

Annotated Biography

Primary Sources

"20th Century Roadside Beauty". The Nature of Roadsides and the Tools to Work With It – Section 10. US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration. 4, August, 2004.

Washington DC. September 5, 2006.

<http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/docs/roadsides/page10.htm>

"To me, in the sum, beautification means our total concern for the physical and human quality we pass on to our children and the future. Further, she wrote, we are the road-build ingest nation on earth, therein lies both the glory and the burden of road building. In disturbing so much of the turf of this beautiful country, incur a special debt not only in terms of land but also in an aesthetic sense. We are obligated to leave the country looking as good if not better than we found it" Lady Bird Johnson 1993. Not until the Highway Act of 1965 were highway departments legally responsible to beautify right-of-way, and then what is one man's attempt at beauty is not necessary another's. The key word is "natural beauty" what was there before man.

Anderson, Beth. "Rudbeckia hirta". Wildflower center. October 17, 1989. September 21, 2006.

<http://www.wildflower2.org/NPIN/Gallery/Detail.asp?ID=11128>

This is a picture taken at the wildflower center of black-eyed Susan, native plant of Texas.

Bransford, W.D. "Campanula reverchonii". Wildflower center. December 22, 2003. September 21,

2006. <http://www.wildflower2.org/NPIN/Gallery/Detail.asp?ID=16376>

This is a picture taken at the wildflower center if the basin shellflower native to Texas.

"Bluebonnets". Today's Action Picture. Wildflower growing. September 21, 2006.

http://www.wingedmammal.com/action_photos_1119/action_photo_990529

This is a beautiful picture taken in Houston, Texas of bluebonnets.

Clark, Jayne. "Fall for the Texas Hill Country." USA Today. October17, 2003.GaleGroup. August 22, 2006

The Texas Hill Country where fall days are clean. Cool and dry. Daytime temperature are in the 70's and the roadsides are sprinkled with the wildflowers a contribution of Lady Bird Johnson's adventures. As tourist traveled through the hill country they are greeted with wonderful reminders of the Wildflower Center. A place with the name of Bandera, Texas is the people who love the outdoors now can love spring time. The Texas Hill country spreads over 10,000 square miles. It usually never rises over 2,200 feet but because of rivers in valleys and limestone cliffs it does. In 1846 the first 120 settlers came to Frederickburg. They were promised a package for farm plots and in town for "Sunday House" by a German noblemen. They got angry, it made it the hardest thing on the Hill country. Bandera is fifty miles south of dude ranches, but not wineries. Bandera has 900 tourism but exhibits enough grit and peeling painting to keep it real. They have a dray

sport here called western-stylefales-front buildings. There they have more dancehalls then churches. Bandera is called “cowboy capital of the world.”

“Every litter bit hurts”. 1966-1967. Keep America Beautiful Website. September 21, 2006. <http://www.rareads.com/scans/10395.jpg>

Every Litter Bit Hurts is a saying during 1966-1967. This is a picture of two children picking up trash out of a grassy area.

Flaigg, Norman G. “Baptisia”. Wildflower center. Austin, Texas. March 26, 2003. September 21, 2006. <http://www.wildflower2.org/NPIN/Hallery/Detail.asp?Id=15182>.

This picture was taken in Fannin county of the false indigo or baptistia found in Southwest, Texas.

Flaigg, Morman G. “Berlandiera xbetonicifolia”. Wildflowercenter. Austin, Texas. October 30, 2003. September 21, 2006. <http://www.wildflower2.org/NPIN/Hallery/Detail.asp?ID=15182>.

This picture was taken in Blanco, Texas, of a berlandiera or Texas green eyes found in Blanco, Texas.

“Guide to Native Trees and Shrubs”. Lady Bird Wildflower Center. Pamphlet. 2006. Texas Forest Service and Rockwell Fund.

Pamphlet designed to inform the public of the benefits of native shrubs and trees at the wildflower center. Several of the native trees are planted around the center to show the public the benefits of each. Drawings of leaves and the map, which shows where each is located, give the guest opportunity to match leaves with trees.

“Hill Country Trail Guide John Barr Trail Restoration Research Trail”. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. Pamphlet. 2006.

At the wildflower center is the John Barr Trail, which has developed a one-mile track, which has been seeded with natural wildflowers. These restoration areas are under observation to see how different management techniques affect the native wildflowers, grasses, shrubs, and trees of the Texas Hill Country. Traveling along the path gives the viewer a chance to see nature up close and learn how habits are developed.

“Indian Paintbrush Photo”. Texas Photo Collection. September 21, 2006. <http://www.wildmatureimages.com/Field%20Paintbrush.htm>

This is a pretty picture of red flowers tied with some bluebonnets.

Johnson, Lady Bird. Wildflowers Across America. Cross-River Press. New York. 1988. Pgs 259-290.

After President Johnson's election, a discussion took place about the role Lady Bird Johnson would play. Conservation was a large part of who she was; she formed a group called the Committee for a More Beautiful Capital. From those beginnings, the efforts spread to other parts of the country. "Beautification had a ripple effect" Communities were to define the problems that plagued it and work together to correct them. During Johnson's administration, 278 significant conservation and beautification measures were enacted. They included more than one million additional acres for the National Park system. The Beautification Act of 1965 was a major accomplishment it ensured that the highways were not filled with billboards and automobile junkyards along the major fairways. For each dollar, spent three cents would be used for maintenance and beauty spots adjacent to the highway.

Johnson, Marilyn. "In the Bloom of Life". Life. Time Inc. April 1995. Volume 18. N4. P48(7).

Lady Bird Johnson, who many historians think of as one of the very best First Ladies, has always focused on the positive, envisioning a country of natural beauty. She was often compared to Rachel Carson another defender of the environment. When asked about her legacy she replied, "She" just paying rent on the space she has taken up in the world." As First Lady she campaigned for civil rights, and was spat on by people, she considered her people. Her husband's presidency was overshadowed by the Vietnam War, "It is with great credit that we go through that period without monumental bloodshed." she replied. Nevertheless, during this era she planted a million daffodils, supervised the cleaning of inner-city lots, halted the trashing of the highways and countryside, and persuaded filling stations owners to invest in landscaping instead of billboards. After leaving Washington, DC, she returned to the Hill Country and Austin where she led the campaign to beautify the riverfront, which is now rich with parks, flowers, trees, and a bicycle trail.

"Johnson, Lady Bird." Encyclopedia Britannica Profiles Caroli, Betty Boyd. The American Presidency. 2004. Britannica Inc. 22, August, 2006. <http://britannica.com/presidents> webapp/articale. do?artical ID=9097253.

Lady Bird Johnson's mother died in 1918 her aunt came to care for her. I read that she said this is were she begun to find the love of reading and respect of nature. She went to a local school and graduated from high school at the age of 15. Dallas, Texas she started to find her interest in writing. She went to the University of Texas in Austin she entered the school in 1930. After she finished her bachelor's degree in history in 1933, but she remained at the school for another year of journalism. Then she met Lyndon B. Johnson and were meant to be they got married on November 17, 1934 and Lyndon became President and Lady Bird Johnson started the election for her campaign and it passed. She did a Head Start program helping preschool children that had disadvantage backgrounds. She did lots more with her beautification program. When Lyndon died in 1973 she divided her time with the LBJ ranch and her home in Austin, Texas.

"Lady Bird Johnson sees Fruits of Wildflower Campaign." Flanders C. Danny. National/Geographic news. (November 15, 2001.) 9/21/2006.
http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2001/11/1115_wireladybid.html.

Lady Bird J. once said "One thing I love about this country is its diversity of native plants from region to region, which is the way it should be." A few years ago Lady Bird J. went to spend time with some friends in Georgia there names are "Bo" Callaway, Chairmen of Callaway Gardens, and his wife, Beth Callaway. In 1967 the Callaway's mother, Virginia, and her husband, Cason, founded the gardens. Lady Bird J., the first lady of the White House, was nearly blind and in a wheelchair and she couldn't take a hike in the Callaway Gardens in Georgia. They were all invited to the Whitehouse to a party honoring Franklin Roosevelt and his love of nature. Lady Bird J. and Virginia met each other there and instantly clicked.

The Wildflower Center has five principles which govern it.

- 1.) To respect each biological region
- 2.) To conserve and restore the native plants, wildflowers and biological communities of each
- 3.) To help create through natural native plants, artful planting in public, private and urban landscapes.
- 4.) To use native plantings and integrate the human community.
- 5.) To recognize that the health of the land is related to the will-being of human communities.

"Lady Bird Johnson." World Book Encyclopedia. 2004. (September 22, 2006) 9/22/2006.
http://www.worldbook.com/wc/presidents/html/johnson_ladybird.htm

Lady Bird was Lyndon B. Johnson's wife in 1912. Lyndon served as President from 1963 to 1969. Lady Bird knew how to improve appearance and clean local area's. In the country she began a beatification program. She and Lyndon had two kids Lynda Bird and Luci Baines. Lady Bird inherited money from her mother's estate and bought a radio station in Austin. Lady Bird started her program in 1965 and it became popular all across the country. She began in Washington and then to other states. Lady Bird and Lyndon moved to a ranch in 1969, Lyndon died in 1973 and then Lady Bird coauthored a book called Wildflowers Across America.

"Lady Bird Johnson Photos". Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum. Austin, Texas. October 21, 2006. <http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/AV.hom/images/ladybird/ladybird-intro.shtm>

Photos of Claudia (Lady Bird) Taylor Johnson: as a child growing up in Karnack, Texas, as well as photos showing her in college, then of her courtship with Lyndon Johnson and honeymoon photos. Political pictures Lady Bird in Washington and traveling in political stops in Texas, latter pictures show her campaigning for Kennedy and Johnson when they ran for presidential office. Other photos include the Johnson's life at the ranch in the Hill Country in Texas.

"Lady Bird Johnson: The Texas Wildflower." A&E Biography. ABC News Productions and A&E Television Networks, New York City. 1998. Video Archive. 25 Sep 2006.

The life story of Lady Bird Johnson because of her endeavors, the American roadside is cleaner and more beautiful for all generations. Claudia Taylor grew-up in East Texas among the natural flowers and trees abundant in the area. Growing up in Karnack, Texas and later, she went to Austin to attend college. Upon graduation, she met Lyndon Baines Johnson who she would later marry after a world wind courtship. The couple settled in Washington and began creating a life in politics. As LBJ's, political career took off so too did Lady Bird's she was the support behind LBJ. While in the White House Lady Bird took up the cause one being the beautification of America the highways began looking more like advertisements obscuring the beauty of the land, and the litter being thrown out of car windows was killing the countryside. However, the efforts of Lady Bird Johnson that changed.

"Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center Map and Guide". Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. Pamphlet.. 2002.

The map and guide of the wildflower center is provided for those who visit the center, inside is a detailed map of the gardens and wild areas, a little history of the center and how it began. In addition, you find a picture of Lady Bird Johnson amidst the bluebonnets that she loves. Each garden area has a small description, of why it is important to the landscape.

"Our history time line." Wildflower center. 2002. August 19, 2006.
<http://www.wildflower.org/?nd=history>

In 1982, Lady Bird Johnson and Helen Hayes opened the National Wildflower Research. "1985" The National Wildflower Research Center organized a national clearinghouse of all the facts and articles about the wildflowers and native plants also. In 1985, a grant from the Meadows Foundation enabled the center to open a 960 square foot English style greenhouse that was made from aluminum. In addition, the center started a tour for the public during springtime. The tours were very important because, it attracted 800 wildflower enthusiasts in during the months of May and April. Then in 1987, the center published there first catalogs also in 1989 the wildflower handbook that is a guide of all the landscape with all the native plants in the United States. Also in 1989 the big Bluebonnet Blast started it is the first festival to be able to sell seeds. In 1991, the National Wildflower Research Center announced the great plans for the 8 million dollar brand new home for the Center. On April 8, 1995 the wildflower center had a grand opening for their new 43-acre site. 1998 the wildflower center was officially named Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center and the first lady Mrs. Laura Bush honored Lady Bird at the renaming ceremony.

"Presidents Remarks at the Beautification Act Signing". Lady Bird Johnson. October 22, 1965.
PBS Website. September 5, 2006.
http://www.pbs.org/ladybird/shattereddreams/shattereddreams_doc_beautification.html

America thinks of about them as a great nation. This is a great pride to every American. There was more to our country than a raw industry might. Though what Mr. Johnson had been through those, last two weeks' constitutional stuff and things like that. Now they may

not get there riches or computers. There was America way before we were here and now we should preserve it for when we depart. When Lyndon was growing up the land was life. Then it was very bitter and the land and nature had left it wild.

“Remarks at the Signing of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, October 22, 1965.” Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Lyndon B. Johnson, 1965. Volume II. Entry 576. Pgs. 1072-1075. Washington DC. Government Printing Office 1966. August 5, 2006.
<http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/archives.hom/speeches.hom/651022.asp>

President Johnson spoke on the strength of America and its expanding nation. Yet, he was afraid that “America which was here long before we arrived, and will be here, if we preserve it, long after we depart: the forest and the flowers ...this is the America that no amount of science or skill can ever recreate or duplicate.” Beauty belongs to all the people and that this bill will help preserve that beauty. The Beautification Act of 1965 stated that all billboards or outdoor advertising displays had to be a minimum of 1,000 feet to be placed on public lands adjacent to the highways.

Seibold, Gordon. “Calylophus verlandieri ssp.pinif”. Wildflower center. June 08, 2001. September 21, 2006. <http://www.wildflower2.org/NPIN/Gallery/Detail.asp?ID=1027>

This is a picture taken at the wildflower center, of Berlandere sundrope

Stone, Robert L. “Achillea millefolium var. occiden”. Wildflower center. January 24, 1989. September 21, 2006. <http://www.wildflower2.org/NPIN/Gallery/Detail.asp?ID=4840>

This is a picture taken at the wildflower center of the Common yarrow in the Aster family.

“Texas Wildflower Mixture”. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. Native American Seed Company. Junction Texas. 2006.

Texas wildflower mixture seeds given to those who go to the wildflower center, this helps to spread wildflower seeds across Texas. The packet contains a blend of Texas native annuals and perennials, which include the Texas Bluebonnet, Mexican Hat, Prairie Coneflower, Black-eyed Susan, Indian Blanket, Lemon Mint, Plains Coreopsis, and the Clasping Coneflower.

“Water Harvesting”. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. Pamphlet. 2006. Rockwell Fund Inc.

Water conservation is used at the wildflower center the cistern system is used these cistern are found around the center they supply water to the plants and water features found at the center. The amount of rainwater depends on the amount of rain received during the year.

Secondary Sources

“About The Wildflower Center.” Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. (September 21, 2006) 9/21/2006. <http://www.wildflower.org/?nd=mission>

The Wildflower Center is a garden in Austin, Texas dedicated to Lady Bird Johnson and native plants. The beauty of North America will be preserved and restored because of this great Center. When the native plants are in a healthy ecosystem it leads to the full value and beauty of these plants. The landscape must be healthy because it defines the plant's heritage. The philosophy of the Wildflower Center is to use native planting with architecture that fits easily and can combine the human community with the nature world in a responsible and respectful manner.

Baldauf, Scott. "Lady Bird: Matriarch for an era". Christian Science Monitor. June 5, 1998. Vol.90. Issue 133. September 22, 2006. http://hsuezproxy.abc.org:2173/DeliveryPrintSave.asp?tb=1&_ug+sid+78ECFFCD-56E7-4...

Mr. Cactus Prior tells many great stories his favorite is the one when Lyndon Johnson called Lady and tells her how you want to cook because there are a lot of guests coming for supper, she asked how many he responded "Congress". Mr. Prior is a special man he is Lady Bird's press secretary and now he is famous from his own talk show host in Austin for a radio station. KLBJ. All Lady talks about now is her recent project the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Research Center. Lady thinks the best news is that the people in our world care more about the environment, and the population at the Wildflower Center has grown.

Bennett, Michele. Twenty-Two Texas Women: strong, tough, and independent. Eakin Press. Austin, Texas. 1996. pgs 12-15.

In 1962, Claudia (Lady Bird) Alta Taylor Johnson became First Lady to the United States, not through the usual means of an election but by the assassination of John F. Kennedy, a role she was not sure she was ready for but a role the nation needed. As First Lady she sought ways to improve the lives of women, she traveled and through those travels she saw the industrial squalor on the outside of towns. The trash and billboards offended the naturalist who had grown up among the beauty of East Texas and a new direction emerged to return beauty to the country.

Bryant, Bob. "Where Flowers Bloom, So Does Hope". Public Roads. November/ December 1997. Vol.61. Issue 3. pg.38.

"Where flowers bloom, so does hope," is a saying Lady Bird spreading the message through her wildflower. The US transportation Department in 1997 states that "from coast to coast every state in the USA now plants wildflowers." Through Mrs. Johnson's efforts a generation has developed a commitment to the environment. The Wildflower Program adopted by the Texas Department of Transportation has been an economical way to save on roadside maintenance has also been a side benefit of the program.

"Claudia Taylor (Lady Bird) Johnson." White House. 2006. September 23, 2006. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/firstladies/cj36.html>

She was born in Karnack, Texas and legend tells that she received her nickname by her nanny when she named her ladybird, when Lady Bird was five years old, her mother "Minnie Pattillo" died. Then she was raised by her aunt and family servants. She was a

smart student she got a degree in arts and journalism. In 1934 Lady Bird met Lyndon B. Johnson when she was in Austin. Seven weeks after they had met, he proposed and Lady Bird accepted when he had come down to visit her in Karnack. Lady Bird said in her own words, "Sometimes Lyndon simply takes your breath away." They married in November 1934. Lady Bird had, had several miscarriages she finally gave birth to Lynda Bird in 1944. Luci Baines was born three years later. Lyndon Johnson died in Texas in 1973. Now Lady Bird has two children and seven grandchildren. In 1982, the National Wildflower Research Center was founded.

Community Improvement. "IronEyesCody". 9/20/2006.

<http://www.kab.org/aboutus.asp?id=413&rid=414>

Almost three decade ago, Keep America Beautiful created a powerful visual image of the American Indian returning to a land devastated by trash and smog. It is every American's responsibility to care for the land. KAB's landmark public service ad, which featured the now-famous face with a tear was Iron Eyed Cody, it first aired On Earth Day In 1971. The title was "People Start Pollution, people can stop it", and it became one of the most successful campaigns in history. The public service ad, which became widely known as the "Crying Indian", they credited with helping fuel and the fledging environmental. The image of the Native Americans portrayed by an actor Iron Eyes Cody the official logo for a Great American clean up. KAB's newest PSA was titled "Back by Popular Neglect", first aired on April 21/Earth Day 1998. It recalls a famous face and tear of Iron Eyes Cody.

Gilbert, Bill. "In from the fields, wildflowers find a new welcome among gardeners". Smithsonian. April 1987. Volume 18. Pg 36. August 31, 2006.

http://web5.infotrac.galegroup.com/itw/infomark/534/242/70402389w5/purl=rc1_STO_0

To us wildflowers have always had naturalness, the way in which they grow without help from fertilizers, mulches, or other assistance. Today many are choosing to grow wildflowers and natural grasses to help in drought tolerant areas. These gardens are considers low maintenance gardening, many public agencies including the highway departments have become supporters of the low maintenance gardening. They have treated the millions of acres of roadside right of ways with wildflowers, which in the case of Texas has saved the highway department some 32 million dollars a year. This has allowed Texas to promote beautiful roadside wildflowers as a reason for visiting the Lone Star State. The National Wildflower Research Center near Austin, Texas is an example of Lady Bird Johnson love of the environment, and wildflowers she has free born beds of Indian Blankest, primroses, wine cups and of course bluebonnets growing on the grounds.

Gould, Lewis L. Lady Bird Johnson: Our Environmental First Lady. University Press of Kansas. 1999. Pgs 90-108.

Lady Bird Johnson had a great vision to see America's natural wonders not the billboards and trash that where springing up around the cities. She and others fought to bring back the beauty of the countryside. When her husband Lyndon B. Johnson was president, her cause was beautification. Together they helped craft the Beautification Bill of 1964 in which states had to clean up the roadways of unsightly billboards and trash to receive federal

money. The Keep America Beautiful Campaign arose from Lady Bird Johnson's idea along with later movements like "Don't Mess with Texas" campaign. Today the roadways are clear of unsightly billboards and trash is kept to a minimum on Texas Highways, thanks in many ways to a little Texas woman named Lady Bird.

"Iron Eyes Cody Award" National Keep America Beautiful Association. Washington D.C. October, 15 2006

The Iron Eyes Cody Award is given each year beginning in 1988 to those who gives significant contribution to Help Keep America Beautiful.

Jarboe, Jane. "Lady Bird Johnson". Texas Monthly. Vol.22. December 1994. pg.112

Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Johnson were very different people Lyndon was very gruff, often offensive, and ham handed, and Mrs. Johnson was a very gentle woman and well mannered. When Lady Bird and Lyndon first started in public services it was 1937, Texas was a rural agricultural state. Lyndon sounded like a great man, because he was a man of high emotions and strong feelings had strong joys and strong pains. Lady Bird and President Johnson did not get to move into the White House until December 7. Betty Ford was Lady Bird's best friend she is the person that Lady Bird has had some great moments with that wonderful woman. Now days Lady Bird has been spending her days at the LBJ ranch by Stonewall TX. Mrs. Lady Bird has very bad eyesight she is blind in one eye and very little in the other.

"Lady Bird's. Story". Wildflower Center. 8/19/2006.<http://www.wildflower.org/?ndbiography>

Claudia Alta Taylor also now as Lady Bird Johnson on December 22, 1912 in a small Texas town nears the Louisiana border. When Lady Bird was, just 5 years old she lost her mother and her Aunt came to care for. Her aunt imported to her the value of beauty and in music. She said "I was a child of nature". She was a very shy child and spent hours roaming the pinewoods, bayous, and fields, which surrounded her hometown. In 1930, Lady Bird entered the University of Austin, Texas she went to classes for history, geology, and journalism she graduated in 1934. Then a friend introduced her to a 26-year-old Lyndon B. Johnson. Lyndon decide to propose on their very first date on November 17. Just a few months later they got married in San Antonio and went to Mexico for there honeymoon. "I would hate for you to go in to politics," said "Lady"

Nixon, Richard. "Special Message from the President to the Congress About Reorganization Plan to Establish the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration". Organization of American Historians. July 9, 1970. September 22, 2006.
<http://www.oah.org/pubs/magazine/firstladies/koman-doc2.html>.

Richard Nixon formed the department of the Environmental Protection Agency or (EPA) in 1970. Which falls under the Council of the Environment. Who's goal is to protect and maintain the environment. The council will work with the EPA to over see changes or violations to these amendments.

Owen, Linda. "Two Tenacious Texans – Travelers in the Texas Hill Country and on America's byways can thank the work of Lady Bird Johnson and her neighbor John Thomas for neck craning floral adventures". World and I. July 2001. Volume 16. issue 7. Page 122. August 31, 2006.

http://web5.infotrac.galegroup.com/itw/infomark/534/242/70402389w5/purl=rc1_STO_0

Lady Bird Johnson who many call the First Lady of Flowers is an environmentalist. The Beautification act drew attention to the problems of junkyards and billboards and because of her action; the highways in the United States are no longer eyesores of manmade advertisements. When Lady Bird Johnson left Washington, she continued her work with beautification in Texas she began the Texas Highway Beautification Awards in 1969 and for 20 years has passed out cash awards as incentives for the Texas Highway Department. In 1982, she founded the National Wildflower Research Center, a nonprofit organization to help preserve and reestablish native plants in natural environments. John Thomas a cowboy and rancher began growing bluebonnets and became one of the largest privately owned wildflower farms in the US. Thomas supplies many of the wildflowers used by the Texas Highway Department's wildflower seeding program.

Plummer, William. "Rare Bird: Lady Bird Johnson brought loyalty and a staunch sense of mission to her trying roles as wife and First Lady". People Weekly. Time Inc. January 1, 2000. Volume 53. page 109+. August 31, 2006.

http://web5.infotrac.galegroup.com/itw/infomark/534/242/70402389w5/purl+=rc1_STO_0

Lady Bird Johnson is a remarkable woman she was one of the first to campaign separately from her husband. Lady Bird Johnson during her husband's administration crusade on the "War on Poverty" and is credited for selling her husband on the Head Start Program. Yet, she had her own campaign to clean up and beautify the environment, encouraging others to create small pockets of green space within the urban areas. Johnson fought the billboard lobbies under her beautification act and help supervised inner city cleanups and planted miles of wildflowers along the nation's highways. After her husband's death Lady Bird Johnson intensify her "love affair with nature" by building hiking and bike trails in Austin, and working to dress up the Texas highways, she founded and endowed the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Research Center near Austin, Texas in 1982.

"Texas Department of Transportation VS. Pat Barber". Thomson Findlaw. November 14, 2006. Supreme Court of Texas. September 15, 2006.

<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?court=tx&vol=15c/0414&incol=1>

Pat Barber tried to place Billboards to stop for searches he was putting billboards to close to the highway. They went to the Supreme Court. Texas Highways won the case.

"The First Lady's Gallery". The Nation's First Hostess. September 21, 2006

http://www.lbjlib.Litexas.edu/johnson/museum_exhibit_pages/museum_exhi...

One after noon Lady Bird Johnson said she went to the south grounds county fair. She wanted to see what one great party meant to a child. It was a huge success. The LBJ Ranch in a town called Stonewall was asked as the Texas White House. The ranch provided an informal setting to conduct

work and also to entertain close friends, staff, head of state visitors, and political colleagues. Lady Bird Johnson think that rest at the Ranch is a complete misnomer.