

A Travel Guide to …

MCj03974780000[1]Think of the things you need to know before you travel to a new place. Keep track of information about the context of your focus using these headings; remember, you are “taking a wider shot” and collecting information for your travel guide:

* **Money Matters:** What kind of money is in use? Is there a barter or other trading system in operation? Are there several different kinds of money in use at the same time?
* **How to Get Around:** What types of transportation are available? What might you need to know in order to use them safely and efficiently?
* **Local Customs and Manners  :** Think about all the groups of people that are living in the area. What is their life like, day-to-day? Are there special  for children, or other groups of people? Are there differences in local beliefs that are important to know?
* **What to Wear:** How would you make the best-dressed list? Where do people get their clothing from? What is it made of? What about hair? Beauty regimens?
* **What to See and Do:** Are there celebrations, local holidays, or special events to attend? Are there places that are particularly interesting, that shouldn’t be missed?
* **Where to Find Sports and Recreation:** What types of things do people do for fun?
* **Where to Stay:** What types of accommodations are there?
* **What to Eat:** What is the usual fare? What is unusual fare? What about food safety issues?
* **How To Stay Safe and Healthy:** What are some of the health and safety concerns? What about unusual remedies or medical practices?
* **Where to Get Souvenirs:** The arts are the eyes and ears of a culture that can transcend the constraint of words. Take a look at the arts in your time frame and area. What was available? Popular? Typical? Unusual? How did artists see that place and time? Have contemporary artists looked at it differently? The arts can include:
* Needlework
* Religious art
* Murals
* Pottery
* Toy making
* Music
* Storytelling
* Dance
* Folk art
* Quilting

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**Here is an example of some early research surrounding the Plaza Theater.**

**How to Get Around:**

**By air**

* First El Paso Municipal Airport, dedicated in 1928
* It was on a plot of land adjacent to the west side of the Army's Biggs Field.
* It had an unpaved all-way landing area measuring 3,150' x 2,750', with a single 60' x 100' steel hangar along the southeast corner of the field.
* Arthur Johnson, a former Army flier, was the first manager of the airport.

**What to See and Do:**

**El Paso Symphony Orchestra**

* The Great Depression hit cultural activities hard, and the symphony was forced to disband.
* The success of the El Paso Symphony Orchestra in the 1930s was made possible by a young conductor by name of H. Arthur Brown.
* The young conductor began to interview musicians for the reformation of the orchestra.
* Many musicians from El Paso and its surrounding communities were eager to restore the symphony.
* Brown conducted his first concert of the El Paso Symphony Orchestra on January 26, 1931, in the [Scottish Rite Auditorium](http://www.epso.org/news.sstg#41).
* El Pasoans were extremely impressed and realized how such an event could aid in the growth of their community.
* During the 1931-1932 concert year, 250 season tickets were sold, enough to fill the Scottish Rite Auditorium.
* The season ended with an orchestra of 60 members.

**Ciudad Juarez**

* Prohibition causes a growing tourist trade with drinking and gambling establishments across the border.



A Travel Guide to …

**Texas State School of Mines**

* Recently admitted women
* Tuition cost per semester, $50.00

**The Plaza Hotel**

* Designed by Henry Trost

**What to Wear:**

**Women**

* Fewer people were sewing in the 1930s; beginning of the ready-to-wear fashion age
* Rayon for women’s stockings had been replaced by nylon
* Dresses that used to be made out of silk were made out of different grades of rayon
* The zipper became more widely used and replaced buttons during this decade as well

**Men**

* Short, baggy knee pants known as “Plus Fours”
* Round-necked schoolboy sweater
* Full three-pieced suits when attending formal occasions such as weddings, with broader shoulders and a more masculine-looking pattern than in earlier years.
* Alternative: a sweater vest and knickers or trousers.
* **Keep track of your resources and notes. j0215463**

Sources: <http://members.tripod.com/airfields_freeman/TX/Airfields_TX_ElPaso.htm>

<http://www.epcc.edu/nwlibrary/borderlands/13_H_Arthur_Brown.htm>

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<http://www.utep.edu/90thanniversary/timeline/>

http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/30sclothes.html