industry in this locality, are given, in addition to reasons heretofore stated, to in some degree show:

- (a) The prosperity of the county in general.
- (b) That diversified farming is actually practiced and that every staple crop raised in Texas is here grown successfully; that the cow, the sow, and the hen reign supreme.
- (c) That a greater variety of raw materials of which the teaching of making into finished products will be one of the principal branches of this college, can be and are successfully raised and produced in Crosby County, than in any other locality in the state.

(d) That, since the school is to be co-educational, this locality would be ideal for the teaching of home economics and domestic husbandry.

(e) That families seeking new homes will not overlook the natural advantages offered here, and because of the large acreage of land not yet in cultivation, our population will continue to rapidly increase, and within a reasonably short time ours will be the most densely rural populated county in the state, if it has not already attained that distinction.

ADVANTAGES IN GENERAL

- Building Material -

Blanco Canyon, lying three miles east of Crosbyton, not only provides some of the most beautiful scenery in Western Texas, but substantial building material in large quantities, which is another natural inducement Crosbyton has to offer.

In this canyon there is a large supply, practically inexhaustible of good quality, sharp building sand, easily gotten to, and is used for the major portion of local supply for building operations.

There are small deposits of fair grade gravel, but not in the quantities that the sand is found.

There are two known quarries of light brownish gray sandstone in this canyon, located near Silver Falls, both being good quality building stones, and, before the advent of the railroad transportation in this county, were quarried to some extent, but owing to the cost of brick and concrete being lower than that of quarrying the use of this stone was discontinued.

The Citizens National Bank Building in Crosbyton was partly constructed of this stone, has stood thirteen years and shows no signs of deterioration, while the old ranch headquarters building, built in 1887 of this stone, is still in use and the walls apparently as good as when new.

- The County-

Population

Crosby County has a population of approximately 9,500 which is mostly rural, although there are two other prosperous growing towns in the county, Ralls and Lorenzo, heretofore mentioned, Ralls, located ten miles west from Crosbyton, has a population of near 1,500, and Lorenzo, situated ten miles farther west, has a population of about 1,000.

Gins and Elevators

In the three leading cities and the various rural communities are located a total of thirteen first class gins situated so as to make them convenient for the farmers residing in the different parts of the county. Also seven elevators with combined capacity of 850,000 bushels, which furnish ample facilities for handling grain.

Schools

The county is divided into seventeen school districts eight of which are incorporated, and independent, and all possibly excepting three have voted the one (\$1.00) dollar maintenance tax rate. There are now three affiliated high schools in the county, located in the three principal towns, while in 1910 we had none, and every rural community in the county is supplied with adequate school facilities of every nature, including modern buildings of the better type.

Churches

In the way of churches, the leading denominations, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Christian are well represented, having very substantial and modern buildings in the towns and rural communities.

Morals

The moral atmosphere in Crosby County is splendid. An investigation at the Court House of crimes and convictions will show an unexcelled record. The citizens are God fearing

law abiding, and when a crime is committed, the offender is sure of conviction. In the history of the county only two homicides are recorded, and in each of these cases the accused was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

- City of Crosbyton -

Practically in the center of the county and overlooking the beautiful Blanco Canyon to the east is located the little city of Crosbyton, a town of 1,500 inhabitants, only about thirteen years old, progressing and growing steadily.

Public Utilities

The town is incorporated, operating under a commission form of government, and is well supplied with public utilities, such as modern water system, electric power plant and fire department. The city commission recently employed an engineer to make a survey for proposed sewage system and pavements. The election for issue of bonds will soon be called and same is certain of carrying, as voiced by the citizens of Crosbyton at a recent mass meeting held for the purpose of testing public sentiment. All of these conveniences will be available for the use of the college, should the board of directors desire to use them.

Improvements

There are several miles of concrete walks in the town, beautiful residences, a magnificent court house and more than twenty substantial brick buildings.

Crosbyton has three large grain elevators and three modern cotton gins, and we might add that sites have been purchased to erect two additional gins to help handle the crop this year and in the future.

The town is well supplied with substantial banks, ample hotel facilities and thriving businesses of most every nature.

Churches and Civic Organizations.

The principal church denominations have substantial modern buildings and large congregations. The town has its full quota of civic organizations, women's clubs, and a live chamber of commerce.

Schools

The people of Crosbyton pride themselves more in their school and the splendid school spirit and atmosphere prevailing than in any other asset of the town. There is never any dissension on any question affecting the school, as the entire citizenship is for any and everything that is for the advancement of the school and education in general.

The scholastic census of Crosbyton is now 645. We have a magnificent brick school building valued at seventy five thousand (\$75,000.00) dollars within the walls of which is conducted one of the best schools in Northwest Texas, which has for several years been affiliated with our State University.

Sanitariums, etc.

Crosbyton has no sanitariums, insane asylums, or institutions of this character, as the inmates would be required to come too great a distance to take advantage of same.

Small Town Desirable

It is true that Crosbyton is comparatively small, but we have no reason to believe that our town will be passed up by your board because we are not a large city like San Antonio and Dallas. We do not believe that it was the intention of the Legislature to bestow the college upon a large city, and a precedent was set when our great Agricultural and Mechanical college was located at College Station.

In fact we believe our chances are better because our town is not as large as some that are seeking the location of this college, as the smaller town possesses a quietitude that prevents distraction from studies. Most students prefer the

quiet place to pursue their studies, and also in the smaller towns supervision can be better exercised over the student body.

If we should be so fortunate as to procure the location of this college, the authorities need not worry about places for the instructors and students to reside, provided they do not live on the campus. Ample provision can and will be made for this long before any instructor or student arrives.

ACCESSIBILITY

As suggested by your board, we assume this question will take into consideration all transportation facilities available to the applicant town; geographical location with respect to the territory proposed to be served by the college; and also density of population immediately surrounding as compared with that of the entire territory. We shall first take up the question of transportation.

- Railroads -

Crosbyton is located on the Panhandle and Santa Fe Railroad, being the terminus of a branch line extending east from Lubbock, a distance of thirty eight miles. One passenger train is run daily to and from each point and freight trains run as often as necessary.

This branch line was built with individual capital, and operated for several years under the name of Crosbyton South Plains Railway Company. Later it was purchased by the Santa Fe System and a part of the consideration for the sale was that Crosbyton would be located on the Fort Worth to Lubbock line, to be built in the future. A glance at a map will show that the shortest line from Fort Worth to Lubbock passes through Crosbyton, and it is generally conceded that this line within a reasonably short time will be constructed.

Aside from the probability that this branch line will be extended, we wish to call your attention to the fact that Crosbyton is situated within a forty mile radius of the terminus of three other lines, the Fort Worth and Denver, terminating at Spur, the Panhandle and Santa Fe at Floydada, and the Frisco at MacBain, in Motley County. There has been a survey made of a proposed line to connect with Spur, and since the recent merger it is no secret that an extension from MacBain to Crosbyton is being contemplated. This last extension, possibly via Floydada.

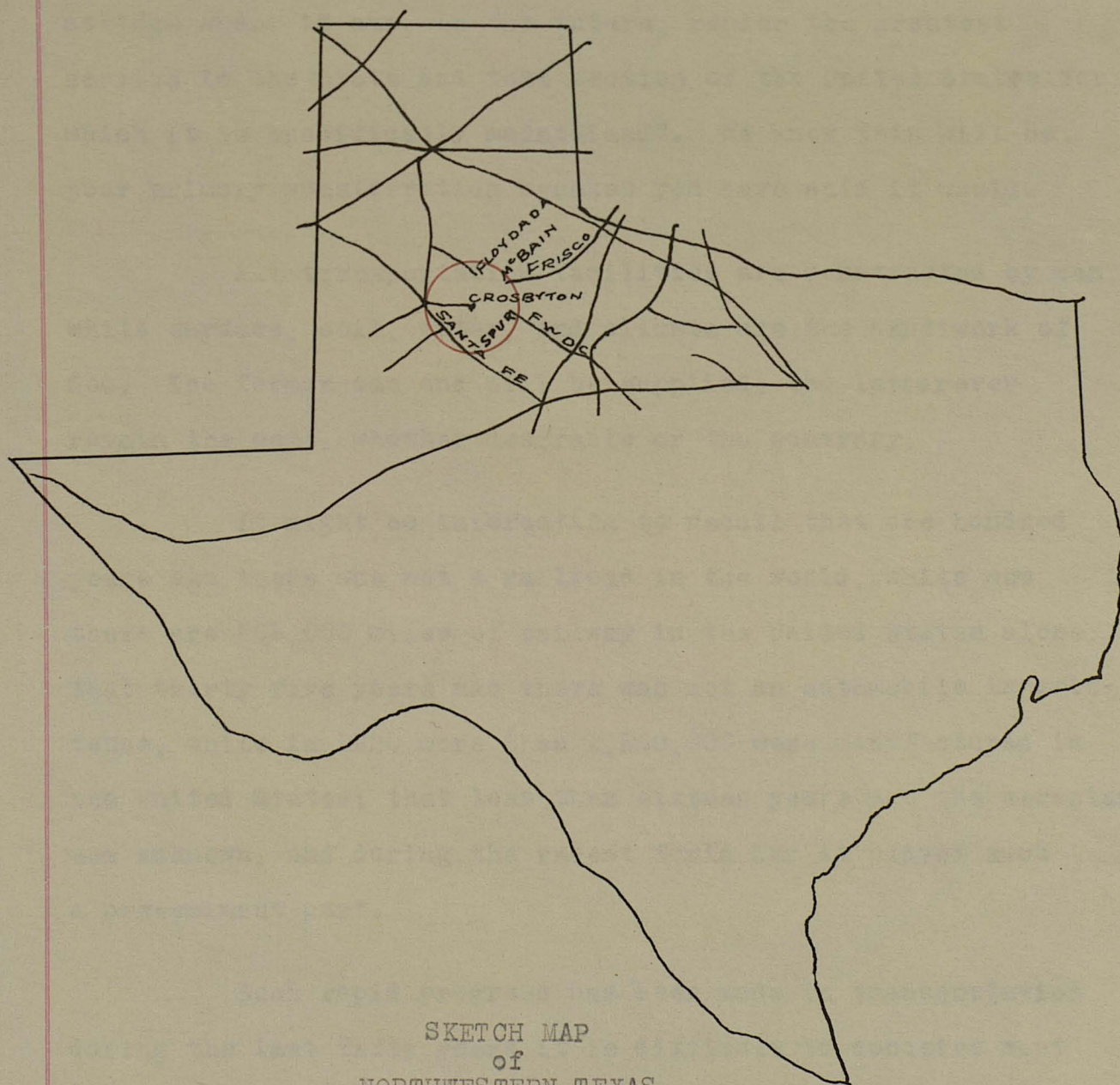
We do not believe that it is idle talk to say that in the not distant future Crosbyton will have railroads radiating in at least three directions.

- The Automobile -

Another available means of transportation is the automobile. The plains of Texas, claims the best natural dirt roads in the world. We are located on Texas Highway No. 18, and there are smooth hard surfaced highways leading into Crosbyton from all directions.

In this section of the state at least nine out of every ten families own one or more automobiles, and it would be safe to say that seventy five per cent of the student body attending the college will go to and from home and the college in automobiles. If it should be located on the plains more than ninety per cent of those residing above the cap rock would use this means of transportation.

Automobile lines run twice daily to and from Crosbyton and Spur, and Crosbyton and Lubbock; and once daily to and from Crosbyton and Floydada, and Crosbyton and Roaring Springs. A student arriving at any of these points by rail could be at the college at Crosbyton in less than one hour.



SKETCH MAP
of
NORTHWESTERN TEXAS

showing location of branches of Frisco System at McBain, F.W.& D.C.Ry. at Spur (Burlington Lines), and Santa Fe Lines at Crosbyton and Floydada; showing four ends of lines with less than forty miles of construction necessary to close existing gaps.

- Intended for the Future -

We have been told by some that if our city had sufficient railroad facilities our offer of location could hardly be refused, because of the many wonderful natural advantages, peculiar only to this locality. But we do not believe your honorable body will take this attitude, in view of the fact that the paramount consideration will be "To locate the college where it can, in the future, render the greatest service to the State and that section of the United States for which it is specifically maintained". We know this will be your primary consideration because you have said it would.

All transportation facilities are constructed by man, while surface, soil, water, and climate are the handiwork of God. The former can and will be supplied, the latter ever remain the same, whether desirable or the contrary.

It might be interesting to recall that one hundred years ago there was not a railroad in the world, while now there are 265,000 miles of railway in the United States alone; that thirty five years ago there was not an automobile in existence, while in 1920 more than 1,500,000 were manufactured in the United States; that less than sixteen years ago the aeroplane was unknown, and during the recent World War it played such a pre-eminent part.

Such rapid progress has been made in transportation during the last fifty years it is difficult to conceive what may be accomplished in the future. We predict that within less than forty years the entire plains will be covered with inter-urban lines and Crosbyton will be on various lines of railways extending directly to the principal cities and every section of Texas.

Time will supply these man-made contrivances, and the location of this great college here will assure them immediately, but nature's gifts have long ago been bestowed and no locality

lacking in these can ever supply them.

The point we wish to make is that since this college was specifically intended for the future, as well as the present, permanent and natural advantages should not be sacrificed for mere man-made conveniences, which can and will be readily supplied.

- Geographical Location -

At the beginning of this brief the geographical location of Crosbyton was given. With respect to the section of the state to be served by the college, Crosbyton is located approximately three hundred miles north of the 29th parallel one hundred seventy five miles west of the 98th meridian; two hundred miles south of the northern boundary of the Panhandle; and one hundred ten miles east of New Mexico's eastern boundary line, the counties of Lubbock, Hockley and Cochran lying between Crosby County and the New Mexico line.

We wish to emphasize the point that of all the towns on the plains and in the Panhandle endeavoring to locate the college, Crosbyton lies farther south and east. A portion of the county, as well as the site offered, lies off and a portion on the plains. Crosbyton is on the plains, but a large portion of its trade territory lies below the cap rock. A student coming from some locality off of the plains could here easily be taught the adaptation of farm crops to the peculiar soil, climate and conditions of that portion of the state whence he came, and the same would equally apply to a student residing on the plains.

- Density of Population -

The territory embraced by the bill creating the Texas Technological College has an area of 147,451 square miles, which has a population in 1910 of 977,007, and in 1920 of 1,242,244; showing an increase during the decade of 27.1 per cent, and a density of population of 8.4 per square mile.

Crosby County and the three border counties lying upon the plains (Lubbock, Hale and Floyd) have a combined area of 4,038 square miles, a population in 1910 of 17,593, and in 1920 of 36,983; showing an increase of 110.2 per cent, and density of population of 9.16 per square mile.

Crosby County itself, with an area of 984 square miles had a population of 1,765 in 1910, and 6,025 in 1920; showing an increase of 241.3 per cent, and a density of population of 6.1 per square mile; and shows second in the state in percentage of increase during the past census period, being exceeded only by Wichita County, which made such phenomenal growth during the oil excitement in that county. Our growth has been steady, neither the county, nor any town within its bounds having ever experienced what is generally termed a "boom" of any character.

With the past growth of this section of the state as a criterion and with the added constant encroachment of the boll weevil on the cotton growing area of the black land sections of the state and without altitude and absence of timber as a safeguard against the weevil, we feel that we are not out of reason in predicting that this section of Texas will be the most densely populated portion of the agricultural district within the lives of the members of your honorable body.

The most impressive fact, however, connected with the population of Crosby and the surrounding counties is that we have the greatest proportion of native born white population, mostly Anglo-Saxon stock, of any portion of the State of Texas; a people who are interested in and anxious to receive the best that can be offered in the way of education.

SITE

The site for the college which Crosbyton offers consists of two thousand acres of land, forming a practical rectangle, with its southwest corner resting upon the northeastern corner of the City Limits of Crosbyton, and with the track of the Crosbyton branch of the Santa Fe line running across the extreme southwestern corner of the tract.

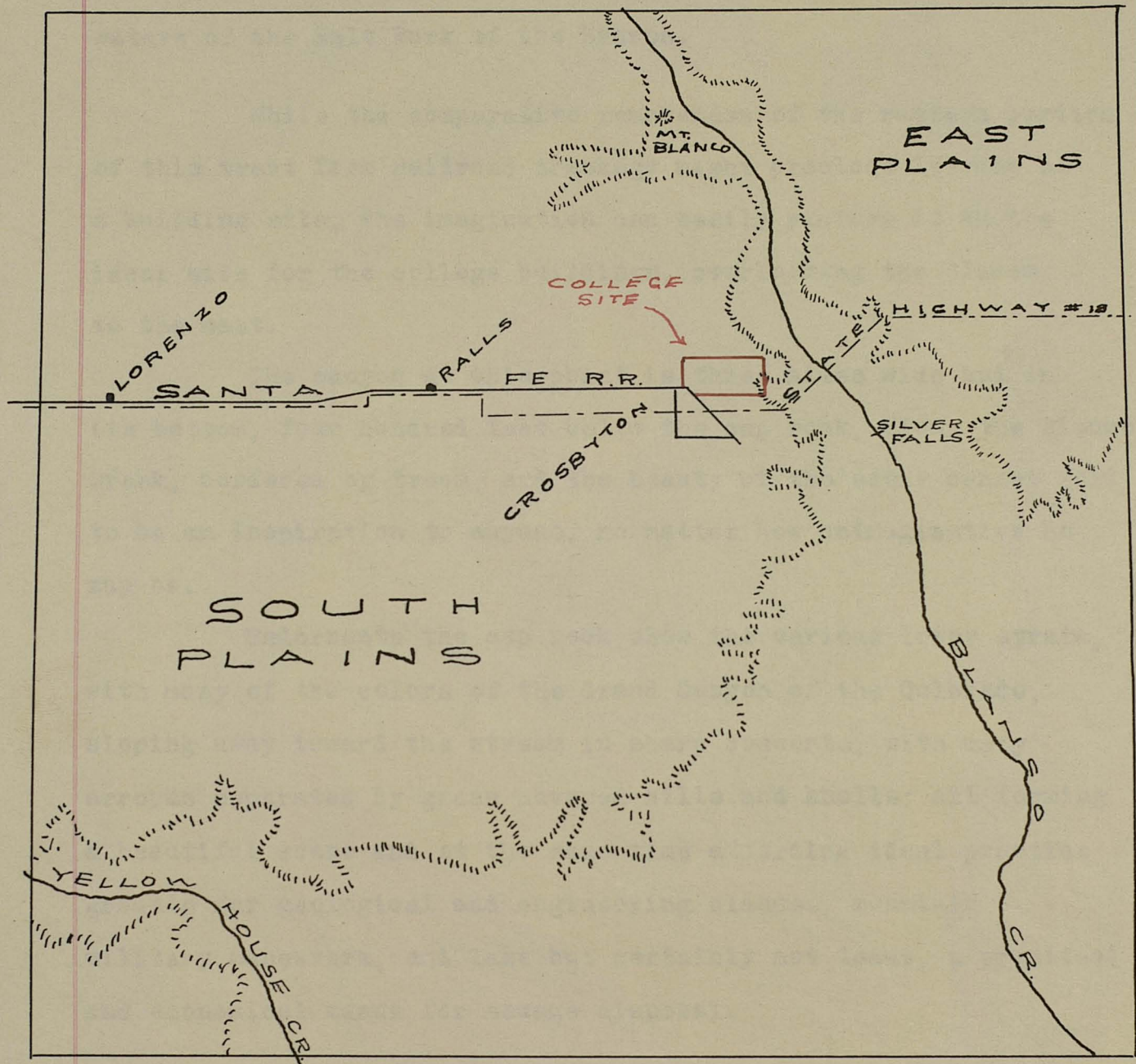
Of the 2,000 acres in the tract, 1,800 acres are arable and are all in high state of cultivation, with the exception of such land as is occupied by the four farm houses located on the land.

Of the four sets of farm houses and outbuildings, two are of more than average type, and both have recently been thoroughly overhauled and modernized, the other two are more modest, but substantial type, while all four are equipped with good wells of pure water.

As to the productivity of the arable land, it should be sufficient to say that while the yield was above the average, a tenant farmer upon a farm which is included in this tract raised and marketed two hundred and fifty eight bales of cotton on two hundred and fifty acres of this land in 1914, and the same tract has produced twenty eight bushels of winter wheat per acre.

The character of the soil is, as in other sections of the county, a dark chocolate loam, averaging three feet in depth underlaid by light colored clay.

The topography of the arable land is very smooth, with barely enough slope to afford good surface drainage, and is without a blemish.



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF
CROSBY COUNTY

Showing proposed location of college (in red)
with reference to Crosbyton and the Blanco Canyon.

The remainder of the tract, approximately 200 acres across the eastern end included the sidewalls, and western slope of the Blanco Canyon, which here has very abrupt walls, falling off into arroyas which drain into the Blanco Creek, the headwaters of the Salt Fork of the Brazos.

While the comparative remoteness of the eastern portion of this tract from railroad trackage might preclude its use as a building site, the imagination can easily picture it as the ideal site for the college buildings, overlooking the Blanco to the east.

The canyon at this point is three miles wide and in its bottom, four hundred feet below the cap rock, flows the Blanco Creek, bordered by trees, and the beauty of the scene cannot fail to be an inspiration to anyone, no matter how unimaginative he may be.

Underneath the cap rock show the various lower strata, with many of the colors of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, sloping away toward the stream in sharp descents, with many arroyas separated by grass covered hills and knolls; all forming a beautiful scene and at the same time affording ideal practice grounds for geological and engineering classes, mountain military maneuvers, and last but certainly not least, a practical and economical means for sewage disposal.

Should it be found more desirable to locate the buildings upon the western portion of the tract, owing to its nearness to the railroad and town of Crosbyton, the value of the canyon land upon this tract for the purposes enumerated would still be the same.

- Price -

This site, including all improvements, can be purchased from the four owners at the price of one hundred twenty five thousand (\$125,000.) Dollars, to be used for the purpose of a

site for this college. This sum is less than the land is actually worth, but we have secured options from the owners at this price, for this purpose.

- Title -

We are also prepared to enter into a valid written contract of sale, with your board, and in position to deliver a fee simple title about the legality of which there can be no question; and also ready to furnish full and complete abstracts showing the title to be clear and free of any and all incumbrances, and perfect in every respect.

CONCLUSION

Texas citizens are just now awakening to the great natural resources, the almost inconceivable possibilities and opportunities that abound in this section of the Great Lone Star State. We need a great school of this character to accelerate our progress, as well as the school needs the advantages of our great natural resources. We can think of a no more desirable locality in Texas than this for the teaching of technology, textile engineering, farm and ranch husbandry, domestic husbandry, home economics, the chemistry of soils, and any and all other courses in which the governing body of this college may see fit to give instruction.

In submitting this brief we have attempted to place the facts just as they will be found upon the ground by inspection, without any effort at exaggeration, feeling that with your honorable committee upon the ground, we can show you an ideal location for this college, fit not only for the present, but for all time to come.

In entering the competition for the college and placing before you our claims for its location here we have had in mind the apparent idea of the writers of the bill creating the school;

that it is not for the present generation, nor even the next, but for many generations yet to come that this school is to be located; and with the knowledge that you doubtless fully appreciate the fact that the unbroken trend of development is toward the northwestern part of the state, and that the great Staked Plains of Texas is rapidly becoming the reliable agricultural district of the state, we feel well assured that this section, and we trust this community, will have the honor of being the home of this great institution, a home where soil cannot be surpassed, where climate and water work for good health and personal efficiency, and where the social conditions all work for the production of good citizens.

In conclusion we desire to extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our city, and after making personal investigation, we feel confident that this college will not be located far below the cap rock, nor farther north and west, but a happy medium will be reached and the Texas Technological College, destined to become one of the world's greatest educational institutions, will be located in the banner county of Texas, at Crosbyton, "The Gateway to the Plains".

Respectfully submitted,

M B Brown, Chairman,

D E Aynes,

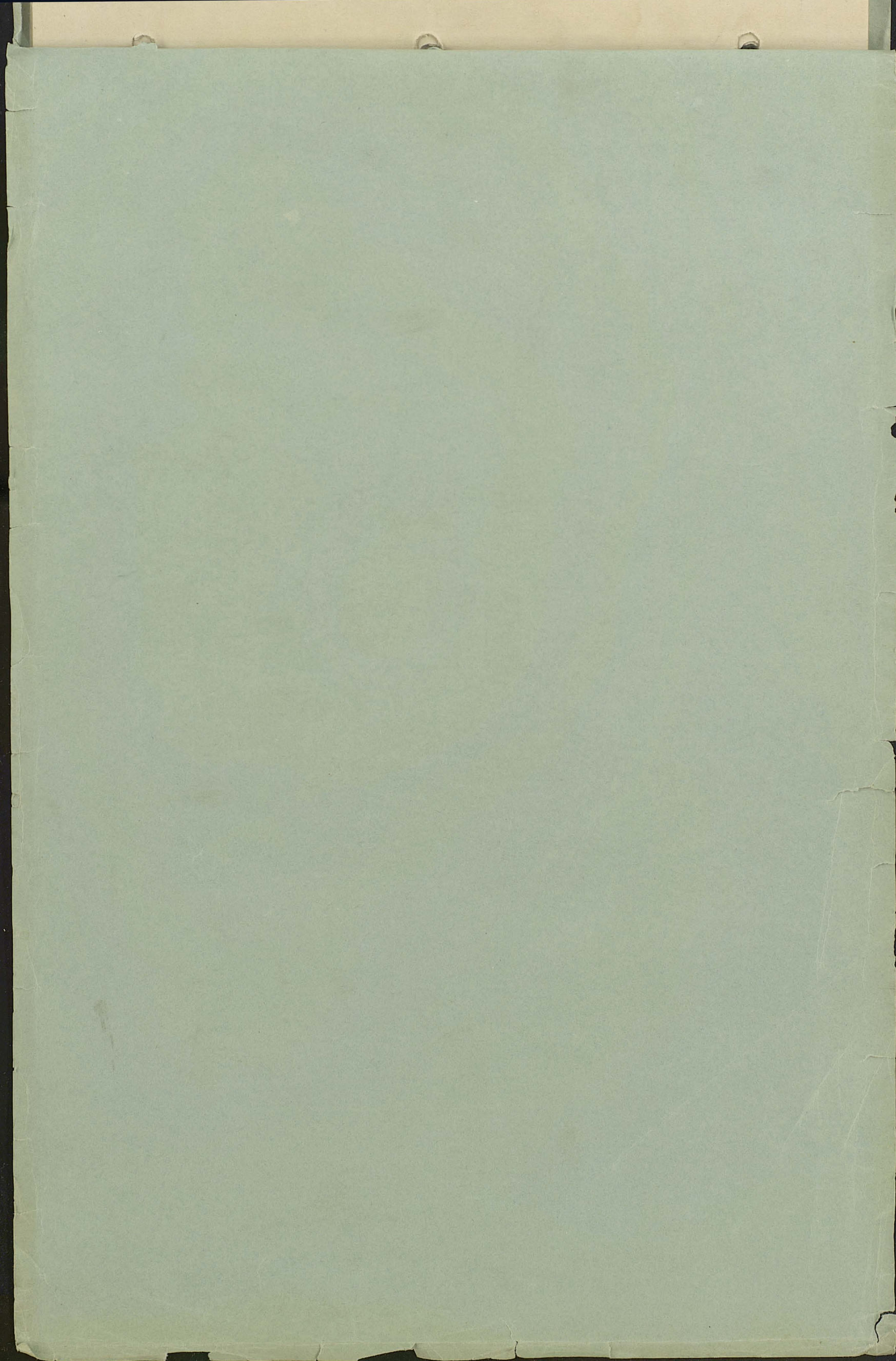
I C Rous,

Ben F Smith,

Parke N Dalton

Crosbyton Locating Committee,

Texas Technological College.



44-2-17